



ANNUAL NATIONAL LEAD AGENCY ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT REPORT 2019/2020



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

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Annual national Lead agency environment management report 2019/2020

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River Kitagata sub Catchment

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEC	Atomic Energy Council	MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
AfWA	Africa Water	MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
Authority	National Environment Management Authority	MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication	MoGLD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
BOD	Board of Directors	MoH	Ministry of Health
BFPs	Budget Framework Papers	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CBS	Central Broadcasting Services	MoWTA	Ministry of Wildlife, Tourism and Antiquities
CDOs	Community Development Officers	MSL	Mineral Services Limited
CFR	Central Forest Reserve	MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management	MWM	Municipal Waste Management
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation	NaCCRI	National Crop Resources, Research Institute
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations	NDP	National Development Plan
CWIS	City Wide Integrated Sanitation	NEA	National Environment Act
DGSM	Directorate of Geographical Survey and Mines	NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management	NFA	National Forestry Authority
ECD	Early Childhood Development	NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources	NP	National Park
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority	NTR	Non Tax Revenue
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
ESMS	Environment Social Management System	OSH	Occupational Safety and Hygiene
FAW	Fally Army Worm	PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
FPPs	Focal Point Persons	PCBs	Printed Circuit Boards
FS	Feecal Sludge	PCE	Policy Committee on Environment
FY	Financial Year	PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Act
GBV	Gender Based Violence	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	PPEs	Person Protective Equipment
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices	PWD	Persons Living With Disabilities
HDPE	High Density Poly Ethylene	REA	Rural Electrification Agency
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus	SNP	Semuliki National Park
HPP	Hydro Power Plant	SOND	September-October-November-December
HSE	Health Safety and Environment	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
JJA	June-July-August	STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority	TORs	Terms of Reference
KfDA	Kingfisher Development Area	UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
KFSM	Kampala Faecal Sludge Management (KFSM) Project	UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
LA	Lead Agency	UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
Liaison Officer	Officer appointed as Focal Point Person for Environment in a Lead Agency, also referred to as Focal Point Officer	UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
LLC	Limited Liability Company	UMEME	Uganda's main electricity distribution company
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
MALGs	Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments	UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
MAM	March-April-May	UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
MDD	Music Dance & Drama	UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
		UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre
		VAT	Value Added Tax
		WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Foreword

The National Environment Act (NEA), 2019 section 9 (e) mandates NEMA to require lead agencies to report and account for the execution of their mandate in relation to environmental management as prescribed in the Act or any other applicable law. Section 11 (h) of NEA further stipulates that Lead agencies shall report on progress quarterly and account to the Authority for the execution of their role in relation to environmental management within three months after the end of the financial year. The reporting responsibility is meant to keep the Authority and the country at large abreast of interventions towards enhancement of integrity of the environment. For a long time, the reporting obligation has not been executed due to a number of factors. The enactment and commencement of NEA 2019 however provided a suitable framework within which reporting could be undertaken. This therefore is the maiden annual lead agency environment management report.

The report compiles various submissions from the different lead agencies. The submissions are consolidated following themes constructed during the time of analysis. The themes include; regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance, restoration, protection and maintenance, inspections, monitoring and enforcement, waste management, coordination, public consultations, education and engagement and environmental planning, research and development. The themes mirror the different mandates of the agencies.

Key interventions include demarcation and restoration of catchments, environment impact assessments, procurement and installation of equipment and tools, monitoring, inspections and enforcement drivers among others. The report further highlights the status of environment governance and structures within lead agencies. It provides information on agencies with environment management units, capacity of the units, status of gazettement of environment officers, participation and attendance of meetings and environmental events among others. These are important contributors to the effective functionality and performance of Lead agencies.

The preparation and compilation of the report has been collaborative and participatory, engaging Lead agencies and partners right from design to completion. NEMA appreciates this collaboration and the support from the Government of Uganda and all partners. I encourage all stakeholders to utilize the report for information, accountability, improvement and ultimately enhancement of the functionality of our environment.



Dr. Tom.O.Okurut
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1.0 Introduction

The National Environment Act (NEA), 2019 section 9 (e) mandates NEMA to require lead agencies to report and account for the execution of their mandate in relation to environmental management as prescribed in the Act or any other applicable law. Section 11 (h) of NEA further stipulates that Lead Agencies shall report on progress quarterly and account to the Authority for the execution of their role in relation to environmental management within three months after the end of the financial year. Lead agencies generally plan, regulate and manage the segment of the environment within their mandate. They are also mandated to carry out strategic environmental assessments, prepare environment action plans, prepare the state of environment report, undertake environmental inspections and review environment assessments and environmental audits, ensure that any activity undertaken in their area of jurisdiction is in compliance with the NEA and implement the decisions of the Authority with respect to the segment of environment under their mandate. It is, thus, a legal requirement for environment management agencies to report regularly on their operations.

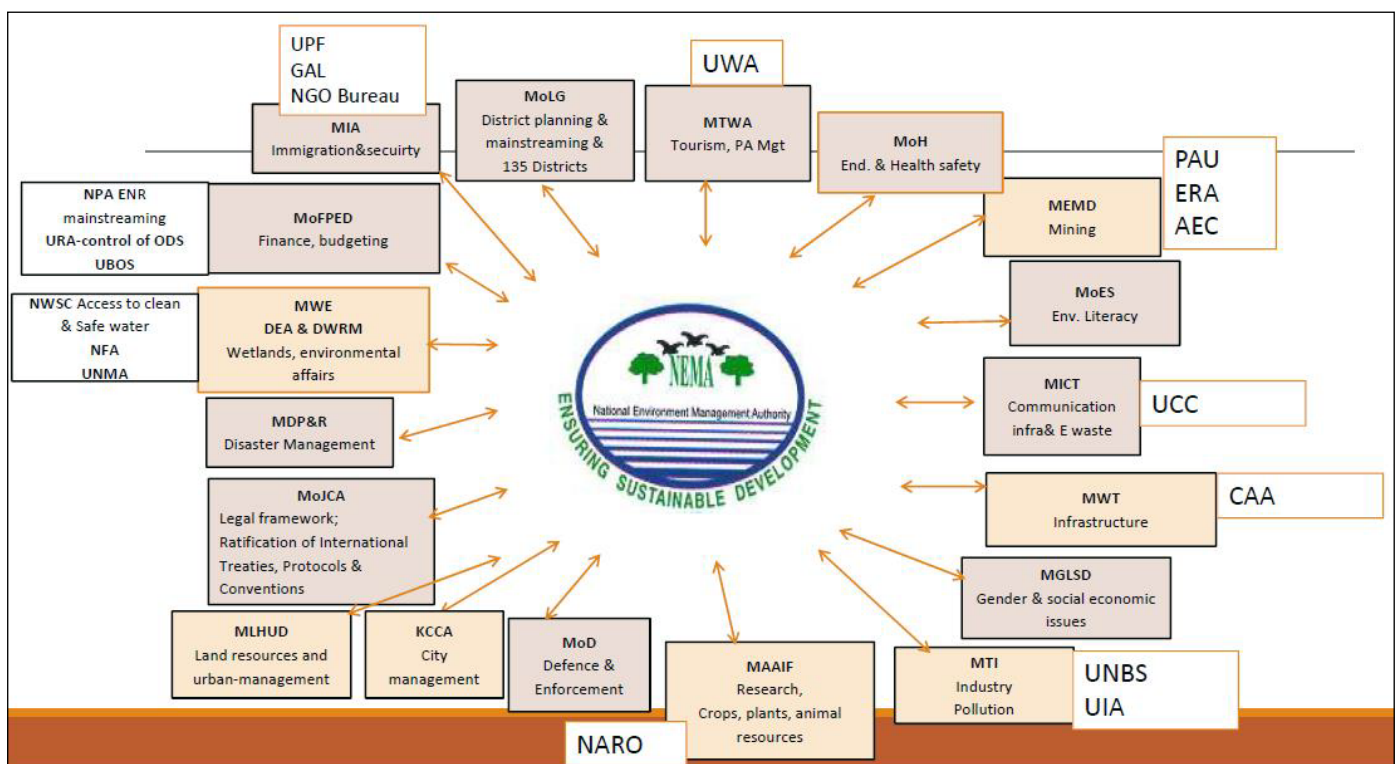


Figure 1: MDA lead agencies in Uganda

There are currently more than 180 environment management agencies in the country. These include Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and Local governments. Figure 1 shows some of the MDA lead agencies in Uganda. All the Lead agencies are expected to prepare environment management reports. The various reports received are consolidated into the final annual report presented to NEMA management for review and endorsement and for onward submission to NEMA board and the Policy Committee on Environment (PCE). The PCE is responsible for strategic policy guidance on environment in Uganda. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and consists of all Ministers of Environment Management Lead Ministries in the country. The report thus keeps the PCE and all environment management stakeholders abreast of the performance of the lead agencies and consequently the state of environment in Uganda.

This is the first annual lead agency report prepared after enactment of the National Environment act 2019. The report is divided into seven sections that mirror the mandate of lead agencies but also highlight the plans and targets for the year, actual performance, gaps and challenges encountered and plans for the ensuing year. Submission of the plan and targets is also expected to be used as a mechanism of assessing compliance of lead agencies as required under section 33(9) of the NEA. This is hoped to promote not only reporting but overall accountability and performance of environment management agencies. This is hoped to enhance the integrity and functionality of the natural resources and the ecosystem, ensuring a clean, healthy and productive environment that translates into sustainable development.

1.1 Approach, structure and scope

The document consolidates the different lead agency reports submitted throughout the course of the 2019/2020 financial year. The reports were submitted, consolidated and synthesised following a standard reporting template (Appendix I). Due to the diversity of issues handled and reported, six key themes derived from the functions and mandates of lead agencies as stipulated in the National Environment Act 2019, section 11 were constructed to simply categorization and consolidation. The six major themes constructed for the 2019/2020 are shown in Table 1, and detailed following the various sections in the Lead Agency reporting template.

Table 1: Themes for the Annual Lead Agency Report 2019/2020

S/No	Themes
i.	Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance
ii.	Restoration, protection and maintenance
iii.	Inspections, monitoring and enforcement
iv.	Waste management
v.	Coordination, public consultations, education and engagement
vi.	Environmental planning, research and development

Source: NEMA 2020

1.1.1 Limitations

The major limitations encountered during the reporting period were the late and incomplete submission, and absence of reports from a number of lead agencies. This being the first time, some agencies appeared unprepared while others did not follow the reporting template provided. It is hoped that as time goes on, agencies will improve on their reporting mechanisms.

1.2 Scope

The document consolidates reports generated and submitted by central government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Reports from local governments are generated in a separate document. This is an environment management report that details environment, biodiversity, natural resources and climate change related issues only. Other aspects of organizational performance are reported in several other reports including annual/sector performance reports, Government Annual Performance Report, among others. While the reporting period is 2019/2020, only two out of the four quarters are considered. The report consolidates quarter two and quarter three. Quarter I was not considered because by that time lead agencies had not started submitting reports, since NEA 2019 had not commenced. Quarter IV was heavily compromised by the global Covid-19 pandemic. In Uganda, the government announced a lockdown and issued a number of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that resulted into halting of key operations of lead agencies, affecting their reporting arrangements.

2.0 Performance of Lead Agencies 2019/2020

This section highlights key undertakings of lead agencies during the reporting period. It presents the annual performance and achievements with respect to set parameters, indicators and targets. The section is divided into six themes constructed during analysis as shown in Table 1. An initial section on background factors has been included to provide a foundation for presentation and interpretation of the key themes. For each theme, an overview is given to provide a summary of key issues which are expounded on within the various subthemes.

2.1 Background factors

Environment is a crosscutting issue meant to be mainstreamed across sectors, programmes, ministries and departments. There are, however, agencies that are mandated to manage a segment of environment within their obligation. These are referred to as lead agencies. According to the National Environment Act 2019, a lead agency means a ministry, department, agency, local government or public officer in which or in whom the functions of control or management of any segment of the environment are vested. The background provides key attributes of a typical lead agency. These include preparation and submission of environment management reports, gazetting of environment inspectors, and designation of environment officers, among others.

2.1.1 Submission of Quarterly Reports

As already noted, lead agencies are required by law to report quarterly and annually, within three months at the end of the financial year. This is the maiden report and, therefore, the first time lead agencies are officially reporting. Importantly, not all agencies reported due to a number of reasons, including inadequate engagement on the reporting process, inadequate orientation on the NEA 2019, inexistence of appointed officers or contact persons, among others. Only agencies that had been oriented on NEA 2019, designated contact persons and informed prior to reporting are considered for the reporting period. Table 2 shows that out of 24 agencies expected to report during the 2019/20 reporting period 79% (19) were able to submit reports. The remaining 21% (5) did not submit reports. Of the agencies that reported, 37% were ministries, 58% were government parastatals while the remaining one agency was a directorate.

Table 2: Submission of reports for the National Annual Lead Agency Report

Submitted Reports		Reports not submitted	Planned for submission
Ministries	Departments &Agencies	MDAs	MDAs
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Ministry of Transport and Works, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry Trade & Industry	Kampala Capital City Authority, Directorate of Water Resources Management, Electricity Regulatory Authority, Atomic Energy Council, Uganda Investment Authority, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, National Forestry Authority, National Water & Sewerage Corporation, Petroleum Authority of Uganda, UNMA, UWA, NARO	Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Wetlands Management Department, Climate Change Department	Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs, Government Analytical Laboratory, Office of the Prime Minister - Disaster Preparedness Ministry, National Bureau for NGOs, Ministry of Health, Uganda Bureau Of Statistics, Ministry of Information, Communication Technology, Ministry of Science, Technology and innovation, URA, CAA, UCC
7	12	5	10

Source: NEMA 2020

2.1.2 Gazettement of Inspectors

Lead agencies are, among other functions, expected to undertake environmental inspections and review environment assessments and environmental audits. To undertake this obligation requires environment officers in such agencies to be gazetted as inspectors by the Authority. According to NEA 2019, the Authority may, by notice in the Gazette, designate as many officers as it deems fit from duly qualified public officers, whether by name or by title of office, to be environmental inspectors within such limits as may be specified in the notice. It is, thus, prudent that lead agencies have designated environmental inspectors. Of the 24 lead agencies considered for the reporting period, 19 had gazetted inspectors while 5 did not have. Agencies without gazetted inspectors include Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), among others.

