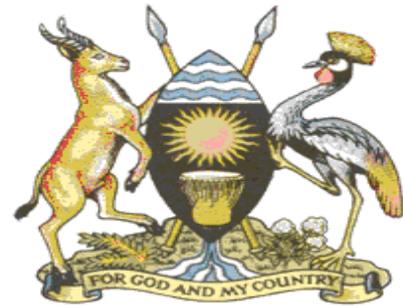


UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report

UGANDA

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2016

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

1. Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Annual Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights progress over the twelve month period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2016, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

- 1) National Programme Identification;
- 2) Progress Reporting;
- 3) Government & Non-Government Comments;
- 4) Results Matrix;
- 5) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;
- 6) Financial Delivery;
- 7) Adaptive management; and
- 8) Targeted Support.

The Annual Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org) as per timeline indicated below.

2. National Programme Identification

National Programme Title	Uganda UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partners ¹	National REDD+ Secretariat in the Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) under Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
Participating Organizations	FAO, UNDP and UNEP

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	24 months	Original End Date ²	July 31, 2017
NPD Signature Date	September 4, 2015	No-Cost Extension	Will apply for extension to December 31, 2017
Date of First Fund Transfer ³	October 8, 2015	Current End Date	October 7, 2017

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2016 ⁷
FAO	640,000	684,800	416,608
UNDP	601,000	643,070	207,904
UNEP	440,000	470,800	121,898
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	117,670	(incl. above)	(incl. above)
Total	1,798,670	1,798,670	746,410

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Sign	Sign	Sign	Sign
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Date	Date	Date	Date
Alhaji Jallow Country Representative	Almaz Gebru Country Director	Mette L. Wilkie Director	Margaret A. Mwebesa REDD+ Focal Point

1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

2 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

3 As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>).

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

8 Each UN organization is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework document for further guidance.

3. Progress Reporting

3.1 Achievements

Please provide a description of key achievements made by the NP in relation to the 4 pillars of the Warsaw Framework and how the NP has supported those. [250 words for each pillar]

Readiness Organization and Consultation

Uganda's UN-REDD National Programme (UN-REDD NP) document was considered at the 13th Policy Board in November 2014 in Tanzania, signed on September 17th 2015 and launched on October 30th 2015 with a UN-REDD grant of approximately US\$1.8 million. The current end date of the Uganda National Programme is July 31st 2017, but the country is in the process of applying for a no-cost extension till December 31st 2017.

Uganda's REDD+ Readiness Preparation is supported by several closely coordinated initiatives: the FCPF REDD+ Readiness grant (US\$3.6 million); the UN-REDD National Programme grant (US\$1.8 million) and the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) grant (Euro 650,000). This donor financing is complemented by the Government of Uganda's financing under a dedicated budget code, of US\$659,000 equivalent in FY2014/2015 and FY2015/2016, and in-kind contribution of US\$427,000 equivalent. The budget 2016/2017 includes a proposed GoU allocation of UGX 2 billion (ca 500 000 USD).

Contributions to developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) – UNDP:

Contributions towards the development of the strategy have been achieved in the form of ensuring that all key staff have been recruited and adequate working stations provided. Training for the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) was provided and the first nationally adapted national REDD+ Academy in Africa was held in July, to ensure that a wider base of stakeholders were equipped with the knowledge necessary to provide relevant feedback into the REDD+ strategy and process.

Two of the three analytical studies were commissioned in 2016, namely; SWOT analysis for reforestation potential and the community-based approaches to REDD+ in Uganda. Each of these studies are meant to provide evidence-based information into the national strategy.

One policy-level dialogue with Parliamentarians was held in October 2016 focusing on the Uganda Forest Reference Level, with more dialogues to consult on a draft national strategy to be held in 2017.

An internal mid-term review was undertaken in 21-24 November 2016 with UNDP as lead. Progress was assessed, issues identified and recommendations developed. The overall assessment is that the Programme is progressing and should be able to deliver on all outputs by end of 2017, provided a 3-month no-cost extension phase is granted, despite certain delays in the start-up of the Programme.

Coordination and synchronization of the FCPF packages delivery and initiation of complementing activities under the UN-REDD Programme was done throughout 2016 and continued efforts are being made to ensure that remaining activities are well harmonized.

Development of Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL) and Forest Reference Levels (FRL) – FAO:

The construction of the Uganda FREL/FRL was accomplished by the establishment of the 5 building blocks including; Forest definition, Data, Scale, Scope and Construction Methodology.

As of December, 31st 2015 forest definition for Uganda was finalized and technically endorsed by the methodological Task-Force (TF) and National Technical Committee (NTC). The Uganda Forest Definition was endorsed by NCCAC in November 2016 followed the methodological approach in July 2016. These were the remaining last two elements needed for the construction of Uganda's FRL.

With all the five elements needed for the construction of the FRL discussed and agreed upon at all levels, Uganda could finalize the construction of its initial FRL for submission to UNFCCC in January 2017.

Uganda has time series data for the year 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2015 that was used to identify hot spots and trends of land conversions over the last 25 years. However, for the construction of FRL the 2000 and 2015 data sets were used. An accuracy assessment of land conversions between 2000 and 2015 was carried out in November 2016. Emission factors (EF) were estimated for 3 out of 4 identified forest strata and a Forest Inventory is on-going to fine-tune the identified EF.

National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) including Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) – FAO:

The National Forestry Authority (NFA) capacities to systematically monitor forest and land cover/use change (REDD+ activity data) are strengthened: The Mapping and Inventory Centre (MIC) of NFA strengthened to continue updating data on forest and land use as well as the associated emission factors. Four NFA staff trained in the use of SEPAL, Google earth engine and accuracy assessment. State of the art inventory equipment was procured and Forest inventory database upgraded.

