



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

ANNUAL NATIONAL LEAD AGENCY ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT REPORT 2020/2021



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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AEC	Atomic Energy Council
AfWA	Africa Water
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Authority	National Environment Management Authority
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
BOD	Board of Directors
BFPs	Budget Framework Papers
CBS	Central Broadcasting Services
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CWIS	City Wide Integrated Sanitation
DGSM	Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environment Social Management System
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FPPs	Focal Point Persons
FS	Feacal Sludge
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
HDPE	High Density Poly Ethylene
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HPP	Hydro Power Plant
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
JJA	June-July-August
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KfDA	Kingfisher Development Area
KFSM	Kampala Faecal Sludge Management (KFSM) Project
LA	Lead Agency
Liaison Officer,	Officer appointed as Focal Point Person for Environment in a Lead Agency, also referred to as Focal Point Officer
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MALGs	Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments
MAM	March-April-May
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDD	Music Dance & Drama

MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFNP	Murchison Falls National Park
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWTA	Ministry of Wildlife, Tourism and Antiquities
MSL	Mineral Services Limited
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MWM	Municipal Waste Management
NaCCRI	National Crops Resources, Research Institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	National Environment Act
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
NP	National Park
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OSH	Occupational Safety and Hygiene
PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
PCBs	Printed Circuit Boards
PCE	Policy Committee on Environment
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPEs	Person Protective Equipment
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SNP	Semuliki National Park
SOND	September-October-November-December
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
TORs	Terms of Reference
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMEME	Uganda's main electricity distribution company
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre
VAT	Value Added Tax
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Foreword

Every Ugandan has a duty to create and protect a clean and healthy environment. The duty to protect the environment has further been delegated at different levels including at community, national and global scale. At institutional level, environment protection and management is a decentralized function. The bulk of environment management work is undertaken by lead agencies. A lead agency is 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. Such agencies are required to report and account for the execution of their mandate in relation to environmental management.

The National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 further apportions a number of functions and responsibilities to lead agencies. These include: undertaking strategic environmental assessments, inspections and review of assessments, preparation of progress and state of environment reports among others. Most of these deal with frontline and every day management responsibilities. Over the years, the reporting functionality has not been adequately executed and largely undertaken outside the formal system. In 2019, NEMA triggered a series of mechanisms to support and accelerate the reporting obligations. The resultant processes have ushered in a sustainable reporting window.

The current report covers the period 2020/2021. The preparation and compilation of the report has been collaborative and participatory, engaging lead agencies and partners right from design to completion. The report provides key milestones registered by lead agencies. While the journey has not been straight, there are already evident achievements worth noting. There is reported more collaboration while the coordination gap is narrowing. The number of agencies reporting and thus fulfilling their obligations is on the increase, more focal points have been appointed while participation in meetings and related engagements are encouraging. These modest steps are poised to improve on responsibility but also accountability for both NEMA and lead agencies.

There remains a number of daunting challenges to reporting and environment management in general. The gaps in coordination, funding, technical, logistical and infrastructural capacity continue to limit attainment of planned outputs. Enhanced reporting of these gaps however provides a viable avenue for effective management. In addition, better coordination, joint engagements and leveraging on existing resources remain a key focus area in ensuing periods. In future, lead agencies will be required to set targets, reporting will be automated while a robust dissemination mechanism will keep the planned works and outputs on the institutional and public agenda.

NEMA appreciates collaboration with lead agencies, partners and the support from the Government of Uganda that facilitate environment management work. I encourage everyone across the public, social and private sector divide to access and utilize the report and related findings.

Barirega Akankwasah, PhD
Executive Director

Executive Summary

The report highlights the performance of environment management lead agencies during the 2020/2021 reporting period. The performance report is a legal requirement under National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 section 9 (e) and 11 (h). The Act requires lead agencies to report their 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 annual report is compiled from quarterly and annual report submissions received from different environment management lead agencies. This is the second time NEMA is compiling the Annual National Lead Agency Environment Management Report.

The report follows five predetermined themes based on the mandate of the different agencies. The five themes are: Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance, Restoration, protection and maintenance, Inspections, monitoring and enforcement, Waste management and Coordination, public consultations, education and engagement.

The report highlights a number of changes registered during the 2020/21 period. The number of lead agencies submitting reports increased from 19 in 2019/2020 to 41. This was largely due to inclusion of local government reports. Most of the ministries, departments and agencies participated in quarterly and related meetings and have designated at least one focal point officer.

Several agencies were involved in restorations and more degraded areas were demarcated or restored. More than 750kms were mapped and demarcated compared to 87.4kms reported in 2019/20 reporting period. The number of facilities inspected more than doubled from 37,441 in 2019/20 to more than 105,274 in 2020/21.

In the regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance thematic area, 807 licences and authorisations were issued by five MDA lead agencies namely; ERA, NFA and AEC among others. Licensing and certification are a measure to improve quality and an important element of regulating and standardizing product and service provision. A total of 28 lead agencies were also involved in review and recommendation of more than 736 environmental assessments and related documents. Twenty-nine agencies inspected projects, facilities, works and related activities. An estimated total of 105,274 projects, facilities and activities were either monitored or inspected. The inspections focused on environment among other components and were spread across the different subsectors including energy, water, and radiation, among others.

A number of issues and challenges were encountered during the reporting period. Most notably: Covid-19 restrictions, continued encroachment of ecologically sensitive areas, unpredicted weather patterns affecting restoration plans, climate change effects including locust invasion, flooding of major water bodies and floating islands on lakes Victoria and Kyoga, inadequate funding, logistical and regulatory support and limited capacity both technical and infrastructural, among others.

It is recommended that mechanisms be put in place to lobby for funding, strengthen enforcement, undertake early and proper planning for all ENR issues and any emergent issues. There is also need for more training on ENR mainstreaming, providing capacity and logistical support to district local governments, fast track review and update of the regulations meant to operationalise the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 and enhance compliance monitoring and assistance to developers.

CHAPTER ONE: Introduction

1.1 Background

The National Environment Act (NEA), No. 5 of 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. Periodic and regular reporting is important for taking stock of the progress with respect to actions towards sustainability of the environment. This is more relevant given the increasing rate of environmental degradation in the country.

This is the second National Lead Agency Environment Management Report (LAEMR) to be compiled by NEMA. The annual report is compiled from quarterly and annual report submissions received from different environment management lead agencies. The reports from lead agencies follow preset themes such as regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance, restoration, protection and maintenance, inspections, monitoring and enforcement, waste management, and coordination, public consultations, education and engagement. This report consolidates lead agencies report submissions from both ministries, departments and agencies and district local governments for the period 2020/21.

1.1.1 Approach, structure and scope

The report is structured into four chapters. The approach, structure and scope of this annual report combines two levels; thematic and lead agency level reports. Thus, for each theme, information is broken down and structured following the subject lead agencies. This structure provides for convenient tracking of what each lead agency was able to accomplish within the specific thematic area. The different themes considered in this report are outlined in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Themes for the annual Lead agency report 2020/2021

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

1.1.2 Scope

The scope of this annual report covers and consolidates submissions from both central government ministries, departments and agencies and district local governments, for the financial year 2020/2021. The annual report covered details of institutional capacity, what was planned to be undertaken to conserve the environment, progress made and challenges if any encountered in the reporting period. While environmental information is captured, the aim is mainly on documenting progress of planned conservation activities. In addition, this annual report covers themes such as environment and natural resources, and climate change related issues. Other aspects of organisational performance

are reported in several other reports including sector performance reports, and government annual performance report, among others.

1.1.3 Limitations

The major limitation to compiling this report has been missing or incomplete data and late submission from some of the lead agencies. Some agencies provided data for all quarters while others submitted partial information. Fewer submissions were also received from local governments. Efforts were made to collect additional information and where possible data gaps have been eliminated. It is planned that future reports are submitted online through an automated reporting system. Such a system will only accept complete reports before proceeding to the next level of submission.

1.2 Institutional Capacity of Lead Agencies

This section of the report highlights institutional capacity of lead agencies, which is considered using operational indicators namely; submission of quarterly reports to NEMA, status of gazettement of inspectors, participation in quarterly meetings organised by NEMA, and existence of environmental units, among others. These are important attributes for a functional environment management lead agency. They are also key in determining overall progress in comparison to previous reporting periods.

1.2.1 Submission of Quarterly Reports

Lead agencies are required by law to report quarterly and annually, within three months at the end of the financial year. Table 1.2 shows a total of 165 lead agencies of interest to the Authority within the reporting period. These include 30 MDAs and 135 local governments. Out of the 165 agencies only 41 agencies (25%) of the agencies submitted. A further breakdown following the category of agencies shows more MDAs making submissions compared to local governments. A total of 23 MDAs (77%) submitted reports compared to 95 (70%) district local governments. Seven MDAs did not submit compared to a total of 40 district local governments. Of the MDA lead agencies that submitted, eight (35%) were ministries while 15 (65%) were departments and agencies compared to 95 (70%) district local governments and 10 municipal councils.

1.2.2 Participation in quarterly meetings and engagements

Lead Agency participation in quarterly meetings organized by the NEMA is very important as a form of accountability and for continuous exchange of information and experiences and engagement. These meetings 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 these quarterly meetings and other related meetings. Out of the 37 lead agencies, the majority twenty-five (25) or (68%) participated in the meetings. Lead agency quarterly meetings were not organised due to budgetary limitations. It was, however, observed that most of the agencies that did not participate in quarterly meetings equally failed to submit respective reports.

Table 1.2: Submission of reports used in the compilation of the National Annual Lead Agency Report FY 2020/2021

Submitted Reports		Did not submit reports
Ministries	Departments & Agencies	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 Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry Trade & Industry, Ministry of ICT&NG, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	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, UPS, UNRA, UCC	Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Wetlands Management Department, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Education and Sports. Uganda Revenue Authority, Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs
District Local Governments	Urban Authorities	Local Governments
Abim, Mityana, Kitagwenda, Isingiro, Nakasongola, Kabeiramaido, Lwengo, Ibanda, Pakwach, Nebbi, Mubende, Kamuli, Buvuma, and Adjumani. Others are Mbarara, Yumbe, Tororo, Hoima, Zombo, Nabilatuk, Ntoroko, Kween, Butebo, Mukono, Butebo, Kwanja, Moyo, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Bugiri, Arua, Kazo, Sheema, Agago, Amoltar, Iganga, Pader, Serere, Kapelebyong, Koboko, Ngora, Amuria, Apac, Bududa, Bushenyi, Butembo, Lamwo, Sembabule, Kasanda, Amudat, Iganga, Jinja, Kabarole, Kagadi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Karenga, Katakwi, Kazo, Kibuku, Kiryandongo, Kitgum, Koboko, Kotido, Manafwa, Maracha, Mitooma, Moroto, Mpigi, Dokolo, Nwoya, Pallisa, Rukungiri, Wakiso, Kyegegwa, Namisindwa, Masaka, Kampala, Kapchorwa, Kyankwanzi, Lyantonde, Buyende, Bukomasimbi, Kumi, Kyenjojo, Buyende, Obongi, Lira, Buikwe, Kikuube, Kisoro, Rukiga, Mbale District	Bushenyi-Ishaka MC, Lira City, Kumi MC, Bugiri MC, Koboko MC, Ibanda MC, Kitgum MC, Kotido MC, Njeru MC and Nebbi MC	All the remaining 40 local governments

Source: NEMA 2021

1.2.3 Status of Gazettement of Inspectors

Lead agencies are mandated under section 11 of the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019, among others to:

- i. Undertake environmental inspections and review environment assessments and environmental audits in accordance with this Act and any other applicable law;
- ii. Ensure that any activity undertaken in its area of jurisdiction is in compliance with this Act;
- iii. Implement the decisions of the Authority with respect to the segment of environment under its mandate; and
- iv. Implement and enforce the provisions of this Act.

To effectively discharge the above mandate, some of the officers of the lead agencies require to be gazetted as environmental inspectors as specified in section 127 of the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019.

Table 1.3: Status of lead agencies with respect to gazettement of environment inspectors

Inspectors Gazetted

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Transport and Works, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry Trade & Industry, Kampala Capital City Authority, Directorate of Water Resources Management, Wetlands Management, Climate change Department, Electricity Regulatory Authority, Atomic Energy Council, Uganda Investment Authority, National Forestry Authority, Petroleum Authority of Uganda, UWA, UNRA, Wetlands Management Department, Uganda Revenue Authority,

Inspectors Not Gazetted

Uganda National Bureau of Standards, National Water & Sewerage Corporation, UNMA, NARO, UPS, UCC, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Ministry of ICT & NG, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The last gazettement by NEMA was conducted in 2019 but not all agencies were covered. It is thus important that all lead agencies have duly gazetted environmental inspectors. Table 1.2 shows that out of the 30 lead agencies planned for reporting, 19 had gazetted environmental inspectors while 11 did not. Most of the local governments had gazetted inspectors save for those that were operationalised after the gazette exercise. The number of agencies without gazetted inspectors increased by seven from four in 2019/2020 to current 11. This is attributed to more agencies complying with submission of reports as previously it would not be possible to capture their status. It is expected that this number will further increase in subsequent reporting periods.

1.2.4 Existence of Environmental Units

Lead agencies are expected to establish and operationalise environmental units that handle environmental and social matters as defined in the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 and any other law. Section 30 of the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 requires every lead agency to appoint environment officer (s) who will provide guidance and assist in coordination of environment and natural resource issues within the agency. Table 1.4 shows that only 60% of the MDA lead

agencies have operationalised section 30 of the Act (functional environmental units) compared to 100% of districts that have either an environmental unit or responsible officer.

Table 1.4: Lead agencies with environmental units in 2019/2020

Structure	Number	Percentage
Existence of environmental units/officers - MDAs	22(37)	59.5%
Existence of environmental units/officers - Districts	135	100%
Designation of focal officers - MDAs	34(37)	91.9%

Source: NEMA 2021

CHAPTER TWO: Ministries, Departments and Agencies' Undertakings

2.1 Restoration, Protection and Maintenance

Nine agencies implemented a range of services within the restoration, protection and maintenance thematic area, namely; Electricity Regulatory Authority, Directorate of Water Resources Management, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), National Forestry Authority, National

Agriculture research Organisation, Atomic Energy Council, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC), and Uganda Prisons Service (UPS). Table 2.1.1 shows that a total of 732.9kms of boundary opening in wetlands and forest reserves was mapped and demarcated. Three thousand six hundred (3,600) hectares of land was restored in forest reserves, wildlife protected areas and riverbanks.

Table 2.1. Boundary demarcation and restoration during 2020/21

MDA	Boundary Mapping and demarcation(Kms)	Restoration (hectares)
DWRM	243.5	
NFA	489.4	2712
ERA		60
UWA		828
Total	732.9	3600

Source: NEMA, 2021

Under this thematic area Electricity Regulatory Authority implemented three key activities namely;

- Charcoal to power project pilot
- Tree planting along river catchments hosting power plants in central forest reserves, and
- Restoration of river bank at Bujagali Hydropower project

The Directorate of Water Resources Management in collaboration with NEMA implemented boundary demarcation for critical wetlands and riverbanks in Aswa and Awoja catchments. On the other hand, UWA implemented the same activity in wildlife protected areas, including restoration of degraded protected areas.

NARO implemented biological control methods to restore the integrity of Lake Kyoga. Other efforts included tracking of efficacy of around 23,000 adult *Cyrtobagous salvinia* weevils. These were deployed as biological control of Kariba weed in Lake Kyoga and related water bodies. The Atomic Energy Council (AEC) identified 56 new radiation sources in 48 facilities.

In the water subsector, NWSC undertook monitoring and evaluation of priority measures previously undertaken to restore river banks of River Enyau. A number of detailed source protection plans were also developed for Arua, Bushenyi and Mbale.

2.1.1 Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA)

Pilot charcoal to power project in institutions

ERA is implementing a project dubbed Charcoal to Power. As part of the project, the agency partnered with United National Development Program (UNDP) to co-experiment innovative solutions

to scale-up access and use of electricity at Mulago National Referral Hospital. The project aims at promoting the use of electricity for cooking as opposed to use of biomass for cooking in the forms of firewood and charcoal among others. It is also expected to contribute to reducing biomass usage for fuel and associated carbon emissions reductions attributable to biomass for energy in households, institutions and commercial establishments. The pilot project is being funded by UNDP to a tune of UGX 323 million.

Implementation of the pilot project is underway and so far adequate funds for the pilot project were secured, the inception report for the project was reviewed and approved, a contractor secured, project site handed over to the contractor and a no objection notice from the hospital to proceed with the modification of the subject kitchens was also secured. ERA approved a special tariff to be charged during the pilot study of UGX 451.4 per kWh. Umeme on the other hand, is implementing the associated low voltage (LV) solution to improve the network that supports the pilot project in terms of grid power supply.

A mechanism of recording baseline carbon emissions from the two kitchens at the hospital was put in place. Results from the baseline information will form a key input into the computation of the emissions reduction for the project. Carbon emission reduction arising from the pilot project will be monitored and reported in the subsequent report.

[Tree planting along river catchments hosting power plants](#)

In May 2019, NFA and ERA, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to engage in the restoration of an area of approximately 60 hectares (ha). These include 15ha in Wamale Central Forest Reserve (CFR) along River Nile, 15ha in Bujawe Central Forest Reserve located along River Buseruka in western Uganda, 15ha in Laura CFR located along River Nyagak in West Nile and 15ha in Ongom Central Forest Reserve located along River Achwa in the north. The restoration involved planting of assorted indigenous tree species to restore the forest ecosystem values and tree stocks lost from the area as a result of forest degradation activities.

The partnership between NFA and ERA is currently in its third year of implementation. The second year was disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic and thus no restoration work was undertaken. The second phase of the project was kick started with a reconnaissance visit by ERA technical team to Laura CFR in March 2021. The objective was to identify the 15ha allocated to ERA for restoration purposes. ERA is spending about UGX50 million on restoration activities in each of the CFRs. This fund covers activities from clearing of the land, costs of seedlings, labour and maintenance for a period of at least three years, when the seedlings are expected to have fully grown and established.

[Restoration of river bank at Bujagali Hydropower Project](#)

ERA's Licensee, Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL) undertook restoration works as a result of river bank slope collapse around the tailrace of the Bujagali Hydropower Project, both upstream and downstream (see figure 2.1.1). While the root cause is not yet clear, ground seepage is suspected to be weakening the river bank slope. In response, a number of restoration efforts have been initiated. Bujagali Energy Limited is undertaking detailed investigations to determine the root causes of the noted slope collapse. Two piezometers (measure underground water pressure) were installed at the subject areas from which daily seepage data is collected. The information collected will inform the

understanding and the dynamic of the soil and seepage in order to identify the possible cause and to guide advance restoration measures to be implemented.



Figure 2.1.1: Section of collapsed slope along the left bank of the reservoir of Bujagali Hydropower Plant.



bank downstream the tailrace of Bujagali Hydropower Plant. Source: ERA 2021

Further restoration works were conducted by BEL to minimise additional slope collapse. BEL conducted geotechnical investigations and is currently constructing gabion walls along some of the

affected river bank slopes (see Figure 2.1.2). The gabion wall works are currently along the left bank downstream of the tailrace, in proximity to the evacuation line as shown in Figure 2.1.2

A similar phenomenon of riverbank slope collapse occurred around the Nalubaale Power Station in Jinja (see Figure 2.1.3). This situation was believed to be triggered by the recent increase in the discharge from the River Nile. To manage the lake levels, additional spillage was allowed through the Nalubaale and Kiira power station spillways, leading to the downstream riverbanks and slopes being significantly scoured and thus incidences of slope collapse. The affected sections included the right and left banks downstream of the tailrace of Kiira Hydropower Station and on the right bank of Nalubaale Hydropower Station. Restoration works are underway on the left tailrace bank through gabion walling.



Source: ERA 2021.

2.1.2 National Agricultural Research Organisation

The Kaliba weed

The existence of aquatic weeds in water bodies and lakes lowers the quality of life for Ugandans who are directly and indirectly involved in fishing. NARO continued to track efficacy of weevils that were reared and released (23,000 adult *Cyrtobagous salvinia* weevils) on affected water bodies of Lake Kyoga and L. Kwanja, Aroca swamp and in Lake Nakuwa and Kibimba Dam (Bugiri District). The weevils on average have cleared about 71% Kariba weed, (Lake Kwanja 100%, Lake Nakwa 80%, lake Kyoga 25% and Kibimba Dam 80%) leading to resumption of fishing business, water transport and access to clean water amongst the community (figure 2.1.4).

Weevils Efficacy (percentage)

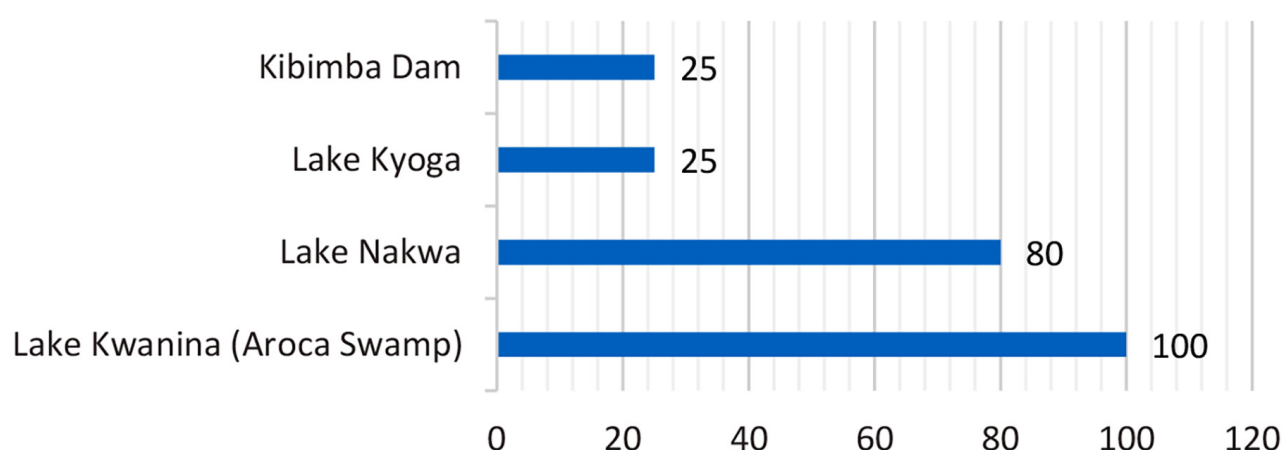


Figure 2.1.4 Efficacy rates of weevils reared and released into the water bodies. Source: NARO 2021

Biological control agents

The fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda)

This pest has caused substantive damage to maize in Uganda. Farmers have mainly relied on synthetic insecticides that are costly and harmful to the environment. To reduce on these effects and related costs, NARO explored the use of natural enemies in the control of Fall army. Thirteen insect species were identified in the surveyed locations of Uganda of which two have been selected for biological control of the Fall army worm. The selected are *Coccygidium luteum* and *Chelonus bifoerolatus*. Efforts are now under way to multiply these biological agents for release in the control of the fall army-worm. It is estimated that the initiative will contribute to reduction in the current maize losses to roughly 560 to 1391 tonnes per year, translating to USD 164 - 407 million per year.

Tree pests for eucalyptus

NARO also developed technologies for control of tree pests of eucalyptus (bronze bugs and red gum lerp psyllids). Two biocontrol agents (*C. noackae* and *P. bliteus*) are currently maintained at NaFORRI in Mukono. Five hundred eighty (580) *Eucalyptuscamaldulensis* seedlings were raised to rear the biological control agents. Four thousand five hundred (4,500) bronze bugs and 4,750 red gum Lerp psyllids as pests were reared to support the multiplication of the biocontrol agents. Currently 9600 parasitoids have been reared and released against the tree pests. Subsequently, parasitism levels of *P. bliteus* and *C. nockae* are established at 78% and 10% respectively compared to 76% and 8% in the previous quarters. The biocontrol agent *P.bliteus* showed high parasitism levels (76-85%) against *G.brimblecombei* and dispersal rates of up to 250 km from release sites. The population of the Red gum lerp psyllid has also declined from 45% to 10% due to the action of *P. bliteus*. It has been concluded that *P.bliteus* is a successful biological control agent against Red gum lerp psyllid in Uganda. The releases of egg parasitoid *C. nockae* however, showed low establishment and parasitism levels (3%-10%).

Control of Respiratory Diseases

NARO is currently establishing a state-of-the-art certified and accredited laboratory at NaFORRI, intended to advance NARO's capacity to investigate and derive suitable pharmacological products from the national biological resource base in Uganda, including plants, animals and fish. It will partner with relevant stakeholders in the pharmacology industry and employ relevant staff. In the face of the prevailing pandemic, NARO seeks to explore the pharmacological potential of medicinal plants used in management of respiratory diseases.

2.1.3 Atomic Energy Council

The Atomic Energy Council (AEC) updated the inventory of radiation sources through registration of radiation generators and radioactive sources within facilities. The purpose of registration is to ensure close monitoring of the sources and maintain such sources under regulatory control for protection of the public and environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation. During the reporting period, a total of 56 new radiation sources in forty eight 48 facilities across the country were registered. The cumulative number of radiation sources in AEC's inventory stands at 922 of which, 737 are radiation generators and 185 are radioactive sources. The results and summary of the field application of the radiation generators and radioactive sources is shown in Table 2.1.2.

Table 2.2: Practice and fields application of radiation sources

Practice	Radiation Generators	Radioactive Sources	Total
Medical	641	13	654
Industrial	09	153	162
Security	81	3	84
Analytical	6	3	9
Research	0	13	13
Total	737	185	922

Source: Atomic Energy Council 2021

2.1.4 National Water and Sewerage Corporation

Implementation of full scale source protection measures in Gulu, Arua and Mbale

In the course of implementing the Water Management and Development Project (WMDP), Finnish Consulting Group (FCG) International Ltd (with funding from GIZ), developed detailed source protection plans for Arua, Bushenyi and Mbale. Source protection plans for Gulu were developed under the Integrated Program to Improve the Living Conditions in Gulu. These plans comprised Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs), situational analysis reports, technical analysis reports and resource mobilization plans.

Under the integrated WMDP, NWSC intends to implement full scale source protection measures in Arua, Mbale and Gulu to restore or preserve the micro-catchments from which raw water is abstracted. The implementation of these measures will be supported by the source protection plans developed by FCG. The process for engaging suitable key environmental players on the project was kick-started in April 2021 and is still on-going. Specifically, the project will focus on interventions in the micro-catchment in Arua, Mbale and Gulu. A brief description of the micro-catchments follows:

(i) Enyau micro-catchment in Arua

The Enyau micro-catchment is located in Arua Municipality in the north-western region of Uganda. It falls under the Upper Nile Water Management Zone. The origin of the river is close to the border with Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at Ezuku in Vurra Sub County. The micro-catchment is illustrated in Figure 2.5 and is approximately 41km².

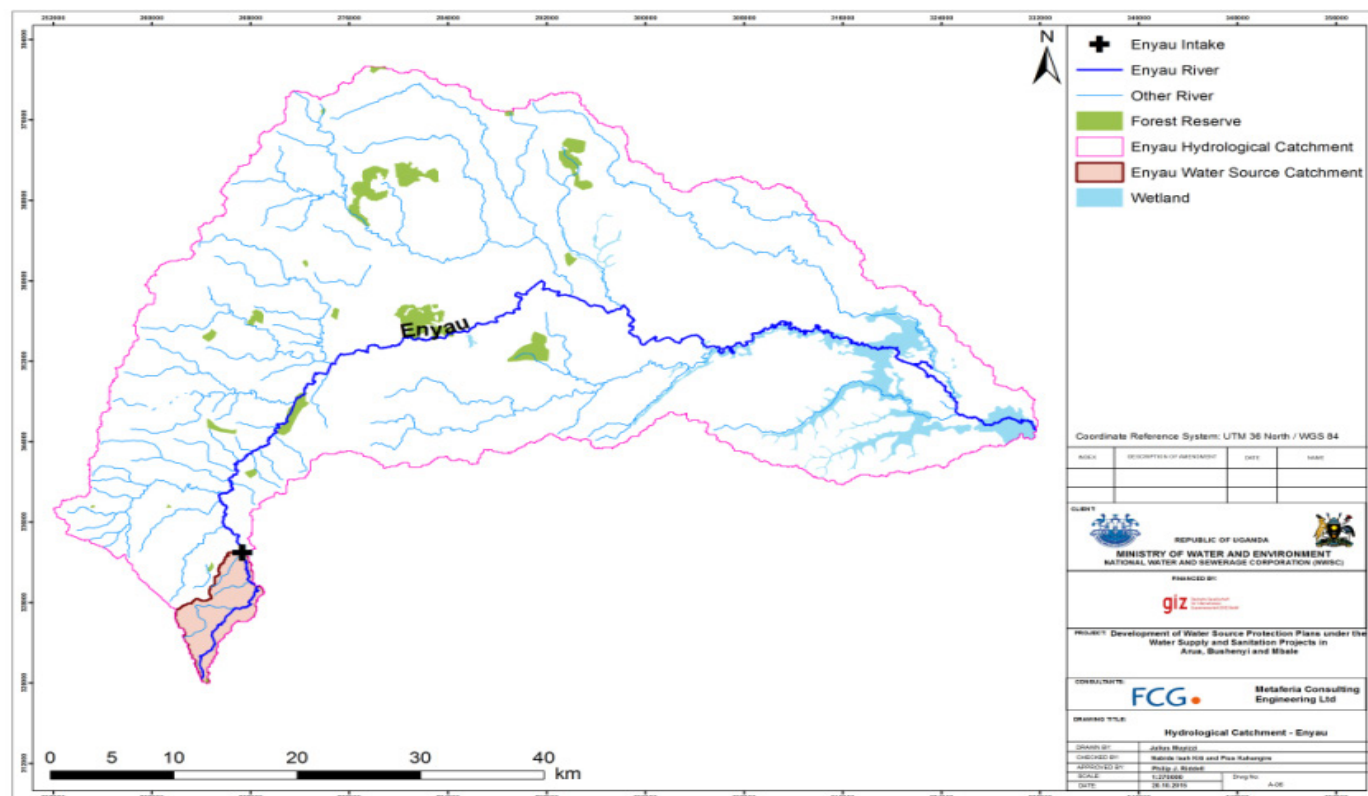


Figure 2.1.5: Enyau micro-catchment

The agency's raw water intake is situated approximately 15.8km from the source of River Enyau. The river has three tributaries that join it before reaching the NWSC intake works. Two of these tributaries, namely rivers Oje and Emuleva are important contributors to the water volume available at the intake works.

Priority Measures undertaken for the River Enyau

During the reporting period, NWSC conducted monitoring and evaluation of the measures that were earlier implemented. It was found out that the survival rate of the trees planted in phase one is approximately 80% (figures 2.1.6 and 2.1.7). This will serve as the basis for the full scale measures/interventions that are to be undertaken in the same micro-catchment to ensure that reliable and quality raw water is utilised by NWSC.



Figure 2.1.6: Trees planted in the micro-catchment of River Enyau. Source NWSC 2021



Figure 2.1.7: Napier grass, mahogany and bamboo plants. Source NWSC 2021

(ii) Mbale micro-catchments

Mbale has three micro-catchments from which NWSC abstracts (or intends to abstract) raw water for treatment and supply to customers. The micro-catchments considered for source protection interventions include; Namatala, Nabijo and Nabuyonga micro-catchments. Hydrological characteristics indicate that Nabijo is a tributary of Nabuyonga which is in turn a tributary of river Namatala. Consequently, the catchment of Namatala covers that of Nabuyonga which in turn covers that of Nabijo.

Namatala micro-catchment (figure 2.1.10) has an area coverage of approximately 66.7km², Nabijo is 16.2km² (Figure 2.1.8) and Nabuyonga is 16.9km² (Figure 2.1.9) These together total up to an area coverage of 99.8km².

