



CHURCH OF UGANDA BUNYORO KITARA DIOCESE MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT

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 is another trend. These events and changes are reminder enough that our environment has not been looked as it should have deemed in pursuit of development.

The nationalDevelopment 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 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 lies in mid Western Region, covers 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 household 800,000 and population 4 million people, 86% of these are subsistence farmers. The main source 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 put 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). 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 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, out patient 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.

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 fro 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 ever 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. Of late, there is a phenomenon of oil and gas industry going on in the area where we operate. There are a lot of rare gases that need to be outbalanced through planting of more trees otherwise the climate will change so drastically.

Due to deforestation and encroachment on wetlands, we now experience longer drought periods, less or no yield and automatically food shortage.

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.

We also feel that if we employ new farming methods whereby we use a smaller area and have a bigger yield, we shall reduce chances of people cutting forests and encroaching on wet lands in pursuit for agriculture or food production.

As means of sustainability, we are sure that if we use school children, we shall succeed. We think when we create awareness amongst them, they will grow knowing the greatest benefit of conserving and loving environment.

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 and also issues of using sustainable agriculture methods.

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 1,008,000 will be implemented in all the five 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 9,000 hectares of artificial forest under the forestation programme, continue to develop women led tree nursery beds and empowered community that is responsive to meeting and mitigating climatic change. Experience adaptation of modern farming methods as more and more farmers get involved in sustainable farming methods commonly known as farming God's way and experiencing higher yields from relatively smaller gardens. The last output is to have echo schools to work with.

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 ten year project with the Goal of restoration and conservation of the environment within the region, change in farming methods and formation and involvement of echo schools. The project focus will be to plant hectares of trees in Rural churches and community levels to restore lost forest cover, to have farmers that will adopt modern farming methods and schools to help in propagation of climate mitigation programmes..

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

BunyoroKitara Diocese is among the three Anglican Church Dioceses located in Bunyoro region western Uganda. The diocesan headquarters are located about 230 km fromKampala 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 Archdeacons, 1 Deanery, 67 parishes and 652 grass root churches. The diocese has a congregation of about 900,000 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.

The diocese also runs several developmental projects that include Pine tree project over 67,343 trees planted while the parishes have so far planted 567,327 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.

Further and more detailed development related to the general education and justice issues:

Poverty eradication:- Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese has a coffee project which covers 36 acres and it employs 30 workers. The project has attracted the neighbours to plant coffee as well which has helped them to educate their children up to university and other high institutions and fight poverty in their homesteads. Besides the coffee project there is a water project that has benefited the communities in the church area and trading centre with the scarcity of water using the borehole system. This is in line with the UN SDG 1 and 6 and the Diocese intends to continue with the same projects (Coffee and Water) to reach all needy places in the Diocese. These Two projects need about 700.000 dollars to reach the identified places in the diocese for the start.

Still with poverty eradication and Improved nutrition, the diocese has all along been managing a heifer project This is in line with UN SDGS 1,2 and 3. The sole objective is enhancing family and community transformation through heifer rearing. The diocese sees this project as a viable one, easily managed and the benefits are enormous and hence has a strong longing to expand it to other areas. We estimate the cost at 925.000 dollars

Health:- The diocese is running a health centre 1V and a maternity ward which is in line with UN SDG 3 and 5. Since 1987 Bunyoro-Kitara has been operating a health centre which was elevated to health centre 1V status. The health Centre is known as Azur Health Centre 1V. The Health centre provides health care to the out patients, X-ray Unit, maternity Unit, 3 wards, Minor theatre, and immunization service. However, the health centre still lacks many more facilities like wards, a resident doctor and a house for the doctor, and a well set up pharmacy.

At the same time the Diocese has a maternity ward in the rural area called Nwitanzige where there are no other service providers for the pregnant mothers. This maternity facility is so much lacking. It needs four more equipped wards, six staff houses and a good drug store.

Education:- There are 123 church founded schools (113 primaries, 10 Secondary schools) in the diocese and these promote formal education. We have two technical schools, one Teacher Training College and one Diocesan Theological Training College. At the time, the Diocese wholly owns one Girls' School known as Canon Njangali High School Secondary School, the only girls' high school in the region.

The vocational Institutions and a teacher training college were established with an aim of educating and imparting entrepreneurial and hardworking skills in the young and old citizens of our country. This is in line with the UNSDG 4.

We again wish to point out that amongst the schools talked of, the under mentioned are in sorry state and need our attention Duhaga S.S.S, Duhaga Girls School, Duhaga Boys School, Mwitanzige Primary School, Nyalweyo Primary school, Busungubwa Primary School, Kiggaya Primary school, Bulindi Primary School, Nyakarongo Primary school and Kigoroby primary School.