NFA has the capacities and tools to store, update and disseminate REDD+ information: The development of a forest and land use monitoring web-portal to display REDD+ information started in 2016 and will be completed in 2017. Database management capacities were strengthened through external support and training of NFA core staff and contractual staff.

Information generated during the construction of FREL was shared with key stakeholders and used to inform the policy dialogues and the development of strategic options for REDD+ implementation.

Government of Uganda has the capacities to report on its GHG emissions from the forestry sector: NFA plays a key role in the provision of the data needed for the National Green House Gas Inventory (NGHGI). NFA's capacity towards the development of a GHG-I for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector that meets UNFCCC is continuously being improved through trainings and focused group discussions with other key sectors. Uganda's NGHGI system was launched in September 2016 with NFA as key agency for the compilation of data on land based emissions.

Contribution to development of the Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS) – UNEP:

Development of the Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS) is mainly supported by funds availed through ADC. However, technical backstopping was provided by the UNEP-WCMC targeted support. Additional support was coming from the “UN-REDD Safeguards Coordination Group”. The final design of Uganda’s national and sub-national system for multiple benefits, other impacts is still on going. So far, the following progress has been achieved:

The objectives of a national and subnational system for Monitoring Multiple Benefits, other impacts, Governance and actual safeguards were defined and a road map which clearly shows the steps for development was agreed upon through stakeholder consultations. Nine out of the 20 agreed upon steps for the Safeguards development are almost complete.

Capacity building on spatial analyses of potential multiple benefits and risks from REDD+; as well as progress in linking biodiversity and ecosystem-based multiple benefits of REDD+ assessments to REDD+ Strategy preparation and decision-making processes at national and subnational levels was done and completed. In 2016, a third one-week-long capacity building session on spatial analyses of potential multiple benefits and risks from REDD+ were undertaken with all the REDD+ technical teams with technical support from UNEP (through World Conservation Monitoring Centre) covering several technical areas.

3.2 Challenges and solutions

Please provide a summary of the challenges faced and solutions put in place to address them. These could be of any nature, operational, good procedure, unsuccessful process that other countries could benefit from. [150 words]

Challenges:

The challenges the Uganda National UN-REDD Programme faced during 2016 can be grouped into in three broad categories:

Multi-Donor Dynamics: Having three supporting programs (FCPF, ADC and UN-REDD) came with its own complexities as each funding source has its own objectives, accounting and reporting procedures. Efforts are made to streamline these to the degree possible. Additionally, the coordination processes amongst the 3 UN-REDD agencies themselves in Uganda means that the processes take some time.

National and Technical Capacities: Due to limited number of Government Officers in the REDD+ Secretariat who are working full-time on the REDD+ work, the National team has to share their available time amongst FCPF, UN-REDD, ADC and Forest Investment Program (FIP) leading to delays on the implementation of the programme. Secondly, delays in delivery of R-PP products supported by the FCPF that were and are required for action under Outcome 1 and 3 of the UN-REDD national programme, implied that policy dialogues at national level and subnational level could not progress as planned. Further, a lack of a systematic approach for giving feedback to the work products submitted by Consultants has led to delays in the completion of some of the analytical studies.

Bureaucratic Processes: Procurement and contracting of staff is lengthy within the UN Agencies which has led to delayed implementation of program activities. The GoU procurement processes also takes long especially on the multilateral arrangements.

Finally, the process for signing the NP document was delayed due to changes in protocol procedures within the GoU.

Solutions:

The following solutions have been suggested to address the identified challenges:

No-cost Extension: At the time of the National Programme design, insufficient attention was paid to the unexpected challenges linked to lengthy procurement and staff recruitment procedures, especially for UNDP and UNEP. This resulted in delays to effectively start the analytical work. For the UN-REDD Programme to successfully accomplish its activities and obligations, the IMTR recommends to extend the Programme by 3 months (i.e. from October – December 2017). This no-cost extension will help the UN-REDD Programme complete the policy work at national level, stakeholder engagement at subnational level as well as technical assessments and studies.

Harmonization of work plans: The REDD+ environment in Uganda is increasingly attracting additional actors involved in different streams of work. Attempt to harmonize work plans and associated budgets have been made, especially between the UN-REDD Agencies and FCPF.

Strengthening human resource capacity: The strengthening of the human resource capacity of the Ministry of Water and Environment to manage the REDD+ readiness process has been central to the achievements realised so far. This will remain crucial for the completion of the readiness phase moving into the implementation phase, hence special focus will be put on devising means of retaining the expertise built so far as well as ensuring that REDD+ responsibilities are mainstreamed into relevant Government structures.

Revising and strengthening relevance of outcomes/deliverables: The following deliverables have been affected by the delays and are therefore being realigned to render them more relevant and avoid duplication:

- i. Re-design the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the study on “Economic valuation of Uganda forests and its contribution to the national economy” to focus producing a “National Forest Accounting System” which will ensure support by national policy and decision makers.
- ii. Re-design the scope and arrangement for implementing activities under output 3.2 (*Subnational stakeholders effectively engaged through consultations and capacity building for the sustainable implementation of the REDD+ national strategy*) to enhance complementarity with on-going FPCF work on stakeholder engagement and REDD+ process.
- iii. Re-design scope of activities under output 3.3 (*Subnational REDD+ implementation strategy* prepared and fed into the REDD+ national strategy development process*) and shift focus from developing a sub-national REDD+ strategy to developing a roadmap for sub-national implementation.

4. Government & Non-Government Comments

This section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and provide additional or complementary information.

4.1 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

The 2016 calendar year has been very productive with respect to the progress made in the national REDD+ programme. The UN-REDD Programme Partners made good progress in their areas of support expertise and evidence is provided by the findings of the Uganda UN-REDD NP MTR.

