

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-83 Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts			
Zone benefitting from	Uganda			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 9 900 000 EUR Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 9 900 000 EUR			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	<i>Component 1:</i> Environment and natural restoration and protection: direct management through a grant awarded directly or alternatively in indirect management through a contribution agreement <i>Component 2:</i> Improved access to sufficient, sustainable and alternative sources of energy and strengthened environmental-related coordination and planning at district and sub-county levels: direct management through a grant awarded directly or alternatively in indirect management through a contribution agreement			
DAC – codes	41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management 41081 – Environmental education 31261 – Fuelwood/charcoal			
Main delivery channels	Non-Governmental Organisations - 20000			
Markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participatory development / good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rio Markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migration marker	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SDG	Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy other relevant: Goal 1: No Poverty Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being Goal 5: Gender Equality Goal 15: Life on Land Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Institutions			
Valetta Action Plan	1. Development benefits of migration and root causes of irregular			

Domains	migration and forced displacement 3. Protection and asylum
Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities 2. Strengthening resilience of communities, especially the living in most vulnerable situations, as well as refugees and IDPs
Beneficiaries	Refugees and host communities
Derogations, authorised exceptions, prior approvals	Event to be reported 20.b and/or 21

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and objectives

Despite promising progress on the policy side in Uganda, increasing environmental degradation in refugee hosting areas has become a major obstacle to effectively sustaining the refugee-hosting model. Environmental protection and restoration has increasingly become a priority. The most visible and immediate impact of the environmental degradation is loss of forest cover and vegetation in refugee-hosting areas. The rapid growth of the refugee population in Uganda has led to a surge in demand for natural resources, including wood fuel, construction material along with an increase in demand for energy-saving stoves and alternative energy-saving techniques and practices.

It is against this background that the Government of Uganda has prioritised a Wash/environment sector response plan to provide the much needed framework for integrated planning and implementation of environment related activities in refugee-hosting districts. This Action will be a direct, fully aligned and explicit development contribution to its implementation. The overall objective of this action is to increase environmental protection and restoration and to improve sustainable energy for improved livelihoods and rights among displaced populations and their host communities in refugee hosting areas. The programme will be implemented in the West Nile region, not only because it is the most impacted refugee-hosting area but because it will also help create linkages with other EUTF activities in this particular region. It will be explored further, pending negotiations under upcoming EUTF programmes, whether this programme can also complement activities in Mid-West region. The indicative implementation period of the action is 48 months.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. National context

Uganda plays a pivotal role in stability and development in East Africa. Following a period of turbulence in the first decades after independence, and drawn out civil conflict in the North of the country, Uganda is today a stable country that has the potential to develop into a robust low-carbon green growth economy. However, sources of potential fragility exist and key challenges include high population growth, youth unemployment, environmental degradation and a related lack of economic opportunities and rising inequality. This fragility is deeply connected to continuing regional instability.

Uganda, a country with a population of approximately 42 million, has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum seekers dating back to the 1950s. Since fighting resumed in South Sudan in mid-2016, Uganda has quickly become the largest refugee hosting country in Africa and as of August 2019 hosts more than 1.3 million refugees.¹ While the influx of South Sudanese into Uganda has stabilised during 2018 and early 2019 and remains at around 100 people per day, the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo remains unstable and has resulted in a rapid influx of Congolese, with more than 30 000 having arrived since 1 January. Uganda keeps its borders open and, despite a strain on government services, maintains freedom of movement as well as its agricultural refugee-settlement approach. Uganda remains a long-standing pioneer in delivering a development-focused approach to refugees and out-of-camp policies.²

2.2.2. *Sector context: policies and challenges*

Key relevant policy developments over the past years include the Ugandan pledges at the Leaders' summit that followed the adoption of the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants and its Annex 1, the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** in September 2016 in New York. Uganda also participated in the IGAD "Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia" on 25 March 2017, during which IGAD Heads of State adopted the **Nairobi Declaration**, hence committing to maintaining an open-door policy for refugees and asylum seekers, expanding opportunities for local integration of individual refugees, creating an enabling business environment and increasing economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. The CRRF-roll out in Uganda remains the most advanced across the region.³

At **national level**, the momentum created by the above continues to ease pressure on refugee-hosting districts and to benefit refugees and host communities. With a view to strengthening their refugee response, the **government has pursued further advancements in four key sectors** to enable Uganda to clearly highlight where the international community may usefully channel support for a comprehensive, sustainable and people-centred response in its refugee hosting districts: (1) an Education Response Plan was adopted in September 2018, (2) a Health Sector Response Plan was adopted in January 2019 and the two other sector plans: (3) the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan and (4) the Jobs and Livelihoods sector plan, are currently being finalised with the aim to adopt them before the end of 2019. These plans are widely expected to serve as 'entry points' for development actors and, ultimately, be integrated in the Uganda **National Development Plan (NDP) III** (2020-2025). As these sector plans are representing a paradigm shift in the delivery of assistance to the refugee response, it is crucial that donors develop programmes closely in line with these plans.

The EU strongly supports Uganda's roll-out of the CRRF and plays a pro-active role in supporting the development and implementation of the response plans. The **EU has developed an Action Plan** operationalising the humanitarian, development and peace nexus across the EU policies and instruments in Uganda.⁴ The Plan contains thematic priorities and suggested

¹ UNHCR *Uganda Operational Update*, August 2019.

² While all refugees are living in a vulnerable situation, some groups may be more at risk to human rights violations, such as women, children and persons with disabilities.

³ Uganda has ratified important international human rights conventions that relate to the action, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Moreover, Uganda has ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

⁴ On 11 September 2017, EU Ministers requested the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Uganda, as one of six pilot countries.

interventions based on a nexus workshop held in Kampala in April 2018 together with the EU Member States and partners.

