

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report

UGANDA

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2017

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 2018, 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.

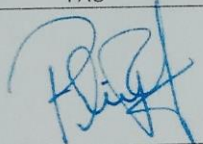
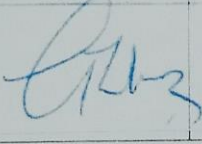
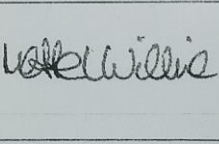
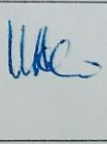
The Annual Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org) as per timeline indicated below.

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	Granted on August 18, till December 31, 2017
Date of First Fund Transfer ³	October 8, 2015	Current End Date	December 31, 2017

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2017 ⁷
FAO	640,000	684,800	684,800
UNDP	601,000	643,070	562,500
UNEP	440,000	470,800	458,655
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	117,670	(incl. above)	(incl. above)
Total	1,798,670	1,798,670	1,705,955

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Date 25 MAY 2018	Date 25/05/2018	Date 17.05.2018	Date 16/05/2018
Priya Gujadhur Dep FAO Rep FAO Rep ad interim	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.

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	Granted on August 18, till December 31, 2017
Date of First Fund Transfer ³	October 8, 2015	Current End Date	December 31, 2017

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2017 ⁷
FAO	640,000	684,800	684,800
UNDP	601,000	643,070	562,500
UNEP	440,000	470,800	458,655
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	117,670	(incl. above)	(incl. above)
Total	1,798,670	1,798,670	1,705,955

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Date	Date	Date	Date
Priya Gujadhur Dep FAO Rep FAO Rep ad interim	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 All institutional and management REDD+ structures at the national level have been established during the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme (NP). The institutional arrangements for the oversight, management and policy guidance of REDD+, including the NP, are as outlined in the NP ProDoc and fully functional. The national implementing partner, which is the national REDD+ Secretariat, effectively coordinates work and financial REDD+ streams. A policy dialogue has been held throughout the development of the national REDD+ strategy (NS), ensuring strong national support and recognition. Stakeholder groups have been consistently engaged and consulted, which has resulted in technical feedback and input to the various studies, the report on main issues and options in REDD+ as well as to the drafts of the NS.

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 maintained as well as adequate working stations provided. General procurements, production and dissemination of knowledge management materials and the baseline scenario maps for 1990 and 2015 were done.

The strategy design process has been run in a timely manner after the recruitment of the key staff, and replacement of the national technical assistant after the earlier one resigned. The national strategy has been designed in a manner that is respectful to REDD+ readiness principles, with robust technical backstopping and in smooth coordination with other components of the Uganda REDD+ process. In 2017, two analytical studies were completed, namely: i) SWOT analysis for reforestation potential; and, ii) the community-based approaches to REDD+ in Uganda. Each of these studies provided evidence-based information into the national strategy.

The policy dimension of the national strategy was strengthened through high-level policy and cross-sectoral dialogues. A total of 10 high-level dialogues were conducted in 2017 with various targeted strategic groups including: The Media, CSO's, Private Sector, Technical Working Group, Directors and Parliamentarians. As a result, a total of 261 Ugandan Nationals, 140 males, 121 women and 65 Youths were consulted on the reference emissions levels, national strategy, options, as well implementation arrangements (Benefit Sharing Arrangements and Feedback on Grievances and Redress Mechanisms).

This component also ensured that the national REDD+ Strategy is fully embedded in and directly contributes to the national development planning and budgeting processes by bringing together the relevant national planners to contribute toward the development of the national forest accounts during the inception phase of the macro-economic study.

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. 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

Further, a Side Event at the at the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP23) was organized in Bonn, Germany to ensure that the national REDD+ Strategy enjoys international recognition and mobilizes support for the investment phase.

Coordination and synchronization of the FCPF packages delivery and initiation of complementing activities under the UN-REDD National Programme was achieved throughout 2017. Noteworthy is the preparation of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the R-Package and the UN-REDD national programme Terminal Evaluation.

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 was able finalize the construction of its initial FRL for submission to UNFCCC in January 2017. A plan for omitted significant pools, activities and gases is in place.