2.1.3 Participation in quarterly meetings and engagements

Quarterly meetings provide a forum for continuous engagement of lead agencies and review of performance. They also provide a platform to present and review submitted reports, which subsequently makes the compilation of the annual report convenient. It is, thus, important that lead agencies regularly attend such and other related meetings. Out of the 24 lead agencies considered for reporting, the majority (21) participated in the meetings while only three did not. This represents an 88% participation rate. All the agencies that did not participate, equally did not submit reports. Accounting officers of the three agencies that did not participate will be notified of the need and importance of such meetings.

2.1.4 Existence of Environmental Units

Lead agencies are expected to have environmental units that handle related issues. In addition, the National Environment Act, 2019 section 30, requires such agencies to appoint environment officers who will provide guidance and assist in coordination of management of environment and natural resource` issues within the agency. In absence of an environment unit, lead agencies have been requested to nominate two focal point persons to coordinate with the Authority.

Table 3: Lead Agencies with Environmental Units in 2019/2020

Structure	Number	Percentage
Existence of environmental units/committees	28 (34)	82%
Appointment of environment officers	22 (34)	74%
Designation of focal officers	33 (34)	97%

Source: NEMA 2020

Table 3, shows the details of agencies with environment units or related arrangements. Most of the agencies either have an environment unit or appointed officer. Where such do not exist, the agencies have designated a focal officer. There are relatively fewer agencies with appointed environment officers. The ultimate plan is for each agency to have at least an appointed environment officer.

2.2 Restoration, protection and maintenance

2.2.1 Overview

Lead agencies undertake and engage in a number of activities meant to restore, protect and maintain the integrity of the environment. The activities undertaken in the reporting period were as diverse as the different mandates of the agencies. Demarcation of degraded catchment and sub-catchment areas and wetlands was undertaken by the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) and NWSC. A total of 87.4 kilometres was demarcated as shown in Table 4. Other activities undertaken to promote the integrity of environment included; protecting fish breeding areas, confiscation of substandard products and securing ionising and non-ionising

radiation, detection and providing analytical equipment to five (5) fish breeding areas on Lake Victoria were gazetted while two (2) weevil rearing centres were setup on Lake Kyoga. A total of 9.7 metric tonnes of harmful and substandard cosmetic products were destroyed. Most of these contained harmful and banned hydroquinone that is known for a number of risks and side effects. The details of what was undertaken are highlighted in subsequent sections.

Table 4: Demarcation length of degraded catchments		
Catchment	Agency	KMs
Awoja	DWRM	21.4
Aswa	DWRM	20
Maziba	DWRM	45
Kitagata	NWSC	1
Total		87.4

2.2.2 Wetland mapping and demarcation

Within the Water and Environment sector, a number of restoration, protection and maintenance activities were undertaken. NWSC planned to restore degraded hotspot areas and implement prioritization of water source protection measures for River Kitagata in Sheema District as a means to improving the quantity and quality of water supply to Bushenyi and Sheema districts sounding areas. The Kitagata sub-catchment is heavily exposed to degradation threatening the entire ecosystem, quality of available water, sustainability of water supply and livelihood of the people. The major threats are deforestation and vegetation loss, washing of vehicles, poor agricultural practices, biological and chemical contamination of water sources, non-compliance to laws and regulations, cultivation within the river banks and wetland degradation, among others.

Appropriate priority source protection measures have been implemented in key selected hotspots targeting mostly motorcycle washing, cattle watering, eucalyptus trees and farm gardens within a 30-metre buffer of River Kitagata. To prevent further encroachment NWSC undertook the following:

- Demarcated and fenced off the buffer zone along the 1 km stretch of River Kitagata upstream from the intake point of NWSC Kitagata Water Treatment Plant
- Planted improved Napier grass and Bamboo along the river to protect and preserve the water catchment
- Conducted community sensitization and awareness activities in the surrounding local councils of Kibingo and Kimondo along River Kitagata that boarder with the water plant and interact with the river on a regular basis for different human activities
- Four farmer groups were formed during community sensitization meetings. The groups are meant to provide oversight source protection and support sustainability of the measures undertaken by NWSC.

The DWRM in collaboration with NGOs and other partners implemented a number of activities to conserve the environment and ensure availability of good quality water. These were mostly implemented in the degraded catchments of Awoja, Aswa and Maziba and dominated by marking of actual boundaries and identification of specific points where pillars and live markers will be planted. In Maziba catchment, 45kms of River Maziba were demarcated during the reporting period. In Awoja catchment, actual marking of the wetland boundaries was done for the Adoka and Ongino-Aakum wetlands. The identification and mapping of Adoka wetland was also initiated in preparation for demarcation. The actual hectares for restoration will be established after marking and demarcation of the wetlands in the next quarter subject to lifting of the Covid-19 restrictions. Framework contracts for the supply of inputs and pillars for the restoration of riverbanks and protection of buffer zones including live markers, implements and branded pillars were also fully signed, save for the contract for supply of live markers.

In Aswa catchment, 80ha of Ogwette degraded wetland in Ogwette Sub-county, Otuke District were mapped and identified for marking. The demarcation exercise involved use of concrete pillars and live marker - bamboo seedlings. A total length of 20kms was marked with 200 concrete pillars and 20,000 seedlings of Bamboo.

DWDRM and partners further demarcated Olupe Opong riverbank through distribution of 14,000 bamboo seedlings to community members for planting. All the distributed seedlings were successfully planted along a 21.4km riverbank boundary while 184 pillars were installed.

2.2.3 Forest restoration and management

The National Forestry Authority (NFA) has been at the helm of management of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), related services and products. The information presented applies to Quarter 1 and II of 2019/2020. Quarter I data was specifically used as a proxy for Quarter III given that the required data had not been obtained by the time of reporting. During the reporting period, the Authority restored a total of 1,349 hectares of degraded CFRs. The restoration covered 493ha in Budongo, Bugoma and Wambabya, 40ha of Kyoga Range and 30ha in Bukaleeba.

Table 5: Demarcation and restoration activities in CFRs

Performance indicator	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Cumulative
Area of degraded CFRs restored	759	740.1	1,349.1
Area of restoration planting weeded	638	833.27	1,471.27
Area of CFRs freed from encroachment	1,682	7,361	9,043
Distance of forest boundary re-surveyed and marked with concrete pillars	53	89.2	142.2
Number of concrete pillars supplied for boundary demarcation	200	351	551

Source: NFA 2020

Other reserves included Namalembe, Mabira and Lwamunda to mention but a few. NFA further freed 9043 ha of CFRs from encroachment while 1,471.3 ha of restoration planting were weeded. The details of initiatives by NFA are shown in Table 5.

Forest plantations

A total of 3,332 ha of commercial tree plantations were established on CFRs. Figure 2 shows that of the established plantations 469ha (14.1 %) were planted by NFA while 2,863ha (85.9%) was by licensed tree planters. The trees were planted in Mwenge, Mbarara, Mafuga and South Busoga, among other areas. The average survival rate for trees planted by NFA stood at 85% by the time of reporting. Approximately 378km of fire line roads and bridges were maintained while a total of 6,971ha of forest plantations was weeded.

Mapping of forest reserves

NFA further produced 330 maps for internal and external use and undertook mapping of 950ha of restored areas. Table 6 shows that the agency further mapped 628ha of planted areas in plantations.

Figure 2: Commercial tree plantations on CFR, Source: NFA 2020

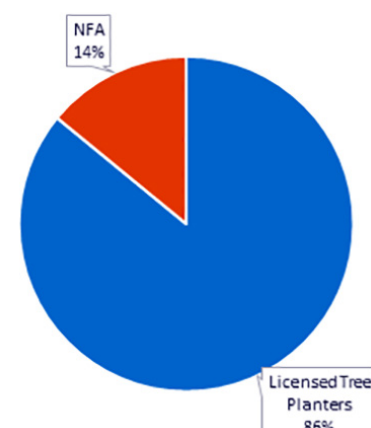


Table 6: Mapping of plantations and restored areas in CFRs

Performance indicator	Annual target	Achieved Q1	Achieved Q2	Cumulative
Production of maps for internal and external use	320	244	86	650
Carried out mapping of restored areas	2,000	728	222	950
Mapped planted areas in plantations	8,000	628	-	

Source: NFA 2020

2.2.3 Aquatics, pest control, radiation protection and product compliance to standards

Aquatics and pest control

The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) planned to protect 10 fish breeding areas through gazettelement but managed to protect only five (5) fish breeding areas on Lake Victoria. The gazettelement was conducted using a community based management approach. The agency further conducted stakeholders' consultations on the Fish Breeding Area Statutory Instrument and shared the draft guidelines for the Fish Breeding and Nursery Areas with stakeholders. The ministry also distributed equipment for manual removal of weed as a short-term measure for control of the invasive Kariba weed infestation on Lake Kyoga - see Figure 2. Additionally, two weevil rearing centres on Lake Kyoga were setup as a long term solution to the control of the weed.



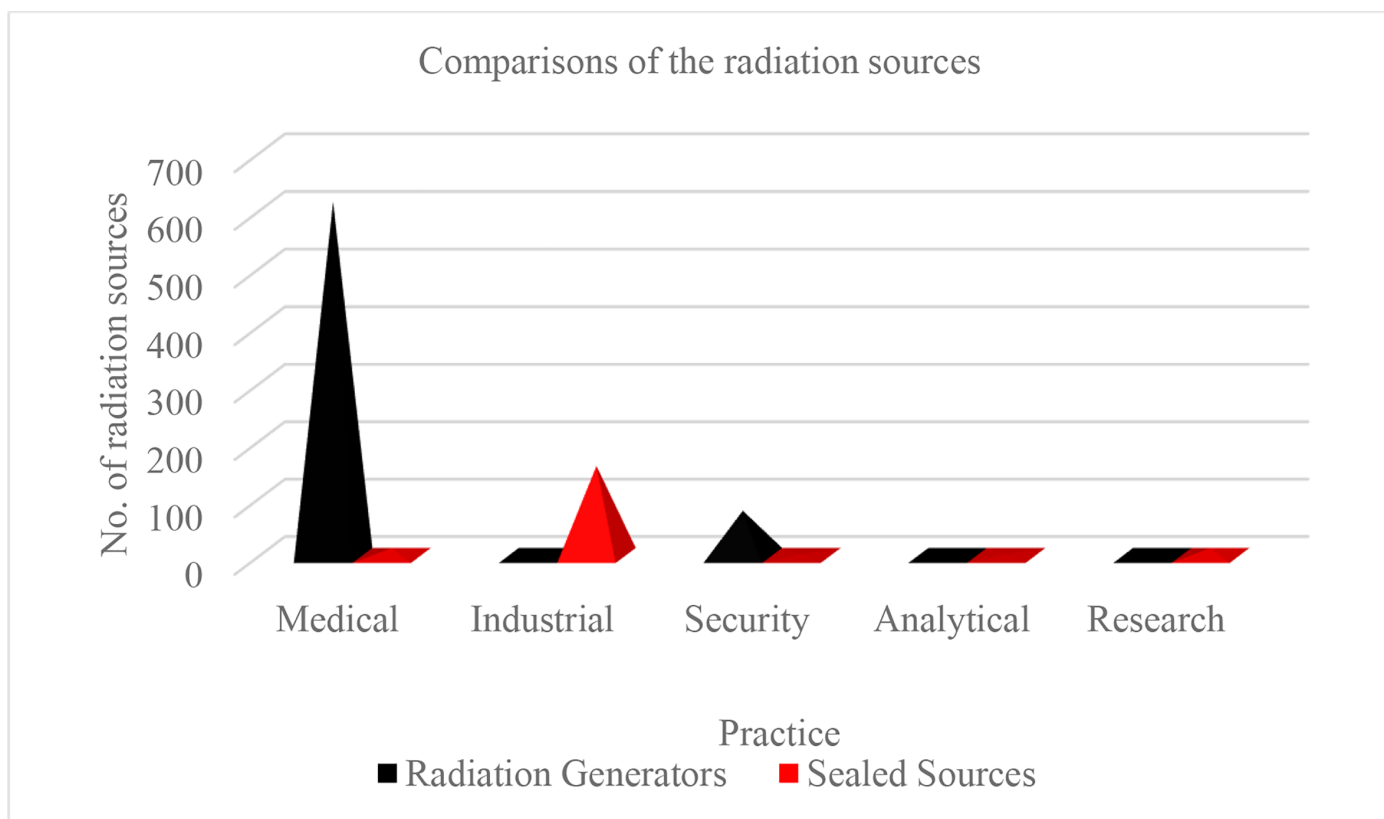
Figure 2: Distribution of Equipment for Manual removal of Kariba Weed at Gaba Landing Site Source: MAAIF 2020

The National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) through the National Crop Resources, Research Institute (NaCCRI) participated and engaged in a number of research activities to address the challenge of the fall armyworm and the desert locusts. The agency initiated several activities with support from the government and development partners. The initiatives include:

- Mapping out the distribution and damage by fall armyworm (FAW). It was found that the northern, eastern, and West Nile districts were more prone to severe damage than the central and western regions. This was partly attributed to the environmental conditions of higher temperatures and lower rainfall, as well as the low levels of sensitisation, and limited access to pesticides.
- Assessing the impact of fall armyworms in Uganda, and estimated 10 to 48% grain yield loss of maize based on farmers' perceptions. In the experimental fields, it was estimated that on average FAW causes 19% yield loss. Comparison of the cost of managing FAW as a proportion of maize revenue showed that FAW management reduced maize gross income by three to 10% depending on farmer category and season.
- NARO also provided technical backstopping to MAAIF and the frontline soldiers conducting the spraying desert locusts in the field. The areas of support included identification of the different growth stages of desert locusts and instructions on the mixing of the pesticides and safe application to minimize the impact on the applicators and environment.

Radiation Protection

In order to ensure effective management and protection of the environment from radiological contamination, Atomic Energy Council (AEC) maintains inventory of radiation sources with potential to harm the environment and public health if not safely managed or used. During the reporting period, AEC registered 33 new radiation sources in 24 facilities as indicated in Annex III. Of the 33 radiation sources, 30 were X-ray generating machines while three were radioactive sources. The cumulative total number of radiation sources by the end of the FY 2019-2020 stood at, eight hundred and ninety six (896) of which seven hundred and seven (707) representing 78.9% are radiation generators (X-ray machines) while one hundred and eighty nine (189) representing



21.1% are radioactive sources. Figure 3, shows the distribution of radiation sources by practices. **Figure 3: Distribution of radiation sources by practice. Source: AEC 2020**

AEC also acquired equipment for detection and analysis of radioactivity in soils, consumer products, in water and in air. These included; radionuclide identification detector, High Purity Germanium detector and special radon detectors. The installation process for the infrastructure and the training of staff and other stakeholders on the use of the equipment was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic but plans are underway to have them finalised as the situation normalizes. In addition, AEC procured equipment for inspection of non-ionising radiation sources such as high voltage transmission lines and telephone boosters. These included; a Gauss meter for measuring magnetic fields from power lines and home wiring and a One Spectrum Analyser for measurement of radio frequency electric field intensity and power density.