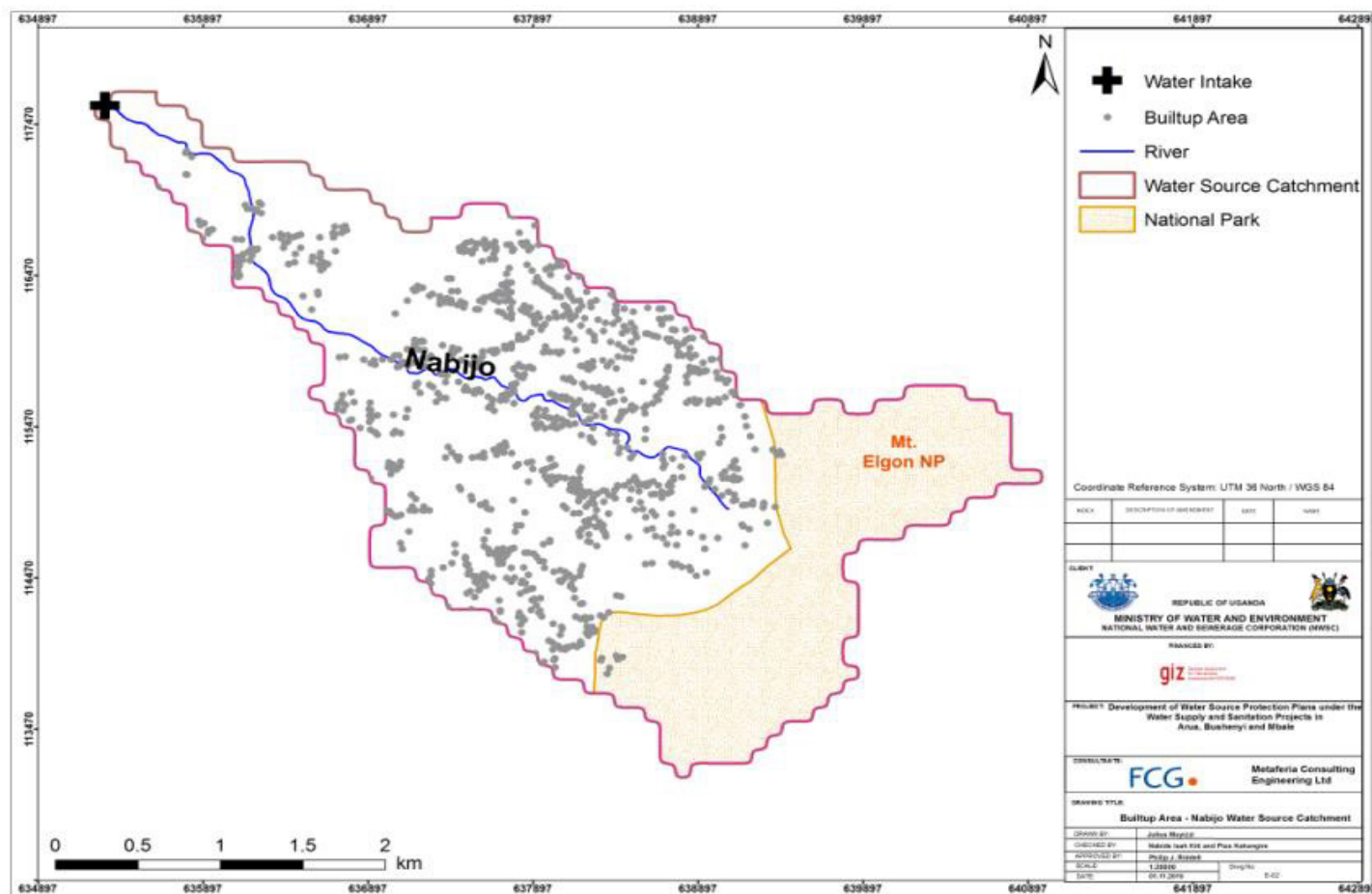


Figure 2.1.8: Nabijo micro-catchment

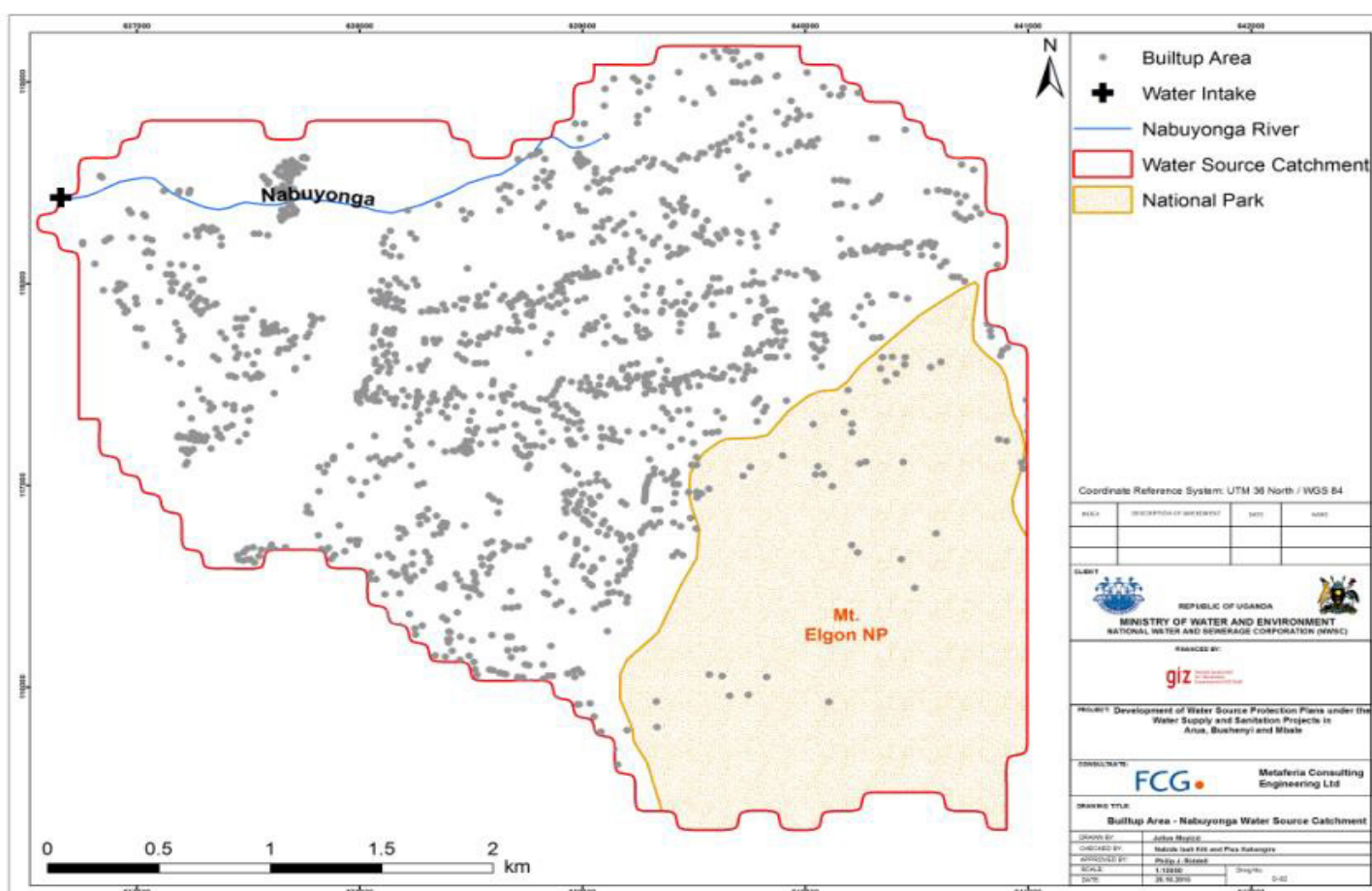


Figure 2.1,9: Nabuyonga micro-catchment

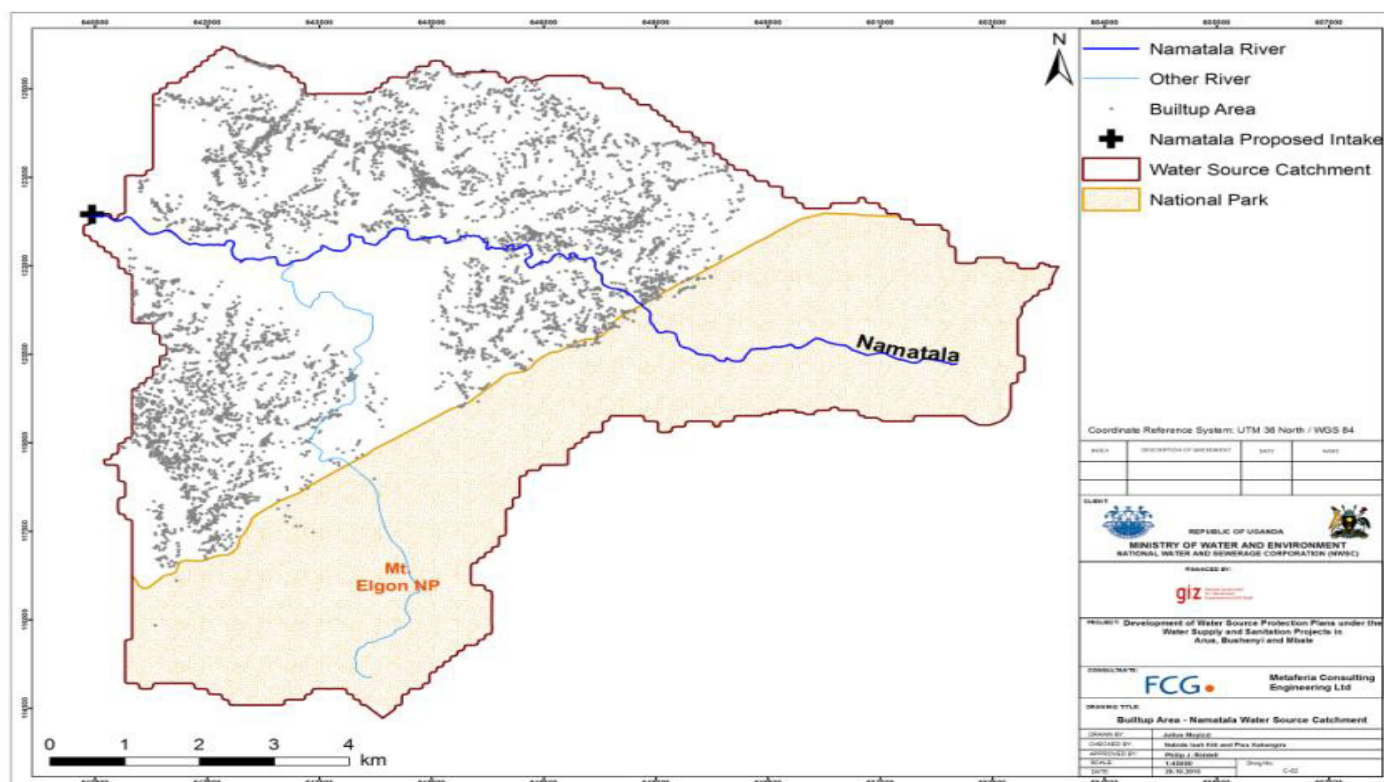


Figure 2.1.10: Namatala micro-catchment

All the points of interest are located in the eastern part of the country (Elgon region) near the Uganda-Kenya boarder. The elevation and slopes are influenced by Mt Elgon in the eastern region of the focus area. In this area the elevation is highest with altitudes over 3,000m at the slopes of Mt Elgon and approximately 1,200 – 1,700m in the river valleys to the east of Mbale.

(iii) Gulu Micro-catchments

The raw water sources include; the abstraction point on River Nile in Nora Village, six motorized boreholes and Oyitino dam and Oyitino 2 River. All these sources are currently being operated or will operated by NWSC. Oyitino catchment (Figure 2.1.11) is located in Te-Dam Sub-ward, Bar-Dege Ward, Bar-Dege Division stretching about 8km north of the city. The catchment area houses several boreholes and protected and non-protected springs.

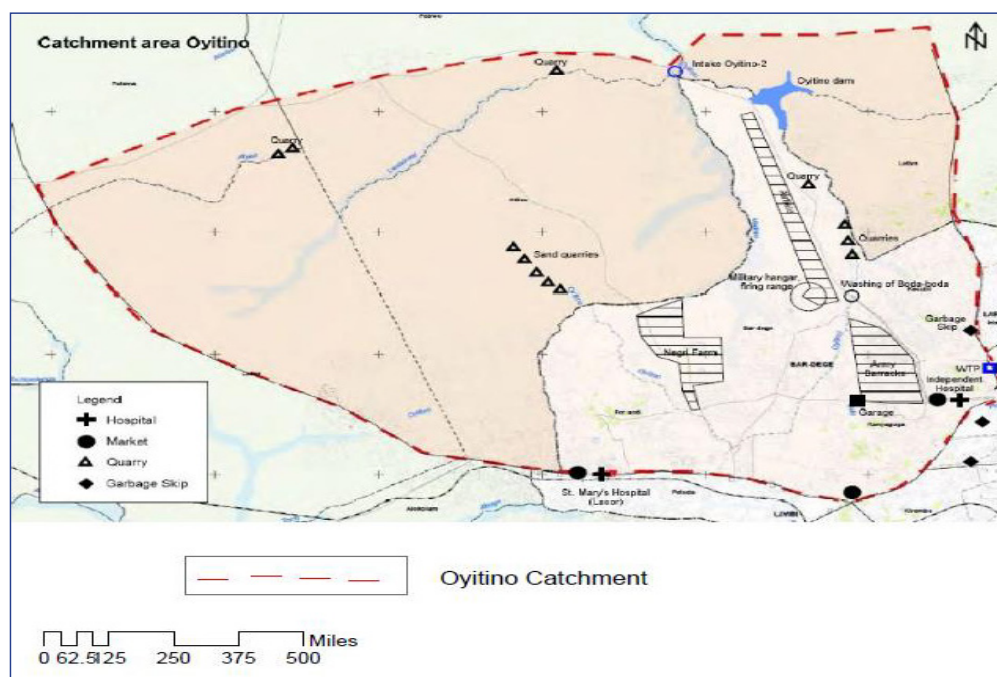


Figure 2.1.11:
Oyitino micro catchment

NWSC will start the abstraction of raw water from River Nile by 2022. The site for the Abstraction Point (418820 E, 248514 N), is located in Nora Village, Juma Parish, Kamdini Sub-county, Oyam District as shown in the Figure 2.1.12:



Figure 2.1.12: Site for water abstraction at Karuma Intake. Source: NWSC 2021

Following the source protection plans that were developed and the update to be undertaken; the following activities are to be undertaken:

- i. Provision and construction of simple stone gabions and gully plugs on the collapsing river banks and gullies
- ii. Backfilling and stabilising existing stone gabions with suitable vegetative materials
- iii. Demarcation of the river buffer with concrete markers/pillars
- iv. Construction of infiltration ditches/drains and check dams to prevent direct run off in the rivers
- v. Installation of rain water harvesting tanks
- vi. Planting of assorted tree and fruit seedlings suitable for preserving water sources. The different species of trees to be planted and maintained for a minimum of 1.5 years during the project period include; *Bamboo*, *Grevellia Robusta*, *Maesopsis eminii*, *Terminalia superba*, *Albizia coriaria*, *Khaya grandifoliola*, *Bathedavia javanica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Cistrus sinensis*, *Persea Americana*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Calliandra calothyrsus*, *Tephrosia puperia*, *Tectona grandis* and *Melia Volkensi*.
- vii. Sanitation improvement in the communities living within the micro-catchment
- viii. Planting of improved grass species to control erosion

In West Nile, a scoping exercise was undertaken by NWSC in compliance to NEMA requirements for ESIA studies in the district of Adjumani (Figure 2.1.13 and 2.1.14).



Figure 2.1.13 Proposed site water abstraction in Adjumani



Figure 2.1.14: NWSC engaging Local councils and stakeholders in the scoping exercise in Adjumani

2.1.5 Directorate of Water Resources Management

The directorate adopted the catchment management plans approach in conserving the environment and ensuring availability of good quality water. Most of the activities undertaken are in collaboration with partners and have been implemented in degraded catchments of Awoja, Aswa, and Maziba. These include:

Wetland demarcation

(i) Upper Nile Water Management Zone (Aswa Catchment); this is one of the most degraded catchments that the lead agency is working towards building its resilience. DWRM is undertaking a number of ongoing activities that include;

A total of 58.4km of wetland boundary in Kapeta (56.6km) and Karenga (2.8km) wetlands have been demarcated with 584 concrete pillars (556 Kapeta, 28 Karenga; Figures 2.1.15 & 2.1.16). Five hundred four bamboo seedlings along a stretch of 2.5km were also planted along the demarcation line in Karenga wetland. Cumulatively, 106km have been demarcated.

A total length of 20km of Ogwette degraded wetland in Ogwette Sub County, Otuke District has been demarcated using live markers (bamboo) and concrete pillars. Two hundred concrete pillars and 20,000 seedlings of bamboo have been used to demarcate Ogwette wetland. To date, 150.6ha of degraded wetland have been restored and natural regeneration is ongoing.



Figure 2.1.15: Community participation during demarcation of Kapeta wetland in Aswa catchment



Figure 2.1.16: Pillar painted after installation along Kapeta Wetland in Aswa catchment

(ii) Kyoga Water Management Zone (Awoja Catchment);

Demarcation of degraded Kamurojo wetland in Kyere Sub County, Serere District was implemented with approximately 75km of wetland boundary identified and marked using concrete pillars and live markers (Figures 2.17 and 2.18).

To date, a total of approximately 100km of wetland boundary have been identified and marked using concrete pillars and live markers. This is cumulatively drawn from 25km for the previously demarcated Ongino-Aakum wetland in Ongino Sub County, Kumi District and the 75km for Kamurojo wetland in Kyere Sub-County, Serere District.



Figure 2.1.17: The Awoja CMC Chairperson, Serere District Chairperson, RDC Serere and T.L KWMZ officiate the launch of demarcation of Kamurojo



Figure 2.1.18: The technical team working with the local community to install a precast concrete pillar at Amese village adjacent to Kamurojo wetland

(iii) Victoria Water Management Zone (VWMZ)-Maziba Catchment

The demarcation of wetland boundaries was completed in Maziba Catchment. Currently, the Directorate through VWMZ continues to conduct routine monitoring of the status of the demarcated wetlands and engagement of the different stakeholders. The field observations made during these monitoring visits are as follows:

- There is on-going natural regeneration in some of the demarcated sections of the targeted wetlands and the communities in these areas have respected the buffer zones that have been marked using the concrete pillars
- The communities affected by the wetlands demarcation and restoration activities are eagerly waiting for the implementation of the Revolving Fund and IGAs as livelihood alternatives to the environmentally unfriendly agricultural practices that they have been conducting in these ecosystems
- There is re-encroachment and degradation of some sections of the demarcated areas mostly in Kabale District

River banks demarcation

Aswa

Demarcation of Karakilet-Lokokokwayi and Kadukuye riverbanks have been undertaken using bamboo seedlings as live markers. A total of 16,033 seedlings have been planted within an interval of five metres in between the concrete pillars, covering a length of 48.1kms. The community expressed demand to have extra 23kms of Karakilet river boundaries covering seven villages, demarcated as well (Figure 2.1.19). All the three riverbanks have been fully demarcated. To date, 91.4kms have been demarcated.



Figure 2.1.19: Left: Community members plant bamboo seedlings along Karakilet riverbank in Kitgum. Right: An Officer inspects the seedlings already planted

Awoja

A river length of 37.5kms was demarcated along rivers Kere (15kms) and Tabagon-Chepiakamiet (26kms) (Figure 2.1.20). The total river length demarcated so far is 41kms out of the targeted 106.24kms of river length. The demarcation has been welcomed and supported by the communities in the areas already demarcated but it is clear that more stakeholder engagement is required in areas yet to be demarcated.



Figure 2.1.20: Demarcation of rivers Kere in Kapraron (L), Kere in Sundet (C) and Tabagon Chepiakamiet in Ngenge (R) sub counties

Maziba Catchment

The demarcation of riverbanks boundaries was completed in Maziba Catchment and 62kms have been fully demarcated (Figure 2.1.21). However, some complaints/grievances about the riverbank demarcation exercise continue to be raised to the directorate and district natural resources offices in Rubanda, Kabale and Ntungamo districts. These cases are continuously being handled by the directorate through the VWMZ together with the respective districts, municipal councils and sub-county leadership.

The directorate through VWMZ continued to undertake routine monitoring to determine the status of the demarcated river banks. It also conducted engagement of the different stakeholders. The following field observations were made during these monitoring visits:

- ❑ There is on-going natural regeneration in some of the demarcated sections of the target river banks. The communities in these areas have respect for the buffer zones that were marked using the concrete pillars.
- ❑ The communities affected by the river banks demarcation and restoration activities are also eagerly waiting for alternative livelihood support arrangements. Among these include the implementation of the Revolving Fund and Income Generating Activities (IGA) as livelihood alternatives to the environmentally unfriendly agricultural practices that they have been conducting in the reclaimed ecosystems.
- ❑ There is re-encroachment and degradation of some sections of the demarcated areas mostly in Rubanda and Kabale districts. The latter is a result of misinformation being provided to some of the community members by mainly political leaders in these districts who are advocating for compensation of affected persons before they vacate.
- ❑ The new local political leaders have not yet internalized the EURECCCA Project implementation modalities. The project aims at increasing resilience of communities to climate change. This was observed from the interaction that the EURECCCA team had with the newly elected councilors of Kibuga Sub County, Kabale District.



Figure 2.1.21: Re-encroachment of the demarcated sections of the Kashenyi-Nyamiyaga-Nangaro riverbanks.

Source DWRM 2021

2.1.6 Uganda Wildlife Authority

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) implemented activities aimed at restoring the environment in protected areas. Key among the activities included removal of invasive and exotic species on 626.5 hectares in various Protected Areas (PAs). In addition, UWA undertook the following:

- i. Restored and maintained 201.5 hectares of degraded areas in PAs
- ii. Maintained 261km of boundary lines in various PAs
- iii. Planted 213 pillars along boundary lines of PAs
- iv. Established 15 resource boundary committees
- v. Distributed 10,000 seedlings of eucalyptus, 832 of passion fruits and 100 stalks of bamboo to neighbouring communities around PAs

2.1.7 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Various interventions were undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) during the 2020/21 period. MAAIF constructed five modern fish landing sites (Kitebere in Kagadi District, Mbegu in Hoima District, Dei in Pakwach District, Rwenshama in Rukungiri District, and Mahyoro in Kamwenge now Kitagwenda District) under ultinational Lakes Edward and Albert Integrated Fisheries (LEAF) initiative (See Figures 2.1.22 and 2.1.23) for a sample modern landing site. All construction works on the landing sites were based on comprehensive environmental screening and scoping with permits/licences issued by NEMA for regulated activities in the wetlands and river banks/lakes. The LEAF project has registered a number of milestones as follows:

Identifying, characterising and mapping of fish breeding areas on lakes Edward and Albert

- I. Undertaking national trainings of all fishing communities within the protected areas on conservation and protecting the Fish Breeding Areas (FBAs)
- II. Physical demarcation of two of the identified fish breeding and spawning areas is to be conducted in Ndaiga in Kagadi District and Kayanzi in Kasese District
- III. Restoration and rehabilitation of targeted catchments, implementation of catchment restoration interventions in river catchments of Sebwe in Kasese, Tokwe in Bundibugyo, Humya in Bundibugyo and Semliki in Ntoroko
- IV. Cumulatively; 207,400 trees were planted as enrichment in the above catchments, 41kms of river bank areas were protected and restored while 46kms of soil and water conservation measures were established
- V. Establishment of four tree nursery beds with a total capacity of 61,580 trees, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were established, and 4,000 people (32 percent women) within the basin were trained and sensitised in natural resources management within areas where modern landing sites were constructed

2.1.8 Uganda Prisons Service



Figure 2.1.22: Left: Modern landing site at Rweshama. Right: Typical modern landing site under the LEAF intervention, Source MAAIF: 2021

UPS has equally been involved in control of aquatic weeds in waste water ponds around its facilities in Luzira. It has been able to completely remove water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) manually from two out of the three waste water ponds situated near the main gate of Luzira Maximum Security Prison. During the reporting period, the agency also prepared both the environment action and management plans. The agency further partnered with associate prisons stakeholders to raise 28,861 tree seedlings (16,184 were indigenous species namely; *Melia volkensii*, *Khaya anthotheca*, *Maesopsis eminii*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Gmelina arborea*; 12,287 seedlings of Clonal Eucalyptus and 390 Giant bamboo - *Dendrocalamus giganteus*).

2.1.9 National Forestry Authority

Sustainable management of Central Forest Reserves

The National Forestry Authority (NFA) is implementing a programme for sustainable management of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) with three main objectives namely; opening of forest boundaries and marking/demarcating with concrete pillars, protection of forests from encroachment and degradation, restoration and sustainable management of forest ecosystems and biodiversity conservation. Table 2.1.3 shows the agency mapped a total of 489.4kms, and restored and established 2712 ha of forests across the country.

Table 2.1.3 Demarcation and restoration activities by National Forestry Authority

Focus area	Restored/established	Narrative
Mapping and demarcation	480 kms	16 management areas across the country
	10ha (0.316kms)	for Collaborative Forest Management
	8,201ha (9.06kms)	Licensed tree planters
Total	489.4km	
Restoration or establishment	895ha	Natural forests
	1,817ha	New forest plantations
Raising seedlings	19,372,131	Raised and supplied

Source: NFA 2021

Achievements under the different objectives were as follows:

a) *Strengthen forest protection and conservation.*

- (i) Surveyed 480km (40.7%) out of the planned 1180km forest boundary and marked with concrete pillars in 16 management areas across the country. 3,200 pillars (69.6%) out of the planned 4,599 pillars were procured.
- (ii) 10ha were demarcated and mapped for Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) with local communities in Budongo System Range out of the planned 4000ha (a cumulative total of 18,199ha were managed under CFM agreements by community based associations).
- (iii) Public awareness on importance of sustainable forest management were conducted for forest adjacent stakeholders. 919 people were involved in the CFM meetings; Budongo System Range – 520 people (Budongo sector-300, Kisindi sector-100, Kagadi sector-70 and Hills sector-50) and in Muzizi River Range – 399 people.
- (iv) Nine forest management plans (90%) out of 10 planned were prepared for Kalagala, Kotido, Bunya, Mwenge and Mafuga Plantations, Buvuma Islands, Mpanga, Matiri and Kasana-Kasambya sectors. Four out of the nine were approved by the NFA board in August 2020.

b) *Restore degraded natural forests in Central Forest Reserves.*

- (i). A total of 895ha (22.4%) out of 4,000ha of natural forest was restored and maintained in partnership with stakeholders in various parts of the country.

Increase the area, quality and productivity of plantations

- (ii). NFA established 1,817ha (91%) out of the planned 2,000ha of new forest plantations using local contractors in various management areas. Private tree farmers established 10,994ha (37%) on CFRs land out of the planned 30,000ha.
- (iii). Weeded 16,368ha (181%) out of the planned 9,020ha of tree plantations in various management areas across the country. Pruned and thinned 1,032ha (162%) tree plantations out of the planned 638ha in various management areas all adhering to safety standards including use of protective gears.
- (iv). Demarcated and mapped 8,201ha (27%) out of the planned 30,000ha for licensed tree planters and maintained 630km (95.5%) out of the planned 660km of fire lines/roads for fire prevention.

Increase the supply of seed and seedlings for planting.

- (v). Raised and supplied 19,372,131 (53.2%) out of the planned 36,350,400 quality assorted seedlings to the general public and for NFA own planting (11,445,681 (58.6%) out of the planned 19,536,000 raised through the National Community Tree Planting Project and 7,923,450 (47%) from NTSC out of the planned 16,814,400).

- (vi). Collected, processed and supplied 66,536kg (112%) (1,440kg from Non Tax Revenue, 21,947kg from Community Tree Planting Project (CTTP) and 43,149kg from UNHCR funding) of quality assorted tree seeds from the National Tree Seed Centre (NTSC) out of the planned 59,149kg.

2.2 Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance

The National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019, section 11(a) & 11(e) mandates lead agencies to regulate segments of environment under their jurisdiction and review environmental assessments and audits among others. During the reporting period, 807 licences and authorisations were issued by five lead agencies namely; ERA, NFA and AEC among others as shown in Table 2.2.1. Licensing and certification are a measure to improve quality and an important element of regulating and standardizing product and service provision. Table 2.2.1 shows that ERA certified a total of 11 companies as wood pole providers for the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) for the period FY 2021/2022 to 2023/24. The NFA licensed 44 companies for tree harvesting while Uganda Investment Authority licensed 395 projects with a planned investment worth USD 1,864,931,126. The AEC issued a total of 288 authorisations to 250 facilities in form of permits or licences while UNBS certified 38 companies that manufacture plastic carrier bags.

Table 2.2.1: Number and type of the different licensed or permitted activities

Agency	No	Purpose
Electricity Regulatory Authority	42	Wood pole provision (11) & Permits and licenses (31)
National Forestry Authority	44	Tree harvesting
Uganda Investment Authority	395	Investment projects
Atomic Energy Council	288	Possess/use, import export, sell and transport
Uganda National Bureau Standards	38	Certifications
Total	807	

Source: NEMA 2021

A total of 10 lead agencies were also involved in review and recommendation of more than 736 environmental assessments and related documents. The Directorate of Water Resources Management reviewed and recommended approval of 13 environmental impact assessment and environmental audit reports. ERA received and reviewed 27 Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs), 17 Environmental Audit reports (EAs) and 37 scoping reports and terms of references during the reporting period. AEC conducted 2 safety reviews, 26 notices, 379 applications. The Ministry of Lands conducted 32 ESIAs and related management plans. Other agencies included Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development that reviewed eight environmental audits and 38 architectural plans among others. The reviews by lead agencies informed NEMA's decisions on approval or rejection of certification of environmental aspects of various projects in the country.

2.2.1 Electricity Regulatory Authority

In the FY 2020/2021, ERA set out to implement the Electricity (Acquisition and Use of Wooden Poles in the Electricity Industry) Guidelines, 2020. The key regulatory activities included; prequalification

and registration of ERA certified wood pole providers for the ESI for the period FY 2021/2022 to 2023/24 and securing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Makerere University, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences. The objective of the MOU was to strengthen ties between the two institutions in the areas that support the fulfilment of their respective mandates; in particular, to support research in wood utility poles.

The prequalification and registration of ERA certified wood pole providers for the ESI for the period FY 2021/2022 to 2023/24, was successfully conducted. Table 2.2.2 shows the 11 applicants who were approved and listed as ERA certified wood pole providers for the ESI for the period FY 2021/2022 to 2023/24.

Table 2.2.2: ERA certified wood pole providers FY 2021/2022 to 2023/24

The New Forests Company Ltd	Kenkom Distributors Ltd
Busoga Forestry Company Limited	Kampala Pole Treatment Plant Ltd
Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited	Roke Investment International Limited
	Ferdsult Engineering Services Ltd
Ambiance Tree Farm Ltd	Nile Plywoods (U) Ltd
Buyara Pole Treatment Plant Ltd	BM Investments Ltd

Source: ERA 2021

The evaluation exercise revealed two issues of concern that shall be followed up by ERA in due course of the contractual period.

a. Quality of Treatment Chemicals

ERA reported that observations and information gathered during the field verification exercise as part of the evaluation process ERA certified wood pole providers showed that different pole treatment plants procure their preservative chemicals from different sources. Some of the utility pole providers reported that their competitors were using adulterated or substandard chemicals for treating wood poles. ERA confirmed these fears when their inspectors encountered creosote oil that did not have the characteristic odour. It was recommended that unannounced visits should be made to the listed companies and samples of both creosote oil and Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) taken from their storage tanks for testing.

b. Wood pole test bench at Uganda National Bureau of Standards

Currently the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) materials laboratory has capacity to test only depth of penetration of the wood pole treatment chemical. There is need to build capacity at UNBS for the following:

- i. Mechanical strength tests which include cantilever and mid-point withstand forces. The required test bench includes a force gauge (load cell) and corresponding pole mounting apparatus
- ii. X- Ray spectrometer and hydrometer for the analysis of the quality of CCA and chemical retention in the wood pole
- iii. Need for creosote chemical quality testing equipment and distillation apparatus for testing the retention of the creosote into the treated wood pole

2.2.2 Uganda Investment Authority

Investment promotion initiatives to attract sustainable investments and environmentally friendly technologies

Investment strategic interventions/economic instruments and incentives are proposed majorly through the Presidential Investors' Round Table (PIRT) where UIA serves the secretariat role. Uganda Revenue Authority issues a guide on tax incentives/exemptions available to investors in Uganda. These interventions are an opportunity for UIA to attract investments with some aspects of environmentally friendly technologies that minimise industrialisation impact to environment and climate change. The challenge, however, has always been that environment is taken as a cross-cutting issue and not one of the thematic areas.

During the reporting period, the following climate-relevant investment sectors had considerations of tax incentives related to environment and climate change. These include import duty, Value Added Tax (VAT) or excise duty or exemptions from all taxes under the 5th schedule of the EAC Customs Management Act as follows;

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector

- ❑ The supply of irrigation works, sprinklers and ready to use lines

Energy Sector

- ❑ Solar and wind energy development and generation - equipment, input and accessories
- ❑ Hydro power construction equipment and inputs
- ❑ Biogas - plastic bag bio gas digesters
- ❑ Energy saving stoves - inputs used in manufacture of energy stoves
- ❑ LPG gas as an alternative cooking energy-exempted from VAT

Manufacturing

- ❑ Lead battery recycling- scrap batteries tax exempted
- ❑ Retreading of used motor vehicle tyres
- ❑ Development of industrial parks - developers and operators - various exemptions

Water and Waste

- ❑ Water/effluent treatment plants - exempted from all taxes

Transport

- ❑ Motor vehicles specially designed for refuse/garbage collection and disposal.

Investment Licensing, and Facilitation

The UIA One Stop Centre Environment office provides advisory information to investors before and during the investment licence application process. This is meant to ensure that investment projects with a potential to cause significant impact on the environment comply with the national regulatory requirements. The investment facilitation offered includes the following;

- ❑ Advisory information services on environmental requirements, national environmental regulations, guidelines and standards

- ❑ Undertake pre-investment license screening and offer guidance on environmentally unsound projects and guidance on proposed developments that require conducting ESIA
- ❑ Advisory information on guidance for project site suitability and regulated activities in environmentally sensitive areas
- ❑ Attending to EIA process requirements including stakeholder consultations and EIS reviews

During the FY 2020/21, a total of 395 projects were granted investment licences. The licensed projects are estimated to attract investment worth USD 1,864,931,126 and projected to create 43,442 jobs as shown in the Table 2.2.3. The Domestic Direct Investments (DDI) accounted for 40% while Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) were 60% of the total number of licensed investments.

Table 2.2.3: Licensing of investment projects

QUARTER IN FY 2020/21	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PLANNED INVESTMENTS (\$)	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Q1	92	447,642,813	9,933
Q2	79	452,920,797	11,565
Q3	89	338,951,529	8,385
Q4	135	625,415,987	13,559
TOTAL	395	1,864,931,126	43,442

Source: UIA Investment Abstract Report 2021

Sector distribution of the licensed projects

The Manufacturing sector contributed the highest number of licensed projects (61.3%), followed by the Agriculture sector (11.6%) and Construction (4.8%). This trend was found generally consistent with the past previous five years. Importantly, all the leading top five sectors (manufacturing, agriculture/forestry/fishing, construction, real estate development, and transport) have activities with potential impacts to the environment or natural resources

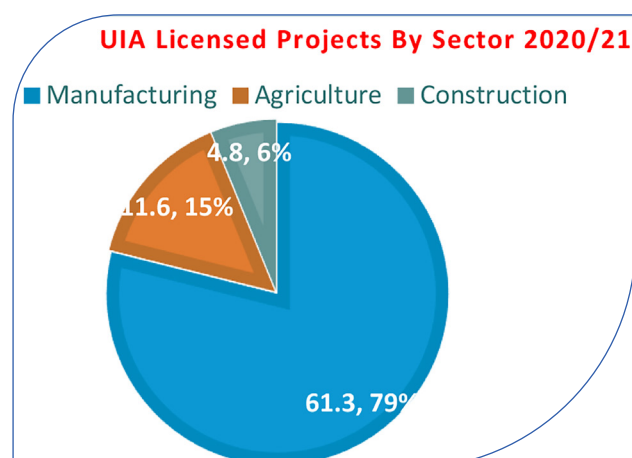


Figure 2.2.2: UIA licensed projects by sector:
Source UIA 2021

Industrial parks development and management

Promotion of industries in planned and serviced industrial parks minimises the potential negative impacts to the environment. The national strategy is to develop Business, Science, Technology and Industrial Parks of which 23 shall be industrial and business parks while four will be regional science and technology industrial parks spread across the country.

Nine industrial parks are currently being developed namely; Kampala Industrial and Business Park, Luzira Industrial Estate and Bweyogerere Industrial and Business Park. Others are; Soroti, Jinja, Mbale, Kasese, Karamoja industrial and business parks and Mbarara SME park. For each designated industrial park, master plans were developed while each of the parks undertook an ESIA. In future, a strategic environmental assessment for each industrial park appears feasible as it would further inform the different EIAs.

Developments in Kampala Industrial & Business Park, Namanve

Currently, the infrastructure development project has initiated construction of roads, drainage, power, water supply lines, communication, centralized waste water treatment and solid waste treatment facilities. In the FY 2020/21, through the contracted services of Mott MacDonald Consultants UK, UIA developed three environmental management actions plans in compliance with the 2019 ESIA approval conditions and Project Conditions Precedence (CPs) to construction by the Funder. The completed ones are;

- The Environmental and Social Management System Manual for Kampala Industrial and Business Park (KIBP) project
- The Biodiversity Action Plan
- Livelihood Restoration Plan

During the reporting period, a total of 22 projects in Kasese Industrial & Business Park (KIBP) got ESIA Certificates of approval from NEMA while nine projects are in process. The KIBP infrastructure development project is also under implementation and a new ESIA process was initiated after the last one conducted in 2012. The ESIA process has however been halted pending guidelines on the new directive on the changes in the construction by contractors for all public industrial parks.

2.2.3 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Inspection of wildlife use rights holders

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities licensed a total of 44 wildlife use rights permits. Holders of these user rights engaged in the various categories as provided for in Section 35 of the Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019. During the reporting period, the Ministry also conducted inspection of all its licensees. It was observed that due to Covid-19 the licensees were struggling to maintain the animals for those who have captive breeding operations. Workers were laid off, salaries halved for those who remained working, and returns on investment generally dwindled.

2.2.4 Atomic Energy Council

AAEC finalised development of two radiation safety guidelines on; establishment of radiotherapy facilities and, establishment and safe use of non-medical irradiator facilities. These documents are aimed at providing guidance to those intending to undertake such practices on the considerations for safety prior to investment. The major objective is to ensure that the safety of the public and environment is guaranteed at all times.

The agency further conducted two safety reviews for two critical health infrastructure i.e. cancer facility for UPDF National Referral Hospital in Mbuya and a radiotherapy facility for Nsambya Hospital under the Rotary Cancer Program. All these facilities were given permission to proceed with the construction under continued supervision by AEC. In addition, a total of 36 notices of intended application for license and/or permit to undertake practices involving ionizing radiation were reviewed. Further, a total of 379 applications from 286 facilities were reviewed of which; 274 applications were from medical facilities, 39 from industrial facilities, 17 from suppliers and 21 from security operations. These included renewals and new applications.

Of the reviewed 397 applications, 288 authorisations were issued to 250 facilities in form of permits or licences. Of the 288 authorisations, 212 were for possess and use, 42 for import/export, 19 for sell/transfer and 14 for transport of radiation sources. These authorisations were issued to applicants whose facilities meet the basic standards for safe operation to ensure protection of the environment and public from harmful effects of ionizing radiation. The details of the notices and applications reviewed are also indicated in appendices.

2.2.5 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development conducted 32 Environmental & Social Management Assessments while ESMPs were prepared for USMID-AF LGs including refugee hosting districts. This was done to ensure that the likely negative impacts of the projects to be implemented get identified and measures to mitigate them are also identified.

The lead agency also commenced the review of the Registration of Titles Act. The Act is hoped to give the Commissioner Land Registration the power to issue titles; but also cancel. This is particularly important for titles that might have been issued in ecological areas such as wetlands and forests.

It further amended and approved the Physical Planning Act 2010, which spells out the need to conduct land use planning but also give due consideration to environmental conservation. Other key undertakings included:

- ❑ The Development of a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy. The policy is undergoing development to provide guidance on areas for resettling people and ensure that fragile eco areas are not used for such purpose.
- ❑ Preparation of guidelines for Urban Landscaping, Greening and Beautification. The guidelines will promote planting of trees in urban councils.
- ❑ Reproduction of guidelines for energy efficient Green Building Design intended to promote energy efficiency and conservation
- ❑ Dissemination of sixteen Local Prototype House plans, which were all incorporating issues of water harvesting
- ❑ Development of eight Solid waste management strategies for USMID-AF new municipal LGs to enable urban councils have clear strategies for waste management

The lead agency also embarked on preparation of Physical Development Plans for 14 districts of which 10 host refugees. These will define the various land uses and clearly map out ecological areas for conservation.

The Ministry is also issuing Customary Certificate of Land Ownership to organised land community associations. Under this arrangement, the common user resources such as water resources, forests, fruit gathering areas are registered for preservation and protection from encroachment.

2.2.6 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

In respect to environment management and protection, the agency undertook a number of activities

in relation to environmental reviews. These included:

- ❑ Review of eight environmental audit reports for workplaces
- ❑ Conducted 61 consultative meetings on ESIA for new projects
- ❑ Review of seven architectural plans for new workplaces and 31 architectural plans for commercial buildings

2.2.7 National Water and Sewerage Cooperation

ESIAs were conducted for different capital projects across the country. These are shown in Table 2.2.4.