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 was completed in 2017. Database management capacities were strengthened through external support and training of NFA core staff and contractual staff. Institutionalization of the NFMS (with MRV functionality), upgrading and upscaling will continue with additional support from FCPF.

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 and is not an outcome under the UN-REDD NP. Technical backstopping was provided by the UNEP-WCMC and the “UN-REDD Safeguards Coordination Group” at certain times during implementation, although nothing relevant in 2017. Additional support was coming from. The final design of Uganda’s national and sub-national system for multiple benefits, other impacts is still on going and will be finalized in 2018 with support from FCPF.

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 in 2016 still persisted to a certain extent during 2017 and 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 took some time, warranting the 2 months no-cost extension which was granted.

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) led to some delays in 2017 on the implementation of the programme activities. 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.

Bureaucratic Processes: Procurement and contracting of staff is lengthy within the UN Agencies which has led to delayed implementation of program activities. Of particular example, is the time it took for the replacement of the national technical assistant after the first one resigned.

Solutions:

The following were the solutions that were implemented to address the identified challenges:

No-cost Extension: The granted no-cost extension helped the UN-REDD national programme to 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 was 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 integral part of the achievements realised in 2017.

Revising and strengthening relevance of outcomes/deliverables: The following deliverables were affected by the delays of 2016 but became realigned in 2017 to render them more relevant and avoid duplication, these activities were duly completed in 2017:

- 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]

During the Calendar year of 2017, the UN-REDD National Programme Partners accelerated their support to the country; given the fact that there were activities remaining; and the fact that 2017 was the UN-REDD NP completion year.

The government of Uganda genuinely appreciates and acknowledges the (1) continued inter-agency collaboration and coordination to deliver as one especially the; (2) support to high-level policy and cross-sectoral dialogues on the national strategy and forest accounting was strengthened jointly – with each partner contributing areas of their most competence (UNDP on policy issues and forest accounts; UNEP on communities, landscapes and forest accounts; and FAO on FRLs and MRVs); (2) support to advance the NFMS requirements and strengthening of the related national capacities (in particular provision of GHI- data that was required for the national GHG report and additional trainings for the NFA staff; and (3) completion of subnational indigenous, community, analytical and guidance packages (landscape level assessment of Land Use Systems as well as Drivers, roadmap for subnational REDD+ implementation and community / indigenous peoples’ structures support; and forest accounts) among others. Moreover, a UN-REDD supported the organisation and hosting of a critical Side Event at the at the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP23) in Bonn, Germany to ensure that the national REDD+ Strategy enjoys international recognition and mobilizes support for the investment phase.

Uganda looks forward to the continued working with the UN-REDD Programme at both national and international level and engagement to that end are already being discussed – key of which is continued collaboration of mobilisation resources for Uganda’s phase two and later phase three implementation of REDD+.

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]

The UN-REDD Programme greatly enhanced the engagement of all key stakeholders especially the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the design of the National REDD+ Strategy. The multilevel CSO engagement improved the participation of a wide section of stakeholders. However, CSO engagement on Outcome 2, was limited since the NFMS was in advanced stages by the beginning of the year.

In addition, there is still limited information among grassroots communities on REDD+. Much as efforts were made to engage different sub national platforms and groups, the wider grassroots communities are less informed. A thorough awareness campaign is recommended as the Uganda national REDD+ programme transitions to implementation phase.

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			
X Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	Expected minor delays Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
Progress towards Outcome: All staff have been able to contribute to the National Strategy development through on-site technical backstopping as well as coordination and support to finance and administration. 2017 saw great improvement in the delivery of the outcome in terms of addressing the major challenge of limited human resources and technical capacities for technical backstopping to the REDD+ Secretariat.			