Product compliance to standards

UNBS Destroyed
9.7 metric tonnes of
cosmetic products
1,203 HDPE
190 cartons of
plastic bags

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) undertook destruction of a variety of substandard goods that included chemicals including cosmetics, consumable products, assorted electronics such as electric cables and engine oil, among others. More than 9.7 metric tonnes of cosmetic products containing hydroquinone were confiscated and destroyed. Another 1,203

pieces of High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) bags, 190 cartons of plastic carrier bags and 10 rolls of raw material were confiscated and destroyed. Other substandard products seized or destroyed included shoe creams, engine oil, electrical, poly urethane mattresses and paint.

2.3 Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance

2.3.1 Overview

Lead agencies develop regulations, guidelines and review and conduct a number of assessments including Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental Audits (EAs), among others. The NEA 2019, schedule 4 part 2 further provides a screening checklist for projects to be handled by lead agencies in consultation with the Authority.

During the reporting period more than 567 reviews of ESIAs and related documents were conducted. Figure 4 shows that ESIAs accounted for 32% of the reviews while the remaining 68% were environment related reviews that included Notice of Intended applications for licences to generate electricity and architectural plans for new workplaces and applications from facilities undertaking practices involving ionising radiation among others. All the non-EIA related documents were reviewed for environmental soundness. Lead agencies that reviewed ESIAs included: Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Electricity Regulatory Authority, NFA and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, among others.

A total of 18 regulations, guidelines and plans were developed. These included five Occupational Safety and Health regulations for Toxic Chemicals Prohibition and Control Act while the Sale of data regulations was amended. Two policies; Occupational Safety and Health policy and the Equal Opportunities policy were recommended to Cabinet while the disability act was finalized. Only three assessments of water quality were undertaken. The details of review, assessment and clearance follow, and are further illustrated in Appendix II.

2.3.2 Development of regulations and guidelines

In the Energy and Mineral sector, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) addressed Health Environment and Social issues in the final Host Government Agreement as it had planned during the financial year. It also fully integrated Health Safety and Environment (HSE) in the licensing process and Amended petroleum sale of data regulations 2014. It prepared the Environment and Social safeguard document of Energy Access and Scale up Project and concluded the Kibiro geothermal spill incident investigations and planned response to affected persons. It further developed the Sustainable Management Plan, Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood study and a communication strategy for Kalagala and Itanda Special Conservation Area. Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) on the other hand reviewed the National (Oil spill prevention, preparedness and response) Regulations and the National Oil spill contingency Plan while Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) formulated guidelines on the acquisition of wooden poles.

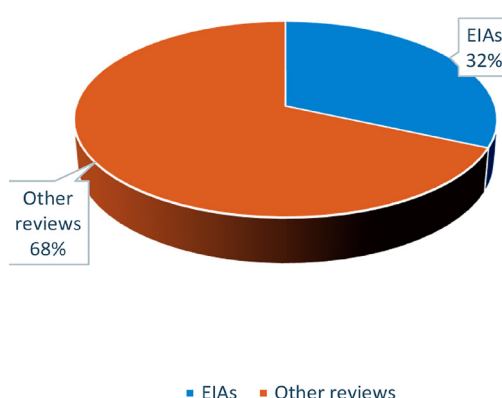


Figure 4: ESIA and other related environmental reviews. Source: NEMA 2020

AEC finalised two radiation safety guides on management of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) and release of sites contaminated with NORM from regulatory control. All these documents are aimed at assisting all industries whose practices involve enhancing the concentration of NORM to effectively manage it for protection of the public and workers from the harmful effects of ionising radiation and radiological contamination of the environment.

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) continued with the process of preparing various tools to facilitate containing and monitoring the impacts of various developments in Wildlife Protected Areas. These include the Sensitivity Atlas for Semuliki Nation Park and Biodiversity offset guidelines in Wildlife Protected Areas. These await the finalization of the national guidelines which are under preparation by NEMA.

The DWRM updated the catchment management plan guidelines while KCCA developed the 2019 Sewerage Faecal Sludge Management Ordinance. This is meant to spells out procedure for management of faecal sludge right from connection to emptying and transportation, among others.

National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) developed an Environment and Social Management System (ESMS) for research interventions. The system is developed around the concept of Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA), which also forms the basis for the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Standard and facilitates continual improvement in the management of E&S risks (Figure 5).



Figure 5: The structure of the NARO ESMS showing the 13 elements

In addition to strengthening the ESMS, trainings were conducted for NARO staff from all NARO's institutes including: Board members, top management staff, directors of research and representatives from MAAIF. The agency also appointed a social safeguard specialist to coordinate implementation of environmental and social management concerns. At institutional level, environmental and social focal persons were identified and selected in each of the PARIs.

2.3.3 Environmental reviews, assessments and clearance

In regard to reviews, assessments and clearance, MEMD conducted a total of 126 environmental reviews. The lead agency reviewed ESIA for Isimba Bridge and access road connecting Kayunga and Kamuli districts and the Karuma (600MW) HPP Reservoir area Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Addendum, ESIA for Kiba Hydropower Plant, TORs for the refinery and Busitema Solar

Power Plant and 123 EIA reports for petroleum facilities. The review comments were compiled in reports and submitted to the Authority. Also 29 management plans for Tilenga Oil and Gas Development Project were reviewed.

ERA reviewed a number of reports from licensees. A total of 16 offsite analytical reviews of environmental reports from licensees were undertaken and presented to Management, and feedback letters forwarded to licensees and copied to NEMA and DWRM were applicable.

ERA also conducted 15 meetings and made specialist's comments on the environment and social aspects in the application for license modification for UMEME. The modification covered environment and social aspects that include; waste management in the concession such as waste oil, broken insulators and conductors, management of oil spillage, testing of transformers for PCBs, environmental audit of existing substations, health and safety including protective equipment/gears, and staffing of the environmental unit for UMEME. It also completed review of various power evacuation projects. Among these include; Scoping report and ToRs for UETCL Mukono Substation Integration Lines by UMEME, ESIA report for Siti 2 evacuation line by UMEME, ESIA report for Achwa 2 temporary evacuation line by UEDCL, Environmental Audit report for Kabalega HPP 33kV Evacuation line, 33kV REA grid extension Western Service Territory, Mbale – Kapterol 123kV transmission line and associated substations, UMEME Nakawa substation, UMEME Mukono Substation 33kV integration line, and UMEME Luzira Industrial Park 33kV integration line.

The agency further reviewed 21 Notice of Intended applications for licences to generate electricity (NIA) for environmental soundness. They include 9.9 MW Kyangwali HPP by PA Technical, 840 MW Ayago HPP, 7.5 MW Nengo Bridge HPP, 7 MW Kanyabaha HPP, 7 MW Buwangani HPP, 6.3 MW Keere Hydropower Project, 5.3 MW Bukwo HPP, 5.2 MW Nyakinengo HPP, 5 MW Okollo HPP, 5 MW Nyamwamba 3 HPP, 4.5MW Nyamwamba 3 HPP Resubmission, 4.2MW Esha HPP by Sanken Overseas, 39.1 MW CNOOC permits extension, 200 MW Kodonyo Solar PV by Jinke Solar Project, 20 MW Nkonge Solar PV, 2.5 MW Space Link Waste to energy project, 135 MW Achwa Hydro, 8MW Ngenge HPP, 10 MW Panyimur geothermal project, 10 MW Ituka Solar PV by AMEA Power LLC, 1.8 MW Rubabo HPP Solar PV. A total of 25 Scoping reports/ ToRs, ten (10) ESIA reports were reviewed while 21 licence applications were analysed for environmental soundness.

PAU reviewed 2 environment monitoring reports and one environment audit report from oil and gas licensees. PAU also undertook three consultative meetings on upcoming projects and provided specialist's comments.

In Q2 and Q3 of FY2019/2020, AEC conducted 179 reviews and assessments of applications from 133 facilities undertaking practices involving ionising radiation. Of the 179 applications reviewed, 147 were from medical facilities and 32 were received from industrial practices. The applications reviewed were largely for possess and use, transfer, Figure 6.

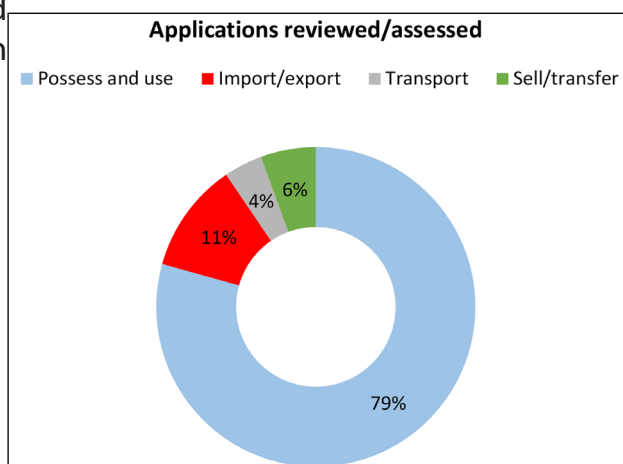


Figure 6: Applications reviewed by AEC.
Source AEC 2020

During the reporting period, AEC also issued 136 authorizations to facilities with radiation sources representing 76% of the planned 180 authorizations. Of the authorized, 93% were medical while the remaining fraction was for facilities involved in industrial and security operations. The authorizations were issued to facilities which met the minimum radiation protection and safety requirements to ensure the protection of the society, the workers, patients and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation. The trend of authorizations issued during the entire FY 2019/2020 is indicated in Figure 7. A list of licences issued in FY 2019/2020 as at June 30, 2020 are indicated in Annex IV

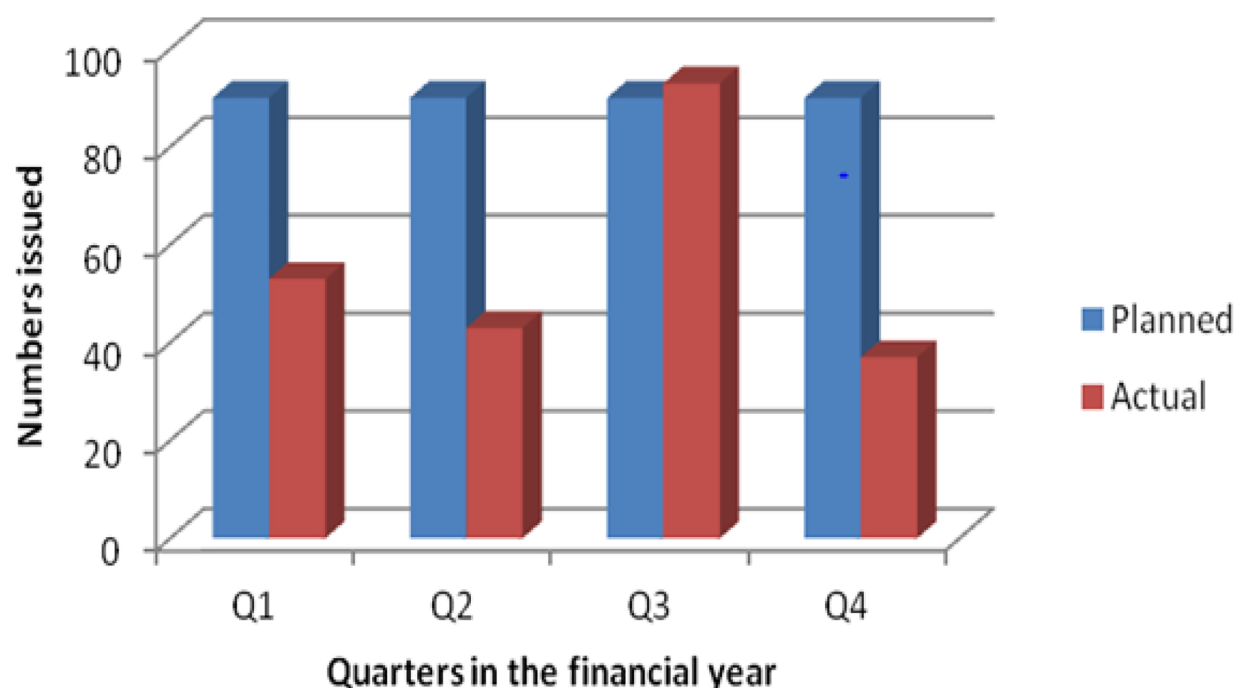


Figure 7: Authorizations issued in FY 2019-202. Source: AEC 2020

Permits, licences and clearances

In the Water and Environment sector, DWRM reviewed 32 EIAs. All the reviewed EIA reports were recommended for approval. The Directorate further approved a total of 303 permits. Of these 48% were new while the remaining 52% were renewals. The majority of permits issued were for groundwater abstraction 33.6% (102) while only 32 were for waste water discharge accounting for only 10.6%

Table 7: Reviewed and new permits issued during FY 2019/20

No.	Permit type	New permits	Permit renewals	Number issued
1.	Groundwater abstraction permit	72	30	102
2.	Surface Water Abstraction Permit	49	21	70
3.	Waste Water Discharge Permit	07	25	32
4.	Drilling Permit	06	59	65
5.	Construction Permit	12	22	34
	Total	146	157	303

Source: DWRM, 2020

NFA issued out a total of 154 licences during the reporting period. The biggest number of licences went to private tree farmers 119 (77%) and another 13 harvesting licences were processed and issued (See Figure 8 and Table 8). The agency further issued out 22 research licences. A total area of 3,951ha of CFR was demarcated and mapped for licensed tree planters in Muzizi river Range - (Taala, Kyampisi, Bwezigolo- Gunga, Kabukira), Siabona (121)ha, Sitambogo (229)ha, and Ochomili (246)ha, among others

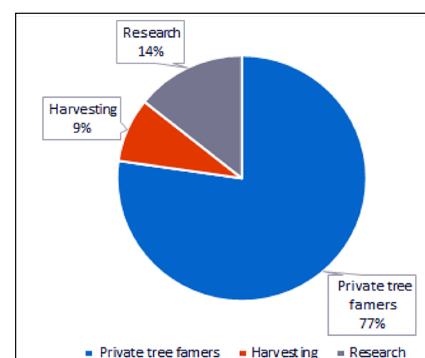


Figure 8: Licences issued by NFA 2019/2020

Table 8: Licences issued by NFA in Quarter I and II, 2019/2020

Indicator Performance	Annual target	Achieved Q1	Achieved Q2	CUMM
No of licences given out to private tree farmers	200	83	36	119
No. of harvesting licences processed and issued	40	12	1	13
No. of research licences given out	40	13	9	22
Total	280	108	46	154

Source: NFA 2020

NFA made an assessment of 19.52ha conducted in two portions of Kasyoha-Kitomi CFR (9.85) ha, to determine the area impacted on by the activities of C Asian Mining and Mineral Limited, and for two portions of Ihimbo (3.21) ha, impacted on by UNRA road alignment, plus two portions each of Mukihani, Kasongire and Kandanada-Ngobya CFRs (6.46) ha impacted on by road construction work. NWSC carried out five (5) ESIA's for five capital projects as indicated in Table 9.