Table 2.2.4: ESIAs for water related capital projects

No.	Name of project	Status
1	Kapeeka II Water Supply Project	ESIA certificate received from NEMA
2	Kagera Water Supply Project	ESIA approval pending
3	Adjumani Water Supply Project	Submission of Scoping report & ToR approved by NEMA
4	Kiruddu Sanitation Project	Submission of Scoping report & ToR made to NEMA
5	Hoima Water Supply Project	Scoping report & ToR submitted to NEMA
6	Mbarara Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Scoping report & ToR submitted to NEMA
7	Masaka Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Scoping report & ToR submitted to NEMA
8	Kampala Water Network Project (P2B)	Scoping report & ToR under development

Source: NEMA/NWSC 2021

Still in the same Ministry of Water and Environment, the Directorate of Water Resources Management reviewed 18 EIAs and all the reports with comments were sent to the Authority.

2.2.8 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

The Ministry developed and disclosed Electricity Access Scale up Project's Environmental and Social safeguard documents. These included, the Resettlement Policy Framework, the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework, Stakeholder Engagement Framework, and the Environment and Social Management Framework. The agency improved the Environment, Health, Safety and Social considerations in the Host Government Agreement (HGA) for East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP).

The lead agency also conducted a number of activities in regards to environmental assessments and reviews. These included, review of Strategic Environment Assessment for Moroto-Kadam, Hoima and Kyoga basins; review of the Environmental and Social Management Plans for the Tilenga project; review of the ESIA for the Proposed Development of Kampala Fuel Storage Terminal at Nsujjimpolwe Village, Kiringente Sub-County, Mpigi District; review of the scoping report and TOR for TGH and deep exploration wells at Kibiro and Panyimur Geothermal exploration; review of the Scoping report and TOR of the ESIA of Busitema Solar Power Plant.

The agency further reviewed the valuation and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports and the ESIA for Karuma HPP reservoir area and raised comments to the consultant. It also reviewed the RAP and valuation reports for Kalagala and Itanda Special Conservation Area.

2.2.9 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Trade licensing reports from 60 districts were received and reviewed. It was, however, discovered that issues of environment are not being covered by most licensing authorities. The Ministry also drafted regulations on terms and conditions for trade licensing, in line with Section (11) of the Trade Licensing Act.

2.2.10 Uganda Wildlife Authority

The Authority reviewed 12 ESIA's within Wildlife Protected Areas. It also conducted ESIA for Giraffe translocation from Murchison Falls National Park to Pian upe Wildlife Reserve.

The agency further developed and operationalised compliance monitoring tools that included Sensitivity Atlas for Semuliki National Park and operational guidelines for developments in Wildlife Protected Areas. UWA together with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) collected data from Murchion Falls Nation Park (MFNP), Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) and Toro Semuliki Wildlife Reserve to update the Albertine Graben Environmental Monitoring Plan (AGEMP). Data on human wildlife conflict, poaching levels, community conservation awareness and road kills was also collected.

Developed Terms of Reference for conducting ESIA's for the different projects under the new World Bank project. These include Terms of Reference for roads, staff accommodation, bridges among others in the protected areas in the Albertine Graben. In addition, 30 development proposals and inquiries for projects within Wildlife Protected Areas were developed.

2.2.11 Uganda National Meteorological Authority

The agency issued one seasonal forecast for September to December (SOND) 2020 season. This was disseminated to various stakeholders of climate information including intermediaries such as the media practitioners and district local government officials in the five regions across the country.

2.2.12 Uganda National Bureau of Standards

Certification of products and standards

Through its product certification scheme, UNBS certified 15 companies with 42 product brands that manufacture plastic carrier bags. In addition, UNBS has initiated the renewal process for two companies under Quality Management Systems, maintained certification for 10 companies under Quality Management Systems and one company under Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

There has been an increased activity on standardisation in the area of climate change. Standards for climate change help businesses deal with their own environmental impact as well as adhere to

increasing regulatory requirements. Such standards help businesses take concrete actions to reduce their impact, improve energy efficiency and put robust risk management processes in place. In this respect, the lead agency developed 24 standards on environmental management.

The lead agency further certified one company to ISO 14001 and five others under Quality Management Systems. It also carried out assessment of companies for compliance to waste management.

In relation to ESIA, UNBS participated in six consultative meetings with firms, which carried out ESIA for development projects. During the consultations, UNBS provided input on the standards (requirements) that may be necessary to refer to by the firms while conducting EIA. The EIA firms and the development projects include:

- A. Eco Innovations International Limited, regarding consultation for the EIA for the proposed expansion of a Safety Matches production facility in Jinja District
- B. Eco Innovations International Limited, regarding consultation for EIA for the proposed expansion of National Cement Manufacturing Plant in Tororo district
- C. The Environmentalists, regarding environmental audit consultation for TASCO Edible Oil Factory in Jinja City
- D. BIMCO Consult Limited, regarding environmental audit of a malting plant within Nile Breweries Limited
- E. Gissat Environment Associates, regarding consultations for ESIA for Wingreens Agro Limited, an edible oil milling factory (soya bean and sunflower seed) in Kiwumpa Village, Luwero District
- F. Jomen Environmental Consultants, regarding EIA for the proposed establishment of an Oxygen, Detergent and Disinfectant manufacturing plant to be located along the New Nsambya-Gogonya II Ward, Nsambya Parish, Makindye Division in Kampala City

2.2.13 Kampala Capital City Authority

A total of 27 projects (12 in Quarter II and 15 in Quarter III) were received for ESIA reviews during the reporting period. During Quarter II, five projects were in Nakawa Division, three in Makindye and Kawempe divisions, one in Lubaga Division and none from Central Division.

In Quarter III, 15 projects were received in the period of January to March 2021. A total of six were in Nakawa Division, four in Makindye, none in Central and one in Lubaga Division. The details are shown in Table 2.2.5.

Table 2.2.5: Number of EIAs received at Kampala divisions per quarter

Division	Quarter II	Quarter III	TOTAL
Nakawa	5	6	11
Makindye	3	4	7
Kawempe	3	2	5
Lubaga	1	2	3
Central	0	1	1
TOTAL	12	15	27

A total of 36 projects were reviewed and respective sites inspected. Table 2.2.6 shows that 18 projects were recommended while four were not recommended. Fourteen were deferred and none (0) were found already developed. This is a good development as sometimes projects for review are already undergoing implementation. Three of the projects were in wetlands (i.e. Walufumbe

wetland) and were all rejected. There was no wetland user permit issued.

Table 2.2.6: Status of reviewed EIAs

	QUARTER II	QUARTER III	TOTAL
Recommended	9	9	18
Not recommended	3	1	4
Deferred	11	3	14
Already developed	0	0	0
TOTAL	23	13	36

Source: KCCA 2021

Various project categories reviewed during the reporting period. Figure 2.2.3 shows that the majority of the projects were in the Other category that included leisure facilities, fuel stations, institutional developments, mixed-use, warehouses among others. Residential projects accounted for 28%, followed by commercial (25%). Majority of developments are taking place in Nakawa followed by Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and the least in Central Division. Figure 2.2.4 further shows a comparison between ESIAs received and reviewed.

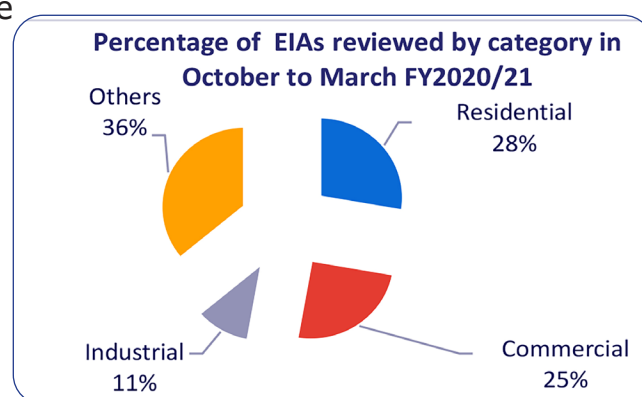


Figure 2.2.3: EIA reviews by KCCA October to March 2020/21

Development applications handled by KCCA

The agency setup a Technical Review Team (TRT) under the Directorate of Physical Planning. This team is responsible for the review, conduct of site inspections for all received development applications and reporting on whether the applications or plans should be approved, rejected or deferred. This is meant to also guide decision making by the Physical Planning Committee (PPC) of KCCA. The TRT is composed of members that include an environment officer. The officer is supposed to ascertain that all environmental management aspects are clearly presented and addressed in the plans before submission to the PPC.

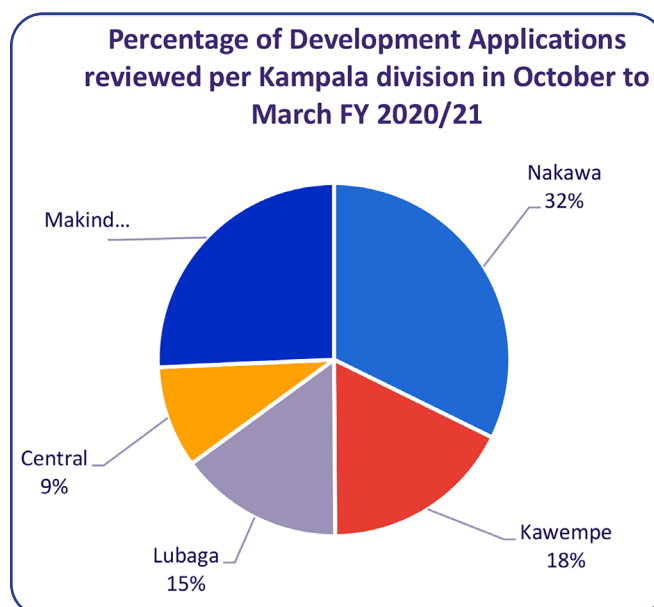


Figure 2.2.4: Development applications reviewed

A total of 397 applications were received in the period of July to September 2020. Total applications sites inspected and reviewed by the TRT in the same period were 403 while 186 applications were received in the period of October to December 2020.

Total applications sites inspected and reviewed by the TRT in the same period were 215. A total of 281 applications were received in the period of January to March 2021 while sites inspected and reviewed by TRT in the same period were 265. Total applications reviewed by PPC were 486 in

various divisions of which 361 (74%) were approved and 125 (26%) were deferred while none was rejected.

Figure 2.2.4 shows the highest number of reviewed applications 152 (32%) were from Nakawa Division, followed by Makindye Division 121 (26%), 83 (18%) from Kawempe Division, 71 (15%) from Lubaga Division, and lastly, 44 (9%) from Central Division.

Development of Regulations and Guidelines by KCCA

In order to establish a private sector enabling environment for investment and management of public sanitation, the following activities were undertaken;

- i. *Development of a Health Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy for the Faecal Sludge Management Association.* In line with Implementation of the HSE Policy for the Association; the reporting and investigation pilot exercise by HSE coordinators is in progress. This is to ensure that the health and safety coordinators of the associations supervise the teams on ground ensuring that the safety guidelines are followed.

A meeting was conducted with The Association of Emptiers Uganda Limited (TAOUEL) and the Gulpers Association of Uganda (GAU) Health & Safety Coordinators supported by a health and safety expert to review the health and safety policy.

- ii. *Support Business Development Clinics and Regulation.* Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for faecal sludge collection and transport business entrepreneurs in Kampala have been developed and are under implementation following the global outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The agency in collaboration with NEMA organised a training for the private emptiers and transportation operators on faecal sludge collection and the new National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020.

2.2.14 Petroleum Authority of Uganda

Floods assessment within Tilenga project area

As part of the Energy and Mineral sector flood management committee, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) undertook field visits to the Albertine Graben in the districts of Nwoya, Buliisa, Hoima, Kikuube and Ntoroko to assess the impact of floods on existing oil and gas facilities and locations for planned developments. The prolonged and intense rainfall in the country since September 2019 has caused flooding and rising water levels in major lakes and rivers. Water levels in lakes Albert, Kyoga and Victoria surpassed the maximum levels recorded in 1964. Lake Kyoga water levels, for instance, reached 14.12 metres which is 0.87 metres above the previous highest (13.25 metres) recorded in 1964. Lake Albert water levels similarly reached 4.02 metres against the 1964 highest recorded level of 14.20 metres. Lake Albert levels are also expected to rise further as more water is discharged from Kyoga and Victoria respectively.

The floods have interfered with livelihood activities including crop and animal production and caused extensive damage to infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Findings from the field visit revealed that the effect of the rising water on oil and gas facilities and operations in the Tilenga, Kingfisher, and Kanywataba license areas is quite substantial. Infrastructure including roads, jetties and facilities

like well pads, water abstraction facilities, surveyed seismic data acquisition lines in particular in the Kanywataba licence area were submerged and are inaccessible.

It was recommended that additional reviews of the project ESIA's and Front-End Engineering Designs (FEED) for Tilenga, Kingfisher and the EACOP projects be undertaken to assess whether impacts of flooding and associated mitigation measures were adequately addressed.

ESIA and Environmental Social Management Plans

The agency held a stakeholder consultation meeting with Queensland & Leeds Consultants Ltd on the ESIA for Mota-Engil workers' camp located in Buliisa District. It further held engagements with CNOOC (U) Ltd to discuss the Scope of Works (SoW) for the proposed update of the Environment and Social Baseline data and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

Monitoring the impact of oil and gas activities on the environment

During the reporting period, four environment monitoring reports from licensees were reviewed. Additional review was conducted on CUL's final reports for the critical species assessment of Chimpanzee, Grey crowned crane and Nahan francolin population within the Kingfisher Development Area. The agency also participated in stakeholders meeting to discuss and harmonise the approach to be undertaken in addressing the residual impacts from the Tilenga project (Net Gain).

2.2.15 Uganda National Roads Authority

A total of 150,000 tree seedlings were planted as a way of implementing the Green Right of Way (GROW) programme. In addition, Environment Social Health and Safety Compliance Assistance and assessments for all on-going road and bridge construction projects was provided. Around 80% of the projects were visited and provided the necessary EHS support.

2.2.16 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance

The agency has been involved in providing guidance to management of electronic waste in the country. An electronic waste management policy is currently under review with funding from World Bank under the Regional Communications Infrastructure Project (RCIP).

Uganda Communications Commission, an agency of MICT, on the other hand received and responded to three requests from environment practitioners on guidance on what should be incorporated in the ESIA and EA assessments for telecommunication installations.

2.2.17 National Forestry Authority

Ten ESIA reports for projects in Kasagala, Matiri, Mpanga, Port Portal, Arua plantations and others outside CFRs were reviewed and comments submitted to NEMA. The review determined whether the ESIA statements met minimum standards of quality and complied with EIA reporting requirements. NFA made appropriate recommendations to NEMA. The agency also carried out monitoring and evaluation of ongoing field activities and made recommendations for improvement.

2.3 Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement

In addition to environmental reviews, lead agencies are expected to undertake environmental monitoring and inspections of projects and facilities for compliance. A total of 11 agencies inspected projects, facilities, works and related activities. The inspections focused on environment among other components and were spread across the different subsectors including energy, water, radiation among others. An estimated total of 105,274 projects, facilities and activities were either monitored or inspected. UIA inspected 167 investment projects, UNBS inspected 98,124 vehicles for emissions compliance while KCCA assessed 3,873 premises of domestic and public health importance. Other agencies included, ERA, ministries of Gender, Trade and Industry, Tourism and Lands, and UWA, among others. The specific agencies and areas of focus are highlighted in Appendix VI while details of undertakings are contained in the ensuing sections.

2.3.1 Uganda Investment Authority

Monitoring of Investment Licensed projects

A total of 167 projects were monitored in the four quarters for FY2020/21 across the different parts of the country. In addition, project monitoring of licensed investments is planned to be done through site visits to establish the status of investment, update database on actual investments, employment created but also establish the related environmental concerns.

Investment projects in designated Special Conservation Area

Project monitoring was done in the gazetted Kalagala and Itanda Offset Special Conservation Area (SCA) in the districts of Jinja, Buikwe and Kayunga. The monitoring followed concerns from the Nile River Bank Investors and Conservation Association with about 100 members.

A total of 40 projects were monitored of which 12 were found to have been issued with Investment Licenses. Many of the investments that were operating unregistered business companies were eligible for licenses. It was found that majority were into tourism sector including adventure activities (such as rafting, River Nile kayaking services, boat-rides, horse riding, fishing on the Nile, bike tours, bird watching, etc.) and accommodation-hotels, lodges, cottages, camping with some offering a mix of tourism services.

The total number of monitored projects was however way below the targeted 450 due to the Covid-19 restrictions. The information on environmental compliance could also not be reported on due to the inadequacy of the data collection tools used. However, these have been revised to mainstream environmental considerations. The following were noted for follow up:

- ❑ The complaint from the affected investors regarding the lack of clarity on the fate of land lease certificates holders and disputed measurements of the 100metre river buffer zone was noted
- ❑ A need for MWE to popularise the SCA guidelines and have stakeholder engagements with the relevant MDAs including UIA and the respective local governments to be updated on the management of the SCA for communication of harmonised information to the business community.
- ❑ Study and propose the possible intervention and strategies to promote environmental regulation compliance for all the existing businesses and fast tracking all on-going ESIA process applications from the SCA.

2.3.2 Electricity Regulation Authority

Environmental monitoring and inspections

In Financial Year 2020/21, ERA received a total of 38 environmental monitoring reports from its licensees operating power generation plants (see lists in Appendix III). Each of these reports was reviewed, evaluated and an environmental compliance report for each licensee generated. All the 38 operators were inspected and the results of desk review corroborated with the findings from inspection. In summary, the level of environmental performance for licensees operating power generation plants was evaluated to be 91.6% on average. There was a registered improvement of 2.9% from 88.7% in Quarter II FY 2020/21. Furthermore, the average performance of licensees operating power generation plants was noted to be above the ERA's organisational score card of 85% for the FY 2020-2021 as shown in the Figure 2.3.1

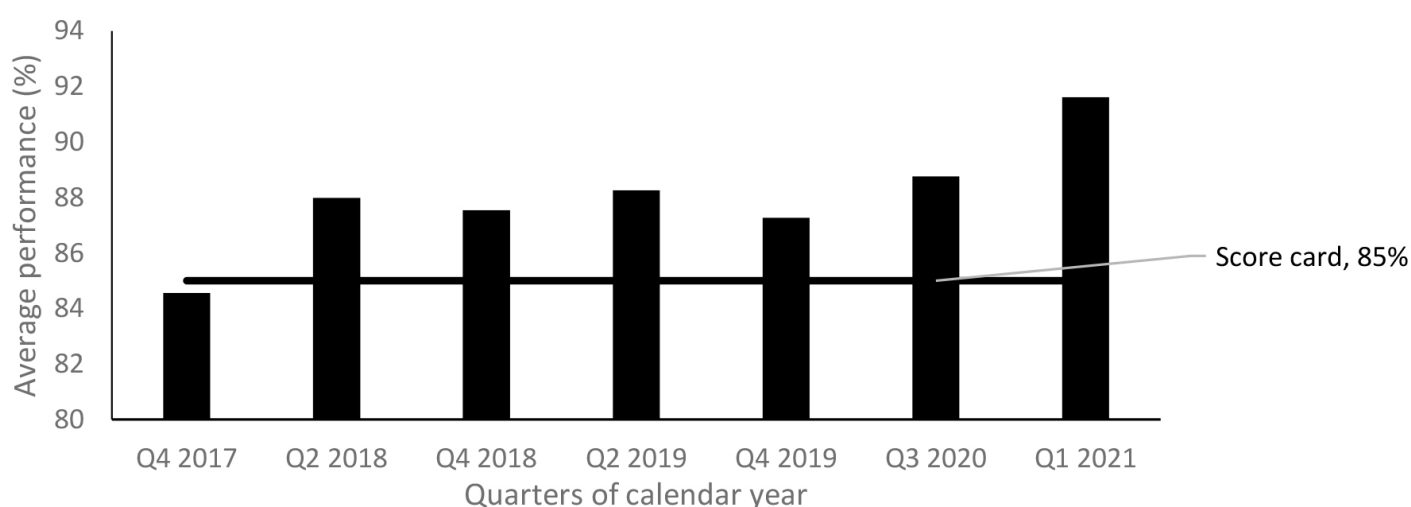


Figure 2.3.1: Average performance of licensees operating power generation plants over the last three years.
Source: ERA

Environmental Management by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company

In the reporting period, ERA also reviewed environmental reports received from the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL). This was followed by an inspection exercise that covered 31 electrical network installations in the form of substations located across the country. A consolidated report was prepared (see details in Appendix III) to facilitate decisions on the environmental aspects of each licensees by ERA management.

The inspection revealed that UETCL is making reasonable efforts to ensure compliance with their environmental and social obligations. Areas where UETCL demonstrated this improvement include the following:

- Curing leakages from all transformers that were identified to be leaking during the previous inspections in 2020
- Starting to sensitise all the substation attendants with respect to good practices in managing solid waste generated by the company
- Distributing dust bins to all substations for the purpose of collecting and storing wastes generated within the substations

In spite of the improvements, ERA noted that the environmental management for the O&M aspects at UETCL was still lacking. Several environmental concerns were brought to UETCL's attention in form of a notice of default namely:

- i. Failure to maintain specific skilled personnel to handle and follow up the environmental aspects of the existing and operational infrastructure contrary to Condition 16.1 of the HVTG Licence. This condition requires UETCL to employ and retain adequate skilled personnel to undertake the licensed activity.
- ii. Lack of the decommissioning plan in accordance with the approved Electricity (Decommissioning Power Installations) Guideline, 2018 contrary to Section 49 of the Act
- iii. Inadequate management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste
- iv. Failure to undertake inventories in the concession and share with the Authority a plan for elimination of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in the UETCL network contrary to the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019, No. 5 of 2019, 2019
- v. Failure to mainstream environmental obligations in its daily activities at its pole treatment plant in Tororo District. These particularly relate to the drainage system, spillages/leakages, waste oil management, storage of poles and air quality management.

The agency intends to take further enforcement measures such as conducting exit meeting and/or issuing a compliance order, to ensure UETCL addresses the above environmental concerns. The results of this exercise shall be reported in the ensuing quarters.

Enforcement of compliance

ERA has put in place a Compliance and Enforcement Manual that guides its enforcement actions. The manual spells out a range of regulatory responses available to address non-compliances. They include:

- Step 1: Encourage and assist compliance (corrective action plan)
- Step 2: Notice of Default
- Step 3: Statutory order (compliance order) under section 40 of Act
- Step 4: Requirement to post a performance security under section 33 of Act
- Step 5: Name and shame
- Step 6: Financial Penalties
- Step 7: License Amendment under section 43 of Act
- Step 8: Prosecution under section 83 of the Act
- Step 9: Revocation of License under section 42 of Act

In the FY 2020/21, the agency issued a Notice of Default to UETCL in respect of environmental breaches. ERA is also monitoring compliance to this Notice of Default. Once it is determined that the Notice of Default has not achieved the intended objective, the matter will be escalated to the next

level in accordance with the compliance and enforcement manual.

2.3.3 Atomic Energy Council

AEC conducted a total of 252 inspections in 252 facilities. Of the 252 inspections, 152 inspections were routine while 100 were pre-authorisations. The inspections were largely aimed at verifying compliance of facilities with the safety requirements for protection of society and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

Appropriate enforcement actions were taken for facilities whose safety measures were found inadequate and in contravention with the regulatory requirements. As part of enforcement, radiation services in 32 facilities indicated in Appendix IV were suspended pending corrective actions. Upon addressing the identified safety gaps, the enforcement actions will be lifted and permission granted to resume operations. The critical issues among others, that led to enforcement actions on facilities included:

- a) Operating without authorisation from the Council
- b) Use of unqualified personnel to operate the radiation emitting equipment
- c) Operating faulty equipment
- d) Inadequate personal protective equipment
- e) Inadequate shielding of radiation premises

Upon addressing the identified safety gaps, the enforcement actions will be lifted and permission granted to resume operations. The facilities which were re-opened during the reporting period are indicated in Table 2.3.1.

Table 2.3.1: List of facilities authorised to resume operation

SN	Facility Name	Re-opening Date	Type	Ownership	District
1.	Community Clinic and Imaging Centre-Soroti	2020-11-12	Medical	Private	Soroti
2.	Kona Clinic Amuria	2021-06-04	Medical	Private	Amuria
3.	Lugazi Medical and Imaging Centre	2020-10-24	Medical	Private	Buikwe
4.	Nakaseke Hospital	2020-11-02	Medical	Government	Nakaseke
5.	Lira Medical Center	2020-11-12	Medical	Private	Lira
6.	Lira Regional Referral Hospital	2020-11-12	Medical	Government	Lira
7.	Golden Tulip Canaan Kampala	08/01/2021	Security	Private	Kampala
8.	PAG Health Unit	09/02/2021	Medical	Private	Lira
9.	Hoima regional Referral Hospital	19/3/2021	Medical	Government	Hoima
10.	Doctor's Clinic Hoima	8/01/2021	Medical	Private	Hoima
11.	Mulago National Referral Hospital – Dental X-ray Unit	26/02/2021	Medical	Government	Kampala
12.	Sajicare Medical Centre	07/04/2021			Lira
13.	Olimpat Medical Centre- Dokolo	08/04/2021			Dokolo
14.	Sr Dental Clinic	29/04/2021			Kampala
15.	Lyantonde Hospital	06/05/2021			Lyantonde
16.	Kona Clinic Amuria	04/06/2021			Amuria
17.	Kigezi Community Medical Centre	09/06/2021			Kanungu

Source: AEC 2021

Environmental monitoring

During the reporting period, the AEC agency conducted environmental monitoring inspections in the different areas of the country to establish the risk of exposures of the public against naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) and non-ionising radiation from telephone masts.

For NORM, the emphasis was put on prevalence of carcinogenic radon gas in public places with priority given to cavers and miners. A total of 17 caves and mining sites in six districts were surveyed for radon as indicated in Table 2.3.2.

The preliminary findings indicated presence of significant amounts of radon concentration above the recommended regulatory limit of 1,000 Bq/m³ for workplaces in some sites. Management of the sites with higher than required levels of radon were advised to implement radiation protection measures for the members of the public and the workers such as; ensuring adequate ventilation, providing the workers with breathing masks and spending minimal time at the sites, among others. However, detailed and conclusive long-term measurements need to be conducted based on a graded approach.

Table 2.3.2: List of mines and caves surveyed for radon prevalence

#	Name of site	Location	District	Average radon concentration (Bqm-3)
1.	Iron Ore Mining Site	Kijonjo	Kabale	Nil
2.	Iron Ore Crushing Site	Kyase B		Nil
3.	Kihumuro Iron Ore site	Kihumuro		Nil
4.	Muti Gold Mine site 1	Muti	Buhweju	Nil
5.	Muti Gold Mine site 2			Nil
6.	Muti Gold Mine site 3			Nil
7.	Muti Gold Mine site 4			Nil
8.	Muti Gold Mine site 5			Nil
9.	Migyera Gold Mine site 1	Migyera	Buhweju	Nil
10.	Migyera Gold Mine site 2			Nil
11.	Migyera Gold Mine site 3			Nil
12.	Katenga Gold Mine	Katenga		Nil
13.	Mpanga Gold Mine	Kibimba		Nil
14.	Mashonga Gold Mine	(Kabarogota)		Nil
15.	Ryabagaju Gold Mine	Kyitatera	Bushenyi	Nil
16.	Bafunda Gold Mine	Kibazi		Nil
17.	Sooko Tunnel/Cave	Gasuri	Kisoro	4,070±130
18.	Kirwa Wolframs Mining Site (Tunnel 10)	Kirwa		718±53
19.	Hamurindi – Rushaga mining site	Rushaga		Nil
20.	Rushaga-Rubuguri	Rushaga		Nil
21.	Moruakimat Gold mine	Acherer, Moruakimat	Nakapiripirit	98.9
22.	Nakabat Gold mine	Rupa	Moroto	4.6
23.	Latoyir Gold mine	Rupa		18.3



Figure 2.3.2: Radon surveys inside Sooko tunnels in Kisoro District. Source: AEC 2021



Figure 2.3.3: Radon surveys inside one of the mining pits at Acherer Gold Mining Site in Nakapiripirit District. Source: AEC 2021

For non-ionising radiation emanating from telecommunication masts, surveys were conducted on 124 telephone masts in 29 districts. The findings of the surveys indicated that the prevalent exposure levels in the public places around the base stations were several hundred times below the safety action limit of 100% as per the International Committee on Non Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Therefore, there was no apparent risk to public health resulting from exposure to non-ionising radiation from telecommunication masts in the surveyed locations.

However, periodic monitoring of levels of non-ionising radiation levels across the country will continue to ensure safety of public and the environmental health from the harmful effects of ionising and



Figure 2.3.3: Measurement of RF exposure levels at the base of a telecommunication tower in Kamuli District. Source: AEC 2021

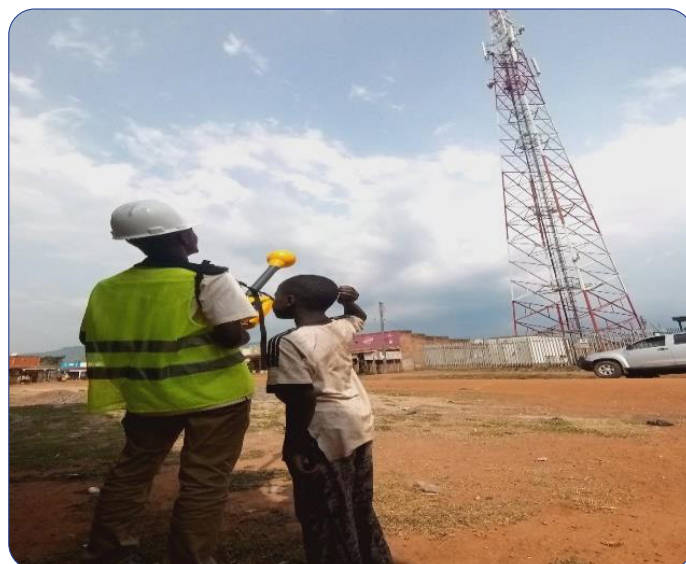


Figure 2.3.4: Measurement of RF exposure levels at a trading centre in Sironko District. Source: AEC 2021

2.3.4 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The agency inspected four local governments on environmental considerations during Physical

Development Plan (PDP) implementation. This was aimed at ensuring that local government authorities adhere to environment management requirements during implementation of projects. The agency further inspected eight districts/urban councils on compliance to PDP. This is important for ensuring that LGs conserve and protect ecological areas mapped out on the PDPs.

2.3.5 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

More than 120 revenue sharing projects were inspected around all the protected areas in Uganda. The projects include; revenue generating projects for the communities, schools, health facilities, gravity water supply schemes and community roads. It was noted that all the revenue generating projects were not progressing as expected. Partly due to interruptions as a result of Covid-19 pandemic.

Inspection of the oil roads under construction in Murchison Falls National Park was conducted. It was observed that the clearance for the roads appeared larger than what was approved while workers on site did not use appropriate PPE. Other protected areas were also inspected to assess their ecological integrity. It was noted that almost all the protected areas have some invasive species that appear to be spreading faster. QENP was notably infested with sickle bush and spear grass, KVNP was infested with sickle bush and cats claw, LMNP with acacia species. Efforts are underway to eradicate such species. The agency further reclaimed back 49 acres in Mt. Elgon NP that had previously been encroached. It also arrested 10 people in Kasese for encroaching on QENP.

2.3.6 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Tobacco marketing inspections were done in 20 tobacco growing districts, with 60 tobacco markets and stores. Inspection focused on covering and disposal of the poorest quality/unbought tobaccos, clearing of tobacco stalks and residuals in the fields through uprooting and burning them among others. In Quarter IV of financial year 2020/21, buying licences were issued based on field crop/plant count verifications. Further, imported inputs (approved chemicals and certified seeds) by three companies were inspected for quality and ensuring unauthorised chemicals are not imported.

The ministry also conducted industrial monitoring and technical guidance visits to 20 dairy and beverages industries in western Uganda to assess the level of compliance to waste management and energy management practices. The facilities were found to rely heavily on fossil fuels and using high energy consuming bulbs. It was recommended that the industries shift to renewable energy sources that provide opportunity to low-carbon and low-emission growth path, replace the iron sheets at the factory buildings with translucent sheets to ensure optimum daylight and also replace the high energy consuming bulbs with energy saving bulbs (LEDs).

Undertook industrial monitoring visits to 10 tea processing facilities in western Uganda to assess the level of energy management practices. The facilities were advised to move away from wood fuel, which is still the biggest energy source for these tea factories or adopt efficient use of firewood and also use other alternative sources of energy.

Conducted technical guidance and monitoring visits to four leather facilities to assess the level

of compliance to industrial and environmental regulations. The facilities were found to have poor storage and handling of chemicals used in the production processes and some tanneries were generating chrome sludge from waste-water treatment that was disposed off by burial into plastic lined pits after putting it into polythene bags. Recommendations and guidance were given to ensure better waste disposal, cleaner production processes and recycling of chrome.

Industrial monitoring and technical guidance visits were done in 14 sugar factories to ascertain the level of compliance to waste management. Serious non-conformances were identified especially on the side of effluent management. It was recommended that the factories adopt Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) programmes including waste reduction at source, good house-keeping, raw materials and water and energy efficient consumption and also implement effective controls to reduce or eliminate the release of pollutants the environment.

Conducted industrial monitoring visit to 28 plastic manufacturing and recycling facilities in Central Uganda to ascertain the level of compliance to Environmental and Industrial regulations. Recommendations included, among others, adoption of new technologies that reduce resource consumption and minimise waste generation through improving operating efficiencies.

Undertook industrial monitoring and technical guidance visits to 12 iron and steel industries to ascertain the level of compliance to industrial and environmental regulations. Due to emissions generated from scrap melting, it was recommended that emission mitigation of CO₂ by use of CO₂ capture technologies and adopt cleaner sources of energy through new technology like electric furnace instead of the fossil fuel powered furnace being used at the industries.

Three cement factories were monitored to ascertain the level of compliance to Environment and Industrial regulations. The cement factories were found to use majorly carbon-intensive fuels, such as coal in clinker making, making them a major source of CO₂ emissions. Adoption of new technologies that reduce resource consumption and minimise waste generation through improved operating efficiencies and the need to take precautionary measures to ensure safety and protection of health of employees, neighbours and customers in the production and distribution of cement, were recommended.

The agency further made preparations with respect to designing of import license documents and putting requisite systems in place. The systems will facilitate companies dealing in importation of cylinders of hydrofluorocarbons-22 (HFC-22) Refrigerant to import the same in strict compliance with Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products Regulations S.I No.48 of 2020.

2.3.7 Uganda Wildlife Authority

Compliance inspection of developments in Wildlife Protected Areas

The critical oil roads inspected in Murchison Falls Conservation Area are Masindi-Paraa- Pakwach, Paraa Bridge and Hoima Butyaba Wanseko Road. The key issues noted were:

- ☐ Slow and poor restoration efforts of marram borrow pits
- ☐ Over speeding of vehicles

- ❑ Silting of water courses especially at bridge construction sites
 - ❑ Road kills of primates especially within the Budongo Forest stretch
 - ❑ Removal of tree canopy hence hindering chimpanzees from crossing easily
- Other inspections fused on the hydro power transmission lines, tourism facilities and mining sites among others. The areas visited included:

- i. Hydropower projects: Inspections targeted Karuma-Olwiyo Transmission Line. It was observed that the network passed through potentially dangerous trees, while more land was needed to expand the corridor to 30m. It was also noted that no ESIA was done and thus no permission was granted.
- ii. Ten tourism facilities within Kidepo NP, Lake Mburo NP and QENP
- iii. Two mining projects (Dura mining site in QENP and Gold mining at the boundary of Kyambura Wildlife Reserve)
- iv. Two electric fence construction projects in QENP and MFNP (the fence is generally effective). Farmers were very happy with the project though in some areas, poachers would cut the lines while some cattle keepers complained about the fence and some elephants managed to find new



Figure 2.3.5. Pictorial representation of the different inspection sites by UWA

2.3.8 Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

The Ministry conducted Health Safety and Environment inspections and monthly meetings for Karuma Hydropower Plant. It further undertook inspection of mining sites, oil and gas infrastructure and energy projects with respect to their compliance to HSE.

2.3.9 Uganda National Roads Authority

The agency conducted three Environment and Social Impact studies and three resettlement action planning for road construction projects.

2.3.10 Uganda National Bureau of Standards

UNBS inspected all factories making plastic carrier bags for compliance to the Uganda Standard. A total of 58 business locations were visited and 38 of them were certified while four were still undergoing the certification process. During the inspections, six companies were found with plastic carrier bags below 30 microns and these have since been prosecuted.

The lead agency further inspected 98,124 vehicles for compliance to emissions and 96 were rejected due to non-compliance. A number refrigerators and air conditioners were inspected while two companies under Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) were also visited.

2.3.11 Kampala Capital City Authority

KCCA undertook various inspection activities during the reporting period. It conducted four industrial inspections, namely: Excel Industries in Komamboga, GrainPulse Ltd in Bugolobi industrial area, Harris International in Kawempe, and Crown Beverages along Kampala Jinja Road in Nakawa Division.