The government of Uganda genuinely appreciates (1) the UN-REDD supported multi-sector dialogue initiatives (UNDP component) and looks forward to continuing them to completion in the 2017 period; (2) the fact that UN-REDD helped in augmenting the architecture design ideas for both the NFMS and the SIS (FAO component); and (3) the flexibility in adjusting the outputs to target indigenous/local forest dependent communities and proceed to prepare genuine platforms which full and effective participation will spring from; and willingness to support making a case for environmental forest accounts (UNEP component). The government of Uganda also acknowledges the global UN-REDD support from the UNEP-WCMC and the “UN-REDD Safeguards Coordination Group” for supporting the safeguards process

The government looks forward to a busy but extremely focused year of UN-REDD NP activity implementation during the 2017 calendar year and seeks for (1) continued inter-agency collaboration and coordination to deliver as one; (2) expedited establishment of the land use monitoring web-portal to display REDD+ information as part of the greater national forest monitoring system; (3) continued support with the national SIS; and (4) systematic support to the completion of the REDD+ strategy that meets national and international requirements for implementation and support respectively.

4.2 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

Stakeholder input was not sought. This is because the process of stakeholder representation has not been institutionalized to the level of providing fully informed contribution to an annual report.

5. Results Matrix

Outcome 1: A transformational national REDD+ strategy is designed through substantial multi-sectorial technical and policy dialogue, including robust policy options and measures, mainstreamed and anchored in national development vision, planning and framework - UNDP			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: The progress towards the delivery of this output was slowed due to the delays in the recruitment process of the staff for the UNDP component. The International Technical Specialist was only recruited with a start date of 1st October. A National Technical Advisor has been in place since September 2015, while the National Technical Assistant started in June 2016. All contribute to the National Strategy development through on-site technical backstopping as well as coordination and support to finance and administration. Therefore, the last of 2016 saw an improvement in the delivery in terms of addressing the major challenge of limited human resources and technical capacities for technical backstopping to the REDD+ Secretariat.</p>			

Output 1.1: The strategy design process is run in a timely manner, respectful to REDD+ readiness principles, with robust technical backstopping and in smooth coordination with all other components of REDD+ readiness			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of REDD+ Secretariat to effectively coordinate work and financial streams, and deliver on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First year of FCPF implementation progress report rates the process "not yet demonstrating progress". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 3 UNDP-supported staff is in place by mid-2015 	<p>All three staff were in place October 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Technical Advisor (note to file: changed to "International Technical Specialist" (Oct. 2016) National Technical Advisor (Oct. 2015) National Technical Assistant (May 2016)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets from output 1.2 - 1.5 are met 	<p>Adequate work stations procured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computers, work stations, mobile phones, printer, scanner

			<p>Meetings and training on progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Academy, NCCAC Training • Mid-term review undertaken November 2016 as the National Programme was effectively launched from October 2015.
<p>Progress made towards Output: Progress towards achieving this outcome was greatly affected due to the delayed recruitment of qualified Staff for the UNDP component. However, several of the coordinating tasks have been covered by regional UNDP/UN-REDD staff and the national technical advisor, and the pace has increased significantly as after the recruitment of the international technical specialist in October 2016.</p>			
<p>Output 1.2: The analytical inputs to the national strategy are robust and comprehensive</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time to deliver the 3 studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies are not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 3 studies are completed by the end of 2015 	<p>One out of 3 studies have been completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on reforestation potential commissioned, but was cancelled due the delay delivery by the consultant. This study will be advertised in 2017. - The study on community-based approaches is in procurement stage. - The macro-economic study is in progress (ToRs in development), to be conducted in collaboration with UNEP. - An additional study on the Issues and Options for REDD in private and community-owned forests was carried out and completed in 2016.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction of stakeholders for the studies <p>Baseline: Studies are not available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The studies are ranked "satisfactory" or beyond by 85% of stakeholders 	<p>To be assessed as studies become completed.</p>

Progress made towards Output: Only 30% of the intended analytical studies have been conducted due to problems of recruiting qualified consultant for the work. The rest of them are scheduled for 2017. All the studies are deemed relevant and critical for contributing towards the country's national strategy.			
Output 1.3: The policy dimension of the strategy is strengthened through policy-level and cross-sectorial dialogue and assessment of options			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participants to the policy-level dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no draft consolidated material on REDD+ vision and options, and national strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 nationals have participated to the policy-level dialogues 	<p>A total of 97 nationals (61 males, 36 females) participated in policy-level dialogues held on 15th Sept, and 7 October 2016.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policy-level meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is little policy-level implication on REDD+ readiness process, notably from a pluri-sectorial perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 policy-level meetings and events have been held 	<p>Total of 7 policy-level meetings and events in 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 REDD+ trainings events conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Climate Change Advisory Committee Training on REDD+ (8-9 Feb 2016) The REDD+ Academy Training (July 2016) 2 dialogues held 15th September and 7 October 2016 3 Meetings held at National Level on Issues and Options for REDD+ in Private and community forest Owners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction of participants to the policy-level dialogue on the process 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy-level dialogue process is ranked "satisfactory" by 80% of participants 	In process of being developed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction of stakeholders on the national REDD+ strategy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The REDD+ strategy is ranked "satisfactory" by 85% of stakeholders 	In process of being developed
Progress made towards Output: More than 90% of the targeted number of nationals has been consulted about REDD+ and 40% of policy dialogues and meetings have been conducted. More of these meetings will be organized as the draft strategic options are being developed and consulted on in 2017.			