However, despite promising progress on the policy side, **increasing environmental degradation in refugee hosting areas is becoming a major obstacle for effectively sustaining the refugee-hosting model.** In 2018 the GoU, with support from the WFP and DFID, has finalised a major study on the Environment Impact of Settling Refugees in Refugee Hosting Areas in Uganda. The study concludes that the rapid growth of the refugee population has led to a surge in demand for natural resources, including wood fuel, construction material, land for agriculture and groundwater along with an increase in waste production. The most visible and immediate impact is loss of forest cover and vegetation in refugee-hosting areas. This is compounded by a lack of alternative energy solutions.⁵

This dire situation has been brought to the fore by a **Joint NGO statement on the occasion of the 2019 World Refugee Day.** Sixteen key international and national NGOs in Uganda issued a statement calling for urgent action to prevent and mitigate the impact of environmental degradation around refugee settlements in Uganda. They stated that the impact is not only environmental – it also fuels increased competition over natural resources between refugees and the Ugandan host community. While the host community continues to show considerable generosity in hosting refugees, they rely on the same trees, grass and water sources as refugees. As scarcity increases, so do tensions over access to, and management of, natural resources and on occasions this has already led to incidents affecting both refugees and Ugandans.⁶

The speed of environmental degradation in Uganda is alarming. Uganda was already facing significant pressure on its forests and woodlands and suffered from a high rate of deforestation and land degradation even before the surge in refugee arrivals. According to the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 (FRA 2015), the net loss of Uganda's forests from 2000 to 2015 is estimated at 1.8 million ha.⁷ During this period, the annual forest loss was 120,000 ha, equivalent to an average annual loss of 4 % - one of the highest in the world. In 2000, forests covered 19.4 % of the land area and by 2015, only fifteen years later, it was only 10.4 %. Considering that the majority of refugee-hosting districts have more than doubled their population within a short period since the renewed influx in mid-2016, the ongoing trend has accelerated.

There are a number of drivers behind the increasing environmental degradation:

Refugees and hosts are largely dependent on natural resources to meet their basic needs. This concerns basic needs such as energy for cooking, materials for shelter and agricultural land. Some also generate income by selling biomass and non-wood forest products. In addition to leading to environmental degradation and reduced groundwater recharge and supply and reducing food and nutrition security as well as depleting sources of cooking fuel. Insufficient safe access to sustainable energy is a major protection risk for refugees and host communities

⁵ Environment Impact of Settling Refugees in Refugee Hosting Areas in Uganda, GoU/DRIF/WFP/CREEC, November 2018.

⁶ Joint Statement by 16 NGOs operating in Uganda on the occasion of World Refugee Day, 20 June 2019.

⁷ FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

leading to health issues from smoke inhalation⁸, malnutrition and exposure of women and children to sexual and gender-based violence as they collect and use fuel wood.

There is a serious overexploitation of forest resources. Forest resources are affected in refugee settlements and refugee hosting districts at large due to significant dependence on natural resources for everyday needs, including firewood for cooking and poles for construction. The main contributor to deforestation within refugee settlements and at the level of districts hosting refugees remains however search and access of wood fuel.⁹ As per the UNHCR's Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020, firewood consumption in northern Uganda averages 2.5 – 4.5 kg per day, with host communities being on the higher end of that range. For example, in the Bidibidi Settlement, which hosts around 270 000 refugees in Yumbe District in the West Nile, according to the FAO/UNHCR Rapid Woodfuel Assessment form 2017, this translated to around 952 tonnes of woodfuel consumption per day.¹⁰ UNHCR estimates that at least 1.3 million tonnes of firewood is needed every year to meet the firewood consumption needs of over 1.3 million refugees, equating to a yearly demand of nearly twenty 5-year-old fast growing trees per individual.¹¹

This is compounded by an increasing demand for wood as construction material. Poles for construction are being given out in small quantity at a range of four to six poles per household to construct the main house, kitchen and toilet/latrines. The number of poles provided is not sufficient and this forces refugees to harvest forest resource/poles for construction.¹² Furthermore, only a few have bathing shelters, animal sheds, and poultry/bird pens. Households need additional wood to build and maintain these structures. Given the protracted situation they find themselves in, addressing the need for improving their semi-permanent structures is increasingly important.¹³

Woodfuel is the primary source of energy for cooking for both the refugee and host communities. This is a major challenge in Uganda, where only 0.8% of people have access to clean fuels and technology for cooking.¹⁴ The energy needs of a large number of refugees are increasingly difficult to meet in a situation of declining tree cover and agricultural expansion, and extraction of wood for fuel may contribute to the degradation of soils, forests, and woodlands. Given the large number of people who have crossed into Uganda, there is a pressing need to develop strategies for sustainable energy access and forest resource management targeting both refugees and hosts. Despite various donor-driven initiatives, only a small proportion of the population is using energy-saving technologies and practices. Reports show that although 93 % of refugee and host community households depend on fuel wood energy for cooking, only 45 % of refugee and 20 % of host community households use energy saving stoves.¹⁵ This is aggravated by low adoption and distributed stoves that are often unused and due to the poor availability of alternative cooking fuels such as briquettes and biogas.

⁸ In Uganda, the “age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution per 100,000 population is 156”, which indicates major challenges, SDG 3 indicator for Uganda, *Sustainable Development Report 2019*.

⁹ Wash/Environment Sector Plan, pp. 16.

¹⁰ *FAO/UNHCR Rapid Woodfuel Assessment: 2017 baseline for the Bidibidi Settlement*, pp. vi.

¹¹ UNHCR's Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020, pp. 21-22.

¹² Wash/Environment Sector Plan, pp. 16.

¹³ *A study on the environmental impact of settling refugees in refugee hosting areas in Uganda*, 2018, GoU/WFP/UKAid/CEEC.

¹⁴ SDG7 indicator for Uganda, *Sustainable Development Report 2019*.

¹⁵ UNHCR's Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020, pp. 22.