The industries were found compliant apart from Excel that started operating before attaining an EIA Certificate of approval. Feedback on steps to undertake for continual improvement was shared with each facility.

The lead agency also conducted waste inspection visits. A total of 932 inspection visits were undertaken in the city in a bid to improve efficiency in garbage collection and accountability. Table below 2.3.3 highlights the number of visits per division.

Table 2.3.3: showing number of visits done per division from October to December 2020

Division	Number of visits
Central	107
Makindye	33
Nakawa	366
Rubaga	80
Kawempe	346
Total	932

Source: KCCA SWM department, January 2021

In addition, a number of field operations were undertaken with respect to poor or illegal SWM practices. In total, 222 field operations were undertaken within the various sites and locations across the city. The summary of the operations is shown by division and highlighted in Table 4.4, followed by the different inspection areas.

(i). Inspection of premises of public importance: In Quarter II and III of the FY 2020/21, a total of 3873 premises of domestic and public health importance were inspected. Of these, 1,024 premises (26.44%) conformed to minimum standards leading to the mobilization of UGX 8.9 million as revenue through certification.

There was an 8.2% increase in the number of premises inspected as compared to the previous quarter I (1,961 premises) which is attributed to the frequent follow-ups being made to ensure compliance to Covid-19 SOPs in public places (This comparison is between QI and QII). The summary of the inspections conducted for the period of October to December 2020 is shown in Appendix V.

Table 2.3.4: Field operations against poor/illegal SWM practices by Division (October to December 2020)

Division	QII	QIII	No.	Areas
Central	9	10	19	Channel Road, Market Street, Buganda Road, 5th & 6th St, Kisenyi Road, Old Kiira Road, Mawanda Road, Kampala Road (Pioneer Bus stage, Posta Uganda & in front Cairo bank), Buganda Road along Case Hospital, Buganda Road Primary School and Gaza Land Arcade.
Makindye	8	01	9	Salaama, Nsambya, Kibuye II, Kibuye I, Ggaba, Kansanga, Kibuli and Kisugu, Makindye II, Bukasa
Nakawa	107	64	171	Kiwatule (central zone), Banada (zone 4,5,6,Circular Road), Luzira (AgattiTrading Center, New Port Bell Road), Mutungo (Mutungo Rise, Binna Road), Bukoto1 (Semogere,Mulimira, Kyebando Road), Butabika (Church Road), Kyanja (Kulambiro Road), Bukoto2 (Kigowa), Mbuya 1-(Robert Mugabe Road, Kinawataka Road), Naguru 2- (Kiwalimu), Ntinda (Kiwatule Road), Nakawa (Nakawa Market, Nakawa Flyover, Jinja road) and Mutungo(Biina Road,kireka Road), Luzira (Church Road,Portbell Road), Naguru Drive Butabika(Bina), Bukoto2(Kigowa,kalinabiri), Mbuya 1 (Robert Mugabe, Kinawatak), Mutungo (Mutungo Rise,Rintu Road), Kiwatule (St.Francis,Kiwatule Road).
Rubaga	3	0	3	Ndeeba-Butala, Suuna Road next to Mosque, Kawaala Road in Kasubi Ward
Kawempe	11	09	20	Along Ring Road, Along Nakamiro, Along Nabweru Road, A long Bombo Road, Along Tula Zone, Mawanda Road and Jambula, Northern bypass, and Wandegeya
Total	138	84	222	

Source: KCCA, SWM department, January 2021

- (ii).Medical examination of food handlers: In the 2nd quarter of the FY2020/21, a total of 4,120 people were medically examined leading to generation of revenue amounting to UGX 82.7 million (38.3 in QII and 44.4 in QIII). In addition, a total of 3,993 (1,849 in QII and 2144 in QIII) food handlers' certificates were issued. Of these, 15.4% (QII_14.5% and QIII -16.1%) were renewals.
- (iii).Nuisance notices and court cases related to public health: KCCA under the department of Health Inspectorate and Education registered a total of 200 nuisance and improvement notices (84 in QII and 116 in QIII) issued to offenders. In addition, a total of 22 (12 in QII and 10 in QIII) court cases were registered resulting into seven convictions (four in QII and three in QIII) and five dismissals (two in QII and three in QIII). A total of 10 (six in QII and four in QIII) cases were still on going.

Noise pollution within KCCA

The lead agency received written complaints but also through the phone call/hotline for noise pollution. Table 2.3.6 shows the complaints received and handled. A total of 185 complaints were registered of which 25 were written complaints160 were phone call complaints.

By division, the majority of the complaints were from Makindye Division (41% of the total complaints) followed by Nakawa and Kawempe divisions with 21% each. Furthermore, Central and Lubaga divisions registered 11% and 6% of the total complaints respectively. The 'Others' category mainly noise from garages, workshops, house parties (since Covid-19) people have shifted to house parties), street preachers, construction sites, mega phones, community radios as well as phone shops.

Table 2.3.6: Showing registered complaints for the period of October to December 2020

Type of complaints	Type of premise	Months						Total
		2020			2021			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Hotline /phone calls	Bars	5	5	3	0	1	0	14
	Churches	11	6	3	1	2	2	25
	Others	20	12	8	1	5	5	51
	Sub Total	36	23	14	2	8	7	90
Written complaints	Bars	0	0	0	7	14	15	36
	Churches	1	0	0	4	4	7	16
	Others	3	2	2	18	8	10	43
	Sub Total	4	2	2	29	26	32	95
Grand Total		40	25	16	31	34	39	185

Source: KCCA 2021

Compliance monitoring and enforcements by KCCA

A total of 843 amusement premises were inspected. Out of these, seven nuisance notices, six stopping notices and one discontinue notice were issued. In addition, 25 impoundments were executed and 27 arrests effected. A total of 822 amusement facilities have undergone routine monitoring for compliance.

The House of Prayer Ministries case was disposed of whereby all parties were requested to meet their court costs and House of Prayer ordered to emit noise within permissible levels. Mediation for the case between Green Lounge and Judge Byabashaijja failed and the case was re-sent for hearing in Court.

The agency sealed off five premises namely; a local bar at Salaama Road, local bar along Buziga Road in Makindye for defying the Presidential Directives No. 11 on Opening of Bars in addition to House Parties, one located along Naduli Road in Bunga and the other located in Buziga and Mutungo. These will be served the criminal sermons for defying government directives.

The agency further named and shamed bars that were defying the presidential directive on closure of bars in media in Bugolobi, Makindye, Mengo and Kabuusu areas.

Churches issued with warning letters: Six churches were issued with warning letters namely New Jerusalem Church in Kisugu, Holy Power Temple Church in Kisugu, Living Ark Ministries International in Makindye, Turning Point Church in Muyenga and Our Righteousness Worship Centre in Kawempe Kirokole.

Community assessments: in regards to solid waste collection and transportation service contract management, a total of 499 community assessments were conducted yielding an average compliance of 56.6% and 60.8% in Quarter II and Quarter III. During the reporting period, a total of 479 complaints were officially registered by the SWM unit. The breakdown of the community assessments, average compliance and complaints is summarized in Table 2. 3.7.

Table 2.3.7: Community assessments, average compliance and complaints (October to December 2020)

No	Division	(Nos) Community assessments	Estimated level of compliance (%)		Warning letters, fines, complaints
			QII	QIII	
1	Central	49	80	75	1 warning on delayed waste collection to Homeklin Uganda Ltd on 30th November 2020 "Poor waste collection services in Kasenyi II"
2	Makindye	8	80	75	50 complaints registered
3	Kawempe	139	40	40	105 complaints registered
4	Nakawa	56	30	48	45 complaints registered
5	Rubaga	247	53	66	94 complaints registered
	Total	499	56.6	60.8	

Source: KCCA, 2021

Recommendation of amusement facilities for KCCA licensing/conduct events

The objective of this activity was to assess the premises that are compliant with the public health and environment concerns which include; hygiene, sanitation, strategies for noise management and Tobacco control measures. If the criteria are passed, then the premises are recommended for licensing. A total of 53 amusement premises were inspected of which 40 premises (10 in Nakawa; 13 in Central and 17 in Makindye) were recommended for licensing and 13 premises (one in Central,

five in Nakawa, one in Makindye and six in Lubaga) were deferred.

2.3.12 Petroleum Authority of Uganda

Environmental monitoring within project areas

The Authority monitored ongoing enabling infrastructure works by Mota-Engil on behalf of Total Energies. It further monitored land acquisition activities being undertaken under the various Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for the Tilenga and Kingfisher projects.

These included: financial literacy training, construction of resettlement houses and undertook biodiversity monitoring in Murchison Falls National Park. The following projects were monitored.

i. Tilenga Project Area

Biodiversity monitoring

The agency continued to undertake remote monitoring of the movements and ranging patterns of collared elephants in Murchison Falls National Park using real time data. It was noted that whereas ten herds of Elephants ranged within the Tilenga project area in the month of October, 2020, six herds were recorded out of the project area but within the park while two herds ranged outside. The study is intended to establish and map out movement pattern of the patterns and subsequently guide petroleum activities vis-a-vie human wildlife conflicts during the construction and operation phases.

In the month of December, 2020, all the collared elephants have ranged within park and specifically within the Tilenga Project Area of influence. This ranging pattern could be linked to the ongoing flooding of River Tangi and ongoing fencing of the northern boundary of the national park by UWA

From January to March 2021, most elephants were observed to range with Murchison Falls National Park including the Tilenga Project Area of influence. However, during February 2021, a herd consisting of eight bulls was also observed to have crossed to Aswa-Lolim game reserve, which is consistent with their historical ranging areas and migratory routes. The observed trend in the elephant movement from January to March 2021 is linked to the availability of food in the park such as ripe Borassus palm fruits and greening of the park as a result of recent rains. The movement routes and patterns of the elephants are shown Figure 2.3.6.



Figure 2.3.6: Movement of collared elephants in Murchison Falls National Park

(ii) Kingfisher Project Area

Following the field visit to assess the impact of floods on the activities and facilities in the Albertine Graben, it was observed that a number of existing facilities including Pad 1& 2, the camp and the jetty area were affected and under threat by the increasing water levels. At the time of inspection, the water had moved inland more than 200 metres from the original shoreline and was less than 50 metres from the Drilling Camp.



Figure 2.3.7: Pad-1 and the Kingfisher-1 wellhead completely submerged in water

The soils at the shoreline in the proximity of Pad 2 and 3 continued to collapse due to the action of the waves brought by the advancing water levels of Lake Albert. At the time of the inspection, the level of the water from the lake was less than five metres away from the fence of Pad-2. Given the emergency nature of the situation at Pad-2, it was recommended that immediate intervention should be undertaken to deter further destruction of the soils adjacent to the Pad. By end of December, 2020, the recommended remedial interventions had commenced at Well Pad 2 and 3. PAU will monitor the activity to ensure compliance with the environment management plan developed prior to the remedial works.



Figure 2.3.8: The collapsing soil at the shoreline adjacent to Pad-2

Illegal sand mining by the locals at the exposed shoreline was observed at the shores of Lake Albert especially at the southern part of Pad-2. CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL) noted that the activity had been ongoing for a long period and was contributing to further degradation of the shoreline hence affecting the integrity of Pad-2. Sand mining activities at the shoreline of in Buhuka flats especially in the proximity of Kingfisher-2 (KF-2) and KF-3 should be halted as they negatively affect the integrity of the development infrastructure such as Pad-2.



Figure 2.3.9: Illegal sand mining in the proximity of Pad-2

Resettlement Action Plans and Livelihood Restoration Programmes (LRPs) were also monitored especially the social issues at KFDA and along the feeder pipeline focusing on land encroachment and compensation grievances. It was noted that the installation of mark posts on the KFDA project land commenced on 21st November, 2020 and ongoing.

(iii) East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline

In December, 2020, PAU also undertook a field visit along the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project route to assess the impacts of flooding. The overall observation was that the proposed sites for the various above ground project installations are well drained and were not flooded. However, water levels in the rivers Nabakazi, and Katonga have increased, extending up to 100m inland. This requires more monitoring going forward to understand the trend in river water level variation with rainfall.

Further, stakeholder engagements were held in Rakai and Kyotera districts to update leaders, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders about progress of the EACOP land acquisition project and the progress of the EACOP RAP.

(iv) The refinery project

The Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium (AGRC) is developing the Albertine Graben Refinery Project together with the Government of Uganda. The refinery project includes the New Refinery at Kabaale in Hoima District and the associated Mbegu Water Intake (MWI) and Water Pipelines, Mpigi Remote Refinery Terminal (MRRT).

It further includes a Multi-Product Pipeline that will transport the refined petroleum products from the refinery to the MRRT.

The AGRC contracted DNVGL and Atacama Consulting Ltd to undertake an ESIA for the proposed petroleum midstream projects. Following the reconnaissance site visit in preparation for the ESIA for the Refinery Project and approval of the Terms of Reference for the ESIA study, the consultants commenced the baselinedata collection for the ESIA report. The PAU has been closely monitoring the process.

2.3.13 Uganda Communications Commission

The agency conducted five inspections, investigations and compliance assessments in Kampala, Wakiso, and Mbale districts. It also received and responded to thirteen cases of concern and uncertainty from the public residing in proximity to telecommunication installations within Kampala, Wakiso, Jinja, Masindi and Mbarara. In addition, notices were received from operators from ATC Uganda of three court cases halting telecommunications development.

2.3.14 Directorate of Water Resources Management

The Directorate of Water Resources Management carried out compliance monitoring of 82 facilities. These have been categorised according to the permits issued as indicated in the Figure 4.10. The biggest number (61) of facilities inspected belonged to the ground water abstraction permit holders while the lowest was waste water discharge permit holders

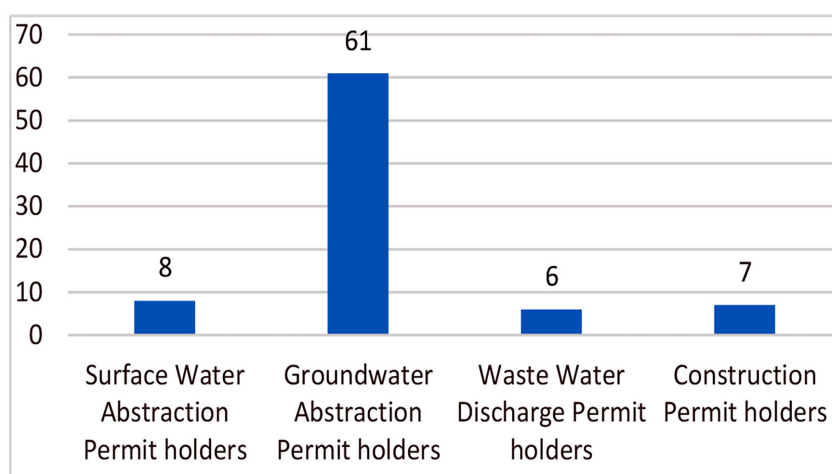


Figure 2.3.10: Number and category of permit holders inspected

2.4 Waste management

A total of six agencies reported on waste management and related activities. These include ERA, NARO and KCCA, among others. The activities ranged from inspection, waste collection and disposal to research among others. ERA conducted waste management inspection on UETCL - its licensee. This was a follow up to issues brought to the attention of UETCL previously. A Notice of Default was issued to UETCL for non-compliance. NARO, on the other hand, established a waste generation separation plan for degradable food waste, non-degradable and chemical wastes. Several activities were undertaken by KCCA and included road cleaning activities under the Solid Waste Management Programme, garbage collection, clean-ups and dumpsites clearance among others. A Sewerage Treatment Works (STW) system had been constructed by NWSC in the previously reporting period and was under final completion works. UPS piloted sustainable waste management options including conversion maize cobs into soil conditioners and used as fuel in some of the prison farms while UCC concluded a study on End of Life (EoL) management of communication equipment (specific to end user ICT devices)..

2.4.1 Electricity Regulatory Authority

UETCL generates a number of waste streams, which include both hazardous and non-hazardous. The non-hazardous wastes mainly include domestic waste, papers insulators, metal scraps while the hazardous wastes include oil contaminated materials and batteries, among others.

In accordance with Section 96 of the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 and Regulation 5 of the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020, it is the responsibility of a person who generates waste to ensure its proper management and to take such steps as is necessary to prevent pollution arising from such management on human health and the environment. In line with the above requirements, UETCL is required to provide measures of collecting, storing, transporting and disposal of all streams of waste generated within their concession.

During the monitoring conducted in the FY 2020/21, the following issues were noted with respect to waste management:

- (1). UETCL has prepared brochures and pinned them in most of the substations to bring to attention of the substation attendants the waste management philosophy of the company. The brochures show the different types of waste generated by UETCL. They also raise awareness on responsible handling and disposal following the waste management hierarchy, as depicted in the Figure 2.4.1.
- (2). UETCL has distributed at least two bins in all substations for the purpose of collection and storage of waste
- (3). Other wastes especially decommissioned porcelain insulators and conductors are abandoned within the substations as depicted in the Figure 2.4.2

In addition, in the multiyear 2020-2022 tariff review, the Authority approved UGX 200 million for UETCL to construct seven dedicated waste handling facilities associated with substations in the concession, to collect and store wastes starting with FY 2019/2020. However, during the field inspection by ERA, it was noted that UETCL had not yet constructed the above required facilities. The response from UETCL field team alluded to inadequate funds, which were approved by the ERA to construct the facilities.

Whereas there was some improvement in the general housekeeping and collection of waste within the UETCL concession, there is need to;

- i. Streamline waste disposal collected from the substations. As at the moment, it is not clear how waste collected within substations are disposed.
- ii. Ensure that the money that was approved to construct waste handling facilities is put to its intended purpose
- iii. Ensure that the practice of abandoning wastes and other decommissioned installations in the substation should be prohibited



Figure 2.4.1: A snapshot of printed brochure showing better ways of managing waste generated by UETCL. Source: ERA 2021



Figure 2.4.2: Some of the decommissioned installations abandoned at Lugazi substation. Source: ERA 2021

The above areas of concern had been brought to the attention of UETCL previously, including the latest in form of a Notice of Default. UETCL is yet to respond to this notice.

2.4.2 National Agricultural Research Organisation

Food biosciences and agri-business lab

Under the Food Biosciences and Agri-business Laboratory in NARL, NARO hosts the following operation units: Laboratory which is categorised as testing laboratory with a fully functional analytical laboratory and microbiology sections, Pilot Processing Plant specialising in dried fruits, vegetables and cereal processing with modern thermal extrusion processing technologies and bakery specialising in confectionary and cereals. All these operate under guidance of the ISO 22000:2018 standards.

These units accumulate wastes, which are channeled into a waste generation facility. However, this waste generation facility is classified as a small quantity generator (SQG) and as such must never generate more than 1,000 kg (2200 lbs) of non-acute hazardous waste in a month and must never exceed 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste or 100 kg (220 lbs) of residues from a cleanup of acute hazardous waste. The maximum on-site accumulation limit must never exceed 6,000kg (13,200 lbs) of non-acute hazardous waste. In this regard NARO established a waste generation separation plan where the degradable food waste is separated and disposed off in a pit and is degraded into vermin-composite. The non-degradable wastes such as synthetic plastics and gloves however are burnt at the pit. Chemical wastes, are separated into organic and inorganic waste categories and kept separately in well-covered containers.

2.4.3 Kampala Capital City Authority

Road cleaning activities undertaken under Solid Waste Management by KCCA

The agency deployed a total of 2,816 workers (Central - 878; Makindye - 510; Nakawa - 431; Rubaga - 421; Kawempe - 512) that undertook road cleaning, refuse collection, supervisory and

clerical work within Kampala City as of 31st March, 2021. In Quarter II, a total of 390 roads were cleaned across all divisions. Of these, 340 were swept on a daily basis whereas 50 roads periodically swept. In Quarter III, a total of 392 roads were cleaned across all divisions. Of these, 344 were swept on a daily basis whereas 48 roads periodically swept.

Table 2.4.1: Number of roads swept by division in the 2nd quarter of FY 2020/21

Division	No. of daily cleaned roads		No. of periodically cleaned roads		Total (No.)	
	QII	QIII	QII	QIII	QII	QIII
Central	191	191	1	1	192	192
Lubaga	38	38	5	5	43	43
Nakawa	48	48	18	18	66	66
Kawempe	29	29	7	7	36	36
Makindye	36	38	17	17	53	55
Total	340	344	50	48	390	392

Source: KCCA SWM department, January 2021

Garbage collection: In Quarter II, 116,789 tonnes of garbage were disposed of at the landfill from all the divisions by 197 (Max) collector trucks making 19,191 trips. By tonnage, 43% of the garbage was delivered by KCCA while the rest (57%) was delivered by private companies. In comparison with waste collected (i.e. 107,391 tonnes) in the 1st quarter of the FY 2020/21, there was an 8.8% increase in the tonnage of garbage collected which was attributed to the effect of the further easing of lock down and Covid-19 regulations in the city. The detailed breakdown of the garbage collected by division, trips, tonnage and efficiency in the period of October to December 2020.

In Quarter III, 121,810 tonnes of garbage were disposed of at the landfill from all the divisions by 211(Max) collector trucks making 20,561 trips. By tonnage, 42.5% of the garbage was delivered by KCCA while the rest (57.5%) was delivered by private companies. In comparison with the 2nd quarter of the FY 2020/21, there was a 4.2% (from 116,789 tonnes to 121,810 tonnes) increase in the tonnage of garbage collected which was attributed to the increase in the number of day dumping trucks and increase on the number of night dumping trucks. The detailed breakdown of the garbage collected by division, trips, tonnage and efficiency in the period of January to March 2021 is shown in Table 2.4.2.

A total of 238,599 tonnes of garbage was disposed of at the landfill from all the divisions by collector trucks making 39,752 trips. By tonnage, 42.7% of the garbage was delivered by KCCA while the rest (57.3%) was delivered by private companies.

Table 2.4.2: Tonnage of garbage collected and fleet status (October to December 2020)

Division	Vehicles (No.)		Trips (No.)		Tonnage		Tonnage per trip (Efficiency)	
	QII	QIII	QII	QIII	QII	QIII	QII	QIII
Central	8	7	973	1,160	8,844	9,996	9.1	8.6
Makindye	7	9	1,145	1,094	9,968	10,179	8.7	9.3
Nakawa	8	7	893	842	9,961	8,891	11.2	10.6

Lubaga	4	4	1,109	1,244	9,330	10,286	8.4	8.3
Kawempe	7	7	1,681	1,448	12,270	12,424	7.3	8.6
KCCA (Total)	34	34	5,801	5,788	50,373	51,775	8.9	9.1
Private Companies (Total)	163	177	13,390	14,773	66,416	70,035	4.9	4.6
Grand Total (KCCA & Private companies)	197	211	19,191	20,561	116,789	121,810	6.9	5.9

Source: SWM department, January 2021

Among private companies, the highest waste quantities in tonnes was collected by Nabugabo (NUJV) (34%) followed by Homeklin (27%), KSWMC (24%). The rest (15%) was ferried by non-concessionaires as detailed in the Figure 2.4.3.

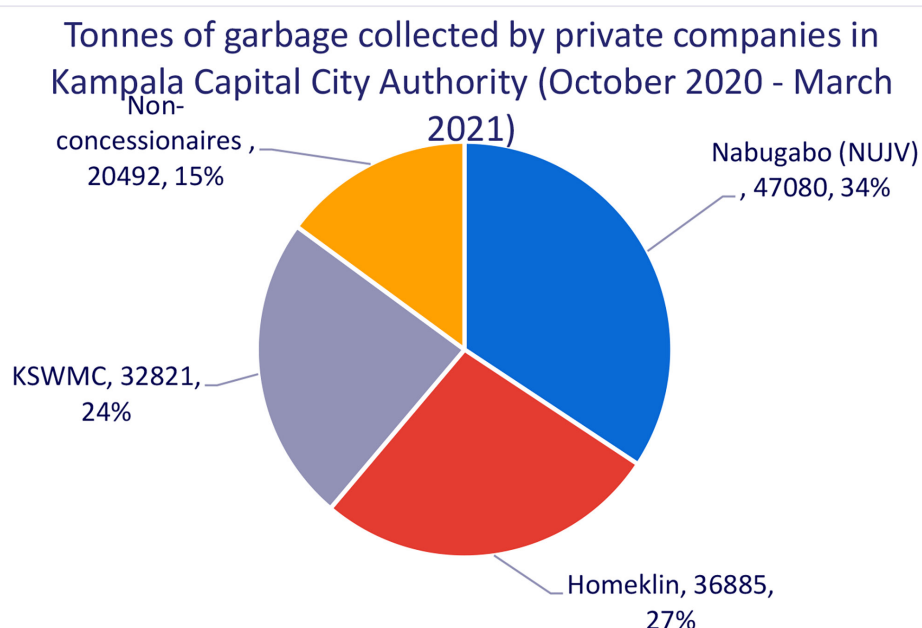


Figure 2.4.3: Tonnes of garbage collected. Source: KCCA SWM department, January 2021

Clean-ups conducted and dumpsites cleared/eliminated: In the reporting period, a total of 117 clean-up exercises were conducted across all divisions. No reported cleared dumpsites. Kampala Weyonje Monthly Clean-ups; Weyonje monthly clean-ups in communities were effected championed by the ED - KCCA and other political leaders.

Table 2.4.3: showing number of clean ups per division.

Division	No. of clean ups	
	QII	QIII
Central	5	14
Makindye	7	10
Kawempe	21	25
Nakawa	13	10
Rubaga	9	3
Total	55	62

Source: KCCA 2021

Plastic waste collection, transportation and other recycling practices: In an effort to reduce solid waste pollution thereby keeping Kampala clean, there was increased resource recovery from the generated solid waste in the city. Contemporary efforts were geared towards sensitisation of the populace to utilize the modern collection centers in the city to ensure reverse logistics of waste upstream. For the period of October to December 2020, a total of 186.12 tonnes of recyclables was collected and transported to respective destinations.

A total of 150 tonnes of organic waste from Nakawa Market and Central Market were diverted from Kiteezi Landfill and sustainably processed resulting into organic fertilizer and protein rich insect larvae of black soldier fly that can be used as organic animal feed. Following proof of concept and evaluation of performance for the last six months, more machinery has been ordered by the plant operator (Proteen) to rapidly scale up the waste processing capacity to the projected 750 tonnes per month processing capacity by end of 2021.

Kiteezi landfill management: The municipal solid waste generated, collected and transported by KCCA trucks and its concessionaires is dumped at Kiteezi landfill for safe disposal. In the reporting period, detailed engineering designs are under preparation for the proposed construction of two new landfill cells to extend the landfill operations for at least three years at the recently procured adjacent land to the current landfill at Kiteezi is still on-going. Currently the 39-acre facility is filled up beyond capacity causing evident visual and environmental nuisances.

The agency also participated in a virtual meeting organised by NEMA (specifically, the Pollution Control Committee) on the 16th December, 2020. In the meeting, KCCA management and technical persons discussed issues concerning KCCA Municipal Waste Management. KCCA shared the institutional strategies that have been laid in MWM, future plans but also discussed challenges which are mainly finances to achieve continuous compliance to various environmental laws.

Medical Waste Management in KCCA Health Facilities

KCCA contracted Bio Waste Management (U) Ltd, a company certified by NEMA authorized to handle biomedical waste. The company was tasked to manage all medical waste from all the eight health centres (Kisenyi, Komamboga, Kisugu, Kiswa, Kitebi, Bukoto, Kawaala, City Hall and one City Mortuary. A contract agreement between KCCA and Bio Waste Management (U) Ltd was signed for the period of 18 months effective 1st February, 2020.

For the months of September to December 2020, a total of 69,041 kilogrammes of medical waste has been collected; 10,098 coded bags distributed and the total expenditure was worth UGX 262,402,642 VAT inclusive. Table 2.4.4 highlights the breakdown of medical waste collected per month.

Table 2.4.4: Medical waste collected and bags distributed for the period of September to December, 2020

Month	Medical Waste Collected (kgs)	Number of coded bags	Expenditure
Sep-20	17,384	3,305	66,574,941
Oct-20	16,577	2,473	63,035,861
Nov-20	18,740	2,190	70,860,550
Dec-20	16,340	2,130	61,931,290
Total	69,041	10,098	262,402,642

Source: DPHE, KCCA January 2021

Also, waste colour coded bins have been provided to each health centre in the month of December 2020. In total there were 108 coded colour waste bins (i.e. 240 litre were 77; 31 were 120 litre).

Feacal Sludge Management in Kampala Capital City

KCCA under the Water and Sanitation Unit deliberated several water, sanitation and hygiene concerns in this quarter and is greatly supported by the City Wide Integrated Sanitation Programme (CWIS) which is a continuation of the recently concluded Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) Phase 2 Project on "Improving of Faecal Sludge Management for Onsite Sanitation in Kampala City (FSM)" that was implemented over the past three years i.e. 2016 to 2018. The four-year CWIS Programme is financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Project through a grant of USD 4,430,827. The grant became effective on 1st January, 2019 with an envisaged completion date of December, 2022.

The Programme's objective is to "Upscale Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) services in Kampala City through catalytic investments to increase access to improved Onsite Sanitation Services (OSS) by primarily targeting underserved urban poor households, public institutions and the increasing transient population including refugee communities".

In addition, there are also other WASH partners that have contributed to KCCA's in addressing water and sanitation challenges across Kampala. The issues are in line with the sanitation indicators namely; improved functionality of the city sewerage system, access to cesspool emptying, access to sanitary facilities and increased efficiency and quality of sanitation services.

Improved functionality of the city sewerage system

A total of 46 installations were unblocked during the quarter. It involved desilting catch pit and inlets on roads, unblocking sewer lines and manholes in various parts of the city.

Increased access to cesspool emptying services

A total of 90 faecal sludge emptiers (66 cesspools, 6 KCCA trucks and 18 guplers) were expected to utilise the Faecal Sludge (FS) emptying and dumping tracking application called Weyonje. In the reporting period, phased relief emptying targeting informal settlements was undertaken; the emergency emptying was carried out whereby households received vouchers that were used to acquire a free emptying service of one barrel by a gulper entrepreneur and one cesspool trip for a community toilet. With support from Water Aid Uganda, the 2nd phase of relief toilet emptying of household and community toilets in high-risk vulnerable settlements in the five divisions of Kampala

was completed where a total of 710 household toilets were emptied through the gulping technology and 75 community toilets were emptied through the cesspool technology. As an output of this programme, a total of 1,435 cubic metres of sludge was emptied and safely disposed of at the FS Treatment plants within the city.

Increased access to sanitation facilities through

This was through provision of mobile toilets at public events. 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. Currently, there are no provision of such services especially for the KCCA Sunday markets along Luwum Street in Central Division due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Free toilet services where 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 contracts a private company and is efficiently supervised by the KCCA support staff to ensure quality service is delivered to the public.

Reduction of the person- stance ratios

This involves supervision and provision of technical support to construction of toilets within the city

a) Schools

KCCA in partnership with GIZ - Sanitation for Millions project, Water Aid Uganda and MTN Uganda supported the construction and renovation of water and sanitation facilities (water borne, bio toilets and water harvesting tanks) in seven public schools namely: Kampala School for the Physically Handicapped - SPASTICS, Namirembe Infant Primary School, Kyanja Muslim Primary School, Kansanga Seed Secondary School, Kibuli Demonstration School, Kisugu COU Primary School and Nakivuboo P/S (Blue); and one public learning centre i.e. Kyanja Agriculture Resource Centre.

In total, the following have been established six waterborne toilets and two bio toilets, (10) WASHaLOTS, one (1) water harvesting tank, six incinerators and five PWDs. Construction works have been completed in one school while the other five are at 90% completion, one is at 98% completion and one at 80% completion.

b) Construction of new sanitation facilities at selected KCCA directly managed health facilities

KCCA with support from GIZ - Sanitation for Millions Project started constructing water borne toilets and Millions of Clean Hands (MoCH) hand washing stations within seven selected KCCA Health Centres (all health facilities above the HCIII level of care) namely: Kiswa HCIII, Bukoto HCIII, Kisugu HCIII, Kisenyi HCIV, Kitebi HC III, Kawaala HCIV and Komamboga HC III and at also City Hall Clinic.

All works have commenced in the health facilities. In Kiswa and Komamboga, works are at 90% and 60% completion respectively while in the rest of the facilities works are above 50% completion. Fore

seen structures will be four water borne toilets with two having PWDs, sixteen MoCH hand washing stations, and two renovation works of existing water borne toilets.

In total, the following have been established: one water borne toilet at 20% completion while the rest have not yet commenced however the sites for development were handed over in the month of December 2020. Fore seen structures will be four water borne toilets with two having PWDs, 13 MoCH hand washing stations, and two renovation works of existing water borne toilets as shown in Figures 2.4.4 and 2.4.5.



Figure 2.4.4: Sample design of the Millions of Clean Hands (MoCH) hand washing station

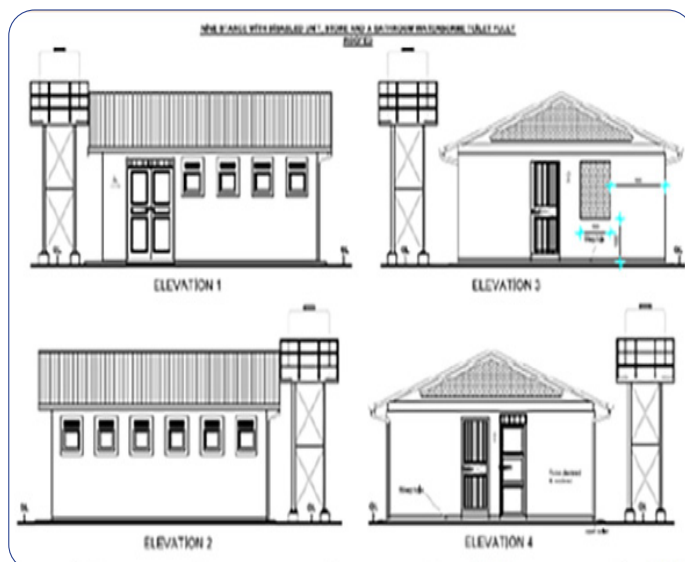


Figure 2.4.5: Typical design of proposed health centre public toilets for OPD use



Figure 2.4.6: The Millions of Clean Hands Hand washing station at Kiswa Health Centre



Figure 2.4.7: Public toilets for OPD at Kiswa Health Centre

c) Increased efficiency and quality of sanitation services

Another role that KCCA plays is the maintenance of the functionality of sanitation facilities. This is done through:

- i). **Plumbing and masonry works** (either minor or major works) that are conducted at selected KCCA installations. These included; the eight KCCA directly managed health units, 14 public toilets, city hall, the five division council offices; mechanical yard, stores, and Kyanja Agriculture Resource Centre. In this quarter, no taps were replaced, 100 taps unblocked, five pipe bursts, 42

leaking joints repaired while 204 handwashing facilities were serviced.

The agency further undertook overhaul and replacement of two Water Closet Toilets and overhaul of drainage system at Kisenyi Health Centre IV outpatient public toilet, among others.

ii) *Emptying Services*

This entails utilization of the Integrated Faecal Sludge Management Information System and Contact Centre. The contact centre links city residents to service providers, receives calls regarding illegal disposal of faecal waste and also provides a platform for monitoring the efficiency and quality of services provided. In the reporting period, a total of 554 clients (72.4% males and 26.7% females) requested for emptying services. Of these, 75% of the clients were linked to FSM service providers (i.e. cesspools/gulpers) whereas the rest of the clients were not able to get emptying services for their facilities because of affordability issues.

iii) *Compliance Inspection of waste handler to The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulation, 2020*

Inspected two gulpers by Terikigana Sanitation Limited and Sanitech Engineering Services (one truck and five tricycles respectively) and three cesspool companies, i.e. Sheercare, Shadli and ACTO to verify the two, one and four added trucks respectively to their company fleet but also for issuance of a recommendation for NEMA and KCCA licence renewal. All the companies were complying with requirements in the FSM ordinance and will be recommended for KCCA licensing.

In February and March 2021, 11 cesspool companies were inspected and 10 for recommendation for NEMA licence. The companies include; ACTO, Sheercare, Shadli Enterprises, Lukwago Lumu Enterprises (U) Ltd, Top To Bottom Business Solutions Ltd, Kyambadde Abas Enterprises –Lubigi, General Technics Engineering Ltd, Frempe Cleaning Services Enterprises, Dream Solutions Ltd and Hard Workers Emptyer Service Ltd. Note: Among the 11 inspected, Haiswi Cesspool Emptyers Ltd was not recommended as it was not prepared in terms of paper work during the inspection.

d) Household Toilet Improvement Subsidy Program:

The Weyonje Toilet subsidy was launched by the KCCA ED in November 2020. The subsidy programme is being implemented through Water for People and targets three categories of households in informal settlements; medium to high income, low income and vulnerable households. Two banks; Housing Financing Bank and Post Bank have partnered with Water for People to deliver the subsidy. Six households have benefited from the subsidy since the launch. To date a total number of 21 toilets have been constructed across the divisions of Kampala.