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 who were recruited in 2016 continued to work throughout 2017. The National Technical Assistant who was recruited in May 2016, resigned in March 2017 and was replaced in May 2017. The three staff positions include:</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 and another in May 2017)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets from output 1.2 - 1.5 are met 	Adequate work stations procured in terms of paper, and printer ink for the REDD+ Secretariat.
Progress made towards the output: Progress towards achieving this outcome was greatly improved during 2017.			
Output 1.2: The analytical inputs to the national strategy are robust and comprehensive			
<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>2 studies were completed in 2017, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on reforestation potential commissioned. The study on community-based approaches to REDD+ <p>The macro-economic study was initiated and being conducted in collaboration with UNEP. The UNDP support was fully utilized in 2017.</p>
<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 	To be assessed as studies become completed.
Progress made towards Output: All of the intended analytical studies have been conducted. All the studies were 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 	In 2017, a total of 164 nationals (79 males, 85 females) participated in policy-level dialogues.
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 policy-level meetings and events have been held 	Total of 10 policy-level meetings and events in 2017

	process, notably from a pluri-sectorial perspective		4 Meetings held at National Level on the different studies
<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 calculated
<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 calculated
<p>Progress made towards Output: More than 100% of the targeted number of nationals has been consulted about REDD+ and 90% of policy dialogues and meetings have been conducted. The deficit in the number of policy dialogues is as a result of the adjustments that were made to combine some of the meeting groups such as the Parliamentarian Forum on Climate Change, Standing committee on Agriculture, Standing committee on natural resources, etc. which were merged into one large meeting to maximize on the GoU availability for dialogues.</p>			
<p>Output 1.4: The national REDD+ strategy is fully embedded in, and directly contributes to the national development planning and budgeting processes</p>			
<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 	The support that was earmarked for this study was used to support the Knowledge Management Consultant.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning experts participate to 4 joint events with REDD+ 	Support was provided to the conduct the inception meeting for the macro-economic study in collaboration with UNEP.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution from REDD-supported scenario is ranked "useful" by 80% of planning experts 	N/A because the scenario was not formulated.
<p>Progress made towards Output: A Knowledge Management Consultant was recruited in 2017 who has been supporting the development of all materials that have been shared nationally and internationally.</p>			

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 	<p>The REDD+ Secretariat participated in only one of the international meetings at the COP23 where the national strategy was launched.</p> <p>6 bilateral meetings were conducted during the COP23 meeting in Bonn, Germany.</p>
<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 	<p>Assessment was not conducted because of the modification that took place in the delivery of the COP23 Side Event.</p>
<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 	<p>Assessment was not conducted because of the modification that took place in the delivery of the COP 23 Side Event.</p>
<p>Progress made towards Output: This output was centred around the international event at the COP 23. The national strategy was launched at the side Event hosted in the UNDP pavilion. Several bilateral meetings were facilitated between the GoU and potential REDD+ implementation partners.</p>			

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"/> Expected significant delays
		<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome:

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 FREL/FRL after making improvements on Activity data and Emission factors. 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. An initial Web portal was launched in November 2017 after getting inputs from the MRV platform and other key stakeholders.

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.

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.

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.

GHG inventory: NFA's capacity towards the development of a GHG-I for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector that meets UNFCCC requirement is continuously being 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.

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 national Emission Factors with uncertainty analysis; • Data entry, processing, analysis and reporting; • Number of university students and lectures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No official carbon estimates available for key land classes; • No official carbon estimates available for key land classes; • Few trained University lecturers and students trained on forest carbon inventories and data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one carbon estimate and emission factor for each key classes (at least forest vs. non forest) including uncertainty analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement on Emission factors for all forest strata • 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 Ugandans to Ethiopia in August 2016 and Ethiopians to Uganda in November 2017)
- 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 and trial launched in November 2017 • 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 and FREL submitted in January 2017
- Results of FRL analysis presented to wider stakeholder groups and used to inform National dialogues and preparation of strategic options for REDD+ Programme

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of Web portal to host FRL and several data sets on forest and other categories discussed and approved in June 2016. Involvement of other stakeholders and launching of WEB portal in the 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
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>NFA staff trained in compilation of data for National GHG Inventory. The NGHGI system launched in September 2016</p>			

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 checked="" 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: 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.</p> <p>Engagement of sub national stakeholders has been undertaken with the support of FCPF. However, the UNEP component focused on 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 following the amendment of the UNEP component at the programme Mid Term Review.</p> <p>On the other hand, the platforms for consulting all the relevant sub national stakeholders were put in place and fully functional at the end of the National Programme. Finally, the contribution of forests to the national economy beyond the timber and firewood values were captured and the National Forest Accounts established in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. These accounts will be the basis for informed policy making in the forestry sector moving forward and an important tool for the country's Forest Investments Programme.</p>			

Kindly note that the text below contains certain changes, **marked in red**, to the annual targets. These were made as a result of the mid-term review, where the assessment of the programme found that some reviews and changes were necessary to enhance relevance and avoid overlap between components.

