



VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS FRAMEWORK (VMGF) FOR UGANDA



INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE-SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

**Ministry of Water and Environment
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AICM	African International Christian Ministry
BDP	Batwa Development Project (of Kinkizi Diocese)
BINP	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
BMCT	Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CRM	Collaborative Resource Management
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DESS	Department of Environment Support Services
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FIP	Forestry Investment Programme
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FSSD	Forestry Sector Support Department
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ITFC	Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation
MGNP	Mgahinga Gorilla National Park
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	National Park
OUBDU	United Organization for Batwa Development
PA	Protected Area
PROBICOUG	Pro-Biodiversity Conservation of Uganda
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SNP	Semuliki National Park
UNFCCC	United National Framework for Combating Climate Change
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
VMGs	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
VMGF	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WB	World Bank
WMZ	Water Management Zone

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups refers in this document to the Batwa communities which have cultural attachment to the Targeted Protected Areas

Meaningful Consultation refers to provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.

Stakeholders are persons or groups or institutions who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a IPFA-CD and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. These may include but not limited to Government ministries, Agencies and Departments, private sector, local communities, civil society organisations, Faith based Organizations, and Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups.

Stakeholders' participation refers to meaningful involvement of people regarding all relevant rights, benefits or impacts throughout the process, and includes meaningful consultation.

Target Protected Areas. The Batwas live around and have cultural attachment to four protected areas included as part of project support, namely: Echuya Central Forest Reserve (CFR), Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, NP, Mgahinga Gorilla NP, and Semuliki NP. Provisions of VMGF apply to activities in these protected areas (Annex 6)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Project

The Government of Uganda has designed the *Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development* Project (the Project) that will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The Project aims to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in target landscapes.

The project will apply the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and National policy and legal procedures.

Project preparation builds on the national REDD+ Readiness processes during which a national REDD+ Strategy¹ and National Forest Plan² (FIP) were prepared, through a wider stakeholder consultation process. The National REDD+ Strategy includes 8 REDD+ Strategy Options (Annex 1) which have formed the basis for identifying appropriate interventions to be supported by the Project. Investment Project #1 of the FIP has been designed to be implemented as IFPA-CD. The preparation of Uganda's Forest Investment Program (FIP) underwent extensive consultations, including specifically with the Batwa³.

1.2 Purpose of VMGF

The ESS7 recognizes the importance of rights and interest of the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMG) and requires engagement with VMGs in the design, determination and implementation of the project *proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impact as may affect them*.

This Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF) has been prepared to meet the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

¹ Republic of Uganda. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (2017)

² Republic of Uganda. Forest Investment Plan. 2nd May, 2017

³ Nature Uganda. Views of targeted IPs and local communities on FIP Priorities and Projects; Opportunities and Challenges for IP participation in FIP design and implementation. Activity Report, February 2017

which addresses the needs of **distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural groups** which possess the following characteristics: (i) *self-identification as members of a distinct cultural group*; (ii) *collective attachment to geographically distinct -habitats or ancestral territories*; (iii) *customary cultural, economic or social institutions that are separate from those of the rest of the society*; and (iv) *an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region*.

The purpose of the VMGF is to guide the preparation and implementation of IFPA-CD interventions that may affect VGs in the targeted project areas. The VMGF is based on the ESS7 of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the applicable policies, laws and regulations of Uganda. The ESS7 is triggered when it is likely that groups that meet criteria outlined above “*are residing in, or have collective attachment to, the project area*”. The VMGF includes a description of project activities; potential positive and negative effects on VMGs; and a framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consent (where relevant). The VMGF serves as a practical tool to provide guidance for the project in handling any anticipated issues related VGMs in activities in and around Echuya CFR, Bwindi Impenetrable NP, Mgahinga Gorilla NP, and Semuliki NP. The VMGF identifies measures required for avoiding or minimizing any adverse impacts on the Batwa and supports the development of alternative livelihoods where and as needed. This VMGF applies to all components and activities that will impact the Batwa and provides procedures to ensure that the impacts are mitigated and that the Batwa benefit from the project.

The VMGF has been informed by the consultations undertaken with the Batwa as part of the REDD+ Readiness process and FIP preparation (2014-2017) and consultations made under IFPA-CD preparing during February 2020.

1.3 The Legal and Policy Framework for Indigenous Peoples / Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in Uganda

Uganda has subscribed to several international legal instruments that oblige the State to observe the rights of ethnic minority groups. These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007).

There is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples.” Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “Indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations,” or

“tribal groups.” In Uganda, the term “*ethnic minorities*” is used to refer to such groups, which are categorized as vulnerable and marginalized.

According to Uganda’s 1995 **Constitution** (*amended 2005*), there are 65 ethnic groups referred to as its indigenous communities as from the date of February 1, 1926.