2.4.4 National Water and Sewerage Cooperation

Wastewater treatment and management in Kampala City

Sewerage Treatment Works with a capacity of 45, 000 m³/d has been constructed at a designated site in the lower section of Nakivubo wetland. The old Bugolobi STW will be decommissioned when the new STW becomes fully operational. The treatment process comprises of mechanical treatment, Upflow anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB), trickling filtration, P-removal and clarification followed by

maturation.

The treated effluent will be well distributed to the natural wetlands in order to increase the water table and to extend the retention time. This component includes a service contract for the O&M of the STW for a period of five years. The area where the plant is located is further east of the existing Bugolobi STW and at a significantly lower elevation and thus:



Figure 2.4.8: 03- stance latrine constructed through cash installment in Makerere III-Kawempe division

- a) A new trunk sewer that connects the existing NWSC sewer network to the new Nakivubo STW was constructed
- b) Existing siphons were converted into gravity sewers
- c) Some of the existing pumping stations were decommissioned in order to reduce the quantities to be pumped and/or the pump heads
- d) The existing East Bugolobi sewer network was connected to the new Nakivubo STW

The plant has a power production of 630kW and is projected to generate 24,000 tCO₂e (CERs) by 2023. Figure 2.2.9 shows the digester at 99 % completion rate while the layout of the plant is shown in Figure 2.4.10. The plant is planned to start serving the central business district by July 2021.



Figure 2.4.9: Digesters 99% complete. Source: NWSC



Figure 2.4.10: Nakivubo Waste Water Treatment Plant. Source: NWSC 2021

Compact Waste Water Treatment Plants (Fort Portal and Kisoro)

Although there have been great achievements in the water service coverage, estimated at 78%, there are still challenges in sewerage services provision in urban centres. Bigger cities like Kampala use conventional systems and ponds. However, conventional sewerage treatment plants and pond systems currently being used are associated with a number of challenges, namely;

- (i) Inefficiency in treating sewerage to allowable discharge standards
- (ii) Conventional plants and ponds require large pieces of land for construction
- (iii) High construction and installation cost
- (iv) High operational costs
- (v) Lengthy return period on capital deployed

NWSC has adopted the compact waste water treatment systems for small towns or upcoming urban centres in a bid to manage sewage generated efficiently. Among these are Fort Portal and Kisoro towns which have had sewerage treatment challenges in addition to inadequate capacity of the existing plants.

In response to the challenges, NWSC procured a Contractor for the Design and Build of Compact Sewerage Treatment Plants for Fort Portal and Kisoro towns. The works in Kisoro and Fort Portal towns are shown in figures 2.4.11 and 2.4.12.

The works included design, provision and installation / construction of the following:

- (i) One-unit compact sewerage treatment plant capable of treating 300m³/day
- (ii) Pipework, valves and fittings for the compact treatment plant
- (iii) Civil works at the plant, including site drainage
- (iv) Sludge drying beds
- (v) An operational office/ staff house
- (vi) A 3-phase power supply extension to the treatment plant



Figure 2.4.11: Kisoro Plant



Figure 2.4.12: Fort Portal Plant

2.4.5 Uganda Prisons Service

The agency has adopted good waste management options. Currently, maize cobs are being used as soil conditioners and used as fuel in some of the prison farms. In addition, 153kgs of polythene bags have been segregated from the waste at the Prisons Academy and Training School in Luzira awaiting safe disposal.

2.4.6 Uganda Communications Commission

The Commission concluded a study on End of Life (EoL) management of communication equipment (specific to end user ICT devices). The main objective of the study was to assess the current EoL management practices in Uganda to inform regulatory interventions towards sustainable EoL management of communication equipment and products throughout their life cycle. It further engaged the industry stakeholders in a collaborative e-waste disposal strategy under the project of elimination of counterfeit mobile devices.

2.5 Coordination, training, public education and engagement

Effective environment management is strongly associated with coordination collaboration and constant engagement with stakeholders and partners. Lead agencies continue to undertake a range of activities in this area. A total of nine agencies undertook activities within this thematic area. Key among the interventions focused on engagement with respect to provision of technical guidance, trainings, awareness creation, entering into memoranda of association, among others. Ten meetings were held by ERA to provide technical guidance to stakeholders on undertaking ESIA and Environmental Audits (EA) for licensed electricity development projects. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) trained land management institutions with respect to stopping endorsements for land applications in ecological areas. Several activities were undertaken by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives focusing on capacity building and awareness creation for tobacco farmers, security teams and tourism operators, among others. The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities organised and celebrated the World Wildlife Day on 3rd March, 2021 while NFA entered several MOUs with Tooro Botanical Gardens, Wildlife Conservation Society and World

Wide Fund for Nature, among others. Other agencies included KCCA, Ministry of ICT and National Guidance and UCC.

2.5.1 Electricity Regulatory Authority

The agency provides technical guidance to stakeholders involved in conducting environmental studies that affect the electricity sector including for electricity projects. In FY 2020/21, ERA held 10 meetings with stakeholders to provide technical guidance on undertaking ESIA's and EAs for licensed electricity development projects.

2.5.2 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

The ministry trained 29 land management institutions to ensure that they do not endorse land applications in ecological areas.

In addition, eight district physical planning committees were trained on the functions and operations of the Physical Planning Act. These committees are responsible for physical planning matters and ensuring that environmental management issues are integrated.

The agency further supported operationalisation of 22 Ministry Zonal Offices (MZOs). All were supported by an appointed Physical Planner to guide and approve the land use for the land applied for.

2.5.3 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperative

In a bid to empower tobacco farmers, an awareness creation activity was conducted targeting 30 tobacco farmer leaders from West Nile region. The training focused on their rights and obligations as stipulated under the Tobacco (Control & Marketing) Act.

2.5.4 Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Management of rhinos at Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary in Nakasongola

In an effort to increase the number of rhinos into the country after being decimated during the political turmoil, government reintroduced the parent stock of six that have since bred to 33. These have been under management of Rhino Fund Uganda (RFU), an NGO. Following a protracted fight between RFU and Ziwa Ranchers who own the statutory land, MTWA mediated the conflict that culminated in RFU handing back the rhinos to government.

Karenga Community Wildlife Area

When Karenga District was created in 2019, the leadership decided to construct the new district headquarters in Karenga Community Wildlife Area which is a conservation area. This was done against advice from NEMA and UWA. The proprietor of Ateker Safaris who has a concession to manage the conservation area in question secured a court order to stop further construction of the three buildings that had been roofed. The district leadership sought the intervention of HE the President of Uganda upon whose instruction, MTWA constituted a committee.

The department of tourism development conducted regional capacity building sessions in Arua, Gulu, Mbarara, Mbale and Fort Portal. This was done to district security teams, tour operators and media practitioners with a focus on Covid-19 SOPs and their application at tourism facilities and customer care.

The agency further organised wildlife day celebration on 3rd March, 2021. The theme was "Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planet". In recognition of the stakeholders' contribution to conservation, accolades were awarded to different categories including: Sustainable Protected Area Management Award; Species Recovery Award; Wildlife Conservation Media Award; Sustainable Eco-Tourism Award; and Counter Poaching and Trafficking Award.

2.5.5 National Forestry Authority

Develop and promote stakeholder partnerships

Four Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed between NFA and non-government organisations that included and focused on:

- (i) NFA and Tooro Botanical Gardens on supply of seedlings for natural forest restoration in Uganda for people and biodiversity conservation. This set up three nurseries in Mbale, Lwamunda (Wakiso) and Fort Portal.
- (ii) NFA and Wildlife Conservation Society on collaboration and mutual support in forest and biodiversity conservation, restoration, training, law enforcement and forest monitoring. This partnership opened 12km of forest boundaries and installed concrete pillars (3km in Nyabyeya and 9km in Rwenshama CFRs). Trained 40 patrolmen and eight frontline staff (three forest supervisors, two sector managers, two range managers and one plantation manager) in using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART). Data collection is done using Smart phones and tablets. The staff were also trained in using the forest watcher applications.
- (iii) NFA and the World Wide Fund for Nature on supporting NFA in the fulfilment of its mandate in managing CFRs in Uganda and improving livelihoods of communities adjacent to selected Central Forest reserves in the Albertin Rift effective in FY2021/22
- (iv) NFA, Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST), and Moroto District Local Government on the Cooperation in Research and Development in Wind Energy Harvesting in Moroto CFR
- (v) Corporate tree planting raised UGX 62 million, NFA engaged New Vision to restore five hectares in Lwamunda CFR. This was used as a platform to promote forestry discussions on many media platforms under the Vision Group Company. They carried out a corporate tree planting activity with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the female diplomats accredited to Uganda to mark the International Women`s Day at UGX 15.3m and planted 5ha in Nakindiba CFR. Bank of Boroda provided UGX 4.7m that planted 2ha in Wanandege CFR. The New Vision provided UGX 6m and 2ha enrichment planting was done in Lwamunda. UECTL provided UGX 30m for restoration of Magomba CFR in Wakiso District.
- (vi) Food and agricultural Organisation (FAO) trained staff in remote sensing and R-programming (Scripting) supported by FAO Rome
- (vii) UNHRC Refugee response. Developed and improved infrastructure in six regional nurseries of Hoima, Masindi, Lamwo and Koboko and produced 5,028,671 seedlings (97%) out of the targeted 5,190,000 seedlings. Restored 471 ha of degraded parts of CFRs in Bugoma CFR impacted

by Kyangwali Refugees Settlement, Eria and Era CFRs impacted upon by Palorinya Refugees Settlement, weeded 440 hectares and protected 771 hectares of the restored area. Carried out awareness programmes and publicity initiatives (signposts installed in CFRs and nursery sites, 100 customised T-shirts printed). Improved information, communication and technology through installation of ERDAS GIS software, procured two laptops, one desktop and 10 tablets.

(viii) United States Forest Services (USFS) under the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) with funding from USAID. The US Forest Service – International Programs continued to assist in five areas of technical support for NFA to better secure and manage the CFRs. The areas are:

- ❑ Boundary opening: re-surveyed and opened 116km out of the planned 600km in key biodiversity areas of Budongo
- ❑ Support to Collaborative Forest Management (CFM): Trained 64 staff (one range manager, two sector managers and 52 forest supervisors) on CFM processes
- ❑ Institutional development: Developed a new handbook on Standard Forestry Practices for Uganda that is now at final draft stage
- ❑ Forest management information systems: Developed a new Forest Management System for managing tree farmers with 2,238 out of the currently 4,565 licences entered. In addition, a new server, network storage (hosting 144TB of capacity) and five desktop systems were procured
- ❑ Tourism infrastructure: Supported the design and development phase for a new tourism visitor centre and tree canopy walk at Kalinzu

The project's progress has been constrained by an ongoing seven months' delay in the release of funds - such that only UGX 800 million out of UGX 1.9 billion was available for activities in FY 2020/21, many of which remain a work-in-progress - such as boundary opening in Aswa, Agoro Agu, Kalinzu, Kasyoha-Kitoomi CFRs, the development of a new tourism and CFM guidelines and training for NFA staff, and launching the review of the Uganda Forestry Policy and National Forest Plan.

2.5.6 Kampala Capital City Authority

Public consultations

It is a requirement by all environmental practitioners to undertake public or stakeholder consultations to obtain input from various districts, lead agencies and ministries as well as communities in regard to the developer's proposed project development. In the reporting period October 2020 to March 2021, 39 stakeholder consultations were conducted to input into the preparation of six EAs, three research studies and eight ESIA write-ups. These were in various categories i.e. commercial buildings, apartments, recreation facilities, fuel depots, and industrial developments as well as partnership requests.

Sanitation

Sanitation innovations in respect to behavior change:

This intervention is done under the City Wide Integrated Sanitation Programme (CWIS) programme. Figure below shows the BCC Development in Kampala. Implementation was through a creative process, the WEYONJE BCC campaign that was designed and rolled out to implement the 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'. The following are the activities

done in this quarter. The scope of the Weyonje Community Campaign included; door to door visits and sensitisation of landlords on improved sanitation as well as distributing Weyonje stickers throughout the divisions and with a messaging on proper handwashing techniques.

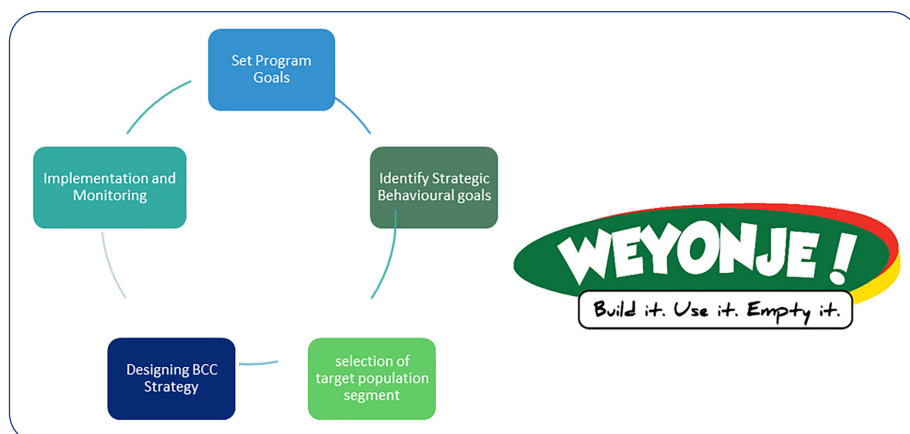


Figure 2.5.1: BCC Development in Kampala. Source: KCCA 2021

This campaign was focused on increasing community participation in the promotion and improvement of sanitation which is actually being rolled out citywide. Table 2.5.1 shows the engagements performed.

In order to put sanitation back on the agenda, KCCA established the “Weyonje Sanitation Challenge” in 2019 to inspire the division leadership and teams of KCCA staff to transform the sanitation with the following five assessment themes: “Sanitation” covering the safe and hygienic homes and toilet facilities; “Solid Waste” covering cleanliness of major streets and drains; “Model Villages” demonstrating exemplary sanitation practices among homes; “Health Education & Inspection” assessing the community awareness levels; and “Innovation and Partnerships”. For the year 2020, Makindye division was crowned as winners for the Weyonje Sanitation Challenge in the month of December 2020.

Table 2.5.1: Outputs of selected activities undertaken during the campaign by Division (October to December 2020)

Division	Households sensitised			Landlords engaged		
	QII	QII	TOTAL	QII	QIII	TOTAL
Central	1,125	1,155	2280	222	336	558
Rubaga	956	1082	2038	812	448	1260
Nakawa	206	1125	1331	281	426	707
Makindye	2,531	3,249	5780	264	251	515
Kawempe	2,909	1729	4638	1,613	675	2,288
Total	7,727	8,340	16,067	3,192	2,136	5,328

Source: CWIS program, January 2021

(i) Weyonje in schools: The programme procured WASHaLots that are being used in schools for handwashing to prevent Covid-19 transmission. CATs were placed at each KCCA public school to show case the hand washing technique using WASHaLots that the children can use for proper hand washing.

(ii) Medi: The Weyonje team uploaded images covering the project activities undertaken during the

course of the quarter amounting to 64 posts on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook which reached a total of 13,594 persons. Radio and TV talk shows on Weyonje (listenership) were implemented on key stations; i.e. Simba FM & Radio Maria and NBS, NTV, Bukedde, Spark and Record TVs in addition to the newspaper articles. Radio adverts on the Weyonje Division Competitions were aired.

- (iii) Community dialogues and sensitisation meetings on Proper Solid Waste Management and Sanitation Drives: A total of 134 community dialogues and sensitisation meetings were conducted as part of the communication strategies for integrated solid waste management in the city. From these engagements, a total of 20,837 households were sensitised during the door to door activities by scouts, CATS and VHTs. Table 2.5.2 details the breakdown of the community dialogues and coverage of households sensitised by the divisions.

Table 2.5.2: Community dialogues and coverage of households sensitised by division (October to December 2020)

Division	No.			No. of households sensitized during the door to door activities by scouts, CATS and VHTs.		
	QII	QIII	TOTAL	QII	QIII	TOTAL
Kawempe	60	80	140	2,684	1,598	4,282
Makindye	35	6	41	1,496	4,647	6,143
Central	4	18	22	410	399	809
Rubaga	9	41	50	2,000	3,874	5,874
Nakawa	26	25	51	1,849	1,880	3,729
Total	134	170	304	8,439	12,398	20,837

Source: SWM department, January 2021

- (iv) Health Education and Awareness: In addition to routine health education that compliments premises' inspection, targeted sensitisation and awareness raising activities were undertaken among different business owners. Table 2.5.3 summarises the health education activities for the QII and QIII FY 2020/21.

Interactive engagements on noise management

These engagements aimed at guiding facility managers on how to comply with noise pollution regulations, policies and legal frameworks. A total of six engagements (i.e, one in Lubaga; one in Makindye; and four in Central Division) were conducted in relation to noise management. The engagements covered workshops, garages, fuel stations and phone shops, among others.

Engagement of the private sector in faecal sludge management

In order to establish a private sector enabling environment for investment and management of public sanitation, the following activities were undertaken:

Capacity Building for private Emptiers: A total of 10 private emptiers (company owners) were trained on use of the Weyonje Demand Application on 27th November, 2020 which is going to be used by clients that can now easily order for an emptying service through the application.

Peer to peer learning event where officials from three small towns of Pallisa, Kileleshwa and Nansana came to learn how the private emptiers do their business in Kampala.

Table 2.5.3: Summary of health education activities per division

Division	No. of Activities		Activity Specifics	No. Participating	
	QII	QIII		QII	QIII
Makindye	2	1	House hold engagements/inspections	241	651
	3	2	Community sensitization on Covid-19	620	578
		5	Sensitisation on public health standards for market vendors		412
Central	2		House hold engagements/inspections		
	1	1	Community sensitization on Covid-19	383	642
		1	Sensitization on school hygiene		247
		2	Home improvement campaign and sanitation drives		82
Kawempe	2		Household engagements/inspections	368	
	4		Community sensitization on Covid-19	611	
		5	Sensitization on community hygiene		360
		1	Radio talk show on WASH and control and prevention of Covid-19 pandemic		10,000
		10	Sensitization among food handlers		2080
Nakawa	2		House hold engagements/inspections	298	
	1	1	Community sensitization on Covid-19	564	941
		2	Community sensitization on WASH		691
		8	Sensitization of market vendors		788
Lubaga	2		House hold engagements/inspections	185	
	2	2	Community sensitization on Covid-19	472	854
		1	Sensitization among eating house owners		35
		3	Home improvement campaign and sanitation drives		450
Total	21			3742	

Source: Health inspectorate department, January 2021

2.5.7 Uganda Prisons Service

Uganda Prisons Service worked with associate prisons stakeholders to raise 21,230 tree seedlings of varied species namely; *Faidhavia*, *albida*, *Melia volkensii*, *Azelaia*, *Africana*, *Khaya anthotheca*, *Maesopsis eminii*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Bamboo (Dendrocalamus giganteus)* and *Clonal Eucalyptus*. The agency further disseminated the March to May seasonal rainfall outlook as provided by UNMA to the different prison farms.

2.5.8 Petroleum Authority of Uganda

Enhancing awareness and empowerment on environment management in the oil and gas sector

Following the increasing negative publicity about the oil and gas sector from local and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), CSOs and pressure groups, the agency developed a stakeholder engagement strategy to counter react to the negative publicity. The purpose of the strategy is to enhance and create the social license for the oil and gas projects to operate and

succeed through cordial working environment between the PAU and various stakeholders.

Subsequently, PAU undertook stakeholder engagements with CSOs such as Green Watch, Global Rights Alert, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO), Civil Response on Environment and Development (CRED), African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Living Earth Uganda, Maendeleo ya Jamil (MYJ), Albertine Graben Oil and GAS Districts Association (AGODA) and Oil Refinery Residents Association. The purpose of the engagements was to update the CSOs about the current oil and gas status and share experiences on oil and gas sector.

The following key needs were noted:

- (i) Routine engagements with CSOs and NGOs to update them on the relevant information of the oil and gas sector and to ensure that they share accurate information with other stakeholders;
- (ii) PAU to undertake more community sensitisation meetings and ensure the communities especially the host communities receive correct information;
- (iii) Adequate involvement of the district local governments in the areas of operation to ensure close collaboration and good working relationship in the sector;
- (iv) More coordination between government MDAs involved in the oil sector to ensure that implementation of the oil projects is fast tracked; and
- (v) The need for enhanced collaboration and coordination between the PAU, districts, CSOs, media and coalitions to ensure that correct information about the sector is shared.

Stakeholder engagements and courtesy visits were undertaken to the oil and gas host districts of Nwoya, Buliisa, Hoima, Kikuube, Kyankwanzi, Kiboga and Kagadi in April, 2021 to enhance collaboration on the oil and gas developments within the Albertine Graben.

PAU conducted a workshop and field visit for media personalities and district communication officers from 12 districts with oil and gas activities.

It also contracted Switch Media to document the environmental and social baseline status of all sites with proposed oil and gas facilities and installations before operations to be used as a benchmark for monitoring environmental and social changes/impacts within the oil and gas project areas. It also undertook radio talk shows in the Albertine Graben specifically on Spice FM in Hoima City.

2.5.9 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

The Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technologies trainings were carried out including climate smart agriculture technologies and practices, approaches for scaling up of SLM technologies, research evidence on SLM and CSA by NARO, engaging youth in agriculture, soil and water conservation, success story writing, and coffee agronomy.

2.5.10 Ministry of ICT and National Guidance

Awareness and sensitization campaigns on environment protection were conducted on Record TV by Uganda Electronics Technicians Association (UETA) in consultation with National E-Waste Steering Committee (NEWSC).

2.5.11 Uganda Communications Commission

The Commission held one sensitisation and awareness event and one public consultation. The lead agency held a webinar on safety and environmental concerns around telecommunications installations in Uganda. The stakeholder consultation was on the study on end of life management of communication devices and equipment.

In collaboration with NEMA and Luwero Industries, the Commission facilitated the launch of the national e-waste collection centre on 10th June, 2021. The e-waste management centre provides an opportunity for sustainable and effective e-waste management in the country.

CHAPTER THREE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

3.1 Background

One of the landmark achievements of the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) process in Uganda was the formulation of a comprehensive National Environment Policy which in turn advocated for the decentralisation of environment and natural resources management.

According to section 30 & 31 (Second Schedule Part One) of the Local Governments Act Cap 243, functions and services for which the local governments are responsible include land, water resources and the environment. The National Environment Act, 2019 S. 26 stipulates that urban and district councils shall be responsible for the management of the environment and natural resources under their jurisdiction while S. 27 highlights the structures for environment management at the district. Accordingly, every district shall establish a district environment and natural resources committee to coordinate the activities of district council relating to the management of the environment and natural resources. Furthermore, according to Section S. 45, of the same Act, the local governments are mandated to conduct environmental planning in conformity with the NEAP.

In the local governments, the department responsible for coordinating environment management activities is the environment and natural resources department which is mandated to ensure sustainable utilisation of the environment and natural resources within the districts. The department contributes to programmes areas in NDPIII whose outcome is to stop and reverse the degradation of water resources, environmental and other natural resources as well as the effects of climate change on economic growth and livelihood security. This is expected to be achieved through increasing the land area covered by forests, increasing the land area covered by wetlands and increasing the number of permit holders complying with EIA conditions, among others.

Table 3.1: Financial allocations and releases to selected districts in FY 2020/21

<i>S/no</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Release</i>	<i>Percentage released</i>
1	Tororo	143,254,000	107,161,000	75
2	Nebbi	89,899,465	83,399,465	92.8
3	Buvuma	13,650,000	13,650,000	100
4	Lwengo	106,474,000	69,222,000	65
5	Kaberamaido	25,000,000	25,000,000	100
6	Ibanda	8,472,000	8,472,000	100
7	Kisoro	54,626,000	49,231,000	90
8	Soroti	73,909,000	44,389,000	60
9	Pakwach	83,497,000	45,097,000	54
10	Mubende	165,936,000	158,912,000	96
11	Mityana	93,786,000	91,207,000	97
12	Ntungamo	70,472,000	69,208,000	98
13	Amolatar	46,263,963	42,963,000	92
14	Kapelebyong	44,890,000	43,317,000	95
15	Apac	29,766,000	29,766,000	100

16	Bushenyi	40,061,000	24,061,000	60
17	Kalangala	27,000,000	24,400,000	88
18	Kabarole	69,281,000	69,281,000	100
19	Karenga	34,677,000	25,867,000	74
20	Pallisa	81,658,000	79,658,000	87
	Total	1,196,098,428	1,035,039,465	

In the FY 2020/2021, 95 DLGs and 10 urban councils contributed to the annual report. The districts are Abim, Mityana, Kitagwenda, Isingiro, Nakasongola, Kabeiramaido, Lwengo, Ibanda, Pakwach, Nebbi, Mubende, Kamuli, Buvuma, and Adjumaini. Others are Mbarara, Yumbe, Tororo, Hoima, Zombo, Nabilatuk, Ntoroko, Kween, Butebo, Mukono, Butebo, Kwania, Moyo, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Bugiri, Arua, Kazo, Sheema, Agago, Amoltar, Iganga, Pader, Serere, Kapelebyong, Koboko, Ngora, Amuria, Apac, Bududa, Bushenyi, Butembo, Lamwo, Sembabule, Kasanda, Amudat, Iganga, Jinja, Kabarole, Kagadi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Karenga, Katakwi, Kazo, Kibuku, Kiryandongo, Kitgum, Koboko, Kotido, Manafwa, Maracha, Mitooma, Moroto, Mpigi, Dokolo, Nwoya, Pallisa, Rukungiri, Wakiso, Kyegegwa, Namisindwa, Masaka, Kampala, Kapchorwa, Kyankwanzi, Lyantonde, Buyende, Bukomasimbi, Kumi, Kyenjojo, Buyende, Obongi, Lira, Buikwe, Kikuube, Kisoro, Rukiga and Mbale. While the urban councils are Bushenyi-Ishaka MC, Lira City, Kumi MC, Bugiri MC, Koboko MC, Ibanda MC, Kitgum MC, Kotido MC, Njeru MC and Nebbi MC.

The main sources of funds for ENR management in the local governments are Discretionary Development Equalization Grant (DDEG), Sector Non-wage grant and local revenue. Table 3.1 shows that the average release to reporting districts for ENR Management (less wage bills) was 51,751,973 (Fifty one million seven hundred fifty one thousand nine hundred seventy one shillings while the average allocation was 59,804,921 (Fifty nine million eight hundred four thousand nine hundred twenty one shillings only) in the FY 2020/21. The percentage release was 87 percent. However, the refugee hosting districts get some support for ENR management from Development Response for Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP).

3.2 Regulations, environmental reviews, assessments and clearance

A total of 68 districts reported on regulations, environmental reviews and assessments. 32 of the districts formulated ordinances. However, the ordinances remained in draft form since there was no feedback from the Solicitor General's Office after they were submitted for guidance.

The 68 local governments participated in review of Environmental and Social Impact Statements. A total of 167 EISSs were reviewed by the districts and comments provided to the Authority to guide in decision making.

The districts in central region reviewed more ESISs than from other regions. For example, Wakiso District reviewed 20 EISSs in the reporting period. Out of the 167 EISSs reviewed, 77 (46 percent) were reviewed by districts in the central region, 50 (30 percent) in districts in eastern region, 32 (20 percent) in western region while 8 (4 percent) were reviewed by districts in northern region.

All the districts screened their development projects in order to identify environmental issues for incorporation into Bills of Materials. A total 1,190 capital development projects were reviewed by

67 districts that reported of the issue. The details of the reviews are as below:

3.2.1 Mbarara District

The district undertook Project Review for the construction of Bukiro Seed School and construction works for Mabira dam water for production by MWE and monitored projects that were approved by NEMA.

3.2.2 Nebbi District

A total of 18 projects were screened in health, education and hater sectors for environmental and social impacts of projects in FY 2021/22. Environmental and Social Management Plans were developed and included in to Bills of Quantities for district level projects. In the same region.

3.2.3 Tororo District

Baseline verifications were conducted for Munyinyi and Maliri Greenfield base transceiver stations, proposed campsite at Kaspodo B Zone, proposed Ayago quarry in Petta Sub County, baseline verification and inspection of proposed borrow areas located in Kayoro D zone, Kayoro parish, Akadot Sub County, Tororo District. It also procured two GPS machines in the FY 2020/2021.

3.2.4 Isingiro District

The lead agency carried out final project inspections to ascertain compliance to Environment and Social Safeguards and final certification for the following infrastructural projects;

- i. Construction of two junior staff houses with ferro cement tank and two VIP Lined 3-stance latrines at Ruborogota HCII
- ii. Construction of two, 4-classroom blocks with water tanks at Behungura Primary School
- iii. Construction of two, 4-classroom blocks with water tanks at Kagabagaba Primary School
- iv. Construction of two, 4-classroom blocks with water tanks at Kaiho Primary School
- v. Construction of two, 4-classroom blocks with water tanks at Kyamusoni Primary School
- vi. Construction of Ruborogota Seed Secondary School
- vii. Construction of Out Patient Department (OPD) at Ruhiira HCII
- viii. Maintenance and Repairs of OPD, staff house, latrines and construction of a new stance latrine at Nshororo HCII
- ix. Maintenance and repairs of OPD, staff house, latrines and construction of a new stance latrine at Nyamarungi HCII
- x. Maintenance and repairs of OPD, staff house, latrines and construction of a new stance latrine at Rwantaha HCII
- xi. Construction of Nyabushenyi HCII in Kikagate S/C
- xii. Construction of Kakamba HCII in Kakamba S/C

3.2.5 Pakwach District

Screened 47 construction projects for possible environmental, social and climate change impacts and developed the respective environment and social management plans.

3.2.6 Kitagwenda District

For the Financial Year 2020/21, one review was carried out for an ethanol plant located in Kanaara Sub County, Kitagwenda District. Also environmental assessment was done for projects under the

Agriculture Cluster Development Project.

3.2.7 Mityana District

Environmental screening of district projects was done and the required mitigation measures were identified. Monitoring of these projects was also done to ensure implementation of the required environmental mitigation measures. Review of Environmental and Social Impact Statements of different proposed projects was also done as requested by NEMA.

3.2.8 Lwengo District

The district undertook a total of four reviews on three petrol stations and one ATC mast. Comments were submitted to the Authority for decision making.

3.2.9 Ibanda District

The lead agency reviewed four Environmental and Social Impact Statements for the proposed Ntanga Base Transceiver Station in Rukiri Sub County, Ibanda District and for three fuel filling stations.

3.2.10 Nakasongola District

The district trained 200 participants (women and men), 50 per quarter, in environmental policies, laws and regulations, in Nabiswera, Lwabiyata and Kakooge Sub counties.

Eight reviews of environmental audits (EAs), and Environmental Impact Assessments/Environmental Impact Statements were done for various development projects such as farms, factories, fuel stations and telecom towers/masts in the district. Comments made, addressed and submitted to the NEMA for analysis and subsequent issuance of certificates of approval.

3.2.11 Kwanja District

The district screened more than 20 projects implemented by the different departments. Some of these projects include the construction of the district administrative block, construction of maternity ward at Nambieso HC III, construction of the mortuary at Aduku HCIV, road opening from Omwono via Punatar to Aculawic, construction of pit latrine at Aduku Sub County, opening of Access Road at district head quarter, and drilling of 14 boreholes. All these projects were screened, ESMP developed and implemented.

The district also reviewed one project brief for the establishment of the quarry site at Akorimor Village, Banya Parish, Inomo Sub County for the construction of Apac-Kwanja-Lira- Acholi Bur Road by GULSAN Company Ltd. The comments and recommendations were submitted to NEMA for review and subsequent approval.

3.2.12 Kween District

The district reviewed three environmental and social impact assessment reports and impact statements for the following projects and review reports submitted to NEMA for consideration (Attached are copies of reports).

- Construction of Kapchorwa –Kween-Suam road and all the burrow pits site for murram extraction
- Construction of Muyembe –Kween –Nakapiripirit road and associated burrow pits
- Base transceiver sites for telecommunication companies

3.2.13 Nakapiripirit District

Ten projects were screened and environment and social management plans prepared for all the projects in the lower local government.

3.2.14 Napak District

The district did the following:

- Forest regulation and inspections conducted in Koomo, Alekilek, Godown and Pillas
- Screened 20 district level projects under DDEG, and ESMPs developed
- Developed two wetlands action plans

3.2.15 Serere District

The district conducted one review of ESIA for the proposed construction of Amoru Greenfield base Transceiver Station at Amoru Village, Agule Parish, Bugondo Sub County.

They also conducted one review of ESIA for the proposed construction of UBUNTU Towers Kamurojo-Ochorai Village, Kamurojo Parish, Kyere Sub County.

3.2.16 Kumi MC

Kumi Municipal Council screened seven projects, monitored and issued them with certificates of compliance.

3.2.17 Bugiri District

The district conducted screening on development projects for environmental and social compliance, review and certification. Forty-five projects were screened, two ESIS reviewed and 52 projects certified.

3.2.18 Arua District

Arua screened 15 projects implemented by the different departments at the district local government. Some of these projects include the renovation of the district administrative block, construction of health centre at Kawuanzeti HC III, construction of a pit latrine at Arivu PS, Obaru PS and drilling of six boreholes. All these projects were screened, ESMP developed and implemented.

The district reviewed one project brief for the establishment of the quarry site at Tiaku Village, Ajono Parish, Vurra Sub County for road construction by CSRG (China Seventh Railway Group). Comments and recommendations were submitted to NEMA for review and subsequent approval.

3.2.19 Sheema District

The district reviewed ESISs for four Base Transceiver stations and comments provided to NEMA for decision making.

3.2.20 Agago District

The district did the following:

- Developed one ordinance on environment and natural resources management. This needs review before submission for approval.
- Developed one ordinance on water and sanitation and reviewed it for submission for subsequent approval

- Formulated two bye-laws for conservation and protection of *Vitellaria paradoxa* and *Azela africana* in Parabongo and Wol sub counties
- Screened and developed 29 local government projects and environment/ social management plans

3.2.21 Amolatar District

The district:

- Screened six local government projects of education, health and works departments
- Certified 10 sub projects during the financial year

3.2.22 Iganga District

Forty projects within the district were screened and ESMPs developed. (These included projects from engineering, health, education, and planning departments; and lower local governments. Eight ESIS reports were reviewed and comments submitted to NEMA.

3.2.23 Pader District

Through the support of LWF the bye laws for Environment and Food Security were passed for Pajule, Latanya, Awere and Pader sub counties. The following were done:

- i. Shea nut conservation bylaw was formulated for the community of Ogom and Pukor sub-counties
- ii. Environment audit for the cotton seed processing plant on Plot 9 Akwara West Cell, Awalon Parish, Pajule Town Council, Pader District was reviewed
- iii. Environmental project brief for the development of Aruu falls tourist site located in Lapaya Village, Pucota Parish, Angagura Sub County, Pader District was developed
- iv. Five community access roads under Batch C in Pader District under the project for the restoration of livelihoods in the northern region (PRELNOR) were rehabilitated
- v. Environmental and social impact statement for the proposed establishment of Tegarage base transceiver station to be located in Lagwai Zone 'A', Lagwai Parish, Pader Town Council, Pader District
- vi. One environmental and social impact statement for the proposed establishment of Gaslo Fuel Station in Atanga Town Council
- vii. Environmental and social impact statement for the proposed establishment of a stone quarry at Ladeng Rock by the China Railway No. 18 Bureau Group Company Limited in Angagura Sub County, Aruu North County, Pader District

3.2.24 Koboko District

The district did the following:

- One environment and natural resources ordinance 2019 (Awaiting dissemination to stakeholders)
- 25 development projects screened, management plans developed and implemented, and certified for compliance with environment and social safeguards requirements
- Three ESISs for masts reviewed and cleared for approval by NEMA

3.2.25 Apac District

The LG reviewed ESIS of stone quarry on Ibuje Hills and provided comments for approval

- The district screened 16 LG projects and all ESMPs prepared and 12 projects certified

3.2.26 Bududa District

A total number of 20 district development projects were screened. Each of the above had the environment and social management plans prepared and shared with the relevant departments.

3.2.27 Bugiri MC

Environmental assessment and clearance for projects was done for only one school and one health centre which were under construction. Environment social certification clearance of these projects were signed off by the environment officer before payments were made.

3.2.28 Bukomasimbi District

A total of 22 capital development projects were screened and Environment Social Management Plans developed.

3.2.29 Bushenyi District

Three ESIA's were reviewed and comments provided to NEMA for decision making. Twelve LG projects were screened and ESMPs prepared.

3.2.30 Butebo District

The district screened a total of 35 projects, and environment and social management plans developed.

3.2.31 Buyende District

The district developed a draft ordinance on wetland and environmental degradation 2019. However, it is not yet finalised.

- One ESIA on construction of BBK Bukungu Ferry reviewed and recommended to NEMA for approval
- 64 LG projects of water, health, roads and education were screened and ESMPs developed.