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>
Representative landscapes selected	B3.1.1 Landscape level land use options unavailable or incoherent when available	T3.1.1. A maximum of two representative landscapes selected within the first 6 months of the NP	As part of the study that was completed in March 2017, two representative landscapes were selected based on a criteria that was validated by stakeholders in Dec 2016. The landscapes are; Mt. Elgon (Afromontane), and Albertine (Western mid-altitude) landscapes. Details are included in a comprehensive report on “Assessing Historical and Current Land Use Systems as well as Drivers of Different Land Use Options in Selected Representative Landscapes” submitted to the REDD+ secretariat on 4 th of July 2017
Typology of different land uses agreed			Land use systems were identified and mapped for the entire country. Drivers of land use options were identified for the selected landscapes that is; Mt. Elgon (Afromontane), and Albertine (Western mid-altitude) landscapes. Alternative land use options were identified, for which a cost benefit analysis was done. Details of these are included in a comprehensive report on “Assessing Historical and Current Land Use Systems as well as Drivers of Different Land Use Options in Selected Representative Landscapes” that was submitted to the REDD+ secretariat on 4 th of July 2017
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.

<p>Private and community rights to lands/forests clarified in relation to potential landscape level REDD+ investments</p>	<p>B3.1.3. Private and community rights inadequate to support Landscape level REDD+ investments</p>	<p>T3.1.3. Guidelines for improving private and community rights in relation to REDD+ produced by mid Yr 2</p>	<p>An assessment of the adequacy of the current policy & legal regime in defining rights and obligations of different stakeholders, including private and community land/forest owners was done. This was part of the second study on “Policy, Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Landscape Management and REDD+ with emphasis on Community and Privately Managed Forests in Uganda”. The findings will inform the development of guidelines during the development of the roadmap for implementing REDD+ at sub national level. A comprehensive report of this study was submitted to the REDD+ secretariat on 4th July 2017</p>
<p>Baselines established of operational capability of existing structures in support of subnational REDD+ activities</p>	<p>B3.1.4. Operational capability of existing Subnational structures inadequate for potential REDD+ investments</p>	<p>T3.1.4. Capacity building plan for subnational structures involved in REDD+ in place by Yr 2 ending</p> <p><i>Replaced with;</i> Dialogues facilitated with inter-religious councils (in Karamoja and Mt. Elgon) and cultural leaders in Karamoja and Mt. Elgon as a special target group that has been recommended for separate consultation (under FCPF work of strengthening participatory structures) for their input and buy in on the proposed draft REDD+ options.</p>	<p>A total of four dialogues were held in three regions of Mt. Elgon, Karamoja, and Northern Uganda. A total of 176 leaders (163 Male, 13 Female) participated in the dialogues which were held from 25thApril – 2nd May 2017. Key emerging issues and recommendations from the dialogue are included in a report which was shared with the REDD+ secretariat.</p>
<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 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</p>			

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 <i>Replaced with;</i> Platforms established for independent consultations of the forest dependent communities as a special special target group that was recommended for separate consultation by the FCPF work of strengthening participatory structures.	Platforms were established for five different communities of the forest dependent people namely; the IK and Tepeth of Karamoja, the Ndorobo of Mt. Elgon, the Batwa and Baswa of South Western Uganda. Representatives on the platforms were selected based on criteria developed by the Forest dependent people themselves and on a categorization of the groups for representation. A total of 306 representatives (235Male, 71 female) were identified for the platforms in different communities, from the 3 rd – 14 th April 2017. The reports on establishment and training of forest dependent communities was shared with the REDD+ secretariat. The platforms were also engaged in the climate change bill consultations.
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 <i>Replaced with;</i> Capacity building done for the established structures for the targeted forest dependent communities, to enhance awareness about safeguards in relation to REDD+, and establish modalities for engagement of each community in the implementation of the National REDD+ strategy	The established platforms had their capacity built on issues of safeguards and the REDD+ packages. During the training, the platforms also agreed on the modalities for their engagement in REDD+ and other climate related initiatives. A total of 251 representatives (160 Mae, 77 Female) from five platforms participated in the training.