The Ugandan Constitution does not expressly recognize indigenous peoples within the scope of definition of ESS7. However, there is provision for addressing some of the negative effects arising from ethnic imbalances. Under its National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides that every effort shall be made to integrate all peoples while at the same time recognize the existence of, amongst others, their ethnic, religious and cultural diversity. In this regard, the Constitution requires that everything necessary be done to promote a culture of cooperation, understanding, appreciation, tolerance and respect for each other’s customs, traditions and beliefs. Article 32 on affirmative action in favor of marginalized groups states that the State shall take affirmative action in favor of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them; and that Parliament shall make relevant laws, including laws for the establishment of an equal opportunities commission, for the purpose of giving full effect of clause (i) of article 32. The Ugandan Constitution goes further to provide for the protection of minorities in Article 36 which grants Minorities the right to participate in decision making processes and their views and interests shall be taken into account in the making of national plans and programs.

The **Equal Opportunities Commission Act (2007)** makes provisions to effect the state’s constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground including ethnic origin and tribe, and to take affirmative action in favor of marginalized groups for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them.

Policy statement 57 of the **Uganda Land Policy (2013)** provides for Government to recognize and protect the right to ancestral lands of ethnic minority groups and obliges Government to pay prompt, adequate, and fair compensation to ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by government action. Many ethnic minorities have been displaced and rendered landless through expansion of agricultural communities and land grabbing by members of dominant ethnic group and creation of conservation areas. Land is a key asset in rural economies. Without land, at least to set up their homes, households become vulnerable to extreme exploitation (e.g. among the Batwa).

The Uganda Wildlife Policy (2014) states that livelihoods should be improved through the contribution of wildlife conservation, and that Protected areas and associated landscapes must be conserved in order to enhance community benefits.

The Uganda Wildlife Act (2019) has, as one of its objectives, the enhancement of economic and social benefits from wildlife management by establishing wildlife use rights and the promotion of tourism. Article 6 authorizes UWA to develop, implement, and monitor collaborative arrangements for the management of wildlife. Article 27 calls for sustainable exploitation of the natural resources of the [wildlife management] area for the benefit of the people and communities living in the area. Article 32 recognizes historic rights of communities around conservation areas and mandates UWA to establish guidelines for sustainable access of communities neighboring conservation areas to resources which are historically crucial to the survival of those communities.

The Uganda Forest Policy (2001) identifies addressing livelihoods and poverty as one of the guiding principles for the forest sector, and contribution to poverty eradication as a major goal in all strategies and actions for the development of the forest sector. It also states that forest sector development should take into consideration cultural and traditional attributes and institutions.

The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) provides for conserving natural heritage and promoting aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values; collaborative forest management of a central for local forest reserve or part of it in accordance with forest regulations or CFM guidelines, participatory management planning, involvement on local communities in management of resources within forest reserve, regulated access and use of forest resources.

The National Environment Management Act (2019), in article 68, provides for protection of cultural and natural heritage.

1.4 World Bank ESF Requirements of ESS7

The World Bank in ESS7 Paragraph 6 defines indigenous people as a “*distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are*

separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Also paragraph 11 of ESS7, insists on the importance of the vulnerable groups and states that; *A key purpose of this ESS is to ensure that Sub-Saharan African historically underserved local communities present in or with collective attachment to, the project area is full consulted about, and have opportunities to actively participate in, project design and determination of project implementation arrangements. The scope and scale of consultation, as well as subsequent project planning and documentation processes, will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impact as may affect indigenous peoples/sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities.*

ESS 7 para 12 also states that *“The borrower will prepare consultation strategy and identify the means by which affected indigenous peoples/sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities will participate in project and implementation.”*

There are a number of groups in Uganda that have been identified as satisfying the World Bank’s policy for identification under ESS7:

- a.** Batwa, also known as Twa or Pygmies who live primarily in south-western Uganda
- b.** Ik, who live on the edge of the Karamoja-Turkana region along the Uganda-Kenya border in Kaabong district, Karamoja
- c.** Benet, also known as Ndorobos, live in Kween district on the margins of and inaccessible parts on the slopes of Mt. Elgon in the north-eastern part of Uganda
- d.** Tepeth, also referred to as the Soo. They live in Mount Moroto and neighbor the Turkana and the Pokot of Kenya. They are also said to have been the original people of Moroto but due to ethnic wars with the Karamojong, they were driven up the top of mount Moroto.

1.5 Rationale for the VMGF

The World Bank’s ESS7 requires that a VMGF is prepared to ensure that the Project fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and culture of VMGs and that the Project has broad community support from the VGs which may be positively or negatively affected by this project. As the specific activities in target project areas will be identified during project implementation, a VMGF has been prepared. The VMGF will guide

preparation of site-specific Vulnerable and Marginalized