3.2.32 Wakiso District

The district:

- Reviewed 20 ESISs for various projects, and comments provided to NEMA for decision making
- Made 56 DLG and LLG projects from health, water, roads, production reviews and developed ESMPs
- Certified 35 projects in the reporting period

3.2.33 Kyegegwa District

The district:

- Carried out 30 routine physical planning inspections in Mpara, Gasani, Kakabara and Hapuuyo towns
- Carried out environment & social screening for 30 development projects in sub counties
- Carried out environmental assessment and screening of DDEG project site for the proposed district projects

3.2.34 Kassanda District

Kassanda made nine assessments (ESISs) of fuel stations, two base transceiver stations, one water

project, and three plywood factories. Comments were provided to NEMA for decision making.

3.2.35 Amudat District

The LG screened eight development projects of water, health, education, roads and production in the reporting period.

3.2.36 Nebbi MC

The following were done:

- One byelaw passed for Abindu Division. 'Protection of Namrwodho Microcatchment Byelaw 2020'
- One ESIA reviewed for the AVIC International Workers Campsite for the power substation in Thatha Division
- Four projects screened and environment and social management plans prepared
- Four projects were certified

3.2.37 Iganga District

The district did the following:

- 40 projects were screened and ESMPs developed. (These included projects from engineering department, health, education, planning and lower local governments).
- Eight ESIS reports were reviewed and comments submitted to NEMA

3.2.38 Jinja District

- 10 ESIS for fuel stations (7) factory (1) and 2 recreational facilities reviewed and comments provided
- 50 LG projects of health, education, works, and production screened and ESMP developed
- 45 LG projects certified

3.2.39 Kabarole District

- One ESIA was reviewed and comments provided for the proposed pozollana mining in Geme 'A' Village, Bwanika Parish, Kicwamba Sub County, Kabarole District
- Nine LG projects were screened and environment and social management plans prepared
- Nine projects were certified

3.2.40 Kagadi District

In Kagadi, 50 district capital projects were screened, ESMP prepared, monitored and certified for environmental-social compliance. However, compliance by proponents was below average.

3.2.41 Kalangala District

Kalangala had:

- One environment and social impact assessment reviewed for Kachanga Seed Secondary School
- 12 LG projects screened; 11 under education and one under health

3.2.42 Kalungu District

In Kalungu District:

- Five ESISs were reviewed and comments provided. The ESISs were of base transceiver stations

at Namuliro and Kirinya, upland sand mining at Kasamba, Dawson Fuel Filling Station at Lukaya, and rice expansion by Zhongs Industries in Lukaya.

- There were 13 local government projects screened and 10 environment and social management plans prepared

3.2.43 Kapchorwa District

In Kapchorwa:

- Six industries were monitored and inspected for environmental and social compliance, for instance, Kyagalanyi Coffee Washing Station, KAWACOM Coffee Factory, Tororo Cement quarry, Kampala Cement quarry, Simba Cement quarry and Hima Cement quarry.

The industries were at a fair compliance level and were advised to improve on some identified poor performance.

- There was monitoring of wetlands and river banks including, Atar, Kaptokwoi, Cheptui, Chebonet, Sipi, Sirimityo Yembek and Cheseber rivers and wetlands
- Screening and monitoring of all local government development projects was done and mitigation measures were implemented accordingly

3.2.44 Kapelebyong District

In Kapelebyong 16 LG projects were screened and environment and social management plans prepared; while Seven projects certified by end of the financial year 2020/2021.

3.2.45 Karenga District

10 LGs projects were screened and environment and social management plan prepared.

3.2.46 Katakwi District

- One ordinance formulated but not approved (wetland usage and management)
- Two ESIAs reviewed and comments provided to NEMA
- 32 projects were screened and ESMP prepared
- 32 projects were certified

3.2.47 Kazo District

- Two ESIAs reviewed and comments provided (construction of Central Greenfield Base Transceiver Station - ID; UTU/20044/MBR, establishment of Rwemikoma Base Transceiver Station-ID;701092 for Enton Towers)
- 15 LG projects screened and environment and social management plans prepared and nine projects certified

3.2.48 Kibuku District

The district conducted environment and social screening and monitoring of the implementation of the environmental mitigation measures for the construction projects in its jurisdiction.

3.2.49 Kiryandongo District

The district formulated the charcoal production ordinance. However, this is not yet cleared by the Solicitor General.

- Only three EIAs were submitted to the district for review

- 119 capital, environment, and livelihood projects were screened, ESMPS developed, presented, approved, implemented, monitored, and reported
- Only 119 capital projects were certified

3.2.50 Kitgum MC

- One environment and social impact assessment was reviewed – upgrading to paved standard and widening of Oneka main access road (0.977km) including four accesses (0.494km), Ayaa Hellen Dean main road (0.213km) including access, Kitgum Road (0.191km), Apila Road (0.111km) and Janani Loum Road (0.212km) in the municipality of Kitgum under USMID AF infrastructure investment
- Nine MC development projects were screened and ESMPs developed
- Six projects were certified
- In the FY 2020/2021, the ENR department conducted environmental screening of 23 district projects.

3.2.51 Koboko MC

Seven MC projects from health, production, water and roads were screened and ESMPs prepared.

3.2.52 Kotido District

- Two ordinances formulated and submitted to Solicitor General's office since 2018 on charcoal burning and massive tree cutting respectively
- The district formulated and approved a compendium of bye laws on natural resources management, water and sanitation, agriculture practice and education for Kacheri Sub County
- Council also made an executive pronouncement on stopping commercial charcoal trade in Kotido District on February 16, 2019
- The district reviewed two ESISs and comments provided for the telecommunication masts constructed at Lokitelaebu Town Council by ATC and at Napumpum Sub County by Eaton Towers
- Kotido also reviewed and provided comments for ESIS for renovation of Total Fuel Station
- 14 local government development projects screened and their environment and social management plans developed including their disclosures
- 10 projects were certified and provided with certificates of compliance, the other were also certified based on the level of work done using the measurement sheet

3.2.53 Kumi District

The ESIS for the three projects listed below were reviewed and comments provided to NEMA:

- Environment and social project brief for proposed five borrow pits by Arab Contractors
- Rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance of Tororo – Mbale – Soroti Road by Youngjin Construction Inc.
- Proposed construction of Okouba Cell Green Field Base Transceiver by Ubuntu
- Four DLG projects were screened and the ESMPs prepared

3.2.54 Kyankwanzi District

- Three Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESISs) were reviewed and comments provided (List of the ESISs include two BTS; one at Byerima and another at Nakabugo, and one

audit review for Premier Distilleries Ltd).

- 33 LG projects were reviewed and ESMPs prepared; (13 boreholes, 10 roads, seven pit latrines and three health centres)
- 10 projects were certified (seven pit latrine construction projects and 13 borehole projects)

3.2.57 Kyenjojo District

- Six ESIAAs were reviewed and comments provided. These include:
 - i. Buhunga Transceiver Base Station in Kasaba, Kyembogo Sub County
 - ii. Njeru and Kiseruka Barrow pit in Kyenjojo Town Council and Katooke Sub County
 - iii. Kigoyera ATC Transceiver Base Station
 - iv. Clarke Coffee Processing Mill
 - v. Bwahurro Base Transceiver Station
 - vi. Kyarusenzi ATC Transceiver Station
- 93 LG projects were screened and environment and social management plans prepared
- 49 projects were certified

3.2.58 Lyantonde District

The district has a sanitation ordinance which has existed since 2007. It reviewed two environment and social impact assessments (ESISs) and comments provided as below:

- Fuel Station along Masaka – Kampala Road, developer Mr. Busulwa Charles, comments dated 02/02/2022
- Construction of Kyemamba TC Greenfield Base Transceiver Station (ID. Utu/20070/Msk) Located in Kyemamba Village, Kyemamba Parish, Lyakajjulla Sub County, Lyantonde District. Comments were provided.
- 17 LG projects from roads, education, health, and production were screened and certified

3.2.59 Manafwa District

The district:

- Screened and prepared ESMP for 28 LG projects and certified 20 projects
- Reviewed and provided comments for the ESIA for the construction of the Bududa Circular Road

3.2.60 Maracha District

- Food Security and Wetland Protection Ordinance, 2020 formulated
- 36 LG projects screened and ESMP prepared
- 22 projects were certified in the reporting period

3.2.61 Mitooma District

- One ordinance formulated on Environment and Natural Resources Management and forwarded to Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for action
- Two ESIAAs were reviewed and comments provided
- 10 LG projects were screened and ESMPs prepared
- Five projects were certified

3.2.62 Moroto District

- A total of two ESIA's were reviewed and comments submitted. All the projects were for China Railway number three (CR3); workers camp, equipment, batching plant and concrete yard and borrow areas of Lokitenyala Road.
- A total of 33 local government constructions, drilling and supply projects screened and ESMPs prepared
- A total of 33 local government projects were certified.
- Senior Environment Officer is now a signatory to final payment certificates apart from Environmental certification

3.2.63 Mpigi District

The district reviewed six Environment Impact Statements for proposed private development projects within the district. The projects include:

- The Asphalt Plant at Bulansuku Village in Kiringente Sub County for Mpigi-Busega Road project
- Ssabwe Hill Murram Pit in Mpigi Town Council for Mpigi-Busega Road Project
- Stone quarry at Luvumbula Village in Kiringente Sub County
- Luvumbula Hill Murram Pit in Kiringente Sub County for Mpigi-Busega Road Project
- Nsimbe Estate Eaton Base Transceiver Station located on block 119, plot 750 at Nakirebe Village, Kikondo Parish in Kiringente Sub County
-

Proposed Sand Mining Project to be Located at Ntinzi Village, Mugge Parish, Nkozi Sub-County. This was recommended for securing a wetland user permit.

A total of 23 capital projects from respective user departments were screened, monitored and recommendations made to the line project implementers/managers.

3.2.64 Namisindwa District

- Three ESISs were reviewed and comments provided to NEMA for decision making
- 24 LG projects were reviewed and ESMPs prepared
- 11 projects were certified

3.2.65 Dokolo District

The district screened 12 projects for environmental compliance.

3.2.66 Pallisa District

- One ESIS was received and comments provided
- 15 LG development projects were screened and ESMPs developed
- 15 projects were certified

3.2.67 Masaka District

- ESIA's for two projects including sand mining and livestock keeping were conducted and ESMPs produced and implemented across the district
- The district reviewed ESIA reports for two projects of stone quarry and crushing plant at Lwanda, Matanga Parish, Mukungwe Sub County and Green Field Base Transceiver Station in Mazinga, Buwunga Sub County. Comments were submitted to NEMA.

3.2.68 Gulu District

The district carried out 20 environmental impact screening for works projects under ACDP, NUSAF, PRELNOR, and other projects funded DDEG and school facilities grant.

3.2.69 Kanungu District

- ENR management ordinance formulated and is still in draft since 2020 and never gazzeted
- Five ESIAs reviewed and comments provided and these include: Proposed waste lagoons for Kayonza Growers' (Hakikome) Tea Factory in Mpungu Sub County and four borrow pit sites for Rukungiri-Ishasha-Kihihi Road
- 35 LG projects were screened and ESMPs developed

3.2.70 Mbale District

The district:

- Reviewed two ESISs for a detergent manufacturing plant in Mbale Industrial Park and bulb manufacturing plant in the park. Comments were provided.
- 66 district projects were screened, and 12 projects certified
- 28 ESMPs were developed

3.2.71 Buikwe District

- One ordinance was formed prohibiting cutting down of fruit trees in Buikwe Sub-County
- Four ESIAs were reviewed and comments provided to NEMA
- 42 district projects were screened to minimise damages
- 10 ESMP were prepared for incorporation in the bid documents
- 32 projects were certified depending on the schedule of works as agreed in the contract agreements while others are phased projects

3.2.72 Lira District

Assessments have always been carried out in many government projects for schools, hospitals, roads and agricultural areas under UGIFT and Agriculture Cluster Development Projects (ACDP) and the Road Fund.

3.2.73 Kikuube District

A total number of 40 LG projects were screened and ESMPs were prepared.

3.2.74 Kisoro District

The LG reviewed one ESIS of Dorotias Bwindi Eco-tourism Resort. Comments were shared with the Authority for decision taking.

Kisoro screened 20 LG projects. The projects include; gravity flow scheme, rain water harvesting tanks, construction of classrooms and staff houses at health centres.

3.2.75 Rukiga District

Two Environmental and Social Impact Statements of Twibi Petro Station and Total Muhanga were reviewed. Comments were provided to the Authority.

Environmental and social screening was conducted for 15 DLG projects of gravitational water scheme, health centres, educational facilities and sanitation facilities. Environmental and social management

plan was drawn so that mitigation measures of identified environmental impacts are observed.

3.3 Restoration, maintenance and protection

Out of 95 districts that submitted reports in the FY 2020/21, 80 carried out restoration, maintenance and protection of wetlands and forests. 1295.2 ha of wetlands were restored, and a total length of 2,347 km demarcated. The main restoration of wetlands took place in Katakwi District with 404ha of Kamurojo wetland restored; Sheema District with more than 242.7ha of degraded sections of wetlands restored in Rugarama Sub County, Shuuku and Bugongi town councils under GCF – wetland restoration project; Kyenjojo District with 121ha of Muzizi wetland restored with NEMA support and 72ha of Kirumbi wetland, 16 ha of Kabande wetland, 4ha Kabande wetland and 6ha part of Chotsabay wetland and 20ha of Gitundwe wetland restored with support from GCF by Kisoro District Local Government.

The districts raised 2,438,867 assorted tree seedlings and restored about 992.5ha of degraded forest areas. With the support from Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP), districts hosting refugees raised the highest number of tree seedlings. For example, Obongi District raised 1,540,400 tree seedlings, Kiryandongo raised 294,436 seedlings and Kisoro raised 84, 721 tree seedlings and distributed to farmers in the reporting period.

The districts promoted energy conservation through the construction, distribution and use of energy saving stoves. A total of 18,773 stoves were constructed and or distributed in the reporting period. Details are as below:

3.3.1 Mbarara District

In Mbarara District, a total of 6ha of wetlands were restored. These included 4.04ha of Munyonyi wetland in Kagongi Sub County restored and 2ha of Nyamuriro wetland in Rubindi restored. In addition, one of the degraders was committed to Magistrate Court in Mbarara while more than 17,000 seedlings were planted. These included:

- 2,000 tree seedlings planted on school land in Rugarama, Bubaare and at Sub County land in Bubaare
- 2,000 tree seedlings planted at Rutooma Church of Uganda
- 11,000 seedlings distributed to communities for planting
- 2,000 tree seedlings planted at Rwanyamahembe Sub County, Bukiro Sub County and Bubaare Sub County

3.3.2 Nebbi District

Nebbi District demarcated and restored Namrwodho and Alala river banks.

- 6km demarcated with pillars in Jupangira Sub County and Nebbi Municipality undertaken
- 3km demarcated with trees and 1ha restored along Alala in Atido Cell, Parwo West Ward, Parombo TC

The district further procured seeds of eucalyptus, pines and teak. It also raised 60,000 seedlings and distributed them to 80 farmers. One stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted on maintenance and management of Achwera Local Forest Reserve.

3.3.3 Mityana District

About 10kms of wetland boundaries were demarcated with concrete pillars in conjunction with the Ministry of Water and Environment. This was done along the boundaries of Wakitundu, Nakatongoli and Mpamujugu wetlands. Another 17 hectares of degraded wetland sections were restored. The restored wetland sections are found in Wakitundu, Nakatongoli, Kizzikibi, Muyobozi and Kawolongojjo.

3.3.4 Buvuma District

- With financial support from the National Oil Palm Project, the district replanted trees in a degraded area of about 10 hectares
- The district was also able to survey and demarcate with concrete beacons two local forest reserves. Again the National Oil Palm Project gave the support.
- The Ministry of Water and Environment, under the Wetlands Department, supported the development of the Nkoka - Busamuzi Wetland Management Plan. The plan, which is under implementation from 2021 to 2025, was signed off by the Commissioner.

3.3.5 Adjumani District

The district:

- Planted 30ha of trees
- Demarcated 9.3km of wetland boundaries
- Installed 15 watershed management committees

3.3.6 Kaberamaido District

- 4.5 hectares of woodlot of pine and eucalyptus clones weeded for four quarters for both Amejje and Amanamana local forest reserves.
- Patrolling of forest reserves carried out
- Two sub counties of Ocheri and Aperkira planned, procured and distributed a total of 4,000 tree seedlings in different parishes which included eucalyptus clones and pine
- 30 ha of Elwangu wetland surrounding villages of Atek and Cuma was restored

3.3.7 Ibanda District

- 3 ha of trees planted at Ibanda Local Forest Reserve
- 2 ha of wetland restored and demarcated
- Two wetlands action plans for Igorora and Nyabuhikye were developed

3.3.8 Lwengo District

Six sections of wetland in Kkingo, Malongo, Lwengo and Kisseka were restored.

3.3.9 Kitagwenda District

Kitagwenda District put to the fore the maintenance of existing ecosystems, recovery and restoration. They located wetlands ecosystems and profiled them. This was aimed at having them incorporated in the district development plans. Usually, the development of a wetland action plan is the first step towards integrating wetland management in the overall district planning process. Profiling would be followed by the process of developing Sub County Wetland Action Plans (SWAPs) and District Wetland Action Plans (DWAPs).

3.3.10 Pakwach District

The district raised more than 5,074 seedlings of *tectona grandis*, *eucalyptus camundulensis*, giant *Lira* and ever green. They were distributed to institutions.

- A total of 925 farmers were mobilised for tree planting from the different lower local governments
- A total of 245 farmers in all the LLGs within the district were provided with technical support

3.3.11 Tororo District

- 404 of assorted tree seedlings (*Pinus caribea*, *eucalyptus*, *graveilla robusta*, improved mvule, improved ovacado, mahogany) were procured and planted in Amagoro A, Eastern Division, Mukujju, Mulanda, Kirewa, Nagongera TC, Western Division, Pajwenda TC, and Iyolwa sub counties.

In addition:

- 115 members comprising of four community youth groups with 125 male and 55 female in most degraded landscape mobilised for establishment of agro forestry technologies in Kayoro, Paya and Magola sub counties
- Four wetland management plans prepared for highly degraded wetlands in Ligera wetlands in the villages of Nyabanja, Pokoto, Ngota, Munyinyi, Ligera and Rutele to facilitate sustainable wetlands management
- Wetland management plans prepared for highly degraded wetlands in Ligera wetlands in the villages of Nyabanja, Pokoto, Ngota, Munyinyi, Ligera and Rutele to facilitate sustainable wetlands management
- Five sensitisation meetings conducted in Nyabanja, Pokoto, Ngota, Munyinyi, Ligera and Rutele villages
- 1.5ha of assorted tree seedlings planted for restoration of River Aturukuku and River Malaba in the sub counties of Mella and Rubongi to reduce vulnerability to floods and erosion

3.3.12 Naksongola District

The district sensitised 200 people (women and men) including representatives from the offices of the RDC, district chairperson, CAO and various categories of the sub county leadership on wetland demarcation and restoration practices.

The first community meeting was held at Kigazi Village in Kisenyi Parish, Kalungi Sub County, for the community members together with all relevant leaders, where the demarcation exercise for the Lake Kyoga shoreline wetlands was explained.

The second sensitisation meeting with community members of Kasambya, Niinga, Ddagala, Kapundo and Kigwera took place at Butemanya Primary School in Kasambya Village in Kazwama Town Council. A total of 4.93km of the shoreline of Lake Kyoga from Kyalusaka to Irima was demarcated with concrete pillars painted white, marked "UG WET" in black paint, facing towards the road or dry land for visibility to the passersby, adjacent land owners and the public at large.

3.3.13 Mubende District

In Mubende District:

- More than 20 improvement notices were issued and recovery is being observed

- The sector managed to restore 180,000sq metres (1.8sq km) of wetland buffer zone through installation of pillars amounting 17 pillars in the sub county of Kiruma
- Nkuse, Muzizi and Kattabalanga wetlands boundaries demarcated.
- Key degraded wetlands in urban areas of the municipality, Kibalinga, through negotiated evictions, wetland inventory and mapping done

3.3.14 Isingiro District

- 10ha of Humura (Kyabirukwa Sisters' Convent) ridges restored
- Established a 150,000 capacity District Central Demonstration Nursery
- Provided technical support to 35 tree farmers in host communities
- 1,830 Lorena energy saving stoves constructed and extension support provided in Isingiro T/C and Ngarama S/C
- 20ha of forest boundaries marked
- 6km of wetlands (Kagera River banks) demarcated in Ruborogota/Kikagate sub counties

3.3.15 Yumbe District

- Constructed institutional energy efficient cook stoves in Odravu SS
- Established a woodlot in Lomorojo P/S
- Restored Obubua wetland in Yumbe Town Council

3.3.16 Kamuli District

- 12,000 tree seedlings were procured. Six thousand of these were planted in Mafudu and Kidiki local forest reserves covering six hectares. The species planted were eucalyptus clones and terminalia. The other 6,000 were distributed to farmers in the sub counties of Magogo and Kisozi along River Nile. The species distributed to farmers were eucalyptus, terminalia, musizi and markhamia.
- With support from the Ministry of Water and Environment another 30,000 seedlings were planted in Mbulamuti Local Forest Reserve. These were mainly indigenous tree species of *maesopsis*, *markhamialutea*, *terminalaisuperba*, *albiziacoriararia*, *tecktonagrandis*, *sennasiamea*, *mellia azedarach* and *bathedavia*.

3.3.17 Zombo District

- 20,000 assorted species of tree seedlings were produced for community tree planting at the district tree nursery
- 3.2ha of eucalyptus and two acres of pine woodlots established in Kango LFR and at Patek Paduk, respectively. These have been maintained through slash and spot weeding, including fire management.
- 2.5km of demarcated river bank protection zone of Nyagak planted with mahogany tree seedlings was maintained through beating-up and spot weeding
- 1.2km of boundary demarcation was done in Adida wetland with indigenous mahogany tree species

3.3.18 Butebo District

the district:

- 34km were demarcated at Komorotot and Kayepai wetlands
- 300 wetlands users sensitised on wetland demarcation
- Two billboards with message on wetland protection procured and planted
- 15,000 tree seedlings procured and distributed to selected beneficiaries

3.3.19 Abim District

Riverbank and wetland restoration was carried out at Loyoroit with the support from Loyoroit Micro Catchment Committee and the communities cultivating around the buffer zone of Loyoroit River were used in the demarcation exercise. Sections of the riverbank were demarcated.

3.3.20 Ntoroko District

- With support from Ministry of Water and Environment under the Multinational Lakes Albert and Edward Fisheries and Water Resources Management Project (LEAF II) approximately 15 kilometres of River Semuliki banks were fenced off
- More than 10,000 tree seedlings planted in the buffer zone of River Semuliki and others given out to community members
- Livestock watering troughs constructed along some hotspots in Bweramule and Rwebisengo sub counties to provide alternative watering points for livestock away from the main river

3.3.21 Mukono District

- 2.1km of Lwajjali wetland protection were offset and pillars sunk to demarcate the protection zone
- Kasulo Local Forest Reserve, enriched with 7,000 tree seedlings
- Schools supported with 30,000 eucalyptus tree seedlings to establish woodlots

3.3.22 Kwanja District

The district together with the Ministry of Water and Environment following cabinet decision launched the programme for demarcation and restoration of the Lake Kwanja Buffer zone. The team carried out community sensitisation, stakeholder engagement and procured the mark stones (MWE). The 330 mark stones were distributed in the sub counties of Atongditi and Chawente to demarcate a total 33km.

Improvement notices issued to six people had cultivated in the Amorigoga wetland. These encroachers were given 21 days to restore the wetland to its original state. The encroachers failed to honour the restoration order. The district, sub county leaders and community embarked on forceful demarcation of the wetland and restoration exercise. The wetland has returned to its natural state as seen in the figure below.



Degraded Section of Amorigoga Wetland, 2020



Restored Section of Amorigoga Wetland, 2022

3.3.23 Nakapipirit District

The district:

- Conducted land use change analysis in forest, cropland, grassland & wetlands and maps produced
- Demarcated Cholol Chosan wetland with 90 pillars that was procured by MWE (200 pillars were delivered but only 90 pillars were planted, the balance will be planned for next FY)
- Supported the district tree nursery to raise 20,000 seedlings for 10 spp

3.3.24 Napak District

- Demarcated Longorikipi and Lokichar wetlands and one signpost installed
- 900 seedlings planted to restore Longorikipi and Lokichar wetlands
- 2ha of 750 seedlings were planted as part of afforestation
- Under NUSAF 3, 48 project committees were supported to carry out tree planting and four woodlots were established

3.3. 25 Serere District

3.4 Inspections, monitoring and enforcement

All the districts with exception of Karenga, have gazetted environmental inspectors and have environment officers and natural resources officers who carried out inspections and monitoring of facilities and natural resources (wetlands and forests) in their areas of jurisdiction. A number of enforcement cases were reported in the FY 2020/2021 as below:

3.4.1. Nebbi District

The lead agency conducted inspections on the China Railway 18 camp site, marram sites in Padwot SC, COIL LTD marram sites in Kucwiny SC and Oyoma factory waste water system in Parombo/Akworo SC. It was found out that China Railway 18 was complying with the instructions given to

restore the borrow pits. Out of six, two were fully restored, two were partially restored and two were still under use.

Oyama Factory, based on community complaints, had obvious smell of alcohol but the borehole did not have the alcoholic odour. There was evidence of iron odour. The factory management committed to construct an improved waste water treatment plant.

Also quarterly environmental compliance inspections in health and education institutions were undertaken in Athele, Oriwo-acwera and Pulum-Alala primary schools. Then in Pagwata, Paminya and Jupangira health centre IIs, and Jupanziri and Kalowang health centre IIIs. In addition, the lead agency inspected Atego, Mamba and Ndhew seed secondary schools, and Pamaka Health Centre III under UGIFT.

3.4.2 Pakwach District

The district enforced environmental laws and regulations by impounding charcoal from illegal forest produce dealers. It also inspected sites where there was continuous illegal abstraction of resources such as murram and sand by developers which negatively impacts on the environment.

3.4.3 Mubende District

- 45 compliance inspections were conducted. Fire lines created and maintained for Mubende Local Forest Reserve
- Five monitoring of environmental law compliance surveys in six LLGs were undertaken

3.4.4 Nakasongola District

Environmental compliance monitoring/inspection was done for the various projects in the district, ranging from fuel stations, farms and factories to ensure compliance and advise proprietors accordingly, where they were found to be lacking.

3.4.5 Tororo District

Twelve forest field patrols and technical backstopping to private forests and local forest reserves were conducted in the district to reduce environmental degradation in local forest reserves of Nagongera, Osukuru, Magola, Rubongi, Paya, Petta, Osukuru, Kayoro, Morikatipe, Molo, SopSop, Achilet, Mudakori, and Kanginima.

Thirty environment compliance inspections of projects with ESIA certificate were conducted in National Cement Company, Tororo Solar North Power Plant, waste dumping site in Mukujju, borrow pit restoration in Molo, Merikit, Mukujju, Rubongi, proposed parking yard in Aputir in Mukujju Sub County; four petrol stations (Burar, Oasis, Luqman, Shire) located in Nyangole, Nagongera, Osukuru and Morikatipe sub counties.

3.4.6 Ibanda District

Number of monitoring and compliance surveys undertaken for wetlands, rivers and swamp hotspots. Monitoring was undertaken for wetlands of Rushango, Igorora, Kijongo, Kicuzi, Nyabuhikye and Kikyenkye lower local governments.

3.4.7 Mityana District

Environmental compliance surveys were carried out districtwide to ensure compliance with environmental policies and laws.

Routine wetland inspection was carried out districtwide to reduce on wetland encroachment and also to prevent encroachment on the relatively intact vital wetlands in the district. More than 50 improvement notices were issued during inspection.

3.4.8 Buvuma District

- Wetland and lake buffer zone monitoring were conducted on quarterly basis in all the lower local governments
- Forest patrols were conducted by the district forestry officer and the forest guards
- All the district construction projects in all departments were inspected and monitored on quarterly basis
- Four environment improvement notices were issued out to developers of illegal construction projects even though enforcement was not done

3.4.9 Kaberamaido District

Ten development projects were monitored and those found non-compliant were denied certificates and forwarded to project managers for further management to ensure compliance.

3.4.10 Lwengo District

More than 20 inspections were done on various wetland sections, 33 inspections on various installments such as schools, buildings and petrol stations, among others. Inspection reports and recommendations were being implemented and followed up.

3.4.11 Mbarara District

- Quarterly inspections were conducted in the sub counties of Kagongi, Rubindi, Bubaare and Kashare where there is wetland encroachment
- Quarterly enforcements on illegal sand mining in River Rwizi with environment police in Bubaare Sub County
- Improvement notices were issued out to degraders and two degraders handed over to environment police for prosecution
- Quarterly forestry inspections were done on community tree woodlots in Bubaare and Rubindi sub counties

3.4.12 Yumbe District

- Compliance monitoring of fragile ecosystems - wetlands of Ayago, Lomiriji, Obubua and Aliamu was undertaken
- Patrols to curb illegal forest activities were launched where more than 300 bags of charcoal were impounded
- Organized joint monitoring of ENR projects implemented for the NR committee members by-annually

3.4.13 Butebo District

- 40 monitoring statuses and inspections were conducted on the development activities and status of wetlands in the district
- Six inspections were conducted on controlling illegal forestry activities

3.4.14 Zombo District

- Enforcement of forestry regulations was conducted against illegal forestry in the district
- Monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations around wetlands and river banks were conducted

3.4.15 Abim District

The district conducted forest patrols in seven sub counties of Awach, Kiru TC, Orwamuge, Adea, Abim, Alerek and Magamaga, and impounded Fuso truck with charcoal, power saw machine and timber. This was possible with the help of law enforcement officers that could support the activity from time to whenever they were called upon in the sub counties and the villages.

3.4.16 Mukono District

- a) 60 inspections were made (one pastor Kakooza encroaching 200m protection and breeding area, file sanctioned by the DPP)
- b) Trucks belonging to Mulinde Sand Mining and Excavators were impounded
- c) Wetland degradation in Namawojjolo was stopped
- d) Lord's filling stopped from dumping in 200m protection zone
- e) Illegal waste dumping by medical facilities sanctioned in court
- f) Bwefulumya quarry management incarcerated and in court
- g) Monitoring of the lake and observed eutrophication in the northern part

3.4.17 Kwania District

The district carried out wetland enforcement arrests in the five sub counties of Aduku, Abongomola, Nambieso, Ayabi and Aduku Town Council. During the operation, 20 encroachers were arrested and 21 ox-ploughs detained as exhibits. The arrested persons were charged under the SD Reference No.29/14/4/2022 (Aduku TC and Abongomola Operation), 32/14/4/2022 (Aboko Operation) and 24/14/4/2022 (Nambieso and Apire Operation).

3.4.18 Kween District

Inspection and monitoring for the implementations of environment and social mitigation measures identified for major development projects supported by the district and lower local governments undertaken as below:

- i) Upgrading of HCII to III: five projects at Kaptum HCIII, Benet HCIII, Terenpoi HCIII, Atari HCIII, Moyok HCIII - Ugift projects
- ii) Water projects
 - a) Gravity flow schemes
 - b) Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes
 - c) Protection of springs
 - d) Construction of water office
- iii) Education projects

- a) Construction of Terenpoi Seed Secondary School – Ugift project
- b) Renovation of primary and secondary schools
- iv) Production projects
 - a) Construction of production office at the district headquarters

3.4. 19 Nakapiripirit District

- Four performance and environment compliance monitorings conducted and reports prepared for all the development projects in the lower local governments
- Four performance and environment compliance monitoring conducted and reports prepared for the construction of Nakapiripirit Seed Secondary School
- Carried out technical supervision on construction sites

3.4.20 Serere District

- Eight arrests were conducted of wetland encroachers across the district
- Tree cutting and charcoal burning were minimised through regular monitoring and enforcement
- 10 wetland verifications were conducted for environmental compliance of land registration

3.4.21 Kumi MC

The district issued three Improvement Notices to wetlands encroachers.

3.4.22 Arua District

The Environment Office, the Office of RDC and the Police carried out wetland enforcement in the four parishes of Ezuku, Tilevu, Ajono and Eruba and in the local forest reserve which borders the wetland. Sand miners were arrested, particularly in the parishes of Ezuku and Tilevu. In this case there have been efforts by the district to restore the degraded wetlands in the sub county through sensitisation of all LCI chairpersons and communities along the wetland.

Forest inspection was conducted in all the local forest reserves to establish the status of these reserves.

3.4.23 Sheema District

Four quarterly inspections and monitorings of wetlands across the district were conducted. The following wetlands were inspected; Rwizi Wetland System, Kooga-Nyakambu, Muzira, Kagogo, Rwabeizi, Rwamuganga, Orusindura, Kamira, Ruhorobero and Nyakarama-Kyagwera.

3.4.24 Pader District

- Monitoring was conducted for 49 development projects at the district and lower local governments
- Inspection and monitoring of hot spot tree cutting areas in Angagura in Aswa ranch area, Abeba in Atanga, Otok in Pajule, Latanya, Puranga, Pukor, Ogom and Awere were conducted by staff, reported to the committee and discussed at the council for appropriate action to be taken
- Inspection of the cotton ginnery in Pajule, stone quarry at Ladeng and Aruu Falls Tourist Site

Enforcement

- Cases of cutting trees were reported to Angagura Police. Enforcement action was taken and cutting of shea nut trees has reduced.
- Environment Police was engaged to conduct enforcement in Angagura, Puranga and Latanya. In Puranga three people were sentenced to community service, and in Latanya six people appeared in court.



Logs hipped for charcoal burning.



Some of the culprits arrested for massive tree cutting for charcoal production in Latanya

3.4.25 Apac District

The district has four inspectors. It carried out:

- 16 inspections of facilities
- 104 monitoring visits
- 18 cases reported, (most wetlands had flooded, therefore, there were no much encroachments)

3.4.25 Bukomasimbi District

- 37 improvement notices served to highly draining encroachers and wetland degraders in wetland cores, mainly eucalyptus growers, sand miners and cultivators in Butenga, Kibinge and Bigasa sub-counties
- Forest inspections and monitoring visits to regulate all forestry related activities in the district through forest revenue collection, where charcoal and timber movement permits were issued to dealers

3.4.26 Buyende District

The LG has five inspectors whose term expired in March 2022.

- 11 fuel stations were inspected
- 40 government aided schools were inspected
- 36 monitoring visits on various facilities, projects and ecosystems were made
- 30 improvement notices issued to wetland users specifically for Buyende-Nakabira wetland in Buyende Town Council and Kitukiro wetland in Bugaya Sub County

3.4.27 Sembabule District

The district made four compliance monitoring visits. One arrest and prosecution done. Areas covered included: Ntuusi, Lugusuulu, Kawanda, Bulongo, Lwemiyaga and Mijwala (Lusalira, Seta, Kijju, Kanyogoga, Kasaalu and Misenyi villages).

3.4.28 Wakiso District

- Under the Legal Notice No. 8 of 2019 dated 21st June, 2019 Wakiso District had 10 gazetted inspectors
- Monitoring visits were done by the Political Committee of the Council at Rose Bud, Kyengera Abattoir, Ply wood factories at Kakiri, and sawmills across the district
- 80 facilities were monitored
- Seven notices of improvement were issued to degraders

3.4.29 Kyegegwa District

The district:

- Conducted inspection and certification of S/M Construction Company of Kyanyambali P/School, and sensitised Kinyinya P/School DRDIP Project institutional greening and orchards
- Carried out inspection and awareness creation to Kyaka II Refugee Settlement on DRDIP/ WASH Livelihood component

3.4.30 Amudat District

The district inspected four LG projects and areas of non-compliance were discussed and addressed.

3.4.31 Iganga District

- Eight developments were inspected, and improvement notices were issued to non-compliant developers
- Arrest of five wetland encroachers under reference number CRB: 953/2016 was done. Case in court.
- 35 government funded projects were inspected to ensure compliance to the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMPs

3.4.32 Kabarole District

The LG has got one gazetted inspector and the following was carried out:

- Nine inspections of facilities under UGIFT and other development projects in schools, health centres, and water
- 16 monitoring visits were made
- Five evictions and 10 notices were issued to enchoachers

3.4.33 Bushenyi District

The district has four gazetted inspectors.

- 52 inspection of facilities were undertaken
- 32 monitoring visits were made in the reporting period

3.3.34 Kalangala District

The LG had three inspectors gazetted for three years which have elapsed. They inspected 12 facilities including schools and health centres.

3.4.35 Kalungu District

Eight inspections were undertaken and 13 regular monitoring visits for compliance carried out on wetland management systems. Forty compliance monitoring visits on forestry activities have been

conducted in the entire district.

3.4.36 Kapchorwa District

Six factories were monitored for compliance and advised to improve on areas of non compliance.