Output 1.4: The national REDD+ strategy is fully embedded in, and directly contributes to the national development planning and budgeting processes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of understanding and appropriation of REDD+ strategy by planning experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests and REDD+ are poorly and mainly cosmetically reflected in national planning and budgeting processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integrated scenario towards 2040 is formulated by the end of 2015 	This will be carried out in parallel with the drafting of the REDD+ Strategy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning experts participate to 4 joint events with REDD+ 	This will be carried out in parallel with the drafting of the REDD+ Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution from REDD-supported scenario is ranked "useful" by 80% of planning experts 	This will be carried out in parallel with the drafting of the REDD+ Strategy
Progress made towards Output: The delivery of this output is dependent on the drafting of the national strategy under the FCPF component, which has been somewhat delayed. The output will be achieved during the first three quarters of 2017.			
Output 1.5: The national REDD+ strategy enjoys strong international recognition and mobilizes support for the investment phase			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of international policy dialogue events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no available and committed funding for REDD+ implementation in Uganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 international policy dialogue events and 15 bilateral meetings have been held 	This will be carried out in parallel with the drafting of the REDD+ Strategy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction of stakeholders on policy commitments from GoU 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy commitments from GoU are ranked "satisfactory" by 80% of stakeholders 	This will be carried out in parallel with the drafting of the REDD+ Strategy. A tool for measuring the Stakeholder satisfaction will be developed in 2017.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction of stakeholders on financial commitments to the implementation of the strategy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial commitments to the implementation of the strategy are ranked "satisfactory" by 80% of stakeholders 	This will be carried out in parallel with the drafting of the REDD+ Strategy.
Progress made towards Output: The delivery of this output is dependent on the completion of the national strategy under the FCPF component.			

Outcome 2: Key elements of the NFMS are developed and related national capacities are strengthened – FAO			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome:</p> <p>Monitoring function: NFA's capacity to update the National land cover dataset reduced from 10- year interval to 5 -year interval and is to reduce further to two years from 2015 to 2017. With the existing capacity, Uganda was able to construct a Forest Reference that was submitted in January 2017. Uganda has concrete plans to expand the scope of the FRL after making improvements on Activity data and Emission factors. Initial discussions on the design of a Web portal that will host Uganda's reference level and a number of Land Use and Forestry data sets went on well and a template is in place. Launch of Web portal planned is planned for 2017 after getting inputs from the MRV platform and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>Significant steps were made towards the development of data sharing mechanisms including joint work plans, data sharing protocols and sharing of resources.. For example NARO (Kawanda) is to be facilitated to speed updating of Uganda's soil database and make improvements to include extra parameters such as soil carbon and eventually soil carbon emission factors.</p> <p>National Forestry inventory: Field data capture was upgraded from use of paper forms to digital forms on mobile devices (tables and other android devices) using an open source system known as Open Foris. This has tremendously shortened production time between field work, data processing and reporting.</p> <p>Continuous technical backstopping is being provided during the implementation of the current Filed inventory. Furthermore, a database for hosting inventory data has greatly been improved.</p> <p>GHG inventory: NFA's capacity towards the development of a GHG-I for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector that meets UNFCCC is continuously improved through trainings and focused group discussions with other key sectors. The National GHGI system was launched with LULUCF recognized as a key category. As part of the process to institutionalizing the MRV system a platform that is comprised of key data providers of forest and other land category was created and is known as the MRV platform. These stakeholder include but not are not limited to the National Forestry Authority (NFA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Uganda Timber Growers (UTGA), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), District Forest Services (DFS) under Local government, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO). Being responsible the National Green House Gas Inventory, the Climate Change Department (CCD) within the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is recognized as the lead agency.</p>			

Output 2.1: Field data and relevant supplementary information for the development of emission factors are collected and analyzed			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon estimates for key land classes developed, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No official carbon estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one carbon estimate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement on Emission factors

<p>national Emission Factors with uncertainty analysis;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data entry, processing, analysis and reporting; Number of university students and lectures 	<p>available for key land classes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No official carbon estimates available for key land classes; Few trained University lecturers and students trained on forest carbon inventories and data analysis 	<p>and emission factor for each key classes (at least forest vs. non forest) including uncertainty analysis</p>	<p>for all forest strata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing field activities for NFI and EF estimates, also using Open Foris Trained students integrated with the NFI team (composed of 32 forest technicians) to popularize use of mobile applications in field data collection
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>FAO in Uganda is supporting the Readiness process through funds received by the FCPF-WB and UN-REDD NP. FAO has used of funds in a synergetic and complementary manner which has proved effective and efficient, thus allowing the team to deliver beyond expected targets for the reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forestry Authority (NFA) staff continued to be trained in the use of automated (mobile) system for capturing of field data (Open Foris). Use of paper forms in the field minimized. Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA) protocols made an integral part of the National inventory programme. Trained students integrated with the NFI team (composed of 32 forest technicians) to popularize use of mobile applications in field data collection. 			
<p>Output 2.2: NFA capacities to systematically monitor forest and land cover/use change (REDD+ activity data) are strengthened</p>			
<p><i>Output Indicators</i></p>	<p><i>Baseline</i></p>	<p><i>Annual Target</i></p>	<p><i>Progress Against Target</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the Mapping and Inventory Centre (MIC) of NFA for operational forest and land use monitoring; Undertake trainings on remote-sensing techniques/analysis and open-source software within MIC; International MRV expertise and coordination support is mobilized to support MRV activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFA has no 2015 and 2000 land cover maps or change assessment and limited capacity to undertake this without dedicated support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One international expert recruited to ensure that map Reporting on Activity Data follows UNFCCC guidelines / standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 international expert recruited and deployed 2016 to support NFA on Map accuracy Assessment 1 National Consultant hired to support Map accuracy Assessment

Progress towards Output:

FAO in Uganda is supporting the Readiness process through funds received by the FCPF-WB and UNREDD NP. FAO has used of funds in a synergetic and complementary manner which has proved effective and efficient. Thus allowing the team to deliver beyond expected targets for the reporting period.

- Training of NFA technical staffs in MRV (Support meeting of International Experts and South to South experts In MRV in Ethiopia- August)
- The recruitment of an international GIS expert deployed in May 2016. Local GIS consultant hired to support NFA GIS experts
- More efficient production processes introduced for both the production of the land cover data sets and the estimation of emission factors through NFI.