Table 9: NWSC projects and related ESIA process 2019/2020

No.	Name of project	Status
1	Karuma-Gulu Water Supply Project	Certificate obtained from NEMA
2	KLVWATSAN project	Awaiting payment
3	Adjumani Water Supply Project	ESIA process on-going
4	Kasese Water Supply Project	ToRs approved
5	Kapeeka Phase II Water Supply Project	ToRs approved

Source: NWSC 2020

In the Agricultural Sector, the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries carried out three (3) water quality assessments in Apac along the Nile and Mwena (the two sites for the establishment of the Two aqua parks) and other island areas around Kalangala and other water bodies which included lakes Wamala, Albert and George.

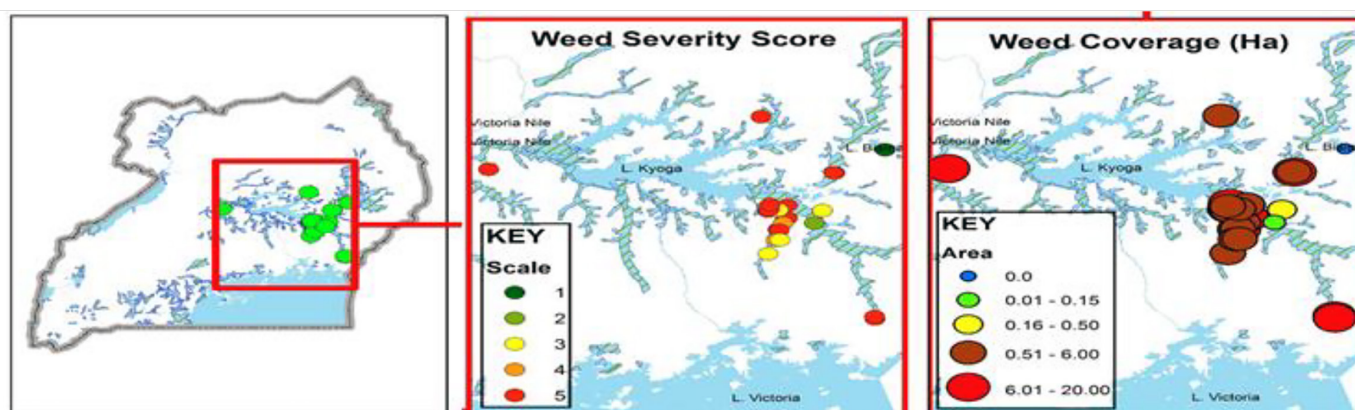


Figure 9: Occurrence of Kariba weed on water bodies in the Lake Kyoga complex. Source: MAAIF, 2020

The assessment focused on the environmental contaminants of water and fish from cages anchored in the lakes and the potential of Aqua Park development. The objective of the assessment was to inform policy and support development of mitigation mechanisms. It would also be used in the preparation of the Residual Monitoring Plan and stakeholder engagements. The ministry further conducted a survey to identify and map Kariba weed hotspot areas for targeting in the control operations on lakes Kyoga and Albert in collaboration with the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NFRRI).

Table 10: Kariba weed hotspots on lakes Albert and Kyoga in 2019/2020

District	Water body	Location / landing site	Weed coverage (ha)	Plant density /0.25m ²	Weevils /0.25m ²	Weevil damage (%)	
Pallisa	Lake Kyoga	Jaraja swamp	3.5	45.75	9.75	100	
	Ayi swamp	Apopong	0.36	86	0	25	
Buyende	Lake Nakuwa	Opeta	3.6	99.25	0.75	25	
		Irundu	6	73.5	0.25	2.5	
		Kasekenyi	2.5	8.25	0	0	
Kaliro		Jalaja	0.675	78	0	0	
		Buwanga	4	71	0	0	
		Panyolo	12.5	77.75	0	0	
		Igembe	8	65.75		0	
		Isallo	6	81.25	0	0	
		Bugota	10	167	0	0	
		Lumbuye swamp	Bujeje	1.38	138.5	0	0
			Namalembe	3.26	102.75	0	0
		Buloma swamp	Bujeje	0.48	138	0	0
		Total			62.255	1232.75	NA

Source: MAAIF, 2020

The identified hotspots are further shown in Table 10. An approximate total of 62 ha have been covered by the Kariba weed in the three districts of Pallisa, Buyende and Kaliro. The highest weed density is in Bugota in Lake Nakuwa and Lumbuye and Buloma swamps in the district of Kaliro. Biological control of the weed using Weevils has been applied in only 4 out of 14 landing sites and only Jaraja swamp on Lake Kyoga has registered 100% weevil damage to Kariba weed.

Environmental and social impact assessments were conducted for two projects under Uganda Wildlife Authority's management. These included the removal of Invasive species in Semuliki National Park (SNP); a revised Project Brief was re-submitted to NEMA for consideration and this is not yet approved. Electric Fence Project in MFNP; an environmental and social management plan was developed to ensure the fence is constructed in an environmentally sustainable manner. This is being used by the field staff as they monitor the construction of the fence. UWA further reviewed 12 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment



Figure 10: A view of the abandoned open pits outside the reserve which are now being used by hippos and buffaloes. Source: UWA 2020

reports for 12 projects within the reporting period. Nine of these were for proposed projects within Wildlife Protected Areas (PAs) while four were proposed to be either close to wildlife PAs or in ecologically sensitive areas. An additional 16 development proposals and inquiries from prospective developers within Wildlife PAs were handled. These included electricity transmission lines (4), tourism facilities (4), road construction (3), waste management facility (1), wildlife management (1), gold mining (2), and gravity flow scheme (1).

The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT), reviewed four Environment and Social Impact Assessments of sector projects and other MDAs that were submitted to NEMA, developed four Environment and Social Management Plans for Komorototi Bridge (Butebo), Nyahuka-Milambi Steel Bridge (Bundibugyo), Kishuro Bridge (Kasese) and Ojonai Bridge (Amuria). It also developed four Project Briefs for Alelesi Bridge (Pallisa), Nakadindiri Swamp Crossing (Mukono), Tisai Bridge (Kumi), Nansana-Kireka Road (Wakiso-Pro-Base), Lutoto-Kinonko-Mitoma Road (Rubirizi) Projects.

As a means of promoting sustainable investment, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) had targeted to license 75 new projects. By the end of the reporting period, the entity had 82 projects were licensed over and above the planned target. These projects were worth USD 367,014,000 and projected to create 8,439 jobs.

UIA reviewed and inspected a total of 26 projects of which 16 were recommended, six not recommended. None of the projects were found already developed as has always been the case, which is a good sign of improving responsibilities and compliance by the would-be developers. Out of the six non-recommended projects, five were in typical wetland systems (i.e. Nalukolongo, Kyetinda and Nsooba Wetland System). No wetland user permit was issued in this period. Within the projects reviewed, majority of developments were from Nakawa Division 10 (38%), followed by Makindye Division 5 (19%), Kawempe and Lubaga divisions with 4 (15%) while the least 3 (12%) were in Central Division.

NFA reviewed seven ESIA briefs and reports for projects in the Central Forest Reserves of Kafumbe, Karinja, Mpanga among others. The Authority further conducted compliance monitoring of C Asian and Simba gold mines in Kasyoha Kitoni.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) reviewed and finalized a number of policies and regulations related to social and environment management. The ministry finalized and submitted the Occupational Safety and Health policy to Cabinet while the Equal Opportunities policy and disability act were finalized. It further commenced reviewed of the Employment act, the Social Development Sector Strategic Plan, GBV policy, Equity and Promotion strategy, Occupational Safety and Health Act while the principles for Social Impact Assessment and Accountability Bill were developed. These generated a total of UGX 473,865,710/= as Non Tax Revenue (NTR). Five Occupational Safety and Health regulations for Toxic Chemicals Prohibition and Control Act were developed and submitted to Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The ministry further reviewed a total of 90 EIAs accounting for 90% of the target for the reporting period. Additional 45 architectural plans for new workplaces and one audit report for existing enterprises was reviewed.

2.4 Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement

2.4.1 Overview

The National Environment Act 2019, section 11(e) mandates lead agencies to undertake environmental inspections and review environment assessments and environmental audits. Most of the lead agencies performed all or some of the functions related to this mandate. Key issues under this section include inspection and audit of facilities and projects, testing and certification of tools, equipment and companies and monitoring and enforcement among others.

More than 37,441 facilities, workplace, works and activities were inspected during the reporting period. Table 11 shows the various agencies that undertook inspection related activities. Most of the inspections were conducted in Kampala area mainly by KCCA. The focus of inspections was as diverse as the mandate of the agencies involved. MGLSD inspected registered workplaces focusing on Occupation Safety and health. Other inspections focused on industries, radiation sources and Hydro Power projects. MEMD undertook inspection of the activities of C Asian mines in Kasyoha Kitoni, Karuma, Isimba, Kalagala and Itanda Special Conservation Area, and the Physical Resettlement site for persons affected by the oil and gas activities in Kabaale while ERA inspected its licensees. The details for each agency are shown in Table 11 and subsequent subsections.

Table11: Lead Agency environmental inspections during 2019/2020

MDA	Inspections	Focus of inspection
MEMD	4	Power dams and conservation area
PAU	5	Field inspection of oil and gas activities
ERA	54	Licensees
AEC	129	Radiation source facilities
UWA	7	Filed inspections
MoWT	45	Technical Audits on district works
KCCA	1,268	Amusement premises and industries
UNBS	35,405	Vehicles
MOGLD	524	Workplaces
Grand Total	37,441	

Source: NEMA 2020

In addition to inspections, other activities including enforcement drives, field operations and vehicle impoundment were conducted. Amusement facilities accounted for the biggest number of monitored facilities, followed by Occupational safety and health surveillance visits and investment projects. Other key inspection supportive activities included testing samples of products for heavy metals, assessment of vehicles for emission limits and statutory equipment examination for certification.

2.4.2 Environmental inspections

MEMD conducted Health, Social and Environment inspection of Nyamwamba HPP in relation to Mt Rwenzori NP, Isimba Bridge and access road, Kalagala and Itanda Special Conservation Area. A Health Social and Environment inspection and monitoring of Karuma HPP was also conducted while 12 monthly meetings were held to review progress of the project's compliance to HSE.

AEC conducted 129 inspections on facilities with radiation sources compared to the planned 120.

The inspections were focused on verification of compliance with regulatory requirements for safety and protection of the society and environment from harmful effects of ionising radiation. Overall, most of the facilities had improved on the compliance as most of the regulatory requirements for safe operation and protection of workers, patients, public and the environment had been addressed. Figure 11 shows the quarterly status of the inspections conducted during the FY 2019-2020. The list of facilities inspected is attached as Appendix 1

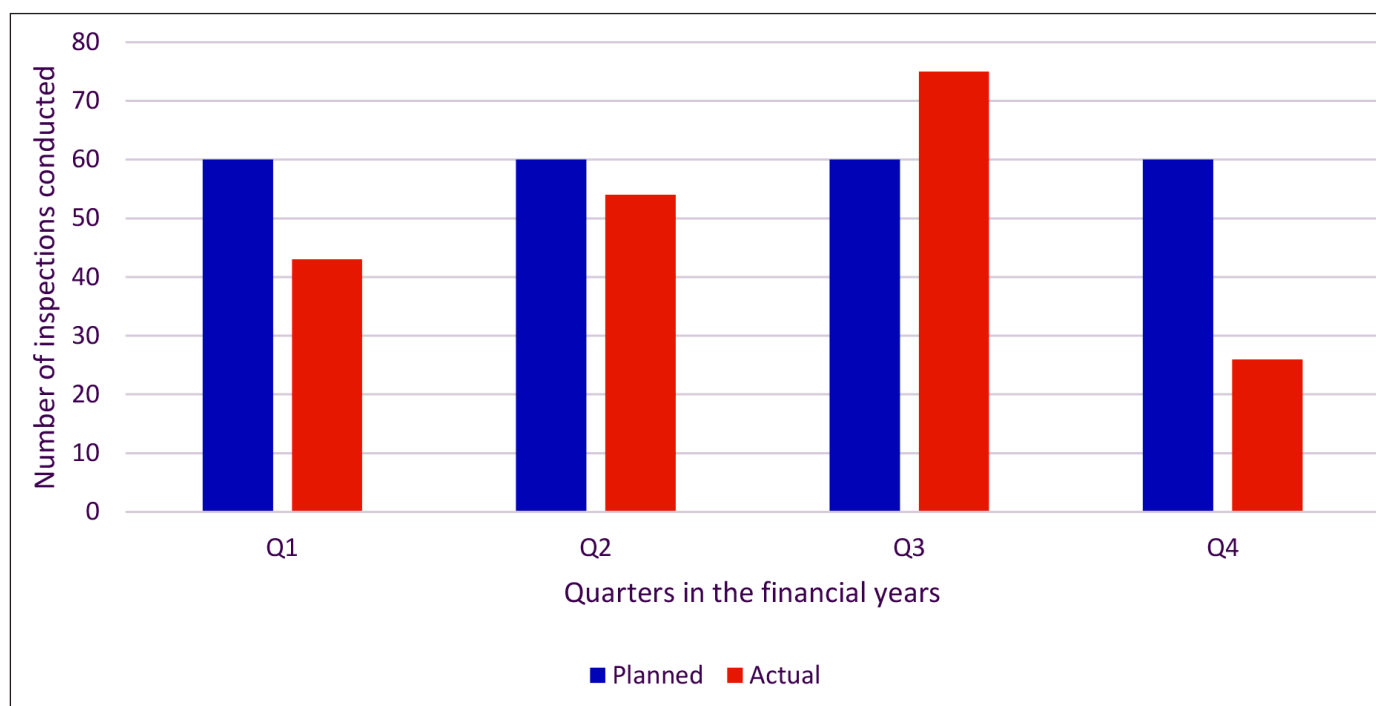


Figure 11: Inspection conducted on facilities in FY 2019/2020. Source AEC, 2020

ERA conducted various monitoring and inspection visits. The agency monitored Eskom Uganda Limited with respect to safety, health and environment. The monitoring revealed that Eskom had implemented 80.3% of the approved safety, health and environment aspects of the 2019 approved GOMC parameters. A management paper was subsequently considered by the Authority and feedback provided to Eskom and copied to NEMA.