3.4.37 Kapelebyong District

- 14 monitoring visits were conducted to assess the status of fragile ecosystems in the district namely wetlands and riverbanks
- Eight forestry enforcement patrols were carried out, and illegal charcoal traders fined and cautioned

3.4.38 Karenga District

The district does not have gazetted inspectors at the moment but had 10 facilities inspected and four monitoring visits made. No enforcement cases were registered.

3.4.39 Katakwi District

- Has five inspectors gazetted
- Five petrol stations and one maize processing plant were inspected
- 12 monitoring visits were conducted
- 10 cases were reported

3.4.40 Kazo District

- Undertook inspections of 23 facilities
- Carried out 10 monitoring visits
- No of enforcement case
- 13 arrests were made
- Five cases were reported, and five notices issued

3.4.41 Kibuku District

- The Sectoral Committee on Natural Resources was facilitated to conduct monitoring of natural resources activities in the district
- District conducted follow ups inspections on community wetland demarcation at Limoto and Mpologoma wetlands

3.4.42 Kiryandongo District

There are four gazetted inspectors in Kiryandongo District. Facilities inspected are mainly health, education, water, roads, and stores. A total of 63 micro projects, one seed secondary school, and two farms (Aglis) were inspected.

Monthly environmental and social monitoring visits are conducted in wetlands, damping sites, construction sites and tree planting activities. 121 visits were done in the two financial years. Only five notices were issued to five wetland abusers.

3.4.43 Kitgum District

- Four facilities including a fuel station, school, health centre and road were inspected for

compliance

- Monitored all the nine approved capital projects in the Financial Year
- There was enforcement on three cases of noise pollution, encroachment on river bank and oil spillage at a petrol station
- One improvement notice was issued on oil spillage

3.4.44 Kitgum District

Eight visits made in eight sub counties to ensure environmental compliance and enforcement of illegal logging by the forestry department.

3.4.45 Koboko MC

Two inspections of fuel stations were carried out.

3.4.46 Kotido District

Kotido District has five gazetted inspectors namely: SEO, DFO, EO, SCDO and SEHI. The district:

- Undertook one inspection on observation of SOPs, waste management at health centre IIIs, clinics and the sub county headquarters
- Monitored sanitation and hygiene of markets and eating places around market premises at the district and lower local governments
- Conducted a total of 45 monitoring visits

3.4.47 Kumi District

The district has four gazetted environmental inspectors and carried out two inspections in the reporting period.

3.4.48 Kyankwanzi District

- Premier Distilleries and other facilities were visited - 11 compliance monitoring visits were made including monitoring of mineral exploration areas under licence by the government
- 15 wetland encroachers were arrested
- Two case files were opened but cases frustrated due to Police bond and court bail

3.4.49 Kyenjojo District

- Two gazetted inspectors in the district
- 32 facilities were inspected in 2020/21 Financial Year
- 18 monitoring visits were conducted
- 13 enforcements were conducted in the district including in the town council. (Nine arrests were made, four cases were reported and 20 improvement notices issued)

3.4.50 Lyantonde District

The district has one gazetted inspector, and 20 monitoring visits were made.

3.4.51 Manafwa District

The district has two gazetted environment inspectors. It inspected seven facilities. These include:

1. Namekera Mines: Air quality and waste management
2. Borrow pits: Restoration process

3. state camps: Waste management
4. Sibanga Quarry Site: Restoration plan implementation
5. Bumbobi – Bubulo – Lwakhakha Road: Drainage systems
6. Community radios: Inspecting if they had required documents to operate as radios
7. Schools: Inspecting to find out if the schools were operating in line with conditions of registration

Eight monitoring visits were made in the reporting period and these include:

1. Seed schools: implementation of ESCMP
2. Bore holes: implementation of the ESCMP
3. Bukimanayi Health Centre: implementation of the ESCMP
4. Borrow pits: Restoration process
5. Manafwa Town Council – Waste management
6. Gullies in Bunabwana and Bunyinja: Causes and the impacts on the livelihoods
7. Sand mining in Bukhadala, Bunabwana, Bunyinja and Makenya: impacts of the ecosystems
8. Environment Community Based Organisations: activities towards to curbing climate change and improving on the livelihood hence reducing pressure on the natural resources

For community radios that were causing noise pollution, the stakeholders were trained and the owners were served with notice forms.

Borrow pit at Silumbusa in Khabutoola under the contractor of Akaaba Investments Limited who were maintaining the roads of Bududa Circular Road and Bukhaweka – Magale Road – this was also an enforcement case.

3.4.52 Maracha District

The district has four gazette inspectors. It undertook 24 inspections of facilities, and made 52 monitoring visits. There were no arrests, no cases reported, and no notices issued.

3.4.53 Mitooma District

- The district has two gazetted inspectors
- 12 inspections were undertaken by the LG in the reporting FY and 24 monitoring visits made
- Two arrests, cases opened but accused wrote compliance agreements

3.4.54 Moroto District

- Two facility inspection visits were undertaken, most of the mining sites were heavily guarded by the UPDF
- 12 monitoring visits were undertaken

3.4.55 Mpigi District

The district carried out four compliance inspections for wetland sections and lakeshores in Nkozi, Buwama, Muduma, Kiringente and Kituntu sub counties.

3.4.56 Namisidwa District

The district made monitoring visits and four inspections.

3.4.57 Dokolo District

The district made four monitoring visits.

3.4.58 Pallisa District

Twenty five monitoring visits to facilities and wetlands were made and one arrest was made of wetlands degrader.

3.4.59 Masaka District

- 88 compliance agreements were signed with the degraders and a grace period of six months effective from 01/4/2022 to 01/10/2022 was granted to them to harvest their crops and vacate the wetland to facilitate natural regeneration
- 210 forestry inspections and patrols conducted and illegal activities controlled in Manwa North, Jubiya, Kitasi, Kyakumpi and Mujuzi forest reserves and curb down illegal movement of forest produce in the district

3.4.60 Gulu District

The district carried out environmental compliance monitoring of all the district work 20 sub projects.

3.4.61 Kanungu District

Ten inspections of facilities and 22 monitoring visits were undertaken.

3.4.62 Obongi District

- Four environmental monitoring and evaluations were conducted in Obongi Town Council, Aliba, Gimara and Itula sub counties
- Murram extraction sites, river banks, wetland and Kochi Community Forest were monitored and inspected. The focus of monitoring was on solid waste management, wetland and river bank management and management of murram extraction sites. There was generally poor waste management.
- Eight forestry regulations and compliance monitoring were conducted to stop illegal exploitation of forest resources

3.4.63 Mbale District

- The district has three gazetted environmental inspectors
- 15 inspections of different facilities were undertaken in the reporting period
- 11 monitoring visits were made

3.4.64 Buikwe District

- Eight inspections were conducted at the stone quarry factories, fuel station and in the fragile ecosystem
- 16 monitoring visits were conducted for compliance with the existing laws, policies, regulation, standards to conserve the ecosystems
- Four cases were reported and the culprits were detained by Police
- Six improvement notices were issued

3.4.65 Lira District

The district undertook five inspections of facilities.

3.4.66 Kikuube District

- Four inspections of facilities were undertaken for development projects of Bugambe Tea Estate, Kisaaru, Hoima Sugar and Nsozi
- Four monitoring visits were conducted for environmental compliance
- Only one enforcement notice was issued in Bugambe Sub County on the upcoming structure in the wetland

3.3.67 Kisoro District

16 compliance monitoring visits of facilities and wetlands were made.

3.5 Waste management

Waste management is generally challenging in the districts particularly in towns and growth centres. Most towns do not have landfills and those with the landfills practise dump and burn method.

3.5.1 Lwengo District

The district has 4 main land fills mainly situated in town councils of Kyazanga, Kinoni, Lwengo and Katovu. These are not well managed. Advice was offered to improve management. Schools were also advised on waste management options.

3.5.2 Kitagwenda District

Waste management has been a challenge and continues to disrupt not only towns and rural growth centres in Kitagwenda District but also schools. The environment office has tried to support Kitagwenda Town Council to devise mechanisms for better waste management. Inspections were undertaken and advice offered to improve waste management.

3.5.3 Nakasongola District

The district recommended five companies namely Mukuba Holdings Ltd; Nsangi Waste Management Ltd; Mast Logistics; Dambak Enterprises Ltd and Biocore to NEMA for consideration for license to collect, transport and safely dispose of medical, hazardous and nonhazardous wastes.

3.5.4 Buvuma District

- The town council allocated a waste dumping site for waste management
- All health centres and schools have dumping sites for proper waste disposal
- From the recommendations of the District Environment and Natural Resources Committee, a waste dumping site was allocated at the district headquarters
- There is continuous awareness about proper waste management on the ferry especially not to dispose of wastes in the lake

3.5.5 Zombo District

In Paidha Town Council, Zombo District, waste management and disposal have improved due the availability of a tipper lorry and tractors which are used for collecting and disposing of waste in the

town council landfill.

3.5.6 Mukono District

- The district: Developed a waste management framework for the management of different waste streams
- Backstopped sub counties and town councils on proper management and planning for landfills and waste transfer centres

3.5.7 Serere District

The district:

- Sensitised on management of health centres and advised them to procure incinerators
- Guided all town councils in establishing dumpsites and dust bins in public spaces

3.5.8 Kumi MC

The municipal council formed and sensitized five ash pit management committees. They also monitored an abattoir and a petrol station on waste management.

3.5.9 Ibanda MC

The municipality carried out a number of activities aimed at managing solid waste including:

- (i). Sweeping all roads in the divisions
- (ii). Clean-up exercises across all divisions by volunteers from schools, Saccos and other institutions
- (iii). Waste collection and transportation: In an effort to reduce solid waste pollution and keep Ibanda Municipality clean, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Ibanda Municipal Council and Upendo Cleaning Services regarding collection, transportation and disposal of waste.

3.5.10 Kabarole District

Urban centres are currently using garbage skips to manage solid wastes and some have got gazetted places for dumping but not sustainable enough since the district does not have a land fill.

3.5.11 Kalangala District

There is generally poor waste management in the district. Only Kalangala Town Council collected and sorted solid waste at the waste collection site at Buligo Village, Mugoye Sub County.

3.5.12 Kapchorwa District

- The main types of waste generated at the district include, domestic waste medical waste (which is managed according to standard procedures and guidelines), solid waste dominated by polythen bags and other plastics, household waste, agrochemical waste, and industrial waste emanating from poorly managed mucilage from coffee factories.
- Agriculture (crop farming) being the major economic and subsistence activity in the district promotes the use of agrochemicals which is suspected to cause a lot of contamination in rivers and streams
- Solid waste is managed locally by the community by recycling, re-using, selling as plastic and metallic scrap
- Industrial waste from coffee factories is closely monitored to avoid water and air contamination

3.5.13 Kapelebyong District

- Currently all the gazetted urban councils do not have waste management plans in place. What is promoted is waste management at household level using the structures of public health management such as health assistants and village health teams.

3.5.14 Kiryandongo District

In rural areas of Kiryandongo, 27% of the households use a rubbish pit to dispose of their solid waste. About 73% dispose off in undesignated open areas. In Kigumba, Kiryandongo, Bweyale and Karuma town councils, about 5 per cent of the household's burn their solid waste, and 61% dispose unsorted waste to garbage banks or gazetted areas for solid waste management. In Kiryandongo refugee settlement, majority of households (71%) have access to solid waste disposal facility. Most households (67%) dispose of domestic waste in the household pit. With 14 percent in designated open area, 5 percent at the undesignated open area, 4 percent bury it, 3 percent dispose in communal and 5 percent burn it. The percentage of households with access to proper solid waste disposal facility in the district stands at 56.3 percent.

Health facilities use placenta pits, incinerators, and a hospital lagoon for waste management.



An incinerator constructed at Kiryandongo District Headquarters

3.5.15 Kitgum MC

The population of the municipal council is estimated to generate a total of 22.908 tonnes per day of waste. The waste is majorly composed of organics, followed by soils, ashes, and sweepings, then plastics, clothes and synthetics, paper and rubber the least. The SW management in Kitgum Municipality remains a challenge with only six garbage skips and only one skip loader used for storage of solid waste generated from markets and other public places. Also 40 litter bins are installed along the streets and at institutions, besides, more street litter bins are in the process of being procured to store the solid waste generated along the streets. Emptying of wastes from the bins is done on regular basis by the garbage gangs and these waste are taken to the dumping site. Also, there is a storage facility for waste sorting and re-use at East Ward market, being operated by

women groups where they make door mats from textile waste and beads from waste papers.

3.5.16 Koboko MC

Waste is generated from households, business premises and open dumping is practiced. Daily waste generation is about 21 tonnes and the collection is overwhelming. Door to door collection is done with tricycles.

3.5.17 Kotido District

- Medical waste from health centre IIIs and IV is collected by a firm contracted by MOH to manage waste in the country called Green Label. The rest of medical waste from H/C IIs and clinics is buried or burnt in an open pit yet some of that waste is non-biodegradable, toxic and hazardous.
- Generally, waste management in Kotido District is very poor. Communities in both urban and rural areas, and schools are experiencing growing problems in the management of waste. It's common to see heaps of solid waste by the roadsides, overflowing waste (leachates) from trading centres and residential areas.
- Most wastes are not segregated especially domestic wastes, motor vehicle and cycle servicing garages, carpentry workshops, and paper from various users of stationery
- There is also a challenge of e-waste from electronic products with no clear methods and processes of management and disposal
- The district has not yet gazetted land for a sanitary land fill for waste management at district level
- The district still has buildings with asbestos and its disposal when removed has remained a challenge to the department and user departments because no budgetary allocations for such was made

3.5.18 Kumi District

The district has no approved land fill for generated waste management.

3.5.19 Kyenjojo District

Kyenjojo District has 11 gazetted town councils. These towns have challenges of waste collection, storage, transportation and disposal, with only Kyenjojo Town Council with a dumping site that also operates on a dump and burn. Others have uncollected and indiscriminate dumping.

3.5.20 Maracha District

- Mostly institutions and households in Maracha have rubbish pits and locally incinerate the waste
- Maracha Town Council has waste field where solid waste is dumped
- Maracha hospital has a small lagoon where human waste is handled

3.5.21 Mitooma District

Management poses a great challenge especially in town councils as the waste management hierarchy is not followed. Even then, there are no proper waste disposal mechanisms in place despite increasing rural urban migration and urbanisation. Polythene and plastics remain the most challenging as mechanisms for their management are not well conceptualised by the population.

Deliberate efforts are needed to ensure wastes are properly managed in all areas.

3.5.22 Moroto District

There is generally poor waste management in Moroto District. Garbage and wastes including human faecal matter are being dumped in the courtyards and water sources. Animals are also communally kept within the manyattas in a bid to safe guard them from the raiders and as a result livestock dung is scattered all over the place. Some of the facilities such as latrines and rubbish pits are in pathetic conditions. The poor sanitation and hygiene in the district sometimes manifest itself through the out breaks of cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, jiggers and dysentery especially during the rainy season.

Pollution of the water bodies is a common practice. Most of the water bodies especially those near the nucleated settlements are being used as dumping sites for garbage and human faecal matter.

3.5.23 Obongi District

One solid waste management site has been identified at Kali to be developed under DRDIP.

3.6 Coordination, Public Education and Engagement

Seventy local governments reported on coordination, public education and engagement in order to improve on environmental awareness and literacy. This was done through public/community meetings, trainings and holding radio talkshows. In the reporting period the 70 LGs conducted 379 community meetings and held 94 radio talkshows. Below are the details.

3.6.1 Buvuma District

With financial support from the National Oil Palm Project, the natural resources educated the sub county political leaders about the ENR issues and sub county environment committees were formed. It also conducted sensitisation meetings about wetlands, lakes, forest reserves, and environment conservation in some of the villages while observing the Covid-19 SOPs. The people educated were few due to the Covid-19 restrictions. The department coordinated with departments of education, health and works to always observe ENR issues during their construction projects. The department notified them about screening and monitoring for environmental compliance during the construction projects.

3.6.2 Mbarara District

- Quarterly trainings of communities on wise use of wetlands in the district
- Trained local environment committees on their roles in environment management at sub-county and town council levels
- Trained communities on protection of man-made dams in Kigaga (Kagongi Sub County) and Rushozi (Rubaya Sub County)
- Held radio talk shows on UBC and Radio West on wetland conservation and tree planting

3.6.3 Nakasongola District

The district carried out stakeholder environmental trainings and sensitisation in Kakooge, Lwampanga and Lwabiya sub counties which were attended by 150 women and men; and coordinated all activities of the department.

3.6.4 Mubende District

- Trained and sensitised 200 community members on wetland management and conservation
- 10 private tree nurseries trained
- Five agro forestry demonstrations done
- 50 charcoal producers trained
- 150 community members trained in forestry management
- Four radio talk shows conducted

3.6.5 Yumbe District

The district:

- Trained users of Lenga East, Alunga, Ambanaka, Ndikua and Lomiriji wetlands in different sub counties on wetland management and development plans
- Formed and trained DENRC on their roles and responsibilities
- Formed and trained SENRCs on their roles and responsibilities

3.6.6 Tororo District

- 200 community members (108 men, 92 women, persons with disability, elderly) sensitised on sustainable natural resource management in Nyalechom and UCI Centre, Osukuru, Petta, Nyangole and Kalait sub counties through trainings in soil and water conservation technologies, sustainable wetlands management, permitted pollution thresholds and corresponding penalties for non-compliance
- 65 community leaders (33 men, 32 women, wlderly and persons with disability) trained on sustainable land management and land rights in Apokor, Iyolwa and Nyangole sub counties
- Physical planning committee meetings held at the district level to reduce cases of manipulation during land management processes and approved six development projects and four physical planning comments

3.6.7 Nebbi District

- Trained 48 energy service providers from all the 13 LLGs
- Conducted two radio talk shows to create awareness on the district renewable energy access strategy
- Quarterly DENRC meetings conducted. Issues discussed included environmental and social compliance of private development facilities/ projects, quarter quarterly performance reports and emerging environmental concerns.

3.6.8 Lwengo District

The district held three radio talk shows mainly on the EACOP project and its envisaged impact on the environment, another with the CSOs. The listenership for the local radio is still low.

3.6.9 Kaberamaido District

Two hundred men and women were sensitised in the sub counties of Kobulubulu and Alwa on sustainable wetlands management.

3.6.10 Mityana District

Forty people were sensitised on sustainable wetland utilisation and on laws and regulations governing

wetlands in Uganda.

3.6.11 Kamuli District

The district held four focus wetland meetings with users of the key critical wetlands in the district. These were aimed at promoting wise use of the wetlands as well as adhering presidential directives on use of wetlands and wetland regulations. The focus group meetings were held in the sub counties of Bugulumbya, Wankole, Kisozi and Nabwigulu sub counties along Kiko, Nabigaga and Nalwekomba wetlands and along River Nile banks. The trainings target wetland users including agriculturalists, cattle keepers, developers and artisanal users of the wetlands.

Community trainings on climate change adaptation, mitigations and resilience building were conducted in the sub counties of Wankole, Kisozi, Bulopa and Kitayunjwa sub counties. This awareness creation enhances community resilience to the frequent climate change impacts affecting livelihoods in the whole district. The activity was costed at UGX 3,600,000.

The district also conducted two trainings on environmental management practices. This included one training with youth leaders of AEGY-Kamuli and one training with staff and members of the environmental club at St Joseph Vocational Training Centre - Kamuli.

3.6.12 Butebo District

- 568 males and 235 females trained on climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Conducted 1 radio talk show
- 150 tree farmers trained on the best silvicultural practices

3.6.13 Zombo District

Two trainings for community members held on proper management of wetlands and riverbank protection zones.

3.6.14 Ntorooko District

Environmental education, public awareness and supply of tree seedlings was conducted in two secondary schools of Nombe and Karugutu SS, and 10 selected primary schools during the commemoration of the 2020 World Population Day that was held early 2021 in the district.

3.6.15 Mukono District

- Conducted four public education meetings, and disseminated environment, social and safety guidelines to the district council, Nakifuma, Kyampisi, Nakisunga and Namataba town councils
- Trained four artisanal mining groups on sustainable harvesting of resources

3.6.16 Kwania District

The district conducted wetland sensitisation meetings in Barkwat, Ongoceng, Goi, Aboko, Baracut, Amorigoga, Onyong, Teduka Ward, Akorimor and Akongomit wetlands spread across different sub counties in Kwania District.

3.6.17 Kween District

Environmental stakeholder sensitisation and training for sub county leaders attracted 108 people.

The sensitisation centred on environmental issues affecting the community and the leaders' roles in environmental management.

3.6.18 Nakapiripirit District

- One training was conducted on wetlands buffer zone management at Cholol Chosan wetland in Moruita Sub County
- Capacity building and technology promotion on wetlands in buffer zone management in Cholol Chosan wetland was carried out
- Degraded river banks were identified
- Wetland materials on wise use and management to the communities in Moruita were disseminated
- Two trainings on climate change adaptation and environment mainstreaming and integration into the work plans were conducted. One took place at the district for heads of department, and another one at sub county level for CDOs and sub county chiefs.
- Area land committees in all the five sub counties and the district land board members were trained

3.6.19 Napak District

- Under NUSAF 3, 129 sub project committees were trained on environment and social safe guards
- 152 community members were trained on prudent wetlands management in Apeitolim and Lopeei
- World Environment Day was celebrated as part of environment awareness

3.6.20 Serere District

Two hundred fifty people (150 males and 100 females) in the capacities of LC1s, LC 2s, parish chiefs and parish environment committees were trained on environmental issues.

3.6.21 Kumi MC

One hundred fifty people (100 males and 50 females) in the capacities of LC1s, town agents, LC2s and environment committees were trained on environmental issues.

3.6.21 Bugiri District

- Two agro forestry demos were set up in Kapyanga and Buwunga sub counties for communities to learn from
- Five watershed management committees were formulated and trained in Nankoma, Muterere, Iwemba, Buluguyi and Kapyanga sub counties
- 50 community members in Nankoma sub county were sensitised

3.6.22 Arua District

Sensitisation meetings were conducted across Vurra Sub County where Eyau Wetland starts especially in the four parishes of Ezuku, Tilevu, Ajono and Eruba. The community members were sensitised on how to sustainably use the wetland.

3.6.23 Sheema District

- One radio talk show sponsored by IUCN was conducted on Radio West
- More than 500 community residents were sensitised on sustainable environment and natural resources management

3.6.24 Agago District

- 10 Sensitisation meetings on forest resources management were conducted
- Three radio talk shows concerning bye laws on environment and restricted tree species were conducted

3.6.25 Amoltar District

- In the FY 2020-2021 the local government had a total of 15 community meetings on wetland related issues, and held four radio talk shows

3.6.26 Iganga District

Six community sensitisation meetings of more than 500 encroachers were conducted along Naigombwa wetland.

3.6.27 Ibanda MC

Public engagements and sensitisation exercises were carried out in the divisions of Bufunda, Kagongo and Bisheshe.

Two radio talk shows were also carried out during the reporting time. The sensitisation meetings were mainly focused on improving the understanding of the local people on matters regarding sustainability and the importance of natural resource management in the municipality.

3.6.28 Koboko District

The district conducted four stakeholder sensitisation meetings in the sub counties. WED celebration 2021 was also held in Lobule Refugee Settlement.

3.6.29 Amuria District

The district conducted 10 community environment education meetings in Apeduru, Asamuk, Abarilela, Amuria Town Council, Ogolai, Orungo and Akeriau to educate the masses on conservation of the environment, wetlands and other important natural resources.

The department conducted two radio talk shows to educate the masses on existing laws and regulation on wetland use and conservation and achievements realised so far.



Community awareness meeting conducted in Abarilela to support conservation efforts in April 2022.

3.6.30 Apac District

- Conducted 12 awareness meetings on wetlands and charcoal issues
- Held four radio talk shows on climate change and waste management

3.6.31 Bududa District

Table showing awareness programmes

SN	Indicator	Target	Output	%output
1	No. of awareness meetings	4	4	100%
2	No. of demonstrations	4	4	100%
3	No. of radio talk shows	4	0	0%
4	No. of monitoring /supervision visits	4	4	100%

3.6.32 Bukomasimbi District

Awareness creation, training and technical backstopping on the roles and responsibilities of local institutions in sustainable environment and natural resources management were conducted in the two sub counties of Bigasa and Kitanda.

3.6.33 Buyende District

- 12 sensitisation meetings conducted where more than 800 men and women were trained on environmental management and protection, tree planting and nursery bed establishment and management, disaster risk reduction, energy saving technologies, waste management,

pollution control and management, legal frame work, proper land use planning, building control measures and climate change adaption

- Schools were sensitised on the environmental conservation and management
- Five radio talk shows conducted on environmental and climate change adaptation and dissemination of weather forecast from UNMA

3.6.34 Sembabule District

Awareness meetings were conducted in all the sub counties and a total of 700 men and women participated in the environmental awareness programmes.

3.6.35 Wakiso District

- One meeting with Buloba community on waste management aspects was held
- Awareness meetings for FY 2020/21 on climate change aspects were organised
- Schools were engaged in environment education (2020/2021)
- Three training sessions were conducted for artisanal miners in Kakiri LLGs
- District environmental natural resources committees were put in place and are functional - two meetings and field visits were held at Mango Tree Project and UNRA

3.6.36 Kyegegwa District

- Conducted ESMP trainings with various primary schools on institutional greening in various areas of the district
- Provided technical guidance to tree farmers in Rushayumbe watershed under Kitemba Community Tree Planting Subproject
- Attended a workshop on service delivery standards organised by the Ministry of Public Service in Jinja at Civil Service College Uganda
- Provided technical support to nursery bed operators in various lower local governments
- Carried out four trainings on natural resources management in four lower local government in Ruyonza, Mpara, Kigambo and Kyaka 11 Refugee Settlement
- Training of 20 community project management committees (CPMC's), community watershed committees (CWC's), community procurement committees (CPC's) and community monitoring groups (CMG's) in the watersheds of Itambabiniga, Byabakora, Mukondo and Sweswe in Kyaka II Settlement under the Environment Component

3.6.37 Amudat District

In an effort to promote environmental protection especially in the areas of wetland protection and conservation, 14 awareness meetings were and five public bazaras were conducted. Various stakeholders were engaged in supporting the enforcement of laws and promote good environmental practices in the district.

Below are the pictures showing a number meetings conducted.



Coordination, public education and community engagement meetings held in Karita Sub County, Kaingeno Dam Desilting Site,

3.6.38 Nebbi MC

- One baraza on wetlands management was conducted in Abindu Division
- District Natural Resource Management Committee meetings were attended
- One radio talk show was held on Rainbow FM on noise regulation with the District Police Commander

3.6.39 Iganga District

- Five community sensitisation meetings of more than 500 encroachers were conducted along Naigombwa
- More than 60 farmer beneficiaries of the micro scale irrigation project were sensitised on proper handling of agro-chemical waste and use of agro-chemicals

3.6.40 Kabarole District

- 10 awareness meetings were conducted
- One radio talk show was held



Community sensitisation meeting on sustainable utilisation of Lake Mwamba in Kasenda Sub County.

3.6.41 Kagadi District

Two community meetings on natural resources sustainable use and 12 radio talkshows were held.

3.6.42 Kalangala District

The LG held six community awareness meetings on sustainable environment management in the reporting period.

3.6.43 Kalungu District

- Six sensitisation/awareness meetings were conducted on sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the district.
- One radio talkshow was held under UGIFT

3.6.44 Kapchorwa District

- Sensitisation of stakeholders on wetland demarcation, restoration and sustainable management was undertaken
- Training of local communities on energy saving cooking technologies so as to minimise quantities of fuel wood used for cooking in households and institutions was undertaken

3.6.45 Kapelebyong District

- 20 awareness meetings conducted in the district with 1,030 people attending
- One radio talk show was conducted on climate change adaptation and ecosystem restoration in partnership with Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organisation

3.6.46 Karenga District

- Three awareness creation meetings were held directly by the district staff in Kawalakol, Sangar and Lobalangit sub counties
- Two other awareness meetings were done by the African Wildlife Foundation in collaboration with the district in Kidepo Primary School and Sarachom Primary School in Lokori and Lobalangit sub counties respectively
- Two radio talk shows were conducted in Etoil A Karamoja Radio in two places of Kotido District radio head office facilitated by Manna Development Agency, and in Karenga District Local Government current headquarters funded by Safer World Uganda based in Moroto

3.6.47 Katakwi District

- 15 awareness meetings were conducted in the district
- Five radio talk shows were conducted
- Three demonstrations were conducted

3.6.48 Kazo District

- 21 awareness meetings were held and one community awareness baraza organised on environment management
- Two radio talk shows were held

3.6.49 Kiryandongo District

- Conducted a total of 16 awareness meetings with stake holders at community level, development

partners and LLG committees.

- Had six radio talk shows on environmental management, climate change and wetland management

3.6.50 Kitgum MC

One radio talk show on environment management, and three community meetings were held.

3.6.51 Kitgum District

One radio talk shows were conducted on disaster and risk management in the district.

3.6.52 Koboko MC

Eight awareness meetings were held on environment management, and four radio talk shows held.

3.6.53 Kotido District

- Four partners coordination meetings were conducted
- Five community meetings were held
- Two mentorship and planning guidance done at both HLG and LLGs
- Religious, cultural and elders' engagement done, and synergies developed
- Eight radio talk show programmes were conducted on environmental degradation, commercial charcoal burning, environment and social safety at mining sites of Kotido, mineral exploration, sustainable land management and communal land associations (CLAs), sanitation and hygiene especially on ODF, environmental week and its events, among others

3.6.54 Kumi District

- More than 30 community meetings were conducted
- Five radio talk shows were conducted and facilitated by SOCADIDO

3.6. 55 Kyankwanzi District

Fourteen community awareness meetings were held; two on climate change, three on forestry management, four on watershed management, five on land management, and four on physical planning.

3.6.56 Kyenjojo District

In the reporting financial year the following activities were conducted:

- 37 awareness sensitisation meetings
- Radio programmes some with the help of development partners such as JESE and WCS

3.6.57 Lyantonde District

- One meeting was held on wetland conservation and protection
- Sensitisation meetings were held on noise pollution
- One baraza was held in Kaliiro Sub County
- Three radio talk shows were held

3.6.58 Manafwa District

The DLG carried out awareness meeting on environment, climate change and natural resources

management through sensitising stakeholders on Noise Pollution Regulation 2003, the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019, Physical Planning Act, and other policies and regulations.

Radio talk shows

The DLG was given free air time on Step and OPG radios where the community was engaged in the areas of natural resources management.

3.6.59 Maracha District

Five community environmental awareness meetings were held in the district in FY 2020/21.

3.6.60 Moroto District

- Four community environment awareness meetings were held in the entire district
- Four radio talk shows including one funded by NEMA were held within the financial year 2020-2021

3.6.61 Dokolo District

Four community engagements were undertaken.

3.6.62 Pallisa District

Six community awareness meetings were held, and the district held two radio talk shows in the reporting period.

3.6.63 Masaka District

- Disaster occurrences were coordinated, reports made, forwarded and communities got relief from OPM & Red Cross
- Three district environment and natural resources committee meetings were conducted
- Three sensitisation meetings on wetland conservation and management, alternative livelihood projects (bee keeping and fish farming) were conducted for wetland degraders of Nalwambu Wetland in Kyanamukaaka Sub County
- Five bee hives were provided to one group to demonstrate alternative projects as a start-up support to undertake bee keeping
- Sensitisation meetings in forest conservation and management were conducted to forest produce dealers and forest adjacent communities in Bukakata and Mukungwe sub counties

3.6.64 Gulu District

- Carried out training of sub county environment committees of Bungatira and Patiko
- Carried out induction training of the district environment committee

3.6.65 Kanungu District

Five community awareness engagements were undertaken and two radio programmes were undertaken.

3.6.66 Obongi District

- Four community sensitisations on river bank and wetland management were conducted at Obongi Town Council, Gimara, Ewafa and Itula sub counties. The legal and institutional

frameworks that govern management of wetlands and river banks were discussed. Communities were sensitised on the importance of wetlands and river banks and have developed action plan to conserve and protect wetlands within their areas.

- Four stakeholder environmental trainings and sensitisations were conducted. The sensitisations were conducted in Obongi Town Council, Itula, Gimara and Aliba sub counties. The awareness focused on the roles of key stakeholders in environmental protection, conservation and sustainable management. Eight schools participated in inter-school debates competition on environmental protection and agro-forestry practices.
- Farmer groups were identified and are being supported with solar for pumping water for production, that is, Ewafa Mini Solar Irrigation constructed with the support of LWF, Asamvu Small Scale Irrigation supported by MDFA, and two small scale irrigation schemes whose environmental and social screening have been conducted at Dikiri and Legu and are yet to be installed by GIZ
- 25 local artisans (all in the settlement) were trained and provided with kits for energy efficient stoves
- 10 local artisans were trained and equipped to make energy saving stoves

3.6.67 Mbale District

- Six community awareness meetings/barazas were held in the district within the reporting period
- Community sensitisation to develop wetland action plans in Nakaloke/ Namanyonyi and Busiu/ Busoba
- Initiated engagements for restoration activities in Kibinko in Bungokho and Bukasakya sub counties
- 23 technical and political leaders were taken for a learning visit to Limoto and Agu wetlands in Pallisa and Ngora respectively

3.6.68 Buikwe District

- 14 awareness meetings and one community baraza were conducted in Nkokonjeru Town Council
- Two demonstrations were set up for energy centre and nursery bed



Bulere Primary School children preparing to plant tree seedlings.



Gulama Church of Uganda Primary School children getting ready to plant tree seedlings.

3.6.69 Lira District

A total of 480,706 women and men were trained in aspects of environment and natural resources management in the district in the reporting period.

3.6.70 Kikuube District

A total number of six awareness meetings were conducted on environment and natural resource management issues, and at least five radio talks were conducted during the financial year 2020/2021.

3.3.71 Kisoro District

- Five radio talk shows on energy saving cookstoves and tree planting were held with support from UNHCR
- 20 awareness meetings on wetland restoration were conducted
- Sensitisations of sub county environment and natural resources committees were conducted
- Awareness creation was conducted on energy saving technologies

3.3.72 Rukiga District

The district conducted four radio talk shows on Rukiga Radio on laws and regulations governing natural resources management.

CHAPTER FOUR: ISSUES, GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Several issues and challenges were experienced and reported by both MDA and local government lead agencies ranging from planning to implementation and subsequent phases. Key among these include: Covid-19 restrictions, limited funding, delayed release of funds by government, capacity gaps, inadequate regulatory frameworks and delays in ESIA and related processes. These have been categorised according to agencies and further classified following the key themes (Appendix I). The related recommendations are highlighted in Appendix II.

4.1 Ministries, Departments and Agencies` Issues and Challenges

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

The ministry reported various issues encountered during the planned period. Key among these include:

- The desert locust's invasion in Uganda. By 10th February 2020, the desert locusts had crossed into Uganda and had been sighted in the districts of Amudat, Nakapiripirit and Nabilatuk, and would later spread to 24 districts in eastern and northern Uganda. These caused a lot of destruction of crops, pasture land and forest cover. The ministry responded by setting up a field operations office at Soroti Flying School to harmonise and coordinate with Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) who were charged with ground spraying operations.
- Flooding and floating islands. The country witnessed flooding across the major water bodies largely due to climate change. This resulted into floating islands on Lake Victoria that triggered a national wide blackout after clogging a turbine at Jinja Hydroelectric Power Station.
- Fish kills on Lake Victoria and Kyoga. Fish kill is an annual phenomenon associated with weather patterns, hypoxia (Kaliro). This started in Nakasongola and Kayunga districts around September with isolated cases that intensified in November and December 2020. Assessments showed dissolved oxygen profiles showed instances of anoxia or below critical levels of dissolved oxygen occurring at the bottom depth zones.

National Water and Sewerage Corporation

The agency reported increased contamination and decreased reliability of raw water sources. These have increased costs of treatment and related production and supply requirements. Others included:

- Cross-contamination of piped water due to leakages caused by damage to water transmission and distribution pipelines
- Sewerage management challenges due to un-planned urban settings
- Loss of seedlings planted in the buffer zones of restored areas

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

Key among the issues include: delays due to unplanned environment issues encountered in energy projects for example weather changes, floods, accidents and Covid 19. There were challenges experienced during land acquisition and compensation of project-affected persons in energy projects. The agency further reported:

- Delayed feedback on ESIA's and project brief reports submitted to NEMA
- Inadequate HSE monitoring tools for example portable air quality monitoring equipment, water and soil monitoring.
- Lack of enough training on environment and natural resources mainstreaming

Kampala Capital City Authority

The Authority delays in ESI related process including sharing of documents for review and subsequent approved certification. Others include:

- Inadequate availability of Personal Protective Equipment and working tools
- Lack of storage area/ facility for impounded tobacco products
- Delayed procurement processes that affect the implementation of project activities
- Inadequate transport for the field activities
- Inadequate availability of Personal Protective Equipment and working tools
- Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste in the storm water drains.