There is also a lack of training on improving adoption and there is a need to expand manufacturing training programmes such as for local artisans.¹⁶

This is further exuberated by ongoing underlying socio-economic trends in refugee-hosting districts. As durable solutions including voluntary repatriation remain out of reach for the vast majority of refugees living in Uganda, at least in the medium term, refugee-hosting districts will continue to face significant increases in population.¹⁷ Many refugee impacted areas are located in the poorest districts and Uganda already has one of the youngest populations in the world.¹⁸ The refugee influx has led to the establishment of some of the world's largest refugee settlements in northern Uganda. The drastic increase of population in already deprived, remote, environmentally mismanaged and under-developed areas has therefore significantly exacerbated a range of ongoing socio-economic impacts and environmental impacts and associated challenges.¹⁹

2.2.3. Justification for use of EUTF funds for this action

Although natural resources depletion is a growing concern for the GoU and partner organisations, there are few organisations working in refugee-affected areas focusing primarily on the issue of environment and energy. Currently, as is also highlighted in the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan, the majority of activities of implementing partners intervening in environment in refugee settlements is funded by UNHCR.²⁰ Furthermore, many donors have largely approached environment-related activities as cross-cutting issue without incorporating it as a main objective. This limits having a more effective and harmonized approach.

Against this background, the EUTF instrument is well placed to intervene in the outlined areas. The European Union has clearly committed to supporting the implementation of the CRRF and countries hosting large numbers of refugees. The hosting of refugees causes severe challenges to the environment, which both refugees and host communities share. This programme will be seen by the GoU as a clear commitment to the CRRF-roll out and as direct support to the objectives outlined in the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan. Furthermore, compared to humanitarian interventions, the EUTF allows for a longer-term approach (up to four years implementation) and therefore will avoid shortcomings of existing refugee response programs. Last but not least, addressing environmental degradation was clearly identified during the Nexus Workshop (April 2018) and is therefore fully in line with the prioritised interventions.

2.3. Lessons learnt

One of the key lessons is that the ongoing environmental degradation undermines social cohesion. A recent rapid assessment of natural resources degradation concluded that planning for the sustainable supply of energy plays a crucial role in minimizing environmental impact

¹⁶ Insufficient safe access to sustainable energy is also a major protection risk for refugees and host communities leading to health issues from smoke inhalation, malnutrition, exposure to sexual and gender-based violence while collecting firewood.

¹⁷ WASH/Environment Sector Plan (draft version), pp.3.

¹⁸ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *Presentation on Uganda National Household Survey (2017)*, 26 September 2017.

¹⁹ UNHCR RRP, pp 21.

²⁰ Wash/Environment Sector Plan, pp. 15.

and conflicts with host communities over the use of natural resources.²¹ The rapid assessment concludes that agroforestry interventions along with a more efficient use of energy for cooking and charcoal production can reduce these environmental impacts and potential conflicts. A study by ReDSS, commissioned by the EUTF in Uganda, concludes that there are significant strains and tensions between refugees and host communities revolving around issues of access to natural resources²². Most recently, the International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) study published in August 2019, stated that the nature of conflicts most often highlighted by refugees is competition over natural resources, especially firewood for cooking and grass for thatched roofs. The research concludes that although many of the issues are not dramatic at the moment, they could nonetheless escalate into violence.²³

Another lesson is an **increased need for energy-saving stoves coupled with effective and sustainable local level training to ensure high adoption**. Although the recent Rapid Assessment on natural resource degradation shows that to a certain extent the refugee communities have embraced and adopted improved fuel-saving cooking stoves, much can be done to increase coverage. The report concludes that improved mud-stoves remain the most appropriate cooking solution and are already well-known and culturally acceptable to the refugee and local population. Although the results show a reasonable adoption of the improved mud-stoves for firewood among refugees (62.1 %) and host communities (51.8 %), there are still significant proportions using the 3-stone fire, particularly in the host communities.²⁴ The use of improved and more energy-efficient cooking stoves in place of the traditional 3-stone fires could reduce fuelwood consumption by about 30 %.²⁵

Research also shows that another priority should be **alternative energy-saving techniques, practices and training**. Findings in the 2018 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (JMSNA) calls for increased access to energy-saving cooking technology and specifically highlights heat-retaining bags, as being highly suitable and cost-effective alternatives given that they can lower fuel consumption by 40 %.²⁶ It is however necessary to explain to and effectively train the receiving population the benefits of new technologies, given that according to the GoU report on environmental degradation 58% of refugee and 38% of host population had a preference for firewood and charcoal as they are accustomed to it and therefore relatively sceptical of new technologies.²⁷ The MTR of the EUTF “Support Programme for Refugees and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) confirmed that the refugee population is overall sceptic of alternative energy-saving techniques and practices: for instance only 35 % of host communities and 17% of refugees have adopted add-on skills training in their day-to-day practices (incl. brick making, energy saving stove construction, tree planting activities).²⁸

In this regard, a **widespread sensitisation on environmental protection and alternative energy-saving techniques is essential**. A Rapid assessment study confirmed the need to continue sensitization campaigns and demonstrations, especially in host communities where coverage of advanced energy techniques is still low. Feedback from both refugee and host

²¹ *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources Degradation in Areas Impacted by the South Sudan Refugee Influx in Northern Uganda, Technical Report, Joint study by FAO, WB, Government of Uganda and TerraAfrica, 2018, pp.42.*

²² ReDSS, "Are Integrated Services a Step Towards Integration? Uganda Case Study, 2018, pp. 56.

²³ IRRI, *Understanding conflict dynamics around refugee settlements in Northern Uganda*, August 2019.

²⁴ *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources*, pp.36.

²⁵ *FAO/UNHCR Rapid Woodfuel Assessment: 2017 baseline for the Bidibidi Settlement*, pp. vii.

²⁶ *UNHCR JMSNA*, August 2018; *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources*, pp. 39.

²⁷ *A study on the environmental impact of settling refugees in refugee hosting areas in Uganda*, 2018.

²⁸ *Mid-term Review: EUTF SPRS-NU programme*, December 2018, pp. 22.

respondents indicates that many people still need to be sensitized on how to improve the construction and use of improved cook stoves to enhance further energy efficiency.²⁹ Similarly, the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan highlights the need to sensitise and provide trainings to refugees and host population on natural resources protection and restoration.³⁰ This needs to be further coupled with long-term training to ensure the future maintenance of the energy-saving cooking technology.