ERA also inspected 17 GENCO licensees and a further 35 licensees at operation phase during the month of September 2019. Feedback letters were given to licensees and copied in NEMA. A second inspection was conducted in May 2020 targeting Kasese area in the aftermath of torrential rains and flooding that ravaged the district. However, Covid-19 MoH guidelines restrictions necessitated a temporary halt on most of the construction sites.

In addition, detailed inspection of UETCL installation was undertaken. The major findings indicated that the Company has a significant quantity of obsolete equipment/materials such as transformers, circuit breakers and capacitor bands, among others stored at Lugogo yard. These will require a decommissioning plan. There also exists a significant amount of waste oil stored at the same Lugogo yard. Storage of hazardous waste requires a permit from the NEMA and UETCL was advised to apply and obtain a permit from NEMA to store hazardous. The following recommendations were made taking into account the inspection findings;

- i. UETCL should widen the scope of its current Environmental Unit to cover the whole concession. It designates/recruits an Environmental Expert to mainstream and implement environmental aspect of its operation and maintenance activities.
- ii. In order to avoid or minimize pollution resulting from transformer oil leakages and oil spillages

into the environment, the company should incorporate adequate oil interceptors in addition to an oil sump in designs of all new substation projects. It should construct oil interceptors for all existing substations, transfer all decommissioned transformers and other installations containing oil from the substation, and undertake immediate clean-up of oil spillages once they occur, skim oil from water before discharge and submit to ERA the results of Printed Circuit Board (PCB) transformer inventories undertaken in 2015. All power transformers should be marked to indicate whether they are PCB safe or not.

Uganda Wildlife Authority inspected and monitored various development projects with the main aim of ensuring their compliance to environmental requirements and best practices. A total of four field exercises were undertaken by UWA's EIA and Oil Monitoring Unit during the reporting period. The inspections covered; Karuma Hydropower in Karuma Wildlife Reserve, Critical Oil Roads in Murchison Falls National Park and Bugungu Wildlife Reserve, Invasive species removal in Semuliiki National Park and Lake Mburo National Park, Oil and gas exploration in Toro-Semuliiki Wildlife Reserve (2D - seismic data acquisition for Kanywataba exploration area), Illegal mining in Kyambura Wildlife Reserve along Buhindagi river in Irimya Parish, Kichuzi Sub county in Ibanda District, electric fence construction in Queen Elizabeth conservation Area, Road Rapid demonstration and launch of a pilot project in LMNP and Tourism facilities (mainly lodges). The inspections found that the authorised developers had largely complied with the provisions in the certificate of approval.

KCCA inspected a total number of 1,253 amusement premises out of which 36 nuisance notices, 17 stopping notices, and 13 discontinue notices were issued. Twenty two impoundments were conducted while no arrest was done. An additional 1,343 amusement facilities went through routine monitoring for compliance while 20 facilities were closed for defying the Presidential Directive on Covid-19 control.

Recommendation of amusement facilities for KCCA Licensing/conduct events.

In addition to regular inspections, KCCA also conducts specific inspections with a view to recommending premises that are complying with Public Health and Environment management concerns. Such inspections range from hygiene, sanitation, strategies for noise management, and Tobacco control measures among others. During the reporting period, a total of 92 amusement premises were inspected under this mechanism. Table 12 shows that of the 92 premises, 57 were recommended while 35 were deferred.

Table 12: Amusement premises inspected by KCCA for recommendation

	Recommended	Deferred	Total
Quarter 2	29	17	46
Quarter 3	28	18	46
Total	57	35	92

Source: KCCA 2020

Noise Pollution within KCCA area

Noise pollution remains a major environmental complaint within the City authority's jurisdiction. The authority receives both written and verbal complaints particularly through the hotline for noise pollution. Table 13 shows that a total of 102 written complaints were received while 507 were registered via the noise hotline. Analysis of the hotline complaints revealed that the biggest number originated from Makindye 185 (36%) division followed by Nakawa 147 (29%) and the least were from Kawempe Division 28 (6%) and Rubaga 27 (5%).

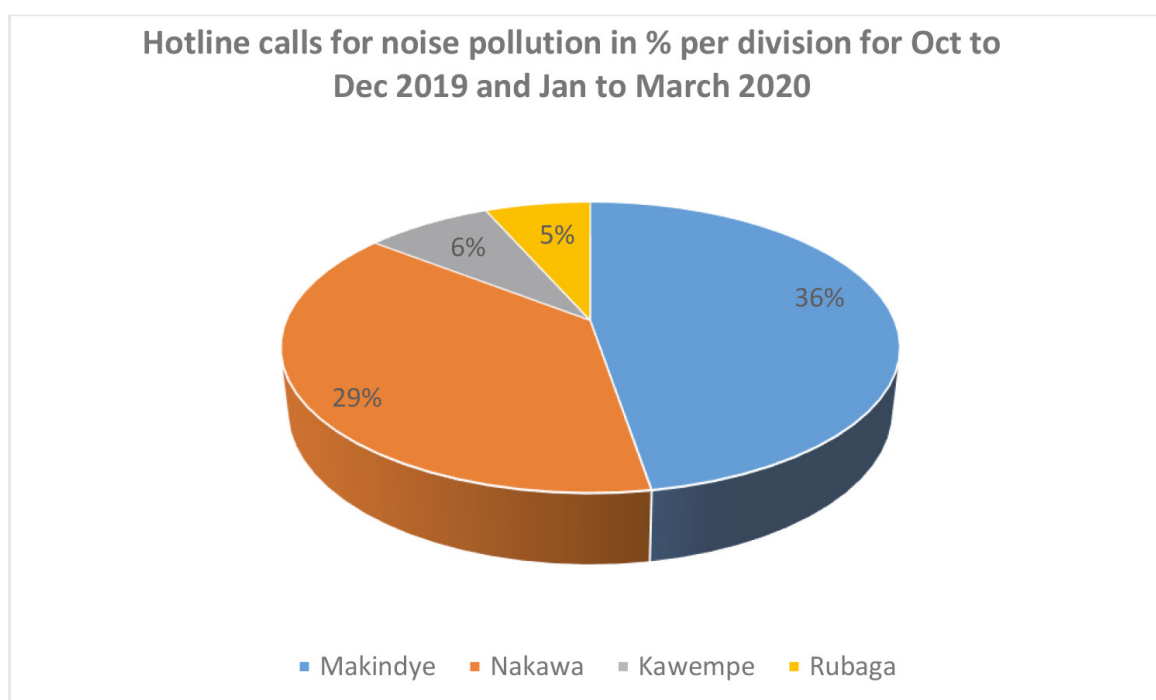


Figure 12: Showing hotline complaints received in each division in the period of Jan to March 2020 in percentage. Source: KCCA 2020

Table 13: Showing registered complaints for the period of October 2019 to March 2020

	Q2			Q3			
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Bars	3	6	6	3	5	3	26
Churches	4	2	7	5	8	9	35
Others	3	1	8	8	10	11	41
Total /month	10	9	21	16	23	23	102
Hotline	104	101	57	115	80	50	507

Source: KCCA 2020

Inspection of industries within KCCA area

In addition to noise, inspection was conducted on industries with respect to compliance to pollution aspects. A total of 15 industries that included; IFTRA Uganda Ltd, TIAN YI SU YE Plastic Ltd, Uganda Baati Ltd, IBERO Uganda Ltd, Kampala pharmaceutical industries Ltd, Global paints Ltd, Oscar Industries Ltd (Denied access), Wispro (U) Ltd, Lake bounty Ltd, Trust Paints Ltd, Desire Beauty Products Ltd, Fido Dido Ltd, Jakana Fruit Ltd, Fine spinners Ltd and Sinosolar Group of Companies Uganda were inspected while Shumuk Aluminum Industries LTD denied access to the inspection team. Inspection focused on various aspects that ranged from waste water management, solid waste management, Occupational Health and Safety, Legality of Operations and sustainable resource utilization among others. Monitoring of waste water discharges for compliance was also carried out. Overall, wet industries were found non-compliant as COD and BOD parameters of were all were above the standard i.e. 100mg/l and 50mg/l respectively. Fourteen (14) compliance reports were written to management of the premise with timelines for implementation of the identified non-conformances at time of inspection.

A number of inspection visits were also conducted on waste sources and collection and management sites. A total of 1205 inspections visits were undertaken in the city in a bid to improve efficiency in garbage collection and accountability. An additional 217 enforcement operations were undertaken by KCCA. Table 14 shows that 106 enforcement drives were undertaken by KCCA while 16 court cases were registered. All enforcement activities were conducted by KCCA and resulted into impoundment of 10 vehicles.

Table 14: Environmental enforcement

Enforcement		
Enforcement drives	106	KCCA
Field operations	85	KCCA
Vehicles impounded	10	KCCA
Court cases	16	KCCA
Total	217	

Source: NEMA 2020

The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) through its designated companies inspected 35,405 vehicles to assess their compliance to acceptable vehicle emission limits and roadworthiness. Through its product certification scheme, the Bureau certified 40 companies that manufacture plastic carrier bags. In addition, through its system certification scheme, UNBS certified a total of 24 companies. Figure 13 shows that of the certified companies; one was under environmental management systems, 17 companies under quality management systems and six under good manufacturing practices (GMP).

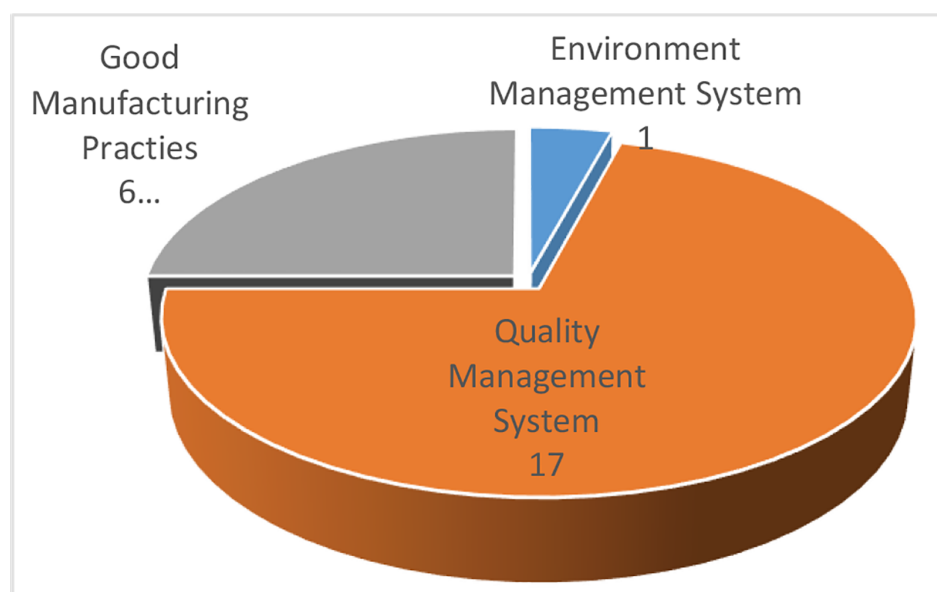


Figure 13: UNBS System Certification Scheme, Source: UNBS, 2020

In addition, UNBS tested a total of 1,379 samples to assess their compliance to limits of heavy metals (Lead, Mercury and Arsenic). These included children toys, cosmetics, paints and water, among others.

In the Social Development sector, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development registered a total of 655 workplaces. The workplaces generated a total of UGX473,865,710/= as Non Tax Revenue. Out of the targeted 1,200 works for inspection, 524 were inspected, 542 statutory equipment examined for certification while 113 Occupational health surveillance visits were conducted. The surveillance visits registered 4 cases of suspected Occupational Diseases/injuries while 32 ministry members of staff were attended to in the OSH Clinic. A total of 10 occupational accidents were reported and investigated during the reporting period.

The Ministry of Transport and Works undertook 45 technical audits on district road projects. It also conducted Environment and Social compliance monitoring of five ministry projects of Alelesi Bridge (Pallisa), Ojonai Bridge (Amuria), Buhindagye Bridge (Ibanda), Kyamuhanga Bridge (Rukungiri) and Kabale International Airport.

2.4.3 Environmental monitoring

As a means of ensuring environmental sustainability in the petroleum sector, the PAU reviewed and monitored a number of biodiversity studies being undertaken within the Tilenga Land scape in the Albertine Graben. Prominent among these was the collaring of elephants in Murchison Falls National Park that was undertaken by Total E&P Uganda and Tullow Uganda`s contractee-Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Other studies monitored included the Human wildlife conflict and bush-meat survey and baseline assessment of ranging behaviors and stress levels of selected mammal species. The agency also monitored construction of 30 resettlement houses for persons displaced from the industrial area and the different livelihood restoration programs under the Tilenga Resettlement Action Plan 1. PAU further undertook compliance monitoring and field inspections of oil and gas activities in Tilenga, Kingfisher and Kaiso Tonya area. The details follow:

Tilenga Project Area

Monitoring and inspections of the project area noted that the water sump at the diesel generator bund at Tangi Camp is not connected to the oil interceptor. Rainwater was being manually scoped and poured into the surrounding environs, which could become a source of contamination into the environment. In addition, the oil interceptor at the diesel storage tanks was not functional and could lead to environmental pollution in case of an oil spill. Also a section of the bunding at the containment area for the butitainers was compromised. This resulted into overflow of rainwater into the environment.

Kingfisher Development Area

The inspection team noted that water was filling up in the former waste pits at well pad 2. While CUL indicated that this was storm water, the inspection team advised that further investigation be undertaken on the source of the water in the pits to rule out the likelihood of any underground leakages

The team also noted cracks developing within the stabilized area in well pad 2. The cracks were approximately an inch wide and visible on both sides of the drilling waste pits. This could have been due to settlement or movement in the well pad and an advisory to conduct further investigations was given.



Figure 14: Images of cracks, bunding and damaged gabion during inspection of Tilenga and Kingfisher projects. Source: PAU, 2020

It was also noted that the water level at the jetty area had risen and the tides were damaging the gabion installed to protect the shores and the docking platform at the jetty. CUL indicated that the process to procure a contractor to rehabilitate the shoreline was in final stages.

