

PROJECT NAME
BUNYORO KITARA MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE
PROJECT
2011-2018

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



CHURCH OF UGANDA
BUNYORO KITARA DIOCESE

BACKGROUND.

World and Uganda Country context

The world climate change is current in the international agenda. A number of obvious things are beginning to emerge as a result of this climatic change. These include the melting of the ice berg in the North and South Pole, the rising water levels recent strong waves of storms which hit parts of Central America and Far East.

Africa is not an exception to this environmental phenomenon, southward expansion of the Sahara desert remains a big threat to the existence of African countries bordering the Sahara. The huge challenges of food shortage hitting many countries in Africa as a result of the droughts devastation countries such as Kenya Ethiopia and southern Sudan provide visible examples.

Uganda like many other countries has experienced a number of these shocks arising out of the climate change. The reducing water levels in the major lakes, the rivers the unpredictable weather changes, rampant drought, land slides and flooding of the rivers high degradation of the natural forests and wetland areas, High water, air and soil pollution rates . The declining productivity of arable lands. These events and changes are reminder enough that our environment has not been looked after in pursuit of development.

The National Development Plan puts the forest and wetland degradation rate at high levels over the past few years than in the past. The losses of biomass arising from the human activity are also alarming in the country. The government has made a commitment to restore lost forest cover from 3.6 million to 4.5million hectares by 2015. This target considers contribution from the Private sector and non-state actors put all together. It is in this regard that the non-Government actors (church) and community groups play a leading role in the restoration and conservation of our environment

Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese

Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese: the project area is one of the Dioceses of province of the Church of Uganda lying in mid Western Region, covering the administrative Districts of Hoima and Kibaale.

This area lies in the one of the rich forested areas with Tropical high forests Budongo and Bugoma Forest reserves being by far the largest, with a lot of now highly degraded Riverine forests. The Albertine region with very high potentials in eco-tourism and rich bio-diversity falls in the project area.

The Administrative set up of the Diocese, consists of six Archdeaconries and Deanery, 58 parishes and 600 grassroots churches. The Diocese has a congregation of over 800,000 households and population 4 million people, 86% of these are subsistence farmers. The main source of livelihood base is in Land, wetlands and forests. The major source of energy for cooking is firewood used directly as wood and some cases as charcoal.

The five year development Plan of the Diocese puts an emphasis on promotion of sustainable environment for holistic development in all its Parishes and churches through promoting livelihood support and sustainable environment programmes such; community afforestation programme, sustainable agriculture at household levels, promoting horticulture, zero grazing, Milk processing, Apiary, promotion of energy saving technologies such as stoves as initiatives towards that direction and use of solar lighting for clean environment.

These initiatives are implemented through the existing church structures. In addition the Diocese is a foundation body for 123 church-based schools (113 primaries, 10 Secondary levels) as well as having two technical schools, one Teacher Training College and one Diocesan Training College. Other structures include Women and Men Bible Study groups, Mothers' Union, Youth, Fathers' Union, Christian Women Fellowship and Christian Men Fellowship. These all share and promote the vision of holistic development.

In health sector, the diocese operates one Health Centre which provides free ante-natal care services to mothers and children, outpatient Unit, X-ray Unit, maternity Unit, 3 wards, Minor theatre, pharmacy and immunization service

The Diocese also runs an extensive tree-planting programme this promotes Pine tree planting. A total of over 11,653 trees have been planted however this is being constrained by inadequate resources. The rural parishes have so far planted 19,404 trees through the community out reach programme.

Support from Compassion International the children ministry, Jeremiah and Giving Hope programmes that the Diocese supports the orphans and vulnerable children, Mustard Seed and Paragia Orphanage

Commercial projects

Microfinance project and Coffee plantation and two commercial buildings.

Leadership structure

The Diocese has an established Hierarchy starting with the Bishop, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Treasurer, the Dean.