Food security:-The Diocese encourages food security to every homestead by conducting sensitization meetings and encouraging Sustainable agriculture methods.

OBJECTIVES

The project's overall objective is the restoration and conservation

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 to largely activities like agriculture and Lumbering. Deforestation has contributed to climate change through rising of greenhouse gases which include 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 seasons changes affects agriculture, water catchment, health, economy and social welfare. The livelihood of household who rely entirely on agriculture is adversely affected. It is in this interest that the overall development 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.

According to the United Nations SPECIFIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2015 - 2030, Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese, as we plan to implement the ten year development plan, we intend to focus mainly on the following:-

1. Poverty eradication (SDG 1)

As we have already seen above, Poverty has is caused by the following:- Deforestation

and interference in water catchment areas have contributed to climate change and poverty increase among some of the communities. This has resulted in unusual seasonal patterns of drought and wet seasons are becoming a common phenomenon. The irregular occurrence of sharp season changes affects agriculture negatively. This has very much affected peoples' health, economy and social welfare. The livelihood of household who rely entirely on agriculture has been adversely affected. It is in this interest that we planned to change the trend as shown in this plan. We hope the initiative will have a positive effect on the weather patterns and hence realise higher yields. Higher yields will contribute to overall development and eradication of poverty especially in the poor communities who constitute the majority of the people in Bunyoro-Kitara and Uganda as a whole.

2. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manages forests, combat desertification, and reverse degradation, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity losses. (SDG 15)

We have another focus which is to plant 9000 hectares of trees in rural churches and communities to restore lost forest cover. In this initiative, we shall plant indigenous, exotic trees and cash crop trees like coffee, cocoa.

The indigenous take long to mature so they will give a lasting solution to climate mitigation and hence considerable balance in the seasons. Not only shall we gain from enriched harvests but also from the trees. One can start harvesting certain species of trees like eucalyptus as early as when they are four years. The marvel about this species is that when one cuts it, it shoots and the plantation starts over again. This species can be used for fire wood, building, timber and generates a lot of endless income for the family.

Other species like:- Grevellia Robusta, Acacia, Albizia, Leucaena and sesbania - that we encourage are good at regenerating the soils and hence are good in agro forestry. With these species, fertility of the soil is ensured and at times we do not need to spend money on inorganic fertilizers.

Yet another types of trees we promote are fruit trees like mango trees, Jack fruit trees oranges etc. These are a remedy to climate mitigation as they have long life span and at the same time give us fruits. It does not serve only climate mitigation purposes and food but also source of income and emission reduction from the atmosphere. Since they are fruits, they add value to our food since it has a lot of vitamins and minerals. This fits very well in the SDGs since it fits very well in struggles for poverty eradication, promotes quality education since there will be steady incomes and ensures healthy lives and promotes well being for people of all ages because of reduced poverty.

3. Eradicate hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG 2)

All along, we have been engaged in sustainable agricultural methods but we now wish to venture deeper because agriculture provides employment directly or indirectly to most (80%) Ugandans. In this type of agricultural method, we use small areas but realize high yields unlike the conventional agricultural method where one needs a very big area to realize some reasonably good yield. In fact in the sustainable agricultural method one gets a yield which is three times more than one who practices conventional agriculture just from the same area of land.

Considering the size of the yield we have named this type of agriculture “Farming God’s Way;” In this type of agriculture, we employ time management skills by preparing early enough, early planting, and unlike the conventional agriculture where people employ broadcasting type of planting we plant according to standardized measurements.

Lastly we make sure we lose no water by implementing the Soil and Water Conservation practices even during sunny times, make sure we avoid soil erosion just by mulching our gardens, contour ridging and terracing on high lands.

Another big consideration is use of fertilizers where soils have lost their fertility. True, our communities are poor so the most used fertilizer is the organic which anybody can readily have just as compost manure and/or animal manure. This has proved to be sustainable agriculture because an area is used over and over again while yields keep high.

In view of this, one sees no reason why one should go to encroach on the forest or wetland and it becomes one of the ways of conserving the forests and wetlands. From experience, those who practice this type of agriculture are better off in terms of food security, incomes and general welfare. This meets a lot of goals because it is a weapon to end poverty, ends hunger as we achieve food security and improved nutrition. It is a source of sustainable agriculture. This promotes gender equality because both men and women are encouraged to participate. With the increased incomes, we hope for improvement in welfare like health and education.