Kaiso-Tonya Area, Kisinja and Buliisa Camps

The major concern was soil erosion at Nzizi 2 and Nzizi 3 well sites as evidenced by the deep gulleys and holes being created by storm water. This was noted as hazardous to wildlife in Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve as the animals could easily fall in the pits. In addition, the walls of the well pads were also being eroded by the storm water.

The sector of trade and industry is widely known for introducing commercial initiatives that are at times injurious to the environment. A number of agencies including the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), UNBS and UIA ensure that regular inspections and monitoring are conducted. During the reporting period, UIA monitored a total of 204 registered projects. Salient among these were two Sino-Uganda industrial parks in Mbale Municipality and the Modern Economic Development Special Zone in Kiruhura District. The Mbale Industrial Park is at implementation phase and has five operational factories while six are under construction. The key environmental issues noted included effluent discharge from Musoto Village which pollutes the Nashibiso stream that joins River Namatala. This river runs through the industrial park. Other issues include the limited compliance to EIA and physical plan requirements, lack of approved EIAs for individual projects and incomplete compensation of Project Affected Persons. The Kiruhura Modern

Economic Development Special Zone was at initiation phase but had already secured approved Terms of Reference (ToRs) and processed Environmental & Social Impact Assessment. The project land was, however, under MAAIF and neighbouring Lake Mburo National Park and further stakeholder engagements were recommended. The strategic target of UIA is to have each project in the industrial parks undertaking Environmental and Social and Impact Assessment. During the reporting period seven projects in KIBP were undertaking the ESIA process requirements of which five submitted ToRs while two submitted ESIA reports.

Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) installed an operational weather radar in Entebbe ready for commissioning by H.E. The President of Uganda. The second radar to be installed in Mbarara has been shipped into the country, and awaits clearance by URA. These radars will further boost the forecasting capability and for monitoring severe/extreme weather events such as flooding, storms, which may have negative environmental, socio-economic and developmental impacts, thus enhancing early warning system. The Authority further developed three seasonal forecasts for June - July August (JJA) 2019, September – October – November - December (SOND) 2019 and March – April - May (MAM) 2020. Ten monthly outlooks and 30 ten-day forecasts together with advisories (accuracy of at 75%) were produced to guide all sectors in planning their programmes and activities. These forecasts are currently translated in 35 local languages and disseminated to various districts in five regions of the country (West Nile, northern, eastern, central and western).

2.4.3.1 Monitoring rising water levels in Lakes, Rivers and Floods in Uganda

Directorate of Water Resources Management continued to monitor water rising levels that coincided with the Covid-19 pandemic. By July 2020, Lake Victoria water level had sustained a slow decline while that of Lake Kyoga continued to fluctuate around the highest recorded level. The water level of Lake Albert had maintained a steady rise despite a 16% reduction in the outflow of the upstream Lake Victoria. The unrelenting rise in the Albert water level has expended the shoreline flood extent affecting additional communities and damaging public infrastructure as well as private properties.

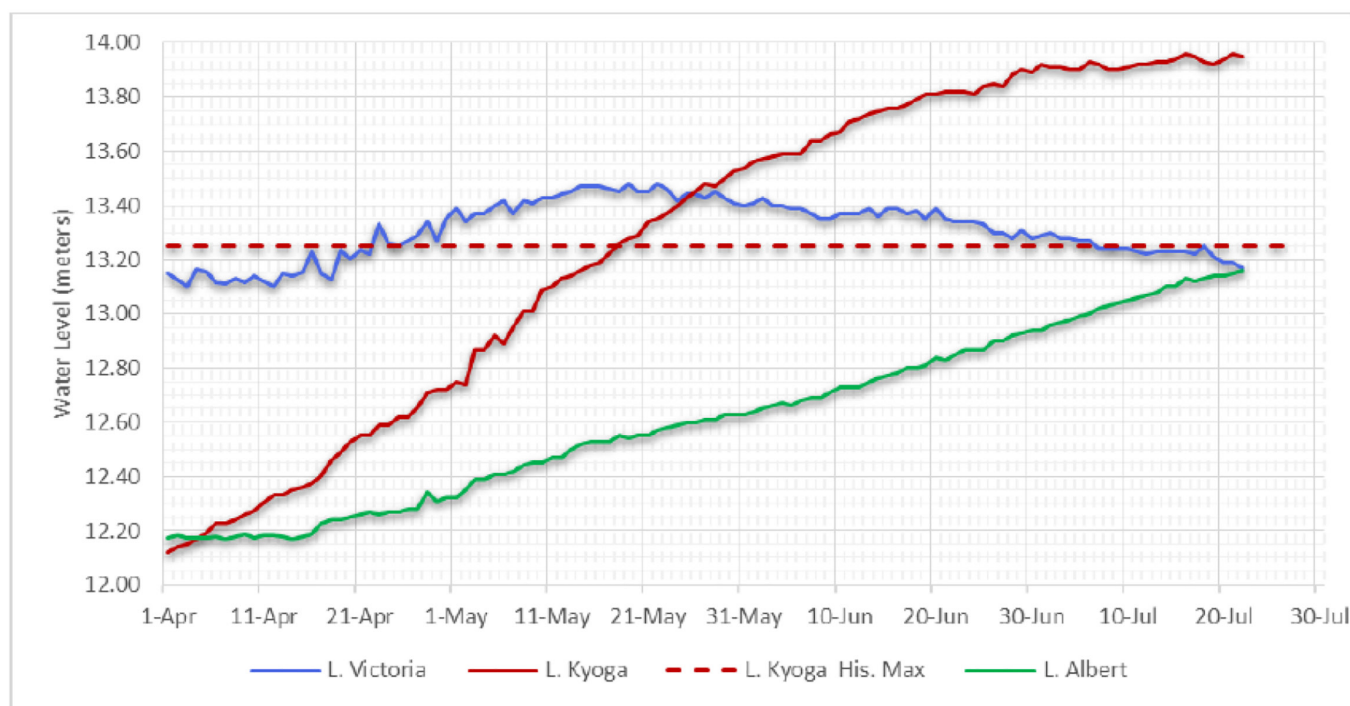


Figure 15: Water level trends of lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert. Source: DWRM, MWE 2020

Figure 15 shows that L. Victoria water level dropped from 13.40 metres at the start of May 2020 to 13.19 in July. By July the water level was 0.31 metres below the May 2020 highest water level of 13.48 metres. Similarly, Lake Kyoga water level dropped by 0.01metres to register a level of 13.95 metres down from the new highest lake level of 13.96 metres. The July 2020 lake level was 0.70 metres above the previous highest level of 13.25 metres that was recorded in 1964. On the contrary, the Lake Albert water level continued a three-month uninterrupted ascent, rising from 12.15 metres to 13.16 metres. However, the lake level is still 1.04 metres below the highest lake level of 14.20 metres. The persistent rise in the Lake Albert water level, however, is expanding the lakeshore flood extent affecting additional settlements in the districts of Pakwach, Ntoroko, Kagadi, Hoima, Kikuube, and Bulisa. Forty eight parishes with a population of 249,000 people have been impacted by the Albert shoreline floods.

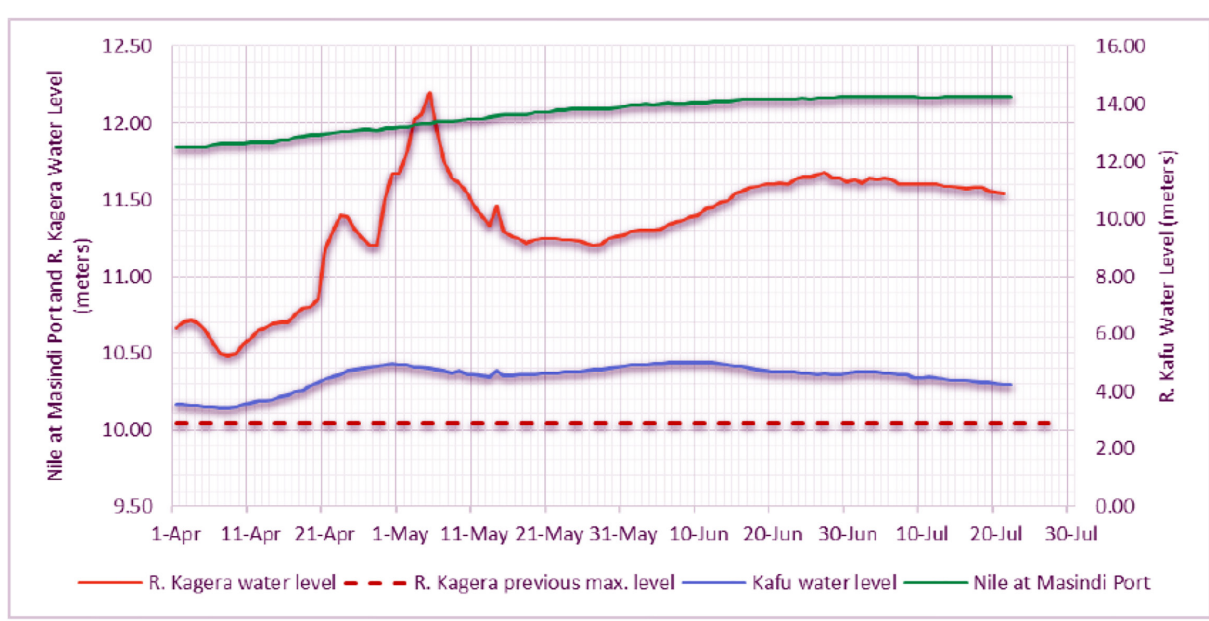


Figure 16: Water level trends of representative rivers in Uganda. Source: DWRM/MWE 2020

Nalubale and Kiira hydropower dams remain safe and sustained a discharge of 2,000 cubic metres per second as authorized by the DWRM. The dams are operating below the warning water level limit. The multi-sectoral surveillance team observed no threatening floating island.

2.5 Waste management

A number of initiatives were undertaken during the financial year aimed at improving management of waste. These were mostly in Kampala and surrounding areas. KCCA carried out a number of activities aimed at managing solid waste in the city. These included:

- (i). Road sweeping - 385 were cleaned in Quarter II while 389 were cleaned in Quarter III across all divisions. Of these, 337 and 341 were swept on a daily basis in quarter II and III respectively whereas 48 were periodically swept
- (ii). A total of 134 clean-up exercises were conducted across all divisions and 70 dumpsites cleared/eliminated
- (iii). Plastics collection and transportation: In an effort to reduce solid waste pollution and keep Kampala clean, a memorandum of understanding was signed between KCCA & Coca-Cola Beverages Africa Limited regarding recycling of plastics. Coca-Cola constructed modern collection centres within the boroughs of Kampala for collection of plastics. The populace was also sensitized to utilize the modern collection centres in the city to ensure reverse logistics of waste upstream. For the period of October 2019 to March 2020, a total of 222.59 tonnes of recyclables was collected and transported to respective destinations.

(iv).Bio-medical waste management in KCCA health facilities: KCCA contracted Green Label Services Ltd, a company certified by NEMA, to handle biomedical waste. For the two reporting quarters, a total of 120,633 kilogrammes of medical waste was collected; 11,555 coded bags distributed and the total expenditure was UGX256,544,247/= VAT inclusive.

KCCA further collected a total of 232,469 tonnes of garbage which was disposed of at Kiteezi landfill. This was done using 189 and 206 (Max) collector trucks that made a total of 43,527 trips during Quarter II and Quarter III of the reporting period. Figure 17 shows that out of the 232,469 tonnes of waste, 51% was collected in Quarter II while 49% was collected in Quarter III. In addition, 42% of the garbage was collected by KCCA and 58% by the private municipal waste companies. In comparison with the 2nd quarter of the FY 2019/20, there was a 6% increment in the tonnage of garbage collected which was attributed to the streamlined operations at the landfill.

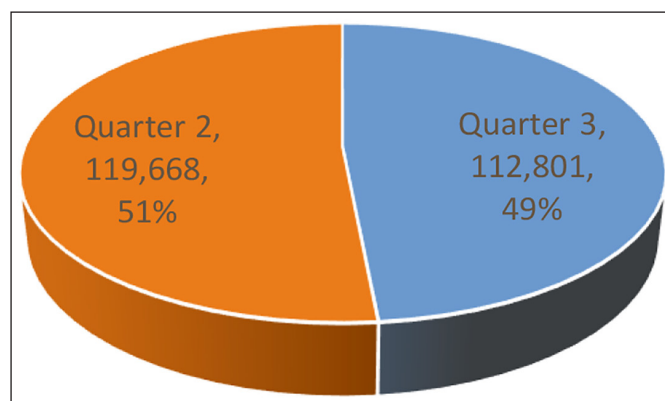


Figure 17: Garbage collection by KCCA in the two quarters of the reporting period. Source: KCCA,

The PAU inspected domestic waste management at Bugungu and Tangi camps which included biodegradable waste (food refuse), paper, metal, wood and broken glasses. It was noted that waste is segregated and transported to Ngwedo landfill site which is operated by Mineral Services Limited (MSL). However, the licence to own and operate this site had expired. Furthermore, the permit to own and operate the Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) at Bugungu Camp had expired on July 25, 2019. The application for renewal of the permit has been made awaiting approval by NEMA.

Faecal Sludge Management in Kampala city

A total of 90 Faecal Sludge (FS) Emptiers i.e. 66 cesspools, six KCCA trucks and 18 gulpers operate in Kampala City. To ensure that there is efficient and effective sewage and faecal sludge collection, transportation and safe disposal, a tracking mechanism has been developed as a city and named Weyonje Tracking Application. The App aims at improving the business operations of the entrepreneurs and providing data to KCCA. Currently a total of 79 FS emptiers (73 private emptiers and six KCCA trucks) are supposed to be tracked on the FS emptying and dumping tracking application called Weyonje. However, only a quarter (20%) of the entrepreneurs were able to use the app for all jobs done (both from the call centre, App and what they get on their own) thus the registered decline in the number of jobs registered by the private emptiers by 27% between October and December, 2019. In quarter III, about 15% increment of App users was observed for all jobs done (both from the call centre, App and what they get on their own).

Access to emptying cesspool services: A total of 188,104m³ was collected for the two quarters and disposed of. Of these, 52877m³ of faecal sludge was from informal settlements.