Immediately below these are Archdeacons, heads of Departments, Parish priests, Lay Readers and then the Christians. The diocese has several departments. Episcopal, Secretariat, Development, Bible Study, Health, Education, Estates, Mission and Youth.

The Synod is the highest organ of the church and meets every after two years while the Diocesan Council is the body that implements the policies put down by the Synod. We also have the boards and committees to provide policy direction to the Diocesan Council these Boards and Committees supervise the work of the Departments.

Church of Uganda – Bunyoro Kitara Diocese, long-term plan Dec 2011

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BunyoroKitara Diocese is among the three Anglican Church Dioceses located in Bunyoro region western Uganda. It consists of five Archdeaconries, 56 parishes with the population of about 900,000 people, 98% of the members live by subsistence farming as their source of income.

The diocese headquarters are located about 230Km from Kampala city. The forest covers about 483 sq.Km while the uncultivated land and water bodies cover 372sq.Km with altitude of 600m-1000m above sea level with undulating hills.

There are two rainy seasons, the major one extending from March to May and the minor one between September to October of every year. The pattern of agriculture as a common economic activity is very much influenced by the amount of rain and actual distribution of the same.

The main cash crops are coffee, sugarcane and the major food crops include maize, bananas, beans, cassava, among others.

During the past five decades, Bunyoro region has witnessed degradation of its environment, particularly its forests and landscape due to largely activities like agriculture and uncontrolled cutting of forests. The Deforestation has contributed to climate change through rising of greenhouse gases which include carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide among others. This is expected to continue if there are no efforts made toward forestation.

Drought during previously usually wet seasons is becoming a common phenomenon in some areas of the Diocese as highlighted ahead.

This undesirable trend of environmental destruction must be reversed, with each district and Archdeaconries having a contribution to make. This project is Bunyoro Kitara's effort to put right what has gone wrong and convert into an environment conserving region. Massive tree planting of different species for example will reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide particularly if the community takes measures which will control emission of gases into the atmosphere.

The Bunyoro Kitara Climate change mitigation project will among others promote afforestation programmes at community level and ensure community participation through awareness creation programmes. Issues dealing with sustainable use of environment for energy production at Household levels

The project will make use of the available labour and knowledge in the communities to promote the above sustainable development initiatives through creating trigger action.

The project which is estimated at a cost of USD **904,409** will be implemented in all the four archdeaconries in the Diocese. A department of Environment will coordinate the implementation and evaluation of performance of the project accordingly

The key project outputs will include; planting of over 4,500 hectares of artificial forest under the afforestation programme developed rural tree nursery projects and an empowered community that is responsive to meeting and mitigating climatic change.

The implementation coordination will be done through the existing Diocesan structure however a robust Monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed to enable smooth implementation of the project. MIS systems will also be developed to provide project information to management. Midterm and end of project evaluations will be done after three years and seven respectively.

2. THE PROJECT

The Bunyoro-Kitara mitigation of climate change project is a seven year project with the goal of restoration and conservation of the environment within the region. The project focus will be to plant hectares of trees in rural churches and community levels to restore lost forest cover.

Promoting initiatives aimed at restoring the environment to its initial balanced state and ensuring that conservation agenda remains sustainable high on the table.

The measures are mainly those which are within the implementation ability of the Diocesan Committee and those whose implementation requires influence through church advocacy.

INTRODUCTION

Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese is among the three Anglican Church Dioceses located in Bunyoro region western Uganda.

The diocesan headquarters are located about 230Km from Kampala city. The forest covers about 483 sq.Km while the uncultivated land and water bodies cover 372sq.Km with altitude of 600m-1000m above sea level with undulating hills.

Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese, of the province of the Church of Uganda; consists of 6 Archdeaconries, 1 Deanery, 58 parishes and 600 grass root churches. The diocese has a congregation of about 800,000 people and about 80% of these live by subsistence farming as their source of livelihood.