<p>3.2.3. Consultation mechanisms of Subnational stakeholders for REDD+ established and empowered</p>	<p>B3.2.3. Consultation mechanisms of REDD+ stakeholders inexistent</p>	<p>T3.2.3. A fully Functional consultation mechanism of subnational REDD+ stakeholders is in place by mid Yr 2</p> <p><i>Replaced with;</i> A guide for ensuring a 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 developed</p>	<p>A draft guide is in place, pending review from the REDD+ secretariat, a process that shall be completed in January 2018. The guide builds on the assessments and consultations undertaken during the FIP process, as well as the establishment of the platforms for engaging Forest dependent people.</p>
<p>3.2.4. Roadmap to build and reinforce capacity of subnational structures in support of REDD+ established</p>	<p>B3.2.4. Capacity of current and prospective subnational structures in support of REDD+ extremely low</p>	<p>T3.2.4. Capacity building plan for subnational structures in place Yr 2 ending</p> <p><i>Replaced with;</i> Production of communication materials targeting the forest dependent communities and cultural leaders including the private and community lands/forest owners.</p>	<p>A total of five draft materials have been produced. And these include; A poster/pull up banner on REDD+ (visualizing the current situation without REDD+, and the desired situation after implementation of REDD+), a 2018 calendar with messages on how the forest dependent people can participate in REDD+, a music, dance and drama script, and an animation script. The posters, and the calendars have been translated into six different local languages as spoken by the Forest dependent communities that were targeted. These include; Ik language, Tepeth-Pokot (for the Tepeth), Kumusoop (for the Benet), Rufumbira and Rukiga (for the Batwa of Kabale, Kanungu and Kisoro) and Lubwisi (for the Baswa of Bundibugyo). Dissemination of the materials will be carried out in January 2018.</p>
<p>Progress towards the output: The need for re-aligning this output with the achievements that were realized under the work on stakeholder engagement with FCPF support, necessitated revising the activities under this output. A total of five activities were agreed upon during the Mid-term review of the UNREDD National programme, to address the gaps identified during implementation of the stakeholder engagement activities under FCPF support. Implementation of the revised activities has brought on board and created a buy in for REDD+ among critical stakeholder categories that required separate engagement. This will go a long way in ensuring inclusiveness in the implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy, since the voices of these stakeholder categories have been captured in the different REDD+ components.</p>			
<p>Output 3.3: Subnational REDD+ implementation strategy* prepared and fed into the REDD+ national strategy development process – <i>replaced with;</i> A Subnational REDD+ implementation roadmap prepared and fed into the REDD+ national strategy development process</p>			

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<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	The process for the development of the roadmap for implementation of the National REDD+ strategy including the recommendations for private and community forest owners is underway. As part of this assignment, an inception report has been prepared. Furthermore, a synthesis report of recommendations for implementing REDD+ at subnational level has been prepared, based on all the analytical work and the studies undertaken during the preparedness phase, as well as the national REDD+ strategy. The report is pending input from the REDD+ secretariat. The delay in completing the National strategy REDD+ strategy affected this work since this is a key reference document that is required for this work.
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 the REDD+ national strategy	The development of the roadmap has commenced, and will be completed in February 2018. The roadmap will be based on the recommendations agreed upon in 3.3.1. The same delay as mentioned in 3.3.1 has also affected this work.
Progress towards the output. The roadmap is being developed to provide guidance to the subnational entities, on the practical aspects of rolling out the National REDD+ strategy. The roadmap will be based on the National REDD+ strategy as well as the analytical studies that informed its development. Once completed therefore, the roadmap will be a key tool that will be useful for both the National and Subnational entities to cascade REDD+ implementation downwards up to the grassroots levels where the actual actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are anticipated to take place.			

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): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; 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 was developed by Consultants under the FCPF program. The role of the UN-REDD Programme was 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 supported 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. Contributions towards a robust national strategy have involved completion of an analytical study on the community-based approaches to REDD+ as well as the reforestation potential, both of which contributed evidence-based input into the national strategy. Several high-level policy dialogues were conducted during this year.