It is equally important in Uganda to engage in **reforestation of degraded forests**. The rehabilitation of degraded forests surrounding the refugee settlements is a relatively cost-effective mean of sustainably managing native resources, in which wood harvesting can be controlled and regulated by a continual series of felling cycles through dedicated harvesting plans. The recent Rapid Assessment, which like the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan lists reforestation as a major priority provides a list of indicative costs for the recommended interventions and recommends rehabilitation of degraded forests using both natural and assisted regeneration. This intervention should target areas owned by host communities and individuals, protected areas managed by the Ugandan National Forestry Authority (NFA), and areas assigned to refugees.³¹

In this regard, **agroforestry is a highly recommended option to address land degradation** while also providing woodfuel, food as well as construction material (e.g. timber). As highlighted in the 2018 UNHCR/REACH JMSNA, funded by ECHO, the integration of trees into farming systems can enhance livelihood opportunities, increase the resilience to the impact of climate change of both host and refugee communities and contribute to food and nutrition security and generate income. In addition, agroforestry represents a suitable activity for the restoration of degraded lands, bringing people involved to identify and implement specific practices in which woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, and bamboos) used in sustainable construction (e.g. poles for house construction and grass for thatched roofs) and are combined with agricultural crops and/or animals on the same land management unit.³² However, one major bottleneck to effective agroforestry is that only 33% of refugees and 27% of host community households had training in good agricultural practices (GAP). The lack of knowledge of agroforestry principles therefore significantly undermines sustainability of any agroforestry efforts and there is clearly a need to develop long-term local-level capacity in agroforestry.³³

Last but not least, **another key lesson is a lack of policy guidelines and capacities at districts and sub-county level**. This undermines efforts in addressing the situation. There is a need to improve coordination between different actors at the district and sub-county level, which are responsible for implementing, co-ordinating monitoring and coordinating energy, environment and climate change. The Water/Environment Sector Response Plan concludes that there is a need to develop guidelines on environmental conservation, community-based natural resources management and protection in refugee settlements and to increase staffing at district levels to handle environmental concerns if any efficient response should be achieved.³⁴

²⁹ *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources Degradation*, pp.36.

³⁰ Wash/environment sector plan (draft version), pp. 19.

³¹ *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources Degradation*, pp. 36.

³² *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resources Degradation* pp. 34.

³³ *UNHCR JMSNA, August 2018*, pp. 21.

³⁴ Furthermore, and to illustrate, the Uganda's National Environment Act (1995) stipulates the establishment of district Environment Protection Committees to act as local regulatory, monitoring and feedback mechanisms, but only few exist today due to lack of resources WASH/Environment Sector Plan (draft version), pp.11. UNHCR's Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020, pp. 21.

Findings in the MTR of the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III (SPGS III), a flagship commercial forestry programme financed from 11th EDF, also confirms the institutional capacity issues at district levels and offers valuable lessons on engaging in coordination and planning of environment related activities at district and sub-county level.³⁵

2.4. Complementary actions and synergies

UNHCR has recently issued Calls of Expression of Interest for Environment & Energy partners (NGOs). These Calls are divided into 4 regions and outline the overall inter-agency Refugee Response Plan for the Energy and environment sector and UNHCR's intended contribution to its implementation based on UNHCR's 2020 Country Operational Plan while reflecting expected UNHCR Operating Level budget for 2020. The priorities responses are: environmental sensitisation trainings; support to District local governments in terms of technical support, coordination and enforcement; tree planting, access to energy saving equipment; Training of Trainers (ToTs) on energy saving techniques/fabrication, etc.

GIZ is implementing Energising Development (EnDev) programme in Uganda. The programme focuses on bringing innovative market-based access to energy by creating sustainable solutions for refugees and host communities. This serves to find evidence, if and in how far these approaches are appropriate in Ugandan refugee settings. For this purpose, DFID had funded the pilot project "Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy in the Refugee Context in Uganda" which was implemented by GIZ and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). The successes of the pilot are currently being scaled-up.

Interventions under the **Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP)**, a Government of Uganda 5-year programme, starting in 2018, with USD 50 million support from the WB under the International Development Association 18 (IDA-18), target 3 priorities (1): Infrastructure; (2) environment restoration and access to alternative energy; (3) support to livelihood. This programme targets 11 districts (Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo, Hoima, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa).

FAO and **Sida** are implementing a new programme (2019-2024) focused on climate resilient livelihood opportunities. The project titled "Climate Resilient Livelihood Opportunities for Women Economic Empowerment (CRWEE) is implemented in the West Nile and Karamoja Regions of Uganda. The objective is to (1) improve women's access to and control of productive resources and decision-making capacity; (2) To improve household income and capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change through gender-responsive livelihood opportunities; and to (3) ecosystem adaptive and mitigation capacities.

The **European Union** is supporting several relevant initiatives: The **SPGS III** project, funded by the EU, is implemented by the FAO, and with the Ministry of Water and Environment of the Government of Uganda as the counterpart institution, began in December 2015 and is scheduled to end in June 2021. This programme is focusing on increasing the incomes of the rural population through commercial tree planting by small, medium and large-scale private sector actors and the local communities themselves, while at the same time helping to mitigate climate change effects. Main refugee-hosting districts are beneficiaries of this programme (e.g. Yumbe, Adjumani, Arua, Lamwo). The proposed intervention will build on identified lessons learnt of the latest MTR. This action will also build on the Inclusive Green Economy Uptake Programme (GreenUP), financed under the 11th EDF after revision of the National Indicative

³⁵ *Mid-Term Review: SPGS III (draft)*, September 2019.

Plan (NIP), as it is in particular aligned to the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017-2030 (UGGDS) and a number of additional policies, plans and directives and aims to consolidate Uganda's transition towards an inclusive, green and competitive low carbon economy

Links will be created with **existing EUTF programmes**. The SPRS-NU, ongoing in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Arua and Yumbe districts, will be finishing in 2020. It will therefore be possible to build on lessons learnt from the implementation of activities relevant to environment (i.e. training and construction of energy-saving stoves). Links will also be created with the Response to increased demand on Government Service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE) programme and the Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME). Although both programmes are primarily focused on livelihood activities, they still mainstream climate change and biodiversity into all activities. This Action will build on experiences and lessons learned from the existing EUTF activities (e.g. associated studies and assessments, MTRs, narrative reports), including on experience with private sector involvement for instance in production/maintenance of energy efficient stoves, to ensure multiplication effects of the interventions. In addition, the EU is supporting the Development Initiative for the Northern Uganda (DINU), a EUR 150 million integrated programme under the 11th EDF, which is targeting Northern Uganda. The proposed programme will explore where it can complement DINU activities in the refugee-hosting districts.