This Diocese was formed in 1972 out of Ruwenzori Diocese. The Diocese implements a number of programmes to improve the social and economic lives of the people.

In social services sector, there are 123 church founded schools (113 primaries, 10 Secondary levels) to promote formal education. Have two technical schools, one Teacher Training College and one Diocesan Training College. Other structures include Women and Men Bible Study groups, Mothers' Union, Youth, Fathers' Union, Christian Women Fellowship and Christian Men Fellowship. In health sector, the diocese operates 1 dispensary.

Church of Uganda – Bunyoro Kitara Diocese, long-term plan Dec 2011

The diocese also runs several developmental projects that include a pine tree project with over 11,653 trees planted while the parishes have so far planted 19,404 trees. It has 2 commercial buildings, a big dispensary with out patient Unit, X-ray Unit, maternity Unit, 3 wards, Minor theatre, pharmacy and immunization service. Still with projects, there is Compassion International, Microfinance project, Jeremiah and Giving Hope programmes that cater for orphans, Mustard Seed Orphanage Coffee plantation.

The diocese has an established Hierarchy starting with the Bishop, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Treasurer, the Dean.

Immediately below these are Archdeacons, heads of Departments, Parish priests, Lay Readers and then the Christians. The diocese has several departments. Episcopal, Secretariat, Development, Bible Study, Health, Education, Estates, Mission and Youth.

The Synod is the highest organ of the church and meets every after two years while the Diocesan Council is the body that implements the policies put down by the Synod. The diocese also has the Boards and Committees to support up the Diocesan Council. Boards and Committees supervise the work of the Departments.

Climate change is a consequence of global warming. Global warming involves a rise in the average temperature of the atmosphere, water bodies and landmasses of the earth. During the past five decades, Bunyoro region has witnessed degradation of its environment, particularly its forests and landscape due largely to activities like agriculture and use of trees for lumber. Deforestation has contributed to climate change through rising of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide among others

Unusual seasonal patterns of drought and wet seasons are becoming a common phenomenon in some parts of the Diocese as highlighted above. The irregular occurrence of sharp seasonal changes affects agriculture, water catchment, health, economy and social welfare. The livelihood of households who rely entirely on agriculture is adversely affected and thus climate change is leading to poverty especially in the poor communities who constitute the majority of the people in Bunyoro-Kitara and Uganda as a whole.

GOAL

The Goal of the project is to conserve, protect and restores creation and save the worlds environment.

OBJECTIVES

The project's overall objective is the restoration and conservation of the environment in Bunyoro region.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To implement community education on environmental conservation.

2. To restore and conserve forests all over Bunyoro region, emphasizing water conserving trees around water sources.
3. To introduce and popularize energy saving technology, economic charcoal cookers and alternative sources of cooking energy to gradually take place of charcoal.
4. To popularize non-wood based construction material use
5. Popularize use of organic fertilizers, promoting compost and livestock manure in place of inorganic chemical fertilizer which in the long run degrade the soil.
6. To popularize environmental conservation education in theological college, church schools and colleges as well as faith classes for the children prior to confirmation.
7. To establish an environment portfolio in the structure of the diocese to coordinate and supervise conservation projects.