Output 2.3: NFA has the capacities and tools to store, update and disseminate REDD+ information

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a forest and land use monitoring web-portal to display REDD+ information; • Strengthen database management capacities; • Preparation and information sharing in forms of printed material delivered for decision makers, institutes, schools, and for public in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No operational MRV database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server to serve as backup of GIS databases delivered at REDD+. • Data for the Construction of FRL ready • Web portal scoping mission conducted in July 2016 • Results of FRL analysis presented to wider stakeholder groups and used to inform National dialogues and preparation of strategic options for REDD+ Programme

Progress towards Output:

- Local and internal consultants hired to assist the NFA team and enable timely delivery of the products.
- Plans, budget and identification of resources for improvements on Activity data and Emissions factors finalized by end of 2016
- Activity data ready for use in the construction of Uganda's FRL by end of 2016
- Results of FRL analysis presented to wider stakeholder groups and used to inform National dialogues and preparation of strategic options for REDD+ Programme
- Design of Web portal to host FRL and a number of data sets on forest and other categories discussed and approved in June 2016. Involvement of other stakeholder

and launching of WEB portal planned in third quarter of 2017

Output 2.4: Government of Uganda has the capacities to report on its GHG emissions from the forestry sector and a draft GHG-I report

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings on GHG-I software for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector; • Development of a GHG-I for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector that meets UNFCCC requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Uganda has reported irregularly on its GHG emissions from the AFOLU/LULUCF sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	National GHG launched in September 2016

Progress towards Output:

NFA staff trained in compilation of data for National GHG Inventory. The NGHGI system launched in September 2016

Outcome 3: Subnational implementation of the REDD+ strategy is prepared and facilitated through an "integrated landscape management" approach, building on a comprehensive set of analytical work, engagement and capacity building of stakeholders, and early actions

<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: A set of analytical studies which provide an insight into land use systems, temporal land use patterns, as well as the Policy, legal and regulatory framework needed for the sub national REDD+ interventions, were completed. Engagement of sub national stakeholders has been undertaken with the support of FCPF. However, the UNEP component will address the gaps identified under the FCPF package of strengthening participatory structures, to ensure that cultural, religious and forest dependent people have been adequately reached. These results of the analytical studies will directly feed into the development of the strategy or roadmap for cascading the National REDD+ strategy down to landscape level. On the other hand, the platforms for consulting all the relevant sub national stakeholders have been put in place and where they are not, plans to ensure that they are ready are in final stages. These shall be engaged to validate the Sub national strategy or the roadmap for implementing REDD+ at sub national level. All the relevant changes were made to the national programme document and validated during the mid-term review at the end of 2016

Output 3.1: Understanding of land use systems, rightful access to and spatial temporal resource use pattern at subnational level enhanced through analytical work at selected representative landscapes

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative 	B3.1.1 Landscape level land use	T3.1.1. A	Two representative landscapes have been selected.

landscapes selected	options unavailable or incoherent when available	maximum of two representative landscapes selected within the first 6 months of the NP	These are; Mt. Elgon landscape, and the western mid-altitude. The selection was based on the restoration opportunities assessment methodology (ROAM) zonation.
Typology of different land uses agreed			Typologies were developed for the two selected landscapes, basing on the identified and agreed upon land use systems.
Drivers of different land use options identified	B3.1.2. Drivers of different land use options unclear	T3.1.2. Drivers of land use options identified and possibly quantified at a maximum of two sites towards mid Yr 2	The drivers of land use options for the two representative landscapes were identified, and a cost benefit analysis for alternative land use options made.
Private and community rights to lands/forests clarified in relation to potential landscape level REDD+ investments	B3.1.3. Private and community rights inadequate to support Landscape level REDD+ investments	T3.1.3. Guidelines for improving private and community rights in relation to REDD+ produced by mid Yr 2	An assessment of the private and community rights was completed and recommendations for creating meaningful engagement in REDD+ made. These will be translated into guidelines during the process of drafting a roadmap for implementing REDD+ at sub national level.
Baselines established of operational capability of existing structures in support of subnational REDD+ activities	B3.1.4. Operational capability of existing Subnational structures inadequate for potential REDD+ investments	T3.1.4. Capacity building plan for subnational structures involved in REDD+ in place by Yr 2 ending	A capacity building plan that was developed during the R-PP is already being implemented with FCPF support, on strengthening platforms for consultation of sub national stakeholders. A need was however identified, to consult cultural and religious leaders separately using their own structures, given the important role they have at sub national level to mobilize and resolve conflicts. Dialogues will be held with these stakeholder categories in Karamoja, Mt. Elgon and Northern Uganda in Yr 2.
<p>Progress towards the output: As a result of the two studies that have been completed under this output, 27 land use systems for Uganda have been identified, and mapped for each of the seven forest landscape restoration (FLR) zones/region. The historical and current land use patterns, as well as a prediction of future land use systems under a business as usual scenario were mapped for the entire country. Policy, Legal, regulatory and institutional assessment for sub national level has been</p>			

made, gaps identified and recommendations made to ensure successful implementation of REDD+ at sub national level. The results of these two studies are very key in ensuring that the design of a roadmap for implementation of REDD+ at sub national level is based on sound ecological principles as well a good understanding of the operational environment.