ECHO does not have any programme specifically addressing environmental degradation. However, environmental friendly and locally adapted housing construction techniques are promoted and adopted in shelter ECHO-funded interventions in refugee settlements. Water resources monitoring and protection is also part of ECHO programming. Under its Disaster Preparedness programming, ECHO is considering consequences of environmental degradation of increased refugees and host communities' exposition to natural hazards. This is also in total synergy with current EUTF initiatives. Additional links will be explored with ECHO funding priorities in shaping the next allocation cycles.

2.5. Donor coordination

Donor coordination on the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan is taking place within the CRRF process. The overall coordination of the CRRF is ensured through the CRRF Steering Group, which is chaired by the Government, and facilitated by UNHCR and ~~which~~ represents the views of key stakeholders involved in the refugee response. Strategic directions will be reflected in the implementation of this programme and special attention will be given to close cooperation with respective Line Ministries and supporting structures leading on the Sector plan. More precisely on the coordination mechanisms:

- (1) The CRRF Steering Group sets the overall strategic direction for the implementation of the CRRF in Uganda, supported by the technical and analytical work of the CRRF Secretariat. The Steering Group is the policy/decision-making platform providing donors' with key strategic direction for implementation
- (2) The Working Group on Energy and Environment that operates under the CRRF to coordinate the country-wide energy and environment response, co-chaired by UNHCR and OPM
- (3) This programme will coordinate closely with the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan and its associated support structures such as its secretariat
- 4) Under the leadership of the EU Delegation and in light of the validated Nexus Action Plan, Heads of Cooperation of EU MS regularly meet and exchange

information on programming and projects, lessons learnt and planned actions. This action will be part of this ongoing review process.

(5) Coordination will take place with ECHO in order to maximise synergies across programmes (i.e. within the context of upcoming programming under HIP 2020).

(6) To ensure coordination with end-user, the action will also engage with the existing refugee representation. Two seats on the CRRF Steering Group meeting are reserved for refugee representatives.³⁶

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

This Action will directly implement interventions as identified in the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan. This plan identifies 7 gaps in terms of environment and natural resources: (1) Lack of model and tools in choosing areas to establish refugee settlements; (2) Lack of Strategic Environmental Assessment; (3) Lack of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the settlements; (4) Overexploitation of forest resources; (5) Insufficient construction material for refugees; (6) Destruction of wetland resources; (7) Lack of logistical and budgetary allocations to carry out mandated roles at local, regional and national levels.

This Action will prioritise interventions under the identified gaps no. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Taking into account the scope and financing envelope of this Action, the proposed interventions will be selected through consultations with key stakeholders at the GoU side developing the Sector Plan (i.e. the CRRF Secretariat, Line ministries; and the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan Task Force team responsible for the drafting).

3.1. Objectives and expected results

The **overall objective** of this action is to increase environmental protection and forest restoration and improve sustainable energy use by displaced populations and their host communities in refugee hosting areas.³⁷

A key aspect of the project is environmental conservation that will contribute directly to addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and combating desertification. The project contributes to mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the promotion and use of energy saving stoves in the refugee and host communities. Climate change adaptation will also be addressed through emphasis on promoting and sensitizing these communities on the benefits of energy saving technologies and practices, particularly for cooking. An important aspect of the project will be to increase knowledge, gauge attitudes and address issues linked to the use of the clean and renewably energy sources, as well as to provide training in using these technologies, towards facilitating effective adoption.

The specific objectives are the following:

³⁶ Through the Refugee Advisory Forum (RAF), refugee representation on the CRRF Steering Group ensures information exchange between the CRRF Steering Group to the refugee hosting districts, government ministries, departments and agencies, donors, humanitarian/development agencies and national and international responders of this national/central forum.

³⁷ An indicative logical framework reflecting objectives and results is included in Annex of this Action Document.

Specific Objective 1: Environmental and natural resources are protected and restored and concerned population is sensitised and have adopted environmental-friendly practices.

Specific Objective 2: Improved access to sufficient, healthier, sustainable and alternative sources of energy, increased capacity to construct and maintain these, decreased dependence on energy from unsustainable and unregulated sources for households and causes of conflicts between refugees and host communities are addressed

Specific Objective 3: Energy, environment and climate action programming, coordination and capacity is strengthened at local, district government and sub-county levels.

The expected results under SO1 are:

1. Increased rehabilitation of degraded forests and other fragile eco-systems (e.g. woodlands, wetlands)
2. Trainings delivered on reforestation and agroforestry practices and refugee and host population tree planting, protection and restoration practices.

The expected results under SO2 are:

1. Sensitisation and training on energy saving technologies and practices in particular for cooking
2. Construction/dissemination and maintenance of energy saving technologies, incl. heat retaining bags, and practices in particular for cooking
3. Increased alternative income generating activities, through linkages to private sector, for people that engage in unsustainable and unregulated charcoal and woodfuel production.

The expected results under SO3 are:

1. Developed policy guidelines, promoted related tools and developed long-term capacity at district and sub-county level on energy, including in gender-responsive environment and climate change programming and community-based natural resources management and renewable energy
2. Increased participation of women and improved coordination and capacities between different actors at district and sub-county level, which are responsible for implementing, co-ordinating and monitoring energy, environment and climate change interventions

3.2. Main activities

The following activities are indicative and may be adjusted to reflect further consultations with targeted districts and should other activities be prioritised in the final version of the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan. Upcoming donor interventions in support of the plan will be taken into account. As of now, many of the proposed activities are directly costed and this will be taken into account in budgeting the activities. Furthermore, the following **list of activities indicates if they directly derive from the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan** or, for instance, reflect UNHCR RRP 'prioritised response' in particular under lot 1 (target area: West Nile) of activities that need to be further scaled up.