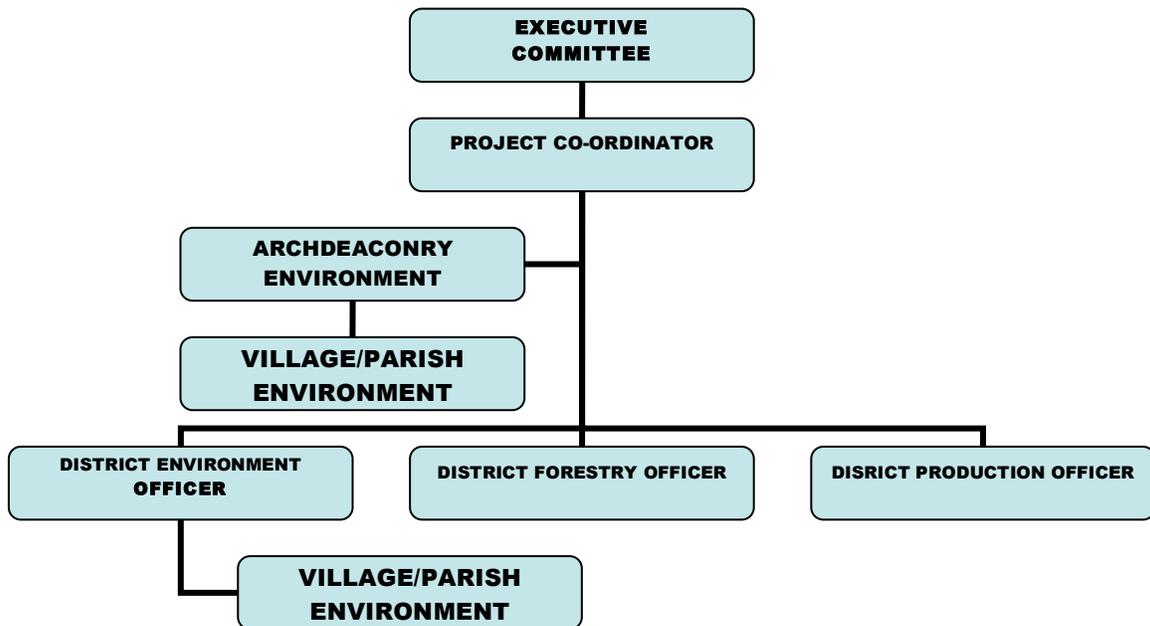
MANAGEMENT

The management of the project is expected to be the office of Bunyoro Kitara Diocese where the Coordinator will be located and the established committee. At parish level, parish environment committees will implement the project. The project coordinator will be the overall supervisor of activities to review the performance at parish level and down to the community.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring will be done regularly based upon the indicators set in the project document. Mid term evaluation will be done at the end of the 3rd year of project life. The external evaluation will be conducted at mid term and project close after seven years. Project delivery structure will follow the Diocesan structure as shown in the organogram below

**BUNYORO-KITARA DIOCESE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE**



KEY OUTCOMES

- Re-forestation in formerly forest depleted areas ensured and increased vegetation cover 5 Million trees planted in the seven years at Church and community levels
- The Public awareness on the thematic issue of climate change and responsive to issues of climate change & environment conservation.
- Established clear net working mechanism for stakeholders in environment conservation.
- Waste management and disposal mechanisms adopted by all the households all over the Diocese.
- At least 15,000 households adopt and use economic and energy saving Mahinga charcoal stoves as main source of cooking method.
- Streamlined Monitoring and evaluation framework for the project.

3. PROJECT OUTPUTS

1. Develop strong networks for stakeholders in environmental conservation for promoting sustainable environmental conservation programmes within communities in project area.
2. Sensitization on good conservation practices soil conservation through public awareness programmes on proper farming methods and nature conservation.

3. Proper waste management and disposal practices adopted by all the households all over the Diocese.
4. Local Climate change working committees established to oversee monitor and evaluate environment management.
5. At least five million trees planted as community forests during the seven year plan.
6. 56 tree nursery bed established for the community to increase the local community easily access seedlings for planting Establish a simple community extension follow up system
7. Households adopt and use non-wood alternatives such as coffee husks, rice husks in firing of the brick furnaces.
8. At least 15,000 households adopt and use economic and energy saving Mahinga charcoal stoves that take less firewood.
9. Streamlined Monitoring and evaluation framework for the project
10. Sensitization and awareness materials on climate change designed produced and disseminated.
11. Communities sensitized on Environmental protection and climate change. Annual green week event organized every year and held at community levels.
12. Tree planting and environmental management committees formed at all levels.
13. At least 8 conferences on climate change for Church, civic, opinion leaders and head-teachers held.
14. Training of Trainers (TOTs) conducted. Tree planting plan of various indigenous trees made.
15. Tree Nursery beds developed both at Diocesan headquarters and at lower levels. Consultative meetings with government ensured. Other efficient means of cooking materials established and promoted eg. Biogas, energy saving stoves, Acacia trees, Carindra
16. Agro –forestry promoted as a means of sustaining the environment.
17. Strong Partnership with government & NGOs in the tree-planting sector developed.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Forestation and Afforestation activities