Increased access to sanitation facilities: KCCA has continued to offer free toilet services at 14 different points namely: New Taxi Park (02), Constitutional Square (02), Watoto Church (01), Bombo Road (01) Wandegeya Market (02), Entebbe Road (01), Centenary Park (01) and Nakawa Market (02). In order to manage the public toilet facilities and offer high quality services to the city dwellers, KCCA hires service providers (i.e. Altron Limited and M/s T&D Limited) in this period to offer cleaning services and KCCA support staff supervise the contractor to ensure quality service is delivered to the public.

KCCA in partnership with Uganda Breweries Ltd, and Buganda Government started construction of four public toilets in identified markets within the city (i.e. Mulago, Katwe, Mengo and Nakulabye markets) as one of the avenues of increasing access to sanitation facilities to this critical section of the public and ultimately lowering the risk of epidemic prone diseases.

Provision of mobile toilets in some public events such as Sunday Markets along Luwum Street. In addition, the city always stands in to provide sanitation services for public events and also goes ahead to advise appropriately private/external prepared events on the adequacy of the facilities for a particular congregation.

Reduction of pupil to stance ratio: KCCA in partnership with GIZ- Sanitation for Millions project, Crane, Water Aid Uganda and MTN Uganda constructed and renovated water borne and bio-toilets in nine public primary schools (i.e. Kitante P.S, Kampala School for the Physically Handicapped, Kitebi P.S, Biina Islamic P.S, Luzira Secondary School, Kawempe Muslim P.S, Ttula C.O.U P.S, Railway Children P.S, and Kansanga Seed Secondary School. A total of nine toilets are being worked upon of which three are bio-toilets and the rest are water borne toilets. Figures 18 and 19 show some of the facilities constructed.



Figure 18: Kitante Primary School Bio-toilet



Figure 19: Installed WASHaLOT Block, Girls wing under the MTN Run for Kampala Project Phase 2

Improved functionality of the city sewerage system: A total of 467 installations were unblocked during Quarter II and III. It involves desilting catch pit and inlets on roads as well as unblocking sewer lines and manholes.

2.6 Coordination, training, public education and engagement

AEC conducted a stakeholder awareness training course on design and implementation of carcinogenic indoor radon surveys in Uganda. The training aimed at consolidating the existing regulatory framework for management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) with emphasis of carcinogenic radon gas to define responsibilities of the different government bodies in the regulatory process. During the training, a national strategy for developing and implementation of radon survey and monitoring was developed. The training was attended by representatives from NEMA, MHUD, MWE, MGLSD, Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines , KCCA and AEC technical staff.

The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social development conducted six training and skills

development activities. A total of 607 participants were trained and sensitized on occupation safety and health practices at work. Figure 16 shows that more than half of the participants (53%) were workers, 26% were staff of the ministry and the rest were employers. Of the 100 staff, 24 were staff certified by NEBOSH international OSH specialized institution while the remaining were trained in safety management systems.

The ministry provided technical support on gender mainstreaming to 17 local governments, trained 62 stakeholders (36 males, 26 females) CDOs and gender focal persons in gender mainstreaming, GBV prevention and response. MGLSD further conducted capacity building for gender and rights equality and equity and supported women, youth, street children and vulnerable persons. Figure 20, shows the details of target groups supported during the reporting period.

A total of 2,460 community empowerment learners (1,962 females, 498 males)
1,262 women groups/15,000 women were supported with capacity and skills development funds.
165,999 senior citizens (66,084 males, 99,915 females) benefited from SAGE programme.
168 of the targeted 250 PWD were skilled
320 youth (200 males, 120 females) of the targeted 600 youth, equipped with entrepreneurship and life skills
500 children from the street rehabilitated and resettled
1,200 children protected and reunited with their families
14 cultural leaders supported through monthly emoluments
Child rights promoted through ECD and Uganda child helpline

Figure 20: Details of target groups for training, skilling and provision of support by the MGLSD.
Source, MGLSD 2020

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development also commemorated social development related international days including, International Youth Day, International Labour Day, International Day of the Girl Child, Day of the African Child, International Day of Older Persons, and International Day for PWD, among others.

In the agricultural sector, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries sensitized women groups in Kiyindi (Buikwe) on appropriate technologies and value addition and fish postharvest handling and HIV issues. Also conducted and promoted HIV/AIDS awareness among fishing communities on Lake Albert and Victoria. It further carried out awareness on environmentally friendly climate smart value addition technology in Kalangala, Buikwe and Lake Albert regions and conducted stakeholders' consultations on the Fish Breeding Area Statutory Instrument.

Twelve (12) radio talk shows were conducted by the Uganda National Meteorological Authority to create awareness on the prevailing and expected weather and climatic conditions to guide planning and action. Through community and district local government engagements, 200 users, including farmers were sensitized on interpretation, access and use of weather and climate information.

NFA held 18 Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) meetings attended by 1,143 participants of which 553 were men, 450 women while 140 were youth. Several other awareness and sensitization meetings were held on CBS, Salt TV & Radio and NTV, among others.

Through a creative process, KCCA designed and rolled out the Weyonje campaign - a mechanism for implementing the Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) strategy. The campaign aims to inspire individuals to 'clean themselves'. WEYONJE, loosely translated from Luganda, means 'make yourself clean' or 'clean yourself' or 'be clean'. It addresses the individual be they children, passengers in a taxi, tenants, bodaboda cyclists, etc. to be 'clean' and through individual actions contribute to cleanliness of both the community and the city.

KCCA is also rolling out the Weyonje campaign in schools under the KFSM project. This aims at improving WASH related services and replicate sanitation and good hygiene practices in communities. The following key interventions were undertaken:

- (i). KCCA in partnership with Little Hands Go Green started initial discussion about a scale up of Weyonje campaign in selected schools.
- (ii). Engagement of sanitation clubs in schools, support of competitions, talking walls and compounds to promote the recommended hygiene practices. Talking compounds were put up in Kisaasi and Nakasero primary schools in the month of February 2020.
- (iii). Plan for the peer to peer exchange targeting a total of six schools. The exchange is designed in such a way that struggling schools in sanitation (lowest performing in toilets making grades), one from each division will be selected to visit a fellow struggling school to learn from the team on how and what they are doing to ensure that there is good sanitation and hygiene in their schools despite the limited funding.
- (iv). A Weyonje campaign in Kivvulu I was conducted by Buganda Road Primary School under the theme "A Clean Environment is My Responsibility". Schools conducted a Weyonje Week that was mainly focusing on promotion of proper sanitation and hygiene practices in schools and communities through implementation of activities like a community clean-up in Makerere Kivvulu and Music, Dance & Drama at their school, hence raising awareness on Weyonje in schools and in the community. This was done in partnership with NWSC (SWAS Club) and Unilever Uganda Ltd.

A further 10,532 persons were reached through the social media platforms. In the quarter, the activities being implemented under the campaign and sanitation related messages and model practices were disseminated through 20 twitter posts, 16 Facebook posts and, 10 Instagram posts. KCCA also participated in the Africa Water (AfWA) International Congress; the KFSM team attended the AfWA 2020 that took place on February 24 to 27, 2020 at Kampala Serena Hotel. This congress was organized under the theme "Breaking new grounds to accelerate access to water and sanitation for all in Africa". The congress programme showcased breakthroughs and innovations to address the water and sanitation challenges, both in respect to research and practice. During this congress, the KFSM team presented papers, hosted a side event for the Mayors Forum, and presented at the Young Water Forum, among others.

Weyonje Exhibition - CWIS was part of the International Handwashing Day in Napak District. The programme together with GIZ managed to exhibit the different innovations that they have employed for the demand and supply of the sanitation services in Kampala.

Division Competitions - KCCA through the Directorate of Public Health and Environment carried out a Weyonje Sanitation Challenge to improve sanitation and hygiene in communities through division leadership. This was officially launched on October 24, 2019, by the Executive Director of KCCA. The team is comprised of external assessors from the Ministry of Water and Environment, Makerere University, NEMA and Directorate of Education and Social Services. The highlights are summarised in Figure 21.



Division competitions launch 2019



Kawempe Division receiving the certificate of participation during the Weyonje Sanitation Challenge celebrations in October, 2019.

Figure 21: Highlights of KCCA Weyonje Sanitation Challenge celebrations. Source: KCCA, 2020

KCCA also conducted community dialogues and sensitization meetings on Proper Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Drives; a total of 325 community dialogues and sensitization meetings were conducted while 395 community assessments were conducted.

KCCA under the Directorate of Physical Planning has a landscape management unit that has the mandate of keeping the city green and increasing green acreage. It manages urban forest, public open spaces (road reserves and parks), 01 cemetery, 3 plant nurseries (Wankoko, Nakawa and City Hall with full capacity to provide and propagate plants and trees for the city, inclusive of delicate species) and vast acreage of undeveloped open spaces. In Quarter II, 2,944 trees were planted while in Quarter III 382 trees were planted. In total, 3,326 trees were planted. Other than planting trees, there is routine maintenance of over 0.074 acres of green space. There has also been preparation of Neighbourhood Plans in Four Pilot precincts (Mulago, Nakasero, Kololo and Makerere).

KCCA continues to undertake a number of steps towards the improvement of the drainage network in Kampala. However, whereas the Kampala Drainage Masterplan has been developed with support from World Bank under KIIDP II, this is one of the key underfunded areas for KCCA. During the period July - December 2019, KCCA continued with the routine drainage improvement activities and the following drainage related interventions were carried out: Over 7.51kms have been constructed in various parts of the city. In addition, 500 composite manhole covers have been purchased and 271 casuals have been paid.

In a bid to reduce air pollution and improve air quality, KCCA undertook installation of 25 air quality monitors (Clarity Node S-Cellular) at several locations around Kampala. KCCA's air quality network monitors air quality indicators of Particulate 2.5, 10; and Nitrogen dioxide and currently data collection on AQ in Kampala is on-going for 24 sites. The agency is also developing an air quality analytics and reporting platform to support the reporting on city's air quality with support with AirQo. There has also been enforcement to prevent public smoking. During Quarter II and III, a 13 enforcement actions were undertaken within the city namely: Los Angeles, Miley Car wash, De-House, Citi Bar, De – House Bar (two times), Smokeys, Green lounge, Mango Groove, Centenary Park, Power King, Baracco local bar and Stakeout. A total of 93 shisha pots and 69 pipes were impounded. Seven facilities (i.e. Torino Bar, Izumi Bar, Bubbles Bar, Ridder Bar, Manhattan Bar, Lee Bar and Brisk Bar) were inspected and were found complying with Tobacco Control Act, 2015. This

entailed element like signage, no use of tobacco products within their facilities.

ERA conducted stakeholder consultations to develop guidelines to regulate acquisition of wooden poles. The guidelines were approved by ERA and are to be implemented in FY2020/2021. It also participated in four ENR management meetings that included: Quarter I, 2019/2020 NEMA Lead Agency meeting, Quarter 2, 2019/2020 NEMA Lead Agency meeting, meeting on Guidelines on ENR mainstreaming, two meetings on NIA application for a licence to construct a power dam at Murchison Falls. Other four meetings attended with NFA and Uganda Wildlife Authority.

PAU undertook stakeholder engagements in the 12 districts of Buliisa, Hoima, Nwoya, Kikuube, Kagadi, Ntoroko, Rakai, Lwengo, Kyotera, Sembabule, Mpigi and Masaka. The engagements aimed at updating community, local leaders and district officials on post public hearing ESIA reports for Kingfisher Development Area (KFDA) and East African Crude Oil Pipeline. The issue of delayed compensation came out saliently particularly in the districts of Hoima and Kikuube. The agency further participated in a learning tour to CNOOC oil and gas operations in China. It also organized a training in oil and gas operational safety for the National Examination Board on Occupational Safety and Health Certificate was awarded to participants. Participants were from PAU, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba, NEMA, among others.

3.0 Issues, gaps and challenges

3.1 Overview

A number of challenges were reported during the 2019/2020. These have been categorized as operational, capacity and externality/environmental related challenges as shown in Figure 18. The challenges are presented following the different themes constructed. The most notable gaps reported across all themes included low funding, Covid-19 pandemic, capacity issues and delays in approvals and feedback from NEMA.

Some agencies stated that the Authority pays less attention to the recommendations provided in environmental assessments and clearance. However, it should be noted that, the law on ESIA approval gives the Authority leverage of proceeding with approvals based on its analysis of the assessment. This further implies that more engagement is required to ensure that lead agencies are kept abreast of the decisions on their recommendations and subsequent approvals. The details are presented in ensuing sections and highlighted per agency in Appendix II

Capacity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate capacity both human, financial and logistical 2. Weak enforcement and inadequate enforcement capacity 3. Inadequate and dysfunctional tools and systems including PPEs, noise pollution reporting hotlines among others 4. No funding, inadequate funding and low prioritization of ENR activities 	General/Operational <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NEMA's EIA process delays including sharing of documents for review, feedback and approved, permits, licenses and certificates 2. Inadequate coordination with MDAs in inspections and environmental reviews 3. Lack of proper standards to guide sustainable wildlife utilization and outdated sector crosscutting policies and guidelines 4. Inadequate dissemination and implementation of legal frameworks and ministry actions 5. Inadequate research to guide science-based/informed decision making 6. Encroachment and human wildlife conflict in national parks 	Externalities/emergency <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interruption by the Covid-19 pandemic 2. Unplanned environmental and climate changes issues including disasters 3. Invasive species 4. Limited political support
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Figure 22: Challenges experienced by lead agencies during the reporting period. Source: NEMA 2020

3.2 Restoration, protection and maintenance

- (i). Several challenges were reported in this area and included resources, in adequate capacity for wildlife breeding and re-introduction, invasive species in lakes and in wildlife areas, in adequate facilities and resources at UWEC for rescue and rehabilitation, unpredictable climate changes in wildlife areas and continuous encroachment on wildlife and cultural heritage sites.
- (ii). Low funding continues to hinder restoration activities by most agencies and yet restoration is a resource intensive exercise particularly where the ecosystem is disturbed. Purchase of materials, tools, community engagements/barrazas and enforcement among other require a dedicated fund. Attempts to secure funding through establishment of a National Environment Fund have yielded minimal results. This has made restoration by NEMA, the principal agency and lead agencies to be compromised.
- (iii). Continuous encroachment threatens to reverse the gains attained like that encroachment and illegal acquisition of land titles in Central Forest Reserves, wetlands and other ecosystems remains a big challenge. This is exacerbated by limited or no demarcation of such natural resources. During the reporting period, agencies such as NFA continued to report encroachment and illegal harvesting especially for timber and biomass energy. This was further compounded by the Covid-19 pandemic that halted most of the plans.
- (iv). Invasive species particularly in lakes and wild areas remain a challenge for the operation of lead agencies. The Kariba weed infestation particularly in Lake Kyoga continues to threaten the functionality of the aquatic ecosystem and will require concerted efforts of agencies. In wildlife parks, invasive alien species are threatening animals and the entire ecosystem. Reports indicate that as much as 1,256sq km of Queen Elizabeth National Park is under invasive alien species. The situation is not different for other parks including Semuliki, Lake Mburo and others.