3.2.1. Activities associated with each result

SO1:

- Rehabilitation of degraded forests and other fragile eco-systems in participation with refugees and host communities, e.g. woodlands, wetlands, for instance through using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) approach (identified in the Forest Restoration guidelines for Bidibidi and RRP Lot 1 call priority response).
- Community demand-driven and ecologically appropriate planting of suitable species with value chain relevancy in participation with refugee and host communities (i.e. fruit trees, exotic species, bamboo) (action as per W/E Sector Plan)
- Widespread sensitisation/education on reforestation practices on the need for tree planting, protection and restoration and training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including at the district level (training of trainers) and refugee and host communities (complements W/E Sector Plan and the RRP Lot 1 call priority response)
- Develop and implement a sustainable method of providing construction material for refugees (action as per W/E Sector Plan) and improve forest management

SO2:

- Conduct a study on alternative sources of energy, e.g. solar, biomass and gas for refugees and host-communities within the settlement and surrounding areas (action as per W/E Sector Plan)
- Training of Trainers (ToTs) for incentivized energy efficient stove constructions (including of local artisans) and for sensitising and training refugee and host community population on energy-saving technologies and practices and promoting intra and inter-community dialogue
- Construction/distribution of energy efficient stoves and heat-retaining bags (action as per W/E Sector Plan)
- Provide alternative 'green livelihoods' income generating activities for people that engage in unsustainable and unregulated charcoal and woodfuel production, that sustains livelihoods (e.g. agroforestry, beekeeping, energy-saving technology and sustainable construction, sustainable production of charcoal - "green charcoal"³⁸).
- Briquette production/training by promoting organic waste for briquette making (action as per W/E Sector Plan)

SO3:

- Develop and implement guidelines, promoted tools and developed long-term capacity on environmental conservation and protection, community-based forest management, agroforestry and alternative sources of energy in refugee settlements (action as per W/E Sector Plan)
- Improve coordination between different actors and increased women's participation, on district, county and sub-county level which are responsible for implementing, coordinating monitoring and coordinating energy, environment, climate change and community-based natural resources management (e.g. National Forestry Authority, relevant district, county and sub-county officers) (RRP Lot 1 call priority response for West Nile)

3.2.2. Target groups and final beneficiaries

Beneficiaries will be selected through vulnerability, capacity assessment, rights based and gender sensitive approaches. Specific attention, also in light of the SPRS-NU MTR findings,

³⁸ 'Green charcoal' is indicated as one of the priority activities in AAP 2019.

will be to address gaps in gender responsiveness, inclusion of youth and vulnerability of People with Special Needs (PSNs).

The programme will be implemented in the West Nile region, not only because it is the most impacted refugee-hosting area but because it will also help create linkages with other EUTF activities in this particular region. This will also allow maximising synergies with other existing and relevant programmes the EU is implementing in this area (i.e. SPGS III). It will be explored further, pending negotiations under upcoming EUTF programmes, whether this programme can also complement activities in Mid-West region.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level of risk	Mitigating measures
R1: Social unrest, conflicts, and competition over limited resources and degrading environment may reduce the ability of the GoU to sustain the current model.	medium	The EU will continue to engage with GoU and other stakeholders within the CRRF framework for coordinating and improving the refugee-response. The EU will continue engaging with districts and lower administrative levels
R2: Unwillingness of OPM and line ministries to implemented refugee response sector plans.	medium	The EU will actively support development and implementation of the sector plans and integration in the long-term GoU policies.
R3: The space for civil society and non-state actors decreases further thereby negatively affecting the potential to effectively engage in the planned intervention.	medium	Interventions will be informed by continuous analysis and feedback, and reinforced by policy or political dialogue with relevant authorities/institutions.
R4: Resistance to gender equality and rights based measures by partners, stakeholders and communities.	medium	Human rights and gender equality awareness raising included in trainings and sensitization, and expertise included in implementing teams.

A **key assumption** is that the Government remains committed to the pledges it made at the New York Summit and the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action. It is assumed it will largely maintain its current policies towards refugees and asylum seekers and it will continue to support the CRRF implementation with increasing ownership and integration into the national development plans. In doing so, the Government will ensure a balanced support between refugees and host communities. The political situation is assumed to remain stable and no major conflict, extreme weather event, or epidemics will occur during its lifespan.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

In line with best practice recommendations for conflict-sensitive development, the project will include members of different religious and ethnic communities as final beneficiaries and will adopt a “do no harm” approach.³⁹ Project resources will be allocated to encourage co-operation not only between refugees and host communities, but also within refugee and host communities themselves, with the objective of promoting peaceful co-existence and that they

³⁹ The “do no harm” approach is a minimum standard of practice to avoid causing inadvertent harm in the implementation of a project.

do not visibly exclude adjacent areas. This principle also applies to the procurement of goods and services.

The project will use a rights-based approach and promote the entitlement to non-discriminatory access to public services, and the rights of women, children and disabled persons in line with the corresponding United Nations Conventions. Strong focus will be on vulnerability assessments in selecting beneficiaries. All result indicators and technical reports will be gender-disaggregated. Selected indicator from the UNHCR RRP (2019-2020) will be selected to ease reporting and will feed into the Wash/Environment Response Sector Plan. The project will promote HIV/AIDS awareness, support the rights of women in reproductive health, and promote family planning. It is an integral part of the programme to analyse the impact of gender on livelihood activities and access to justice and ensure that measures are in place to redress gender imbalances. A gender analysis will be carried out to inform how gender equality and women's empowerment and rights can be further promoted.

3.5. Stakeholder analysis

The main stakeholders of the programme on national level are the following: CRRF Steering Group and CRRF Secretariat, relevant Line Ministries (e.g. Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Local Government, Development Partners, International Organisations), Water/Environment Sector Response Plan Secretariat and civil society.

Furthermore, on district, county and sub-county level, the main stakeholders will be the following: District chairman, administrative officers and relevant technical staff both at district, county and sub-county level, representatives of the host and refugee communities, and the voice of women and youth as well as other forms of local community or business/economic associations. All interventions in each geographical area will be designed and implemented in close coordination with the local authorities in order to ensure and promote their alignment with their district development plans.

Special attention will be given to consulting refugee and host communities during the final selection of activities and during the inception phase of this action in order to ensure accountability, inclusivity and sustainability (i.e. engagement with refugee representatives within the Refugee Advisory Forum under the CRRF).