Establish tree nurseries

- Start 3 tree nurseries at centres in; Diocesan offices, Kagadi & Kakumiro Archdeaconries
- Formation of tree planting, climate change and environment preservation committees at Parish level & Diocesan level; develop and strengthen with skills
- Organize a green week annually throughout the schools of the Diocese
- Have preaching of sermons on the Sundays ending the green week concerning environment and climate change
- Design and print sensitization and awareness materials on climate change and preservation of environment.
- Reach out and sensitize communities through the parishes in various areas on environmental protection and dangers of climate change.

- Organize radio debates/programs or talk to schools and call in programmes at regular intervals.
- Organize information day on climate change and environment preservation especially during the green week at least once a year.
- Organize 8 conferences on climate change and environment for the Church Leaders, civic leaders, opinion leaders and headteachers who should go back and pass on the information.
- Organize 3 Trainers' Workshop on climate change and environment.
- Continue with consultative talks with the government on climate change and environment.
- Put in place tree planting plan and encourage planting of various indigenous species.
- Visit various schools educating them on climate change and conservation of nature.
- Promote the development and use of other efficient means other than using a lot of firewood and charcoal e.g. using modern fireplaces, use of Biogas, use of sun heat, etc.
- Develop partnership with government & NGOs in the tree-planting sector.
- With the help of Forestry personnel identify variety of tree seedlings for different ecological zones.
- Provide training on climate change and environment issues to the training of Lay Readers at the Diocesan Training Centre and other Diocesan institutions.
- Provide seedlings for these schools.
- Promote the use of alternative energy sources.
- Promote the growing of wood for fuel instead of relying on forests.
- Lobby for reduced tariffs on electricity so that some well-to-do can resole to that.
- Encourage and promote planting of trees that can later be harvested for fire wood e.g Acacia trees, Carindra, etc
- Promote the use of agro-forestry especially with people that have small pieces of land.
- Network and collaborate with other climate change and environment conservation agencies.
- Promote networks and partnerships with Agencies in NGO sector and the government

4. PROJECT RISKS

Changing people's attitudes towards proper environment management is a long-term achievement. The outputs expected out of the project are not tangible for the community to easily notice in a short period.

5. ASSUMPTIONS

This project design assumes that the people's attitude remains positive towards all the guidelines and information given to manage climate change and the environment. The current climatic conditions will prevail to sustain the environment. The community will remain responsive towards guidelines of proper management of wetlands and forests.

CURRENT INITIATIVES AND EFFORTS TOWARDS MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE

The Diocese under the leadership of the present Bishop Rt. Rev. Nathan Kyamanywa in 2002 initiated the forestation project all over the Diocese. The purpose of this undertaking was to preserve and protect the environment for sustainable environment health and balance.

The Diocesan Synod approved this provision in its five-year development plan 2002-2006. The project Diocesan Council has a policy for every parish of the Diocese to plant annually a wood-lot of pines. Every candidate for confirmation and baptism will plant pine trees. This last 7-year plan is intended to reach out the greater community. Our new strategy is to join hands with all the stakeholders to awaken the community and get them involved.

Humans who were given responsibility to care and be good stewards for creation instead progressively destroyed the environment. In this programme our particular interest now is to conserve the present forests and seek to reforest lands degraded due to charcoal production, agriculture and pit sawing.