Other salient challenges were reported in the tourism sector. These included inadequate capacity for wildlife breeding and re-introduction, and inadequate facilities/resources at UWEC for rescue and rehabilitation of stranded animals.

3.3 Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance

The most notable challenges in the area of regulation and assessments were:

Delayed sharing of EIAs for review, delayed feedback and sharing of approved certificates was mentioned by almost all the agencies. This very issue has been raised severally during lead agency engagement meetings. Some agencies also reported discomfort with the Authority where approvals of projects are made against their recommendations during reviews.

Low funding. Most agencies were constrained financially when it came to undertaking reviews and conducting baseline verification and field visits. This could fundamentally compromise the quality of reviews and the recommendations thereafter.

Other challenges related to the EIA process included delay in sharing of data, outdated sector policies and guidelines and delays due to unplanned environment issues encountered particularly in energy projects.

3.4 Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement

- (i). Uncoordinated inspections. It was reported that MDAs continue to conduct independent rather than joint reviews and inspections of the same issues/area of concern which has a lot of budgetary implications. This was further worsened by the challenge of inadequate funding for agency reviews and site inspections.
- (ii). The inspection environment was at times reported as hostile. In some instance an industry refused entry and turned away gazetted inspectors. This is a clear violation of existing environment laws and irresponsibility on the part of industry management and calls for joint and decisive action.
- (iii). Limited capacity. This was particularly raised by agencies in the area of product standardization. It was observed that there were few agencies involved in enforcement and such could be the contributing factor. This is compounded by inadequate inspection tools and equipment for monitoring all environmental and product standardisation parameters.
- (iv). Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic affected operations particularly in the third and fourth quarters. Only emergency operations particularly on control of locusts in east and north eastern Uganda, moving islands and the raising waters of Lake Victoria were undertaken. The bulk of environment management activities were paused.

4.0 Recommendations

- (i). Strengthen lead agency inspection and enforcement teams particularly where developers and facilities become uncooperative. Cases of industries refusing entry to inspectors should be raised through formal channels for action. The Authority needs to set up a rapid response team specifically for emergent situations. Legal, logistical and operational support should be provided to lead agencies
- (ii). Provide continuous capacity building and support supervision to lead agencies. A number of agencies reported capacity building gaps that the Authority and relevant agencies should target. A number of these agencies do not have appointed environment officers as stipulated in the NEA, 2019. NEMA needs to engage such agencies to apply the provisions of the Act.
- (iii). Undertake an assessment/inventory of basic equipment and tools required by each lead agency followed by a retooling intervention. This will ensure implementation of the provisions within the NEA, 2019 are executed.
- (iv). Support joint reviews and inspections compared to individual/agency arrangements because joint reviews and inspections save both time and money, increase ownership of outcome that ultimately enhances implementation and application.
- (v). Develop and operationalize the compliance assessment system for lead agencies to improve performance. This will capture key lead agency obligations including reporting, staffing, inspection and reviews, among others. The system will improve on accountability but also act as both a credit and sanction for all agencies as for reporting and other.
- (vi). Strengthening ESIA related processes of sharing documents for review, instant feedback and sharing of approved certificates needs to be prioritized. Additional EIA administrative and system reforms are necessary to ensure that Lead instantly access relevant information and documentation once available. A robust electronic/online system for interface between the Authority and lead agencies is essential.
- (vii). Continue institutional engagements on operationalization of the NEF with Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) to secure additional financing towards environment management and biodiversity conservation.

Appendices

Appendix I: List of new facilities with radiation sources registered in Q2 and Q3 of FY 2019/2020

S/N	Name of facility	Ownership	Purpose	Location	Equipment type	Date of registration
1.	JJ Medical Centre	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Mobile X-ray	10/11/2019
2.	Georo Medical Clinic and Laboratory	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Fixed X-ray	19/11/2019
3.	Women's Hospital International and Fertility Centre	Private	Medical	Kampala	C-ARM	19/11/2019
4.	Ruby Hall Diagnostic Centre	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Fixed X-ray & 1 CT	21/11/2019
5.	Mulago Specialised Women and Neonatal Hospital	Private	Medical	Kampala	2 baggage scanners, 1 Mobile X-ray, 1 Fixed X-ray, and 1 mammography	23/11/2019
6.	Travel Clinic International Hospital	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Fixed X-ray	27/11/2019
7.	JB International Health Centre	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Fixed X-ray	02/1/2019
8.	Case Hospital Kitooro Entebbe	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 CT, 1 Mobile	09/12/2019
9.	Care Uganda Medical Centre	Private	Medical	Lira	1 Fixed X-ray	15/12/2019
10.	Butabika National Mental Referral Hospital	Government	Medical	Kampala	1 Mobile X-ray	17/12/2019
11.	Emergency Life Support For Civilian War Victims	Private	Medical	Wakiso	1 Mobile X-ray, 1 Fixed X-ray	03/01/2020
12.	Sun Maker Energy U Ltd	Private	Industrial	kampala	1 industrial X-ray	16/01/2020
13.	Us Embassy Compound Pernix Construction Site	Private	Industrial	kampala	1 Cs-137, 1 Am241Be	13/1/2020
14.	Rose Of Sharon Medical Centre	Private	Medical	Nebbi	1 Mobile X-ray	16/01/2020
15.	Addy Memorial Hospital	Private	Medical	kampala	1 Mobile X-ray	16/01/2020
16.	Paramount Hosital	Private	Medical	kampala	1 Mobile X-ray	16/01/2020
17.	Pan Dental Surgery Nalufenya Jinja	Private	Medical	Jinja	I Dental X-ray	27/01/2020
18.	Ura Customs Entebbe International Airport	Government	Industrial	Wakiso	2 baggage scanners	27/01/2020
19.	Quality Non Destructive Testing Solutions Ltd	Private	Industrial	Kampala	1 Ir-192	27/01/2020
20.	Bayan Kampala Diagnostics Centre Ltd	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Fixed X-ray	20/02/2020
21.	St. Catherine's Hospital Lumumba Avenue	Private	Medical	Kampala	1 Fixed X-ray	18/02/2020
22.	Sikyomu Doctors Limited	Private	Medical	Wakiso	1 Fixed X-ray	28/02/2020
23.	Medical Imaging Services (Mis) Buikwe	Private	Medical	Buikwe	1 Mobile X-ray	13/03/2020
24.	Global Surgical Initiatives Kyabirwa Surgical Centre	Private	Medical	Buikwe	1 Mobile X-ray	17/03/2020

Appendix II: Details of regulations, guidelines and reviews per each agency

MDA	Regulations, guidelines, plans		Reviews	
	Regulations/guides	Plans	EIAs	Other reviews & assessments
MEMD		3	3	123
PAU				3
ERA	1		8	37
AEC	2			179
UWA	1			
DWRM			32	
NARO		1		
UWA			14	
MoWT		4		
KCCA			26	
NFA			7	
MOGLD	3	2	90	45
Sub Total	8	10	180	387
Grand Total	18	567		

Appendix III: ENR issues within lead agencies during 2019/2020

Category	Problem	Ministry/agency
Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance	Low funding, Covid pandemic, delayed feedback	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Works and Transport
	Delayed sharing of EIAs for review Delayed sharing of approval certificates Inadequate funding	Kampala Capital City Authority
	Lack of proper standards to guide sustainable wildlife utilization	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
	Delayed feedback on approval ESIA and Project Brief reports submitted to NEMA Outdated sector crosscutting policies and guidelines	Ministry of Works and Transport
	Limited funds	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
	Covid 19 lockdown slowed down inspection activities	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
	Delays due to unplanned environment issues encountered in energy projects	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
	Delayed sharing of data on ESIA's with NEMA	Uganda Investment Authority
	Land ownership related issues	Wakiso District
Restoration, renovation and maintenance	In adequate capacity for wildlife breeding and re-introduction Invasive species management in wildlife areas In adequate facilities and resources at UWEC for rescue and rehabilitation Unpredictable climate changes in wildlife areas Continuous encroachment on wildlife and cultural heritage sites	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement	Inadequate coordination between MDAs to carry joint review and inspections from different budgetary and financing approvals in participating MDAs Inadequate funds to coordinate review of EIAs and site inspections to improve the quality of advice from MDAs	Directorate of Water Resources Management
	Inability to have an inspector force	Uganda National Bureau Sewerage
	Limited funds to detect and implement measures to eliminate PCBS	Electricity Regulatory Authority
	Inadequate funds to do monitoring Covid-19 pandemic	Kampala Capital City Authority
	Limited resources (funds, personnel) to monitor workplaces Inadequate dissemination and implementation of legal frameworks and ministry actions	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development n
	Human-wildlife conflicts	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
	Limited funds to undertake full monitoring and supervision of sector projects Delay in procurement of consultancy services for evaluation of ESIA compliance	Ministry of Works and Transport
	Inability to have an inspector force Limited funds to acquire tools for inspectors Inadequate security during inspections	Uganda National Bureau of Standards

	Inadequate funds	Uganda Investment Authority
	Weak enforcement Inadequate facilitation	Wakiso District
Waste management	Inadequate PPE and working tools. Frequent breakdown of the KCCA garbage trucks Unreliable fuel supply for garbage collection and for conducting monitoring and surveillance activities Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste in the storm water drains	Kampala Capital City Authority
Coordination, training, public education and engagement	Inadequate funds to publicize, disseminate and translate the EIA guidelines for water resources related projects	Directorate of Water Resources Management
	Competing engagement activities	Electricity Regulatory Authority
	In adequate resources in terms of funds and scouts to conduct sensitizations Weakened collaboration with MWE	Kampala Capital City Authority
	Weak inter-institutional linkages Ineffective engagements of local stakeholders	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
	Covid-19 pandemic	Kampala Capital City Authority
Crosscutting issues	Compensation of project-affected persons	Electricity Regulatory Authority
	Inadequate research to guide science-based/informed wildlife conservation Inadequate capacity and facilities at export/import points to detect illegal trade in wildlife products Poor management of wildlife outside protected areas	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
	Limited staff at the Ministry's Environment Liaison Unit level vis-avis load of work required of it across the sector Challenges of land acquisition which delay planned projects	Ministry of Works and Transport
	Loss of seedlings planted in the buffer zones	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
	Limited laboratory capacity	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
	Limited training on ENR management	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
	Non functionality of the noise pollution hotline for a significant part of the quarter III Lack of storage area/ facility for impounded tobacco	Kampala Capital City Authority
	Lack of enough training on ENR mainstreaming	Uganda Investment Authority
	Poor political will Increasing population pressure Poor planning and prioritization	Wakiso District

Appendix IV: Gaps and challenges encountered by lead agencies during the reporting period

	Category	Problem	Ministry/agency
i.	Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance	Low funding, Covid-19 pandemic, delayed feedback	Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Works and Transport
		Delayed sharing of EIAs for review Delayed sharing of approval certificates Inadequate funding	Kampala Capital City Authority
		Lack of proper standards to guide sustainable wildlife utilization	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
		Delayed feedback on approval ESIA and Project Brief reports submitted to NEMA Outdated sector crosscutting policies and guidelines	Ministry of Works and Transport
		Limited funds	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
		Covid 19 lockdown slowed down inspection activities	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
		Delays due to unplanned environment issues encountered in energy projects	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
		Delayed sharing of data on ESIA with NEMA	Uganda Investment Authority
		Land ownership related issues	Wakiso district
ii.	Restoration, renovation and maintenance	In adequate capacity for wildlife breeding and re-introduction Invasive Species management in Wildlife areas In adequate facilities and resources at UWEK for rescue and rehabilitation Unpredictable climate changes in Wildlife areas Continuous encroachment on wildlife and cultural heritage sites	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities
iii.	Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement	Inadequate coordination between MDAs to carry joint review and inspections from different budgetary and financing approvals in participating MDAs Inadequate funds to coordinate review of EIAs and site inspections to improve the quality of advice from MDAs	Directorate of Water Resources Management
		Inability to have an inspector force	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
		Limited funds to detect and implement measures to eliminate PCBS	Electricity Regulatory Authority
		Inadequate funds to do monitoring Covid-19 pandemic	Kampala Capital City Authority
		Limited resources (funds, personnel) to monitor workplaces Inadequate dissemination and implementation of legal frameworks and ministry actions	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development n
		Human-wildlife conflicts	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
		Limited funds to undertake full monitoring and supervision of sector projects Delay in procurement of consultancy services for evaluation of ESIA compliance	Ministry of Works and Transport
		Inability to have an inspector force Limited funds to acquire tools for inspectors Inadequate security during inspections	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
		Inadequate funds	Uganda Investment Authority

		Weak enforcement Inadequate facilitation	Wakiso District
iv.	Waste management	Inadequate PPE and working tools. Frequent breakdown of the KCCA garbage trucks Unreliable fuel supply for garbage collection and for conducting monitoring and surveillance activities Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste in the storm water drains	Kampala Capital City Authority
v.	Coordination, training, public education and engagement	Inadequate funds to publicize, disseminate and translate the EIA guidelines for water resources related projects	Directorate of Water Resources Management
		Competing engagement activities	Electricity Regulatory Authority
		In adequate resources in terms of funds and scouts to conduct sensitizations Weakened collaboration with MWE	Kampala Capital City Authority
		Weak inter-institutional linkages Ineffective engagements of local stakeholders	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
		Covid-19 pandemic	Kampala Capital City Authority
vi.	Crosscutting issues	Compensation of project-affected persons	Electricity Regulatory Authority
		Inadequate research to guide science-based/informed wildlife conservation Inadequate capacity and facilities at export/import points to detect illegal trade in wildlife products Poor management of wildlife outside protected areas	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities
		Limited staff at the ministry's Environment Liaison Unit level vis-a-vis load of work required of it across the sector Challenges of land acquisition which delay planned projects	Ministry of Works and Transport
		Loss of seedlings planted in the buffer zones	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
		Limited laboratory capacity	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
		Limited training on ENR management	National Water and Sewerage Cooperation
		Non functionality of the noise pollution hotline for a significant part of Quarter III Lack of storage area/ facility for impounded tobacco	Kampala Capital City Authority
		Lack of enough training on ENR mainstreaming	Uganda Investment Authority
		Poor political will Increasing population pressure Poor planning and prioritization	Wakiso District

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