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Not applicable.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 48 months from the date of contract signature.

4.3. Implementation modalities

The environmental and natural resource protection and restoration component (Component 1) will be implemented in direct management through a grant awarded directly or alternatively in indirect management through a contribution agreement.

Improving alternative sources of energy and strengthening coordination and planning at local levels (Component 2) will be implemented in direct management through a grant awarded

directly to an NGO Consortium or alternatively in indirect management through a contribution agreement. The selected actor will need to have an established presences and previous and ongoing implementation of humanitarian or development activities clearly relevant to the specified objectives. If the modality ends up being an NGO consortium, it will need to have at least one local actor for informal or complementary interventions. Should the EU Delegation identify a suitable consortium or partner who has sufficient experience and expertise to implement both components, the two components may be merged into one grant contract/contribution agreement.

All actions financed under the EU Trust Fund for Africa are covered by a crisis declaration allowing for the application of flexible procedures. Event to be reported 20.b (Use of direct award for grants without call for proposals “for the purpose of humanitarian aid and civil protection operations, emergency assistance (EDF) or crisis situation (following declaration of crisis situation by the DG)” along with event to be reported 21 (full financing of grant contract) are applicable as per section 8.5.1 of the DEVCO Companion.

If activities are implemented in **indirect management** the pillar assessed entity will be selected by using the following criteria:

- a) established presence, which also reaches out (directly or through implementing partners) to the refugee hosting areas;
- b) technical competence in the sector and leverage for policy dialogue within the CRRF implementation and coordination and with national and local administration stakeholders, including technical expertise and sound experience in rights-based programs and gender equality
- c) administrative capability and the experience to implement this type of intervention due to its mandate, experience and expertise;
- d) demonstrated capacity to coordinate with various stakeholders

4.4. Indicative budget

The action will be fully financed by the EUTF, however it supports a national action plan also funded by the Government. The allocation split between component 1 and component 2 is indicative. Further discussions with the Wash/environment Sector Plan Task Force/Secretariat will be necessary to concretely cost select activities once the final version of the plan is adopted.

Component	Amount EUR
Component 1: <i>Environmental and Natural resources protection and restoration (SO1)</i>	4 600 000
Component 2: <i>Improved access to sufficient, sustainable and alternative sources of energy (SO2) and strengthened coordination and planning at district and sub-county levels (SO3)</i>	5 000 000
Communication and visibility	100 000
Monitoring, evaluation and audit (direct management: procurement)	200 000
Total	9 900 000

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

The implementing partner must establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and prepare regular progress reports and final reports.

In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in contract and/or the agreement signed with the implementing partner must be complemented with baselines, milestones and targets for each indicator. Progress reports provided by the implementing partner should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed by the parties and showing the current values for each indicator.

The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator. The final report, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the action.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The implementing partner(s) will report on a number of common EUTF indicators of the selected results for this Action⁴⁰. To strengthen the alignment with the CRRF process and in particular the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan, this programme will consult and utilise, to the extent possible, existing indicators against which will report on progress. The 2019-2020 RRP indicators will also be used to ease the process of monitoring and inform implementation of the RRP.

Project Implementing Partners will be required to provide regular data, including the evolution of the actual values of the indicators (at least every three months) to the contracting authority, in a format which is to be indicated during the contract negotiation phase. The evolution of the indicators will be accessible to the public through the EUTF website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/>) and the Akvo RSR platform (<https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/projects/>).

Monitoring and evaluation will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by sex and age, and even further when appropriate (disability, minority group, location urban/rural etc.) with a focus on the realisation of rights and the reduction of inequalities. Key stakeholders will participate in the monitoring process whenever possible.

4.6. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in EUR. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure. The contractor shall ensure gender and human rights expertise for the evaluation.

⁴⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41.pdf

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, which will be developed early in the implementation. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and/or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements. Communication and visibility requirements for the European Union are used to establish the communication and visibility plan for the action and the relevant contractual obligations.

List of acronyms:

CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DINU	Development Initiative for Northern Uganda
GoU	Government of Uganda
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Center
IDA-18	World Bank International Development Association 18
IRRI	International Refugee Rights Initiative
JMSNA	UNHCR Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
NDP III	National Development Plan III
NDP	National Development Plan
NFA	National Forest Authority
NIP	National Indicative Plan
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
RISE	Increased Demand on Government Services and Economic Empowerment
RRP	UNHCR Refugee Response Plan
SPGS	Sawlog Production Grant Scheme
SPRS-NU	Support Programme for Refugees and Host Communities in Northern Uganda
SUPREME	Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment programme
UGGDS	Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017-2030

Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Additional note: The term "results" refers to the outputs, outcome(s) and impact of the Action (OECD DAC definition).

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	The overall objective of this action is to increase environmental protection and forest restoration and improve sustainable energy among displacement populations and their host communalities in the refugee hosting areas	# of hectares of forest restored since the beginning of the project % increase in forest cover since the beginning of the project % populations using clean and renewable energy sources as compared to the beginning of the project disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural, refugee/host community, disability, where relevant	Monitoring reports Status of forest reports RRP implementation reporting Wash/Environment Sector plan progress and implementation reports	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	<i>SO1: Environmental and natural resources protected and restored a sensitisation for concerned population conducted.</i> <i>SO2: Improved access to sufficient, sustainable and alternative sources of energy and decreased dependence on energy from unsustainable and unregulated sources.</i> <i>SO3: Energy, environment and climate action programming and coordination is strengthened at local district government and sub-county levels.</i>	<i>1.1. % increase in proportion of households who receive training on forest protection and restoration as compared to the beginning of the project (disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural, refugee/host community, disability, where relevant).</i> <i>1.2. % of forest cover restored as compared to the beginning of the project</i> <i>1.3. % Increased distribution sustainable construction material as compared to the beginning of the project</i> <i>2.1. # number of households receiving improved stoves and other energy saving technologies as compared to the beginning of the project (disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural, refugee/host community, disability, where relevant).</i> <i>2.2. # of households adopting improved cooking techniques as</i>	1.1. survey report and baseline report 1.2. Annual biodiversity assessments 2.1, 2.2. Baseline report 2 and 3: Water/Environment Sector Response Plan progress report	- Both refugees and host communities have positive attitudes towards planting and caring for woodlots/trees - Land conflicts remain peacefully resolved and not resulting in any unrest and major conflict - No major policy changes in the overall in the overall refugee-policy as defined by GoU