Output 3.2. Subnational stakeholders effectively engaged through consultations and capacity building for the sustainable implementation of the REDD+ national strategy

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
3.2.1. Stakeholders analysis of subnational REDD+ conducted at representative landscapes	B3.2.1. Existing and potential subnational REDD+ stakeholders Inadequately known	T3.2.1. Comprehensive list of existing and potential subnational REDD+ Stakeholders including their motivations in place by end of Yr 1	A list of the key existing structures for supporting REDD+ has been compiled for the two selected landscapes. However, a comprehensive assessment of sub national stakeholders has been carried out with FCPF support. What was identified as a gap (and which will be addressed by the UNEP component) is the lack of platforms to facilitate independent consultation of the forest dependent communities (e.g Batwa, Ik, and Benet) as a special target group. This will be done in Yr 2.
3.2.2. Situational analysis of current understanding and perceptions of REDD+ at subnational level	B3.2.2. REDD+ rhetoric currently conducted at national level	T3.2.2. At least 80% of Subnational stakeholders are fully aware of REDD+ discourse by Yr 2 ending	Sufficient awareness about REDD+ has been achieved among sub national stakeholders, as a result of FCPF support on stakeholder engagement. However, there still remains a need to strengthen the consultation platforms for the targeted forest dependent communities, to enhance awareness about safeguards in relation to REDD+, and establish modalities for their engagement. This will be done with the support of the UNEP component in Yr 2.
3.2.3. Consultation mechanisms of Subnational stakeholders for REDD+ established and empowered	B3.2.3. Consultation mechanisms of REDD+ stakeholders inexistent	T3.2.3. A fully Functional consultation mechanism of subnational REDD+ stakeholders is in place by mid Yr 2	Consultation mechanisms were established during the process of strengthening consultation platforms for sub national stakeholders under FCPF support. This work will be further supported by the UNEP component through production of communication materials specifically targeting the forest dependent

			communities, cultural leaders and the private & community lands/forest owners. The materials will be tailored to these stakeholder groups, with an aim of enhancing their understanding of REDD+ in line with WB & UNREDD safeguards on REDD+.
3.2.4. Roadmap to build and reinforce capacity of subnational structures in support of REDD+ established	B3.2.4. Capacity of current and prospective subnational structures in support of REDD+ extremely low	T3.2.4. Capacity building plan for subnational structures in place Yr 2 ending	A capacity building plan that was developed during the R-PP is already being implemented with FCPF support, on strengthening platforms for consultation of sub national stakeholders. Hence this target was revised to provide support for the development of a guide for full and effective participation of forest dependent communities, private and community lands/forest owners in Climate change/REDD+ initiatives, including provisions for FPIC in relevant cases. The guide will be developed in Yr 2
<p>Progress towards the output: The need for re-aligning this output with the achievements that have been realized under the work on stakeholder engagement with FCPF support, necessitated putting implementation on hold, until an agreed upon position was reached between the REDD+ secretariat and the UNREDD national programme. However, plans for implementation of these activities are in final stages, to be completed by end on May 2017.</p>			
<p>Output 3.3: Subnational REDD+ implementation strategy* prepared and fed into the REDD+ national strategy development process</p>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Progress Against Target</i>
3.3.1. Set of recommendations prepared for the subnational implementation of REDD+ national strategy	There is currently no strategy for the implementation of national REDD+ strategy	T3.3.1. Target recommendations for private and community, potential subnational REDD+ stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is on schedule, planned for Yr 2
3.2.2. Subnational strategy for the implementation of REDD national strategy produced and validated		T3.3.2. Timely production of the Subnational strategy for the implementation of of the REDD+ national strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is on schedule, planned for Yr 2
<p>Progress towards the output. The implementation of activities under this output is planned for Yr 2, and is dependent on the progress of the National strategy development, which is in advanced stages.</p>			

6. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as N/A any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

6.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words): The National Strategy of Uganda is being developed by Consultants under the FCPF program. The role of the UN-REDD Programme is to address the major challenge of limited human resources and technical capacities by providing technical backstopping, crucial coordination and support to the REDD+ Secretariat. The UN-REDD also supports the strategy formulation process through organizing multi-sectoral dialogue and consultations on draft policies and measures, developing NFMS, FRL and MRV, and undertaking necessary complementary studies. In 2016, the UNDP completed hiring of all 3 members of staff, including; an International Technical Specialist, a National Technical Advisor, and a National Technical Assistant, all of whom contribute to the National Strategy development through on-site technical backstopping as well as finance and administration. Contributions towards a robust national strategy have involved completion of an analytical study on the community-based approaches to REDD+ which contributes evidence-based input into the national strategy. Trainings for the NCCAC and a REDD+ Academy were successfully delivered with the intent of increasing the number of in-country stakeholders with a solid understanding of the REDD process who can provide relevant feedback and technical inputs to the national strategy.

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?		Not yet initiated	The development of the national strategy started with efforts to undertake gap studies since October 2015. The year 2016 was spent developing and consulting on the FRL and strategy options as well as the implementation arrangements for benefit sharing and feedback for grievances and redress mechanisms.
	✓	Under design	
		Drafted, under deliberation	
		Adopted	
		Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS/AP	

Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.		The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritises the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation , as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ⁹ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	The NS is still in design stage. A robust analysis was carried out to identify, assess and prioritize the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation. This resulted in eight strategy options which will form part of the NS.
		The NS/AP proposes a coherent and co-ordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	The draft strategy options do propose coherent and coordinated policies and measures for REDD+ in Uganda which are to be consulted on and assessed in 2017.
		The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	The Uganda FRL forms the basis for the action plans, and national circumstances were taken into account.
		The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	The process of drafting the National Strategy is taking these issues into account to ensure a final version of the NS adequately defines institutional arrangements for implementation.
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.		The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	The entire process of developing elements of the strategy (FRL, BSA, FGRM and Strategy Options) is being carried out in a broad and consultative manner following the joint FCPF and UN-REDD guidance on stakeholder engagement and consultation.
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	The Uganda REDD+ has a gender roadmap. In 2016, the “Gender and REDD+ Action Plan for Uganda” was prepared as a revision to the REDD+ Roadmap. In May 2016, gender indicators for the R-PP M&E framework for Uganda were prepared. These have been the basis for integrating gender into the drafted strategy options, which will be part of the national strategy.
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	To be addressed during NS drafting in 2017.
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.		There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	The REDD+ process has been a platform where multi-sectoral actors have been prepared to implement REDD+ in a coordinated manner.
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+	This is an on-going process. Specific activities have been planned to ensure high-level political endorsement for the NS. Dialogues have