Directorate of Water Resources Management

There were growing numbers of illegal abstractors of water including cases of unauthorized pumping water from rivers and groundwater abstraction resulting in reduced availability. There was reported water stress due to increased population that has led to high levels of abstraction, pollution and degradation of catchments. These have further been worsened by:

- Increasing invasion of waterweeds, algae due to increased nutrients load in waterbodies
- Extreme weather events resulting in fluctuation in the rainfall patterns which influences occurrence of either floods or droughts.
- Depletion of groundwater aquifers in excess of groundwater recharge

Petroleum Authority of Uganda

Inadequate environmental regulatory framework necessary for regulating the environmental aspects in the oil and gas sector. Critical environment regulations relevant for regulating the oil and gas sector are still under review or development. These include: the air quality standards, noise and vibration, the chemicals management and the effluent discharge standards. Others include:

- Delayed consideration of several applications from Joint Venture Partnerships(JVPs) for renewal of licenses, permits and ESIA certificates by NEMA.
- Weaknesses in institutional coordination on environmental aspects of oil and gas sector still exist
- Misinformation by the NGOs and CSOs. This is causing anxiety and raising expectations among communities located in the oil and gas project areas

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Rapid population growth has reported as the underlying factor that has resulted into increased demand for land. Others included limited land use/spatial planning in the country and failure to implement Physical Development Plans, corruption and loss of integrity among the public servants especially at the LGs.

Atomic Energy Council

The council reported a challenge of inadequate skills among stakeholders to conduct radiological environmental monitoring

- Inadequate awareness amongst stakeholders about their roles and responsibilities regarding radiological environmental monitoring.
- Lack of proper access to data and information about the status of mining in Uganda and ESIA's approved by NEMA for practices involving naturally occurring radioactive materials.
- Inadequate research in the fields of NORM and non-ionizing radiation to facilitate informed decision-making

Uganda National Bureau of Standards

The key challenge related to compliance and enforcement of product standards particularly inadequate information on the locations of plastic carrier bags factories. Others include:

- Limited participation of key stakeholders in technical work
- Limited laboratory capacity: Monitoring the market involves taking samples and investigating those samples in order to determine their compliance with legislation
- Security: Inspections were performed in often-hostile environment especially when products have to be seized, trucks conveying non-conforming products have to be impounded or when a manufacturing facility has to be sealed off.

Uganda Investment Authority

The agency also reported gaps in the ESIA information sharing between NEMA and UIA. This presented limitations in reporting and in ensuring for example that the projects in industrial parks and those that are registered by UIA comply with ESIA process requirements.

4.2 Local government issues and challenges

The key environment and natural resources issues and challenges identified and reported by the LGs during the reporting period include:

- ❑ Encroachment into fragile ecosystems (riverbanks, lakeshores and wetlands)
- ❑ Poor waste management: There is poor solid waste management mostly in the urban councils. This is because of the poor waste management systems that are related to poor funding and not well established waste management facilities.
- Declining tree cover due to illegal activities and opening up of land for agriculture, limited knowledge in environment protection and restoration in the communities
- Poor agricultural practices leading to soil erosion and loss of soil fertility
 - ❑ Illegal sand mining
 - ❑ Environmental disasters such as flooding, hailstorms, landslides, extreme weather conditions
 - ❑ Reduced fish stock in Lake Victoria has forced the once dominantly fishing communities to resort to charcoal burning and upland rice growing which has tremendously affected the forests, wetlands and lake buffer zones as reported by Buvuma
 - ❑ Wildlife/human conflicts particularly in districts neighbouring protected areas
 - ❑ Noise pollution is also becoming an issue in central business area of the most cities, municipalities and developing trading centres, and as a result of generators, bars, dance halls and welding workshops

- ❑ Burning of vegetation, at every end of dry season, communities often burn the grasses particularly in the northern and some eastern districts as well as some districts in western Uganda. Grass burning is intended to reinvigorate the grass.
- Poor sanitation with very low coverage (about 30 percent) at the landing sites across the country
- Rising lake water levels suffocated lakeshore trees which consequently dried in the reporting period (Kalangal case)
- Turbulent lake water increased fuel consumption and affected achievement of targets
- Small land holdings of customary type of ownership. This makes it difficult for households living on fragile areas e.g hilly areas to shift to safer areas, hence exposing them to the risk of landslides, rock slides, erosion and floods.

Other issues that affected the local governments in the reporting period include:

- ❑ Inadequate funding for ENR management activities
- Inadequate equipment for monitoring environment quality e.g noise meters and GPS machines
- Lack of transport means to carry out environmental activities
- Low household incomes leading to encroachment on natural resources
- Non-functional environment and natural resources committees in several local governments
- ❑ The Covid-19 lockdown during the financial year made the work of environment management very hard

Appendix

Appendix I: Lead agencies` ENR issues and gaps during the FY2020/2021

Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

The desert locust's invasion in Uganda

- These locusts cause destruction of crops, pasture land and forest cover.
- By 10th February 2020, the desert locust had crossed into Uganda and had been sighted in the districts of Amudat, Nakapiripirit and Nabilatuk. They have since spread to 24 districts in eastern and northern Uganda.
- (MAAIF) responded by setting up a field operations office at Soroti Flying School to harmonise and coordinate with Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) who are charged with ground spraying operations.

Flooding of water bodies in Uganda



Fish Kills on Lake Victoria and Kyoga

- Fish kill is an annual phenomenon and is associated with weather patterns, hypoxia (kaliro).
- Dissolved oxygen profiles showed instances of anoxia or below critical levels of dissolved oxygen occurring at the bottom depth zones.
- Nakasongola and Kayunga districts. In Nakasongola, it started around September 2020 as isolated cases which intensified in November and December 2020



Floating islands on Lake Victoria: Floating islands in Lake Victoria triggered a national wide blackout after clogging a turbine at Jinja hydroelectric power station.



	Category	ENR issue	Ministry/agency
1.	Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased contamination of raw water sources b. Decreased reliability of raw water sources c. Cross-contamination of piped water due to leakages caused by damage to water transmission and distribution pipelines d. Sewerage management in un-planned urban settings 	NWSC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disclosure of Electricity Access Scale up Project's Environmental and Social safeguard documents. b. Review of the Strategic Environment Assessments for the new oil basins of Moroto-Kadam, Hoima and Kyoga. c. Review of the Operational Environmental and Social Management Plans For Tilenga Project submitted by Total E&P. d. ESIA for the Proposed Development of Kampala Fuel Storage Terminal at Nsujjumpolwe Village, Kiringente Sub-County, Mpigi District e. Scoping reports and ToRs for the TGH and deep exploration wells at Kibiro and Panyimur Geothermal exploration f. Scoping and ToR for the Busitema Solar Power Project 	MEMD

		g. Scoping and ToR for the Busitema Solar Power Project h. EACOP: Environment, Health, Safety and Social issues in the Host Government Agreement	
		a. Enforcement of standards in protection of environment against dangerous and sub-standard products. b. Enforcement of plastic carrier bags for compliance to the Uganda Standard US 773: 2007. c. Laboratory testing of product. d. Certification of companies to environmental management standards (system certification)	UNBS
g	Restoration, renovation and maintenance	Germination rate of the seeds was poor possibly due to use of over stayed seedlings	UPS
h	Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement	a. Karuma Hydropower Plant Health, Safety and Environment monitoring.	MEMD
		a. Limited funds to undertake monitoring and supervision of sector projects.	MAAIF
		a. Inspection of vehicles to assess their compliance to vehicle emission standards. b. Inspection of refrigerators and air conditioners	UNBS
b	Waste management		
c)	Coordination, training, public education and engagement	Environmental awareness creation not conducted due to limitations put in place by the Covid-19 SOPS.	UPS
d)	Crosscutting issues	a. Delayed release of funds b. Harmonizing ENR activities in the sector	MAAIF

Appendix 1.1: Issues, gaps and challenges

	Category	Problem	Ministry/agency
1.	Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance	a. Absence of a well-equipped and functional radio analytical laboratory.	AEC
		b. Inadequate equipment for use in radon monitoring and other analytical purposes.	
		a. Delays due to unplanned environment issues encountered in energy projects for example weather changes, floods, accidents, Covid 19 etc.	MEMD
		b. Challenges of land acquisition and compensation delays of project-affected persons in energy projects	
		c. Delayed feedback on ESIA's and project brief reports submitted to NEMA	
		a. Water governance; revising and formulation of Acts, policies and regulations take more time than obtaining the funding needed to improvise or develop infrastructure systems, water abstraction and pollution among others; the lag is especially troublesome given the consequences of not meeting water demand with good quality.	DWRM
		b. Growing numbers of illegal abstractors; cases of pumping water from rivers and groundwater abstraction resulting in reduced availability.	
		a. Delayed sharing of ESIA's for review	KCCA
		b. Delayed sharing of ESIA approval certificates	
		Poor quality ESIA's (shallow baseline studies, copy and paste)	UWA

		<p>a. Inadequate environmental regulatory framework necessary for regulating the environmental aspects in the oil and gas sector. Critical environment regulations relevant for regulating the oil and gas sector are still under review or development. These include: the air quality standards, noise and vibration, the chemicals management and the effluent discharge standards</p> <p>b. There are several applications from JVPs for renewal of licenses, permits and ESIA certificates that require consideration of NEMA so that the non-compliances are closed out. These have been pending for some time now</p>	PAU
		<p>a. Limited land use/spatial planning in the country</p> <p>b. Failure to implement Physical Development Plans, corruption and loss of integrity among the public servants especially at the LGs.</p>	MLHUD
		<p>There are gaps in the ESIA information sharing between NEMA and UIA. This presents limitations in reporting and in ensuring for example that the projects in industrial parks and those that are registered by UIA comply with ESIA process requirements. The data should be aggregated to ease tracking of projects in the respective industrial parks and those that have been issued investment licences. The proposed electronic platform for sharing such information would be helpful when implemented.</p>	UIA
2.	Restoration, renovation and maintenance	<p>a. Loss of seedlings planted in the buffer zones</p>	NWSC

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water stress due to increased population, economic developments has led to high levels of abstraction, pollution and degradation of catchments through poor land use. b. Increasing invasion of waterweeds, algae due to increased nutrients load in waterbodies. 	DWRM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extreme weather events; fluctuation in the rainfall patterns which influences occurrence of either floods or droughts. b. Depletion of groundwater aquifers in excess of groundwater recharge 	DWRM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encroachment of the ecologically sensitive areas b. Rapid population growth which has resulted into increased demand for land 	MLHUD
c)	Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inadequate skills among stakeholders to conduct radiological environmental monitoring b. Inadequate awareness amongst stakeholders about their roles and responsibilities regarding radiological environmental monitoring. c. Lack of proper access to data and information about the status of mining in Uganda and ESIAs approved by NEMA for practices involving naturally occurring radioactive materials. 	AEC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inadequate HSE monitoring tools for example portable air quality monitoring equipment, water and soil monitoring. b. Lack of enough training on ENR mainstreaming 	MEMD

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Inadequate availability of Personal Protective Equipment and working tools d. Lack of storage area/ facility for impounded tobacco products e. Delayed procurement processes that affect the implementation of project activities f. Inadequate transport for the field activities 	KCCA
		a. Increasing developments in Wildlife Protected Areas (mining, hydropower, roads)	UWA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inadequate information on the locations of plastic carrier bags factories. b. Limited participation of key stakeholders in technical work c. Limited laboratory capacity: Monitoring the market involves taking samples and investigating those samples in order to determine their compliance with legislation d. Security: Inspections are performed in often-hostile environment especially when products have to be seized, trucks conveying non-conforming products have to be impounded or when a manufacturing facility has to be sealed off. 	UNBS
		a. Reporting gaps on project monitoring is due to inadequate data collection and analysis tools being used. The forms are under review for improvements. The presentation of the information is planned to be in the subsequent reports.	UIA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. There are resource and budget constraints to undertake field inspections and implementation of environmental pollution (at least air and water) monitoring of the industrial parks which would provide early warning information for timely interventions. 	
d)	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inadequate availability of Personal Protective Equipment and working tools b. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste in the storm water drains c. Existence of errant companies trading in commercial garbage collection d. Inadequate number of garbage collection trucks e. Shortage of manpower in the road sweeping section. f. Frequent breakdown of the KCCA garbage trucks because of the poor mechanical condition g. Inadequate cleaning tools. h. Untimely garbage collection from different zones by the concessionaire causing dumpsites and unsightly environment. i. Conflicts among the parties that make up the concession in various zones, there are different receipts issued to the community. j. Most private companies are no longer working in their respective zones especially informal settlements claiming that people are not paying for garbage collection fees k. Refusal by clients to pay for the garbage collection service l. Illegal vending on streets and markets especially in the Kampala CBD area 	KCCA

		<p>m. Political interference in solid waste management.</p> <p>n. Exhaustion of landfilling space at Kiteezi landfill yet the process for operationalizing the landfill at Ddundu, Mukono was not yet concluded</p>	
o)	Coordination, training, public education and engagement	a. Inadequate awareness amongst stakeholders about AEC's mandate and its regulatory functions.	AEC
		a. Lack of enough training on ENR mainstreaming	MEMD
		a. Weakened collaboration with MWE-WMD	KCCA
		a. Lead agencies rarely monitor projects in wildlife protected areas	UWA
		<p>a. Weaknesses in institutional coordination on environmental aspects of oil and gas sector still exist</p> <p>b. There is a lot of misinformation by the NGOs and CSOs. This is causing anxiety and raising expectations among communities located in the oil and gas project areas</p>	PAU
		a. The current Covid 19 challenges have affected some of our activities that especially involve community participation.	UNRA
		a. Failure to appreciate the need for environment protection by the public	MLHUD
p)	Crosscutting issues	<p>a. Inadequate human and financial resources</p> <p>b. Inadequate research in the fields of NORM and non-ionizing radiation to facilitate informed decision-making</p>	AEC,
		a. Limited funds allocated to Environment and Natural Resource Management	NWSC

		a. Inadequate funding for environment activities b. Covid-19	KCCA
		a. Covid-19 and its toll impacts on tourism sector	UWA
		a. Limited resources (financial & human) b. Limited capacity	UNBS
		There is a gap of inadequate human resources to effectively and efficiently undertake the tasks.	UNRA
		a. Working under Covid-19 conditions. In the FY 2020-2021, environmental monitoring and enforcement has been very difficult to execute due to the pandemic restrictions by government health bodies b. Detection and implementation of measures to eliminate PCBs. Small distribution companies are facing challenges of resources to conduct tests on transformers and eliminate PCBs in their concessions. As a measure, ERA conducted training to raise awareness and catalyse sharing of experiences between the Umeme- (as a big distributor with the capacity to eliminate PCBs in their concession, now at over 99% elimination rate) and small concessionaires such as KRECS, PACMECS etc.	ERA

		<p>c. Compensation of project-affected persons. The challenge is to conform to best practice as recommended under IFC standards. Some developers of power projects prefer to use the national compensation rates that consider current market value of the affected property as compared to IFC performance standard that considers full replacement value of the affected property. Our observation is that the market value approach results into PAPs being more vulnerable and unable to recover their original livelihoods conditions.</p>	
		<p>a. Natural calamities, including Covid-19 pandemic</p> <p>b. Misinformation and negative campaigns</p> <p>c. Inadequate compliance with OSH and labour laws, including deliberate violation of guidelines</p>	MGLSD
		<p>a. Inadequate funds to cater for all planned needs such as specialized training, benchmarking and tooling all inspectors with quick test kits</p> <p>b. Lock-down due to Covid-19 affected a number of planned field activities and in-house submissions</p>	UNBS

Appendix II: Recommendations to Lead agencies` issues and gaps

	Category	ENR issue	Ministry/agency
1.	Regulation, environmental review, assessments and clearance	a. Lobby for funds to establish a standard environmental laboratory	AEC
		a. Early and proper planning for all ENR issues and any emergent issues b. Need for more training on ENR mainstreaming	MEMD
		a. Need to find mechanisms to strengthen enforcement in order to improve compliance level	DWRM
		There is need to fast track the review and update of the regulations meant to operationalize the National Environment Act, No. 5 of 2019 as the regulations are vital for the development phase of oil and gas projects. These include; the air quality standards, noise and vibration, the chemicals management and the effluent discharge standards.	PAU
		Regular review of legislative framework to address any identified gaps	MGLSD
		There are gaps in the ESIA information sharing between NEMA and UIA. It is recommended that the data should be aggregated to ease tracking of projects in the respective industrial parks and those that have been issued investment licences. The proposed electronic platform for sharing such information would be helpful when implemented	UIA
2.	Inspections, compliance monitoring and enforcement	a. Enhance collaboration among Lead Agencies to facilitate information sharing. Where necessary MoUs will be signed b. Procure the required radiation detection, monitoring and measurement equipment c. Conduct coordinated inspection on mining facilities	AEC
		a. Improve Environmental Compliance & Monitoring	NWSC

		a. Inadequate HSE monitoring tools for example portable air quality monitoring equipment, water and soil monitoring	MEMD
		b. Inadequate coordination between MDAs to carry out joint review and inspections from different budgetary and financing approvals in participating MDAs	
		a. Joint inspections and monitoring compliance needs to be carried out	DWRM
		Building capacity of the EHS teams of the contractors and supervision consultants to regularly undertake EHS monitoring and report.	UNRA
		Strict enforcement of legal provisions	MGLSD
		Promote law enforcement and community policing in fighting those who abuse the environment	MLHUD
		a. A need for capacity building and support to enhance the mainstreaming of the ENR management into the institution plans and budgets. A focused engagement with the individual institution management is recommended.	UIA
		b. Plan and implement joint inspections of Industrial Parks. Recommend collaborations with the local governments/lead agencies/research Institutions with technical capacity to undertake environmental pollution (at least air and water) monitoring of the industrial parks which would provide early warning information for timely interventions	
3.	Waste management	Guided management on the proposed use of the exhausted fields in Tororo prison farm as a disposal site for municipal market waste in order to improve the soil organic matter content	UPS

4.	Coordination, training, public education and engagement	a. Conduct continuous stakeholder awareness trainings and capacity building sessions	AEC
		a. Environment management requires robust collaborations with other institutions with a mandate for management of a specific segment of the environment.	
		a. Enhance collaboration amongst institutions through routine stakeholder engagements, sharing of reports and information. This can be achieved through revitalization of the multi-sectoral committee on environment in the oil and gas sector, undertaking joint review and inspections, and benchmarking visits and study tours. b. Continuous stakeholder engagements to provide information on the country's oil and industry to the general public, PAPs, NGOs and CSOs, and provide regular updates, awareness raising programs should be conducted regularly by the relevant regulatory bodies through the different media avenues	PAU
		The need to strengthen coordination systems and structures within the sector	MGLSD
		The public needs continuous sensitization on contribution ecological systems on their well-being	MLHUD
5.	Crosscutting issues	a. Building staff capacity through continued education and training b. Develop coordinated research fundable projects among the different concerned lead agencies and undertake joint research in the desired areas particularly NORM and non-ionizing.	AEC
		a. Follow up on the environmental levy to support activities of lead agencies	DWRM
		a. Improve Research and development b. Improved planning process	NWSC

	Continued compliance with SOPs as guided by Ministry of health.	UNRA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formally acknowledge receipt of every report from a lead agency. b. After consideration of the subject report, NEMA should provide a formal feedback to the lead agency. This will promote compliance with reporting requirements and also give the lead agency the opportunity to make improvements in the subsequent reports to NEMA. It will also allow the lead agency to address specific data requirements from NEMA as need arise from time to time. c. NEMA should continue organizing quarterly lead agency coordination meetings whether physical or virtually. These meetings are very important in networking among others. 	ERA
	It is important to document and share challenges, achievements and lessons learnt with relevant stakeholders, including decision makers, politicians and MDAs with related mandates. Need for effective engagement and combined efforts between all stakeholders in addressing cross cutting issues and gaps.	MGLSD

Appendix III: Summary of reviews by ERA in FY 2020-2021

ToRs and scoping reports reviewed by ERA in FY 2020-2021

No	Project Name	Developer	Location/District
1.	132kV Mutundwe-Kabulasoke-Masaka Transmission line	UETCL	Wakiso-Gomba-Masaka
2.	Bushenyi Co-generation facilities	Bushenyi Sugar Limited	Kyenjojo
3.	132kV Mbale Substation	UETCL	Mbale
4.	132kV Nakasongola-Kaweweta-Kapeeka line	UETCL	Luwero
5.	132kV Wobulenzi-Kapeeka line	UETCL	Luwero
6.	220kV Sukuru Substation	UETCL	Tororo
7.	6 MW Nakasongola-Cogen	Nile Ply Wood Uganda Limited	Nakasongola
8.	400kV Olwiyo - Elegu Transmission line	UETCL	Nwoya
9.	4 MW Premier Distillers	Premier Distillers Limited	Kyankwanzi
10.	2.5 MW Kasanda Cogeneration	Kasanda Sugar Limited	Kasanda
11.	5.4MW Lubilia	Lubilia Kawembe Hydro Limited	Kasese
12.	6.2MW Siti 1 HPP	Elgon Siti Hydro (PVT) Limited	Bukwo
13.	16.5MW Siti 2 HPP	Elgon Siti Hydro (PVT) Limited	Bukwo
14.	4MW Busitema Solar project	Busitema University	Busia
15.	42 MW Achwa 1 HPP	Arpe Limited	Pader
16.	Lyantonde Switch station	Umeme Limited	Lyantonde
17.	Ntinda substation	Umeme Limited	Kampala
18.	Nakasamba substation	Umeme Limited	Entebbe
19.	Bombo substation	Umeme Limited	Bombo
20.	7.6 MW Kyambura HPP	Ziba Limited	Rubirizi
21.	8 MW cogeneration facility	Pramukh Steel Limited	Buikwe
22.	10MW Tororo Solar PV	Tororo Solar North Limited	Tororo
23.	33kV Sironko substation	Umeme Limited	Sironko
24.	8.6MW Nengo Bridge hydropower project	Hydromax (Nengo) Limited	Rukungiri/Kanungu
25.	18MW Mpanga Hydropower plant	Africa EMS Mpanga Limited	Kitagwenda
26.	6.5MW Bukinda Hydropower plant	Timex Bukinda Hydro (U) Limited	Kagadi
27.	6.5MW Muvumbe Hydropower plant	Muvumbe Hydro (U) Limited	Kabale
28.	2.7MW Mahoma HPP	Mahoma Uganda Limited	Kabarole
29.	33kV Gulu substation	Umeme Limited	Gulu
30.	30MW Solar project	Sunfarming food and energy Ltd	Adjumani
31.	13.8MW Ngenge HPP	Nguvu Energy (U) Limited	Kween
32.	7MW Nsongyi HPP	Kanyabaha Hydro-Power Plant Ltd	Bunyangabu

33.	1.6MW Bukuzindu solar-diesel power plant by KIS	Kalangala Infrastructure Services Limited	Kalangala
34.	135 MW Achwa IRETS Hydropower Project	IRETS	Gulu/Pader
35.	9.2MW Nyamwamba 1 Hydropower project	Africa EMS Nyamwamba	Kasese
36.	250MW Bujagali HPP	Bujagali Energy Limited	Buikwe
37.	Kitezi Biogas to Electricity Project by MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Wakiso

ESIA reports reviewed by ERA in FY 2020-2021

No	Project Name	Developer	Location/District
1.	132kV Kikagati-Nsongezi Mirama UETCL transmission line	UETCL	Isingiro
2.	Nakawa Substation	Umeme Limited	Kampala
3.	0.4 MW Rwembya HPP	KARUDEC Hydro Power Limited	Kasese
4.	Kakaka Support infrastructure	Greenewus Energy Africa Limited	Kasese
5.	40kW Kiwumu Solar	Equatorial Power Ltd)	Mukono
6.	25kW Namasumbi Solar	Equatorial Power Ltd)	Mukono
7.	936kW Lamwo Winch Mini-grid	Winch	Lamwo
8.	132kV Mbale Substation	UETCL	Mbale
9.	132kV Sukuru Substation	UETCL	Tororo
10.	5MW cogeneration facilities	GM Sugar Limited	Buikwe
11.	Evacuation Line of Waki HPP	Hydromax (Nkusi) Limited	Buliisa
12.	132kV Nakasongola-Kaweweta-Kapeeka UETCL line	UETCL	Nakasongola
13.	132kV Mutundwe-Kabulasoke-Masaka UTECL Transmission line	UETCL	Masaka
14.	132kV Wobulenzi-Kapeeka UETCL line	UETCL	Luwero
15.	33kV Karuma integration line	Umeme Limited	Kiryandongo
16.	Bombo substation	Umeme Limited	Bombo/Luwero
17.	Ntinda substation	Umeme Limited	
18.	44kW Mandulis hybrid solar-biomass gasification project	Mandulis Energy Limited	Nwoya
19.	33kV Tangshan Switching station	Umeme Limited	Mbale
20.	400kV Olwiyo - Elegu Transmission line	UETCL	Nwoya
21.	400MW Kiba HPP Nyamwamba 2 HPP Evacuation line	China-Africa Investment and Development Co. Ltd	Kiryandongo/ Nwoya
22.	2.5MW Kasanda Sugar Co-generation Facilities	Kasanda Sugar Ltd)	Kasanda
23.	33/0.415kV Sironko switching station	Umeme Limited	Sironko
24.	33/11/0.415kV Lyantonde switching station	Umeme Limited	Lyantonde
25.	Reconfiguration of the 33kV Gulu substation	Umeme Limited	Gulu
26.	8MW Pramukh Steel Limited	Pramukh Steel Limited	Buikwe

Environmental Audit reports reviewed by ERA in FY 2020-2021

No	Project Name	Developer	Location/District
1.	5.8MW Ndugutu HPP	Ndugutu Power Company Uganda Limited	Bundibugyo
2.	5.25MW Sindila HPP	Butama Hydro-Electricity Company Limited	Bundibugyo
3.	15MW Nyamaghasani 1 HPP	Rwenzori Hydro (PVT) Limited	Kasese
4.	5 MW Nyamaghasani 2 HPP	Nyamagasani 2 HPP Ltd	Kasese
5.	14MW Bugoye Hydropower project	Bugoye Hydro Limited	Kasese
6.	41 MW Achwa 2 Hydropower Plant	Arpe Limited	Pader
7.	3.5MW Nyagak 1 HPP	WENRECO	Zombo
8.	WENRECO Distribution	WENRECO	West Nile
9.	250MW Bujagali HPP	Bujagali Energy Limited	Buikwe
10.	6.54MW Ishasha HPP	Eco Power Holdings Limited	Kanungu
11.	5.54MW Rwimi HPP	Rwimi EP Company Limited	Kasese
12.	5MW Siti 1 HPP	Elgon Hydro Siti (Pvt) limited	Bukwo
13.	15MW Siti 2 HPP	Elgon Hydro Siti (Pvt) limited	Bukwo
14.	4.5MW Kakaka HPP	Greenewus Energy Africa Limited	Kasese
15.	7.6MW Kyambura HPP	Ziba Limited	Rubirizi
16.	6.5MW Muvumbe Hydropower plant	Muvumbe Hydro (U) Limited	Kabale
17.	4.5MW Waki HPP	Hydromax (Nkusi) Limited	Buliisa

License applications reviewed by ERA for environmental soundness

No	Project Name	Developer	Location/District
1.	40kW Kiwumu solar project	Equatorial Power Limited	Mukono
2.	13.6MW Mitano hydropower project	Pago Uganda Limited	Rukungiri
3.	8MW co-generation project	Pramukh Steel Limited	Buikwe
4.	170.625kWp Solar PV – Diesel generator hybrid decentralized mini grid systems	Sagewood Limited - Consortium of Sagewood & Hexing, sponsored by WWF	Kasese/Rubirizi
5.	Tariff review and modification of the 20MW Wind power project	Senok Wind Uganda Limited	Moroto
6.	Tariff application and license modification for Bulk Power Supply	UETCL	Nation wide
7.	Application for license renewal for distribution of electricity	Kilembe Investment Limited	Kasese
8.	44kw isolated grid system	Mandulis Energy Limited	Nwoya
9.	Application for tariff 2021	PACMECS	Pader
10.	Application for a distribution license for the Rwenzori service territory	BECS	Bundibugyo
11.	3MW Bagasse cogeneration power plant	Kamuli Sugar Limited	Kamuli
12.	10MWac Solar PV project	Ituka West Nile Uganda Limited	Arua
13.	2.5MW Kisinga HPP on river Kanyampara	Kisinga Hydro Power Company Ltd	Kasese

Permit applications (NIA) reviewed by ERA for environmental soundness

No	Project Name	Developer	Location/District
1.	30 MWac Adjumani solar PV project	Sunfarming Food and Energy Ltd	Adjumani
2.	9 MW co-generation power plant	Premier Distilleries Ltd	Kyankwanzi
3.	5 MW Nyamagasani 3 HPP along River Nyamaghasani	Birara Energy Limited	Kasese
4.	5.2 MW Nyakinengo HPP on River Nchwera	Country Energy Ltd	Mitooma
5.	1.18 MW Maziba HPP	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited	Kabale
6.	4.5 MW Nyamwamba 3 HPP on River Nyamwamba	Midland Nyamwamba Hydropower (U) Ltd	Kasese
7.	7.5 MW Nengo HPP on River Mitaano	Hydromax Nengo Bridge Ltd	Kanungu/ Rukungiri
8.	1.8 MW Rubabo HPP	Rubabo Energy (U) Ltd	Rukungiri
9.	5 MW Okollo HPP along River Ora	Bugongo Hydro Electricity Co Ltd	Madi-Okolo
10.	135 MW Achwa HPP along River Achwa	IRETS	Pader/Gulu
11.	10 MW solar PV project	Equasol (U) Ltd	Tororo
12.	6.5 MW Kyambura II HPP on River Kyambura	Eco Power Holdings Ltd	Rubirizi
13.	8.0 MW Mpanga II hydropower plant on river Mpanga	Mpanga Renewable Energies Ltd	Kitagwenda
14.	2.5 MW Jinja waste to energy Power Plant	Spacelinks Technology Limited	Jinja
15.	39.1 MW Kingfisher gas to power project	CNOOC	Albertine Region
16.	4.2 MW Rushaya HPP along River Rushaya	Hovael Uganda (PVT) Ltd	Mitooma
17.	EPC and finance lease model reinforcement project for transmission network	SIEMENS	Mbarara/Tororo

Appendix IV: List of facilities whose radiation services were suspended by AEC during FY 2020/2021

#	Name of facility	Location	Date of enforcement	Ownership
1.	Mukono Imaging Centre	Mukono	03/07/2020	Private
2.	Medical Imaging Services	Buikwe	13/07/2020	Private
3.	Devine Mercy Hospital Tororo	Tororo	15/07/2020	Private
4.	Nakaseke Hospital	Nakaseke	27/07/2020	Government
5.	St. Ambrose charity Health Centre	Kagadi	28/07/2020	Private
6.	Lugazi Medical and Imaging Centre	Buikwe	13/08/2020	Private
7.	Shifa Clinic	Kapchorwa	26/08/2020	Private
8.	Community Clinic and Imaging Centre	Soroti	26/08/2020	Private
9.	Lubanga Ber Community Medical Centre and Preventive Services	Kaberamaido	15/09/2020	Private
10.	Apac Medical Centre	Apac	15/09/2020	Private
11.	Kona Clinic Amuria	Amuria	16/09/2020	Private
12.	Doctors Plaza Tororo	Tororo	22/09/2020	Private
13.	St. Valentine Medical Centre	Tororo	23/09/2020	Private
14.	Iganga Medical Clinic	Iganga	24/09/2020	Private
15.	Lira Regional Referral Hospital	Lira	Medical	21/10/2020
16.	Lira Medical Center	Lira	Medical	21/10/2020
17.	Gulu Independent Hospital	Gulu	Medical	21/10/2020
18.	Mola Medical Centre	Gulu	Medical	21/10/2020
19.	Norvik Hospital Ltd	Kampala	Medical	22/10/2020
20.	Pentecostal Assemblies Of God Health Unit-Lira	Lira	Medical	22/10/2020
21.	Fitzman Medical And Dental Clinic		Medical	22/10/2020
22.	Belcher Orthopedic Centre		Medical	22/10/2020
23.	Sikyomu Doctors Ltd	Wakiso	Medical	16/11/2020
24.	Doctor's Clinic Hoima	Hoima	Medical	17/11/2020
25.	Edpa Medical Services	Hoima	Medical	17/11/2020
26.	Fort portal Regional Referral Hospital	Kabarole	Medical	17/11/2020
27.	Mount Carmel Medical Centre-Kyenjojo	Tororo	Medical	17/11/2020
28.	Hoima Regional Referral Hospital	Hoima	Medical	19/11/2020
29.	Alleluyah Joint Maternity Clinic		Medical	03/12/2020
30.	Lubanga Ber Community Medical Centre And Preventive Services	Kaberamaido	Medical	04/12/2020
31.	Wandegeya Medical Chambers	Kampala	Medical	09/12/2020
32.	The Surgery Ltd	Kampala	Medical	10/12/2020
33.	ADC Diagnostic and Clinical services	Lira	Medical	09/02/2021
34.	Sajicare Medical Centre	Kwania	Medical	10/02/2021
35.	Golden Tulip Canaan Kampala	Kampala	Security	06/01/2021
36.	Sunset Consult Clinic Mulago	Kampala	Medical	16/03/2021

37.	General Military Hospital – Bombo	Luwero	Medical	
38.	Lyantonde Hospital	Lyantonde	Medical	
39.	Nabulola Community Health Initiative	Tororo	Medical	
40.	Jrc Medical Chambers	Tororo	Medical	
41.	Doctor’S Plaza Tororo	Tororo	Medical	
42.	Jonathan Medical Centre	Kayunga	Medical	
43.	Prime Diagnostic Center	Kamuli	Medical	
44.	Mukono Medical Chambers	Mukono	Medical	
45.	Orient Medical Centre	Luweero	Medical	
46.	St. Francis Hospital – Naggalama	Kayunga	Medical	
47.	Kyetume Community Based Health Care Program	Mukono	Medical	
48.	Kigezi Community Medical Centre	Kabale	Medical	
49.	Butabika National Mental Referral Hospital	Kampala	Medical	
50.	Kyotera Medical Centre	Kyotera	Medical	
51.	Gladex Diagnostic Services	Kampala	Medical	
52.	Good Samaritan Health Centre (Mbarara Imaging Center)	Mbarara	Medical	
53.	Doctor’S Case Medicals	Rukungiri	Medical	
54.	Heek International Development Limited	Jinja	Industrial	
55.	Abubakar Technical Services And General Supplies Ltd	Kampala	Industrial	
56.	Showers Foundation Health Centre	Nebbi	Medical	
57.	Jessic Medical And Radiological Services	Arua	Medical	

Appendix V: Summary of premises inspected by KCCA by division (October to December 2020)

Division	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Premises That Conform to Min. Standards (Not Certified)			No. of Premises accorded Premises Suitability		Premises that were Suspended/ closed			No. of Premises Recommended For Improvement			Premises Recommended for Improvement (%)					
	QII	QIII	Total	QII	QIII	Total	QII	QIII	Total	QII	QIII	Total	QII	QIII	Total	QII	QIII	Total
Kawempe	474	374	848	68	76	144	4	12	16	16	9	25	386	277	663	81.4	74.1	78.2
Central	453	389	842	129	136	265	5	19	24	10	13	23	309	221	530	68.2	56.8	62.9
Nakawa	269	277	546	123	98	221	4	6	10	16	11	27	126	162	288	46.8	58.5	52.7
Makindye	430	312	742	79	103	182	1	4	5	21	15	36	329	190	519	76.5	60.9	69.9
Lubaga	515	445	960	101	111	212	4	6	10	19	8	27	391	320	711	75.9	71.9	74.1
Total	2,141	1797	3938	500	524	1,024	18	47	65	82	56	138	1,541	1,170	2,711	72.0	65.1	68.8

Source: Health inspectorate department, January 2021

Appendix VI: Summary of inspections and monitoring activities undertaken by Lead Agencies

Lead Agency	Number	Focus area	Type
UIA	167	Investment projects	Monitored
ERA	38	Power plant licensees	Inspection
ERA	31	Electrical network installations	Inspection
AEC	252	152 Routine, 100 pre-authorisations	Inspection
AEC	17	Caves and mining sites carci randon gas	Monitoring/survey
AEC	124	Telephone masts-non ionizing radiation	Survey
MLHUD	12	Local and urban councils	Inspection
MOWTA	120	Revenue sharing projects	Inspection
MTIC	60	Tobacco markets and stores	Inspection
MTIC	91	Diary and beverage industries etc	Monitoring
UWA	16	Mixed	Inspections
UNBS	58	Business locations	Inspections
UNBS	98124	Vehicles on emissions	Inspections
KCCA	4	Industrial inspections	Inspections
KCCA	867	Waste inspections	Inspection visits
KCCA	3873	Premises of domestic and public health importance	Inspection visits
KCCA	834	amusement premises	Inspections
KCCA	499	Community assessments	Monitoring
UCC	05	Compliance assessment	Inspections
DWRM	82	Compliance monitoring of facilities	Monitoring
Total	105274		



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