		<p><i>compared to the beginning of the project</i></p> <p><i>2.3. # of ToT who received training on energy saving stove constructions and maintenance</i></p> <p><i>2.4. # increase in proportion of households that are sustainable energy secure as compared to the beginning of the project</i></p> <p><i>3.1. # of guidelines on environmental conservation and protection, community-based natural resources management and alternative energy completed</i></p> <p><i>3.2. # trainings in above</i></p> <p><i>3.3. # curricula in above</i></p> <p><i>3.4.# multi-stakeholders platforms for better district coordination established % of women participating.</i></p>		
Outputs	<p>SO1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of degraded forests and other fragile eco-systems in participation with refugees and host communities, e.g. woodlands, wetlands (e.g. using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) approach (identified in the Forest Restoration guidelines for Bidibidi and RRP Lot 1 call priority response). 2. Community demand-driven and ecologically appropriate planting of suitable species with value chain relevancy in participation with refugee and host communities (i.e. fruit trees, exotic species, bamboo) (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 3. Widespread sensitisation/education on reforestation practices on the need for tree planting, protection and restoration and training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including at the district level (training of trainers) and refugee and host communities(complements W/E Sector Plan and the RRP Lot 1 call priority response) 4. Develop and implement a sustainable method of providing construction material for refugees (action as per W/E Sector Plan) and improve forest management <p>SO2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Conduct a study on alternative sources of energy, e.g. solar, biomass 	<p>1.1.1. # hectares of forests, wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores protected and restored</p> <p>1.3.1. # number of trainings delivered to # of a) men, b) women and c) young people (16-24) trained (disaggregated by refugee/host community). # number of training delivered</p> <p>2.6.1. # of new households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, briquette, lpg)</p> <p>2.6.2 Energy saving stoves constructed and installed</p> <p>2.6.3. tons of CO2 emissions educed due to adoption of the energy-saving technologies</p> <p>2.6.4 # of refugees and host community members that actively participate in sensitisation and in distribution/construction</p> <p>2.6.5..1. # of local artisans, extensions</p>	<p>1.1.1.1. official government statistics/update from the wash/environmental sector plan</p> <p>2.3.1.1. RRP indicators value/reports</p>	<p>The local government structures remain committed to support the initiatives</p> <p>Targeted communities aer willing to plant and manage tree and restore and protect the natural resources</p> <p>Refugees and host communities will be receptive to new alternative sources of energies</p>

	<p>and gas for refugees and host-communities within the settlement and surrounding areas (action as per W/E Sector Plan)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Training of Trainers (ToTs) for incentivized energy efficient stove constructions (including of local artisans) and for sensitising and training refugee and host community population on energy-saving technologies and practices 7. Construction/distribution of energy efficient stoves and heat-retaining bags (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 8. Provide alternative 'green livelihoods' income generating activities for people that engage in unsustainable and unregulated charcoal and woodfuel production, that sustains livelihoods (e.g. agroforestry, beekeeping, energy-saving technology and sustainable construction, sustainable production of charcoal - "green charcoal"⁴¹). 9. Briquette production/training by promoting organic waste for briquette making ((action as per W/E Sector Plan) <p>SO3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Developed and implemented guidelines, promoted tools and developed long-term capacity on environmental conservation and protection, community-based forest management, agroforestry and alternative sources of energy in refugee settlements (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 11. Improve coordination between different actors and increased women's participation, on district, county and sub-county level which are responsible for implementing, co-ordinating monitoring and coordinating energy, environment, climate change and community-based natural resources management (e.g. National Forestry Authority, relevant district and sub-county officers) (RRP Lot 1 call priority response for West Nile) 	<p>workers, partner staff, and government officials receiving environmental orientation across all sectors</p> <p>2.8.1. # of people in alternative income generating activities that provide decent work and livelihoods (disaggregated by refugee/host community and male/female)</p> <p>3.10.1. # guidelines completed and implemented, that are human rights and gender sensitive.</p> <p>3.10.2. # trainings completed</p> <p>3.11.1. # of meeting of newly created coordination platforms and increased # of women participating</p>		
<p>Direct outputs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. Rehabilitation of degraded forests and other fragile ecosystems in participation with refugee and host communities (e.g. woodlands, wetlands) (e.g. using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) approach 2. Community demand-driven and ecologically appropriate planting of sustainable species and/or species with value chain relevancy (i.e. fruit trees, exotic species, bamboo) in participation with refugee and host communities (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 3. Widespread sensitisation/education on reforestation practices on the need for tree planting, protection and restoration and training on good agricultural practices (GAP) 4. Develop and implement a sustainable method of providing construction material for refugees (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 5. Conduct a study on alternative sources of energy such a solar and gas for refugees and host-communities within the settlement and surrounding areas (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 			

⁴¹ 'Green charcoal' is indicated as one of the priority activities in AAP 2019.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Training of Trainers (ToTs) for incentivized energy efficient stove constructions and for sensitising refugee and host community population on energy-saving technologies and practices 7. Construction/distribution and maintenance of energy efficient stoves and heat-retaining bags (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 8. Provide alternative 'green livelihoods' income generating activities for people that engage in unsustainable and unregulated charcoal and woodfuel production, that sustain livelihoods(e.g. agroforestry, beekeeping, energy-saving technology and sustainable construction). 9. Briquette production/training by promoting organic waste for briquette making ((action as per W/E Sector Plan) 10. Developed guidelines, training and curricula on environmental conservation and protection implemented in in refugee settlements (action as per W/E Sector Plan) 11. Improved coordination between different actors and increased women's participation on district and sub-county level which are responsible for implementing, co-ordinating monitoring and coordinating energy, environment and climate change (e.g. National Forestry Authority, relevant district and sub-county officers) 12. Improved 'extension services' available in the agricultural sector by building the capacity of extension workers at sub-county and district level
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