⁹Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

	readiness process.	been planned for each of the 4 products of REDD+ including FRL, Strategy Options, BSA and FGRM. It is hoped that once the various parliamentary fora as well as high-level decision makers have been engaged, informed and consulted, there will be a national-level buy-in for the NS. In 2016, Political Leaders were already showing increasing interest in the REDD+ process in Uganda. The IMTR recommended that the Programme further equip them with practical tools and communication packages that can be used to influence the different constituencies and other government structures anticipated to play a significant part in the implementation of REDD+.
	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	The fabric of the REDD+ actions in Uganda are being developed with the purpose of contributing to the Vision 2040, the NDP II and the NDC.
	There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	The intention to engage ministries outside the forest and environment sector is there. The draft strategy options all speak beyond the primary REDD+ sector. Full assessment to gather evidence and levels of commitment will be carried out in 2017.
	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	FIP and PPCR are being designed to address some of the REDD+ implementation investment needs. In 2017, the UNDP output 1.5 will focus mainly on ensuring that the basis for REDD+ Finance for Uganda is well laid both domestically and internationally.

6.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Development of the Safeguards and Safeguards Information System (SIS) is mainly supported by funds availed through ADC. However, technical backstopping was provided by the UNEP-WCMC targeted support. Additional support was coming from the “UN-REDD Safeguards Coordination Group”. The objectives of a national and subnational system for Monitoring Multiple Benefits, other impacts, Governance and actual safeguards were defined and a road map which clearly shows the steps for development was agreed upon through stakeholder consultations. Nine out of the 20 agreed upon steps for the Safeguards development are almost complete. Capacity building on spatial analyses of potential multiple benefits and risks from REDD+; as well as progress in linking biodiversity and ecosystem-based multiple benefits of REDD+ assessments to REDD+ Strategy preparation and decision-making processes at national and subnational levels was done and completed. In 2016, a third one-week-long capacity building session on spatial analyses of potential multiple benefits and risks from REDD+ were undertaken with all the REDD+ technical teams with technical support from UNEP (through World Conservation Monitoring Centre).

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?	✓	No	Work ongoing with the Austrian Cooperation Funding and led by the National REDD+ Secretariat but with strong and consistent support from the targeted support
		SIS objectives determined	
	✓	Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
		Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
		The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and		Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	Work ongoing with the Austrian Cooperation Funding and led by the National REDD+ Secretariat but with strong and consistent support from the targeted support
		Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as	

environmental safeguards for REDD+		other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	
		Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	
		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	

6.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

This element is supported through several fund streams, mainly from the FCPF-WB, the Austrian Cooperation as well as Targeted Support from FAO under the UN-REDD Programme. The National Programme has filled in the gaps identified during the various UN-REDD scoping missions. So far four of the five building blocks have been established and agreed by National stakeholders.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?		Not yet initiated	The Forest Definition was endorsed by NCCAC in March 2016 followed the methodological approach in July 2016. These were the remaining last two elements ¹⁰ needed for the construction of Uganda's FRL. With all the five elements needed for the construction of the FRL and discussed and agreed upon at all levels, Uganda finalized construction of its initial FRL and was ready for submission in January 2017.
		Capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹¹ construction phase	
		Submission drafted	
	✓	Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions		Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	N/A for 2016
		Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	N/A for 2016
		Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	N/A for 2016
		Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	N/A for 2016
		Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	N/A for 2016

¹⁰ Scale, Data and Scope to use for Uganda's FRL has been discussed, agreed upon and endorsed by NCCAC in 2015

¹¹ FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

6.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Monitoring function: As part of the process to institutionalizing the MRV system a platform that is comprised of key data providers of forest and land category was created and known as the MRV platform. Being responsible the National Green House Gas Inventory, the Climate Change Department (CCD) within the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is recognized as the lead agency. Significant steps were made towards that development of data sharing mechanisms including joint work plans, data sharing protocols and sharing of resources but a lot still to be done. Web portal scoping mission conducted in July 2016. Launch of Web portal planned is planned for 2017 after the MRV approval with input from the MRV platform and other key stakeholders. Continuous technical backstopping provided during the implementation of the current Filed inventory. Database for hosting inventory data has greatly been improved. NFA's capacity towards the development of a GHG-I for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector that meets UNFCCC continuously improved through trainings and focused group discussions with other key sectors. The National GHGI system was launched in September 2016.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?		No	<p>NFA has been trained and given access to SEPAL. This will enable NFA to update land cover maps every two years. Time series Forest Maps for Uganda have been developed i.e., 1990,2000,2005,2010 and 2015. Accuracy assessment for land conversion from year 2000 to 2015 accomplished in September 2016.</p> <p>Historical data for the construction of Emission Factors (EF) of 4 forest strata has been captured into an SQL database. Inventory to improve on current EF and to include a fifth forest strata is ongoing.</p>
		NFMS capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹² construction phase	
		NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness		NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	Skills of NFA staff to manage a SLMS have been improved and will

¹² NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries			continue to be enhanced. Facilities (internet, software, computers) are in place. The capacity of NFA to continuously update Uganda's Land use / cover will become better.
		NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Historical Forest Inventory data has been capture into an SQL database. NFA is being supported to carry out Forest Inventories so as to improve on existing EFs
		NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	Estimation of GHG emissions will be one of the NFMS outputs
		The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	NFA and FSSD plan to have a system that will monitor removals and sinks from forest and other land categories plus other REDD+ achievements.
		The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	All plans and works are guided by Good Forestry Practice guidelines and IPCC guidelines. There is a plan to have a Web portal for easy reporting and verification.
		The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	EF are being developed for 5 forest strata and these are 1) Tropical High Forests, 2) Degraded Tropical High Forests, 3) Woodlands, 4)Montane and 5)Forest Plantations.