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. In the year 2017, the national strategy options were developed as well as the national strategy.
		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 development of the NS was based on a robust analysis which were carried out to identify, assess and prioritize the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation. This resulted in eight strategy options which formed 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 strategy options proposed coherent and coordinated policies and measures for REDD+ in Uganda underwent stakeholder consultation throughout 2017.

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

	✓	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 national strategy, and national circumstances were considered.
	✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	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) was 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.	The NS incorporates principles of social inclusion by taking a ladder approach to livelihood improvement from poor to wealthier conditions for each option. Furthermore, the development priorities of forest dependent communities were given specific consideration under both the FCPF and UN-REDD support.
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+ readiness process.	High-level political endorsement for the NS was achieved through various dialogues with policy and decision makers as well as other interest groups. In 2017, dialogues were conducted with for each of the 4 products of REDD+ including FRL, Strategy Options, BSA and FGRM with the Media, Private Sector, CSOs, Technical Working Group, Executive Directors, Women, Youths and Parliamentary Fora on climate change, natural resources and agriculture.
	✓	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 draft strategy options all speak beyond the primary REDD+ sector as it brings in agriculture, energy, livestock, etc.
	✓	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	The GoU developed and presented the FIP and PPCR to the Climate Investment Fund sub-committees in June 2017. These were designed to address some of the REDD+ implementation investment needs. In addition, the UNDP output 1.5 focused mainly on ensuring that the basis for REDD+ Finance for Uganda is well laid both domestically and internationally. Participation in the COP23 brought the NS to the international stage and a number of bilateral meetings were achieved with some of the potential implementation partners.

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 and is not an outcome under the UN-REDD NP. Technical backstopping was provided by the UNEP-WCMC and the “UN-REDD Safeguards Coordination Group” at certain times during implementation, although nothing relevant in 2017.

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. Although not an outcome under the UN-REDD NP, support has been provided by the “UN-REDD Safeguards Coordination Group” as well as under UNEP targeted support. Uganda has received additional financing from the FCPF in order to conclude SIS design by end 2018.
		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 environmental safeguards for REDD+		Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	
		Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as 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 was 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. All the 5 building blocks have been established and agreed by National stakeholders. Thereafter a FREL was submitted and has undergone Technical Assessment process.

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	Guided by the technical papers of the IPCC, LULUCF experts local and from UN agencies, and in line with UNFCCC decisions on how countries may participate in REDD+ Uganda deliberate, define and reached consensus on five key elements of the FRL. Four key elements (i.e., Forest Definition, Scale, Scope, AD/EF) were approved by NCCAC in March 2016). A FREL approach for the country was endorsed by the National Climate Change Advisory Committee in July 2016. Uganda submitted its FREL/FRL to UNFCCC in January 2017. The FREL is going the Technical Assessment process which is expected to be concluded in February 2018..
		Capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹⁰ 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.	FREL construction and submission has followed established UNFCCC guidelines. Ten documents explaining the processes and methodological approach are available as annexes to the FREL. Where appropriate, the FREL has been modified based on the discussions and issues raised by the Assessment Team of the UNFCCC.
	✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	The current FREL reports on CO2 emissions from deforestation attributable to living biomass (Above Ground Biomass [AGB] and Below Ground Biomass [BGB]). Uganda has developed a clear plan for inclusion of other activities and gases in subsequent FREL/FRL.
	✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	The forest definition uses a minimum height parameter of 4 metres as opposed to 5 metres which was used by the CDM AR projects. Uganda

¹⁰ FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

			has clarified (to UNFCCC) that this definition is consistent with previous GHG inventory reason. The second National Communication (2014) was based NFA data that has the minimum threshold height of 4 metres for forest (woodlands).
	✓	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	A forest definition concept paper was developed that informed a series of consultative processes whereby Uganda reached consensus and constitutes the official definition from now on. The selected definition allows Uganda to report and monitor woodlands that cover big parts of central Uganda and some parts of north and north-eastern Uganda. The definition enables Uganda to use all the available historical data and continuous use of freely available Landsat imagery. The definition enables Uganda to use the same data that is used by the National Green House Gas Inventory.
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	National scale used