4. Achieve gender equity and empower all women and girls (SDG 5)

Yet another key project output will be to continue to develop women led tree nursery beds and empower them to be the sole suppliers of seedlings we shall need in these ten years. This will help in the first place to gender equality and empower women and girls since this adds to their skills and earns them some money. Secondly it helps them to fight poverty since they will be making some money from sales of seedlings. Lastly it

will help them to ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all since they will be earning some money. And doing exercises.

5. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7)

The major source of energy for cooking is firewood used directly as wood and in some cases as charcoal. Our communities are poor and cannot afford other forms of energy like gas and electricity and the fuel used daily in terms of firewood and charcoal are huge. To check this, we are sure that introduction and popularization of energy saving stoves technology, like economic fire wood and charcoal stoves could save to a certain extent. Bio-gas and solar system will be applied. If this is done, it is an indirect way of fighting poverty because instead of spending an hour collecting firewood, one would spend thirty minutes so this means the saved thirty minutes one will be doing profitable work.

6. To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In our plans we have put in what we termed Echo- Schools programme and we very much stress this SDG 6 and in some cases we have supplied some schools with water harvesting tanks. Still as a diocese, we ran safe water programme in areas where water is very scarce.

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. To popularize modern farming techniques so as to get higher yields from a smaller piece of land and hence reduce clearance of forests and encroaching on wetlands for the purpose of agriculture.
6. Popularize use of organic fertilizers, promoting compost and livestock manure in place of inorganic chemical fertilizer which in the long run degrade the soil.

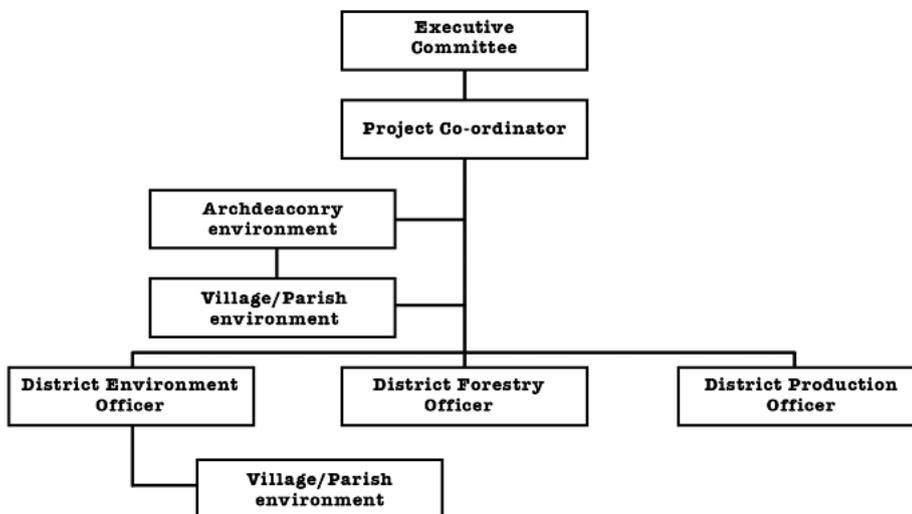
7. To popularize environmental conservation education in theological college, church schools and colleges as well as faith classes for the children prior to confirmation.
8. To establish an environment docket in the structure of the diocese to coordinate and supervise conservation projects.
9. To introduce and use echo schools tool so that these schools get fully acquainted with what we are doing in climate mitigation and become partners in the initiative.
10. To popularize networking with government relevant departments and NGOs

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 on regular basis upon the indicators set in the project document. Mid term evaluation will be done at the end of the 5th year of project life.



The external evaluation will be conducted at mid term and project close after ten years
Project delivery structure will follow the Diocesan structure as shown in the above.

BUNYORO-KITARA DIOCESE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Key Outcomes

- Re-forestation in formerly forest depleted areas ensured and increased vegetation cover 7 Million trees planted in the ten 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.
- At least 5000 households adopt and use modern sustainable agriculture methods which need less land while it gives higher yield. This will also help to experience food security in the area.
- At least start 3 echo schools, train both the management and pupils. It will be a great achievement to help these schools establish backyard gardens, enable them plant some trees both at school and in their homes.