7. Financial Delivery

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Annual Expenditure ¹³ for 2016 (as of 31 Dec 2016)	Planned Expenditure for 2017 ¹⁴	Final Expenditure for 2016 ¹⁵
Outcome 1: A transformational national REDD+ strategy is designed through substantial multi-sectorial technical and policy dialogue, including robust policy options and measures, mainstreamed and anchored in national development vision, planning and framework	FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNDP	205,771	426,166	205,771
	UNEP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sub-total		205,771	426,166	205,771
Outcome 2: Key elements of the NFMS are developed and related national capacities are strengthened	FAO	289,756	268,192	289,756
	UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNEP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sub-total		289,756	268,192	289,756
Outcome 3: Subnational implementation of the REDD+ national strategy is prepared and facilitated through an "integrated landscape management" approach, building on a comprehensive set of analytical work, engagement and capacity building of stakeholders, and early actions	FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNEP	121,898	318,102	121,898
Sub-total		121,898	318,102	121,898
Sub-total		617,425	1,012,460	617,425
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	18,956	17,545	18,956
	UNDP	13,437	26,384	13,437
	UNEP	8,533	22,267	8,533
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		40,926	66,196	40,926
FAO (Total):		289,756	285,647	289,756
UNDP (Total):		205,771	452,550	205,771
UNEP (Total):		121,898	340,369	121,898
Grand TOTAL:		658,351	1,144,762	658,351

¹³The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2016

¹⁴As indicated in the 2017 annual work plan.

¹⁵As indicated in the 2016 annual work plan.

8. Adaptive management

8.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
<p>Over-all, the implementation progress for outcome 1 (UNDP) and 3 (UNEP) were behind schedule while outcome 2 (FAO) was progressing well. The following reasons were identified to explain this variability in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multi-Donor Dynamics<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Having three supporting programs (FCPF, ADC and UN-REDD) came with its own complexities as each one arrived at the table with their own objectives, accounting and reporting procedures.○ Coordination processes amongst the 3 UN-REDD agencies means that it takes some time.• National and Technical Capacities<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Due to limited number of Government Officers in the REDD+ Secretariat who are working full-time on the REDD+ work, the National team has to share their available time amongst FCPF, UN-REDD, ADC and FIP leading to delays on the implementation of the programme.○ There are still challenges of facilitation e.g. mobile phone, internet connectivity, transport, etc.○ Delays in delivery of R-PP products supported by the FCPF that were and are required for action under Outcome 1 and 3. This implied that Policy dialogues at national level and subnational level could not progress in absence of the required information.○ Lack of a systematic approach for giving feedback to the work products submitted by Consultants has led to delays in the completion of some of the analytical studies.• Bureaucratic Processes<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Procurement and contracting of staff is lengthy within the UN agencies which led to delayed implementation of program activities.○ GoU procurement processes take a long time as well and finding staff with the necessary experience and expertise is challenging in general.
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>The challenges around the delays which were part of the findings from the IMTR were presented to the Programme Steering Committee (NCCAC) during its 6th sitting on the 5th November 2016. The NCCAC meeting took note of the Internal Mid-Term Review findings made in the assessment of the UN-REDD National Programme and encouraged the Secretariat with the support of the UN Agencies to expedite the implementation of the National Programme;</p> <p>The NCCAC also endorsed the request for a formal or informal no-cost extension request for the UN-REDD National Programme for Uganda for period ending 2017 to enable completion of the Programme's components. Thirdly, they endorsed the UN-REDD National Programme work plan and budget for 2017.</p>
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
<p>It is expected and anticipated that Uganda will request a 3-month no-cost extension of the project, to postpone the end date from October 7th 2017 to December 31st 2017.</p>
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
<p>No-Cost Extension: This no-cost extension will help the UN-REDD programme complete the policy work at national level, stakeholder engagement at subnational level as well as technical assessments and studies.</p>

Harmonization of work plans: The REDD+ environment in Uganda is increasingly attracting additional actors involved in different streams of work. Attempt to harmonize work plans and associated budgets have been made, especially between the UN-REDD Agencies and FCPF.

Strengthening human resource capacity: The strengthening of the human resource capacity of the Ministry of Water and Environment for purposes of enhancing capacity to manage the REDD+ readiness process has been central to the achievements realised so far.

Strengthening relevance of outcomes/deliverables: The following deliverables have been affected by the delays and are therefore being realigned to render them more relevant and avoid duplication:

- i. Re-design the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the study on “Economic valuation of Uganda forests and its contribution to the national economy” to focus producing a “National Forest Accounting System” which will ensure support by national policy and decision makers.
- ii. Re-design the scope and arrangement for implementing activities under output 3.2 (*Subnational stakeholders effectively engaged through consultations and capacity building for the sustainable implementation of the REDD+ national strategy*) to enhance complementarity with on-going FCPF work on stakeholder engagement and REDD+ process.
- iii. Re-design scope of activities under output 3.3 (*Subnational REDD+ implementation strategy* prepared and fed into the REDD+ national strategy development process*) and shift focus from developing a sub-national REDD+ strategy to developing a roadmap for sub-national implementation.

8.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

Over the reporting period, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+?[150 words]

No opportunities or partnerships that were not foreseen in the design of the National Programme have been identified during the year 2016. However the design stage partnership amongst FCPC, ADC and UN-REDD has continued to be strengthened and adaptive ways of working such as harmonization of the work plans have been fostered.

How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]

N/A

9. Targeted Support

Summary of Targeted Support: [100words]

UNDP: N/A for the reporting period

FAO: N/A for the reporting period

UNEP: N/A for the reporting period