6.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input checked="" 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 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>The basic build blocks of the NFMS are in place. The land based Satellite information system with capacity to Monitor land use \ cover change plus change in forest remaining forest through the National forest Inventory that provides information on emission factors and a basis for estimating change in carbon stocks in forest remaining forest through repeated forest measurements.</p> <p>GIS database of time series land use \ cover data is in place covering the period of 1990,2000,2005,2010 and 2015. Accuracy assessment has been carried for 2000 and 2016. Dense time series spatial statistical analysis packages being tested out.</p> <p>Concrete plans to expand the scope of activities, carbon pools and gases in the monitoring and measurement tools in place.</p>
	✓	NFMS capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹¹ 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 of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	Skills of NFA staff to manage a SLMS have been improved and will 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 is 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;	Establishment of the EF is using a stepwise approach. Currently, emission factors for Tropical High Forests, Woodlands, and Forest Plantations have been included in the FREL. Clear the plans to establish EF for Degraded Tropical High Forests and Montane forests (including bamboo) plus Removal factors (RF) related to carbon stock enhancements and forest restoration in Tropical High Forests, Woodlands and Forest Plantations are in place. .
		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.

¹¹ NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

		The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	EF are being developed for 3 forest strata and these are 1) Tropical High Forests, 2) Woodlands, and 3) Forest Plantations.
--	--	--	---

7. Financial Delivery

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Annual (actual) Expenditure ¹² for Jan – December 2017	Planned Expenditure for Jan – Dec 2017 ¹³	Planned (anticipated) Expenditure for 2018 ¹⁴
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	331,390	399,534	69,665
	UNEP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sub-total		331,390	399,534	69,665
Outcome 2: Key elements of the NFMS are developed and related national capacities are strengthened	FAO	268,192	268,192	N/A
	UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNEP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sub-total		268,192	268,192	N/A
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	213,746	318,102	93,005
Sub-total		213,746	318,102	93,005
Sub-total		813,328	985,828	162,670
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	18,773	18,773	N/A
	UNDP	23,207	27,968	4,877
	UNEP	14,962	22,267	6,510
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		56,942	69,008	11,387
FAO (Total):		286,965	286,965	N/A
UNDP (Total):		354,597	427,502	74,542
UNEP (Total):		228,708	340,369	99,515
Grand TOTAL:		870,270	1,054,836	174,057

¹² The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2017

¹³ As indicated in the 2017 annual work plan.

¹⁴ As indicated in the 2018 annual work plan.

8. Adaptive management

8.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
<p>There was good progress in project implementation in 2017. Some of the slight delays experienced were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Scheduling of high-level policy dialogues in the First Quarter because Government could not find the most appropriate time for each one of them. To correct this, a block booking of dialogues in one hotel was done to ensure that Media, CSOs, Private Sector, Technical Working Group, and Executive Directors were consulted. On another occasion, 3 Parliamentary dialogues with the Climate change, natural resources and agriculture were combined into one to ensure wider consultation and efficiency.2. The challenge still remained in Quarter 4 when the private investors and the donor roundtables could not be scheduled. Government has assured the UN-REDD Team that these shall be done during the Additional Funding under the FCPF in 2018.3. The delay in completing the National REDD+ Strategy, which in turn delayed the commencement of the developing the Subnational REDD+ implementation roadmap and sub national level.
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>The delay number 2 remains uncorrected because it became evident after the NCCAC had already met in October.</p> <p>Delay number 3, was raised during the joint mission (World Bank & UNREDD) at the beginning of October.</p>
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
<p>These Quarter 4 delays outlined in 2 above were not anticipated. Delay Number 3 will not cause significant impact on the NP, because plans have been finalised to complete the work on the roadmap by the end of February 2018.</p>
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
<p>It is planned that the GoU will share this information at the next NCCAC meeting and that corrective measures will be instituted.</p>

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]
<p>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 throughout 2017.</p> <p>In addition to this, the GoU at the COP23 met with several potential REDD+ implementation partners with whom further discussion based on clear action point will be carried out in 2018.</p>
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]
<p>N/A</p>

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