Project Outputs

1. Develop strong networks for stakeholders in environment conservation for promoting sustainable environment conservation programmes 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 Seven million trees planted as community forests during the ten year plan.
6. 67 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. Household adopts and use non wood alternatives such as coffee husks, rice husks in firing of the brick furnaces.
8. At least 15,000 House holds adopt and use Economic and energy saving Mahinga charcoal stoves that take less firewood.
9. At least 5000 households adopt and use modern sustainable agriculture methods which need less land while it gives higher yield. This will also help to experience food security in the area.
10. Demonstration gardens at Archdeaconries and selected parishes be established
11. At least start 3 echo schools, train both the management and pupils. It will be a great achievement to help these schools establish backyard gardens, enable the them plant some trees both at school and in their homes.
12. Streamlined Monitoring and evaluation framework for the project
13. Sensitization and awareness materials on climate change designed produced and disseminated.
14. Communities sensitized on Environmental protection and climate change. Annual green week event organized every year and held at community levels.
15. Tree planting and environmental management committees formed at all levels.
16. At least 10 conferences on climate change for Church, civic, opinion leaders and headteachers held.
17. Training of Trainers (TOTs) conducted .Tree planting plan of various indigenous trees made.
18. 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
19. Agro –forestry promoted as a means of sustaining the environment.
20. Strong Partnership with government & NGOs in the tree planting sector developed.

Project Activities

Forestation and Afforestation activities

Establish tree nurseries

- Start 6 tree nurseries at centres in; Diocesan offices, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kigaya, Bulindi and Naigana Archdeaconries
- Formation of tree planting, climate change and environment preservation committees at Parish level & Diocesan level develop and strengthen them with skills
- Organize a green week annually throughout the schools of the Diocese
- Have Preaching 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 ways that can improve our agricultural methods that can give way to sustainable agricultural methods.
- 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.
- Put in place demonstration gardens at Archdeaconries and some selected parishes.
- 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 fire wood and charcoal e.g. using modern fire places, 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 peaces of land.
- Network and collaborate with other climate change and environment conservation agencies.
- 1 Promote networks and partnerships with Agencies in NGO sector and the government

Project Risks

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

Assumptions

This project design assumes that the people 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, sustainable agriculture methods 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 10 years 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 the creation and to conserve the present forests, seek to reforest degraded lands due to charcoal production, agriculture and pit sawing.

PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Goal	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
1.0 Overall forest cover restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of forests planted in the community and community awareness on issues of climatic change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme evaluation reports 	
<p><i>Outcomes</i></p> <p>1.1 Re-afforestation in formerly depleted areas ensured and increased vegetation cover</p> <p>1.2 Soil conservation promoted through public sensitization on proper farming methods</p> <p>1.3 Climate change working committees established to oversee, monitor and evaluate environment management.</p> <p>1.4 Sustainable modern agricultural methods promoted through public sensitization and demonstration gardens</p> <p>1.4 Number of echo-schools trained and engaged in the system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trees planted per parish • Number of tree seedlings distributed • Number of farmers sensitized on proper farming methods. • Number of farmers adopting good methods • Number of committees established at all levels • Number demonstration and individual farms established • Tangible and noticeable increment in food security • Number of schools involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seedlings distributed to the community. • New forests planted • Registered farmers who attended the sensitization meeting • Attendance list and minutes during the selection of the committees • Registered farmers who adopt sustainable agricultural methods • Activities they get involved in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It assumed that people will plant the seedlings distributed to increase on the number of trees on the surface. • It also assumed that farmer would adopt proper farming methods • It is assumed that the committees put in place will supervise the activities of the project hence ensuring it success

Goal	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Output</p> <p>1.1 Sensitization and awareness materials on climate change designed.</p> <p>1.2 Sensitization and awareness meetings on sustainable agricultural methods</p> <p>1.3 Sensitization to various schools on how their involvement in this exercise is very crucial and inevitable.</p> <p>1.4 Communities sensitized on Environmental protection and climate change.</p> <p>1.5 Tree Nursery beds developed both at Diocesan headquarters and at lower levels.</p> <p>1.6 Soil conservation promoted through public sensitization on proper farming methods</p> <p>1.7 Number of schools sensitized</p> <p>1.8 Households adopt efficient means of cooking materials established and promoted eg. Biogas, energy saving stoves, Acacia trees, Carindra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held to design sensitization materials • Number of schools sensitized • No. of sensitization meetings held. • Number of radio programmes held • No. of tree nursery beds established • Acreage of trees planted per community • Number of households /farmers adopting proper farming methods per parish. • No. of households using energy saving technologies for cooking materials • Attendance list and minutes. • Number of messages developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and general supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumed that people will be informed on the issues of climate and environment management hence changing their attitudes towards protection than depletion. • It is assumed that if the community access seedlings they will be able to plant trees in their localities • It is assumed that the soils will be rehabilitated and be used for along period on small pieces of land • The forests will be maintained other people use other sources of fuel • It is assumed that the community will adopt other efficient cooking materials other than using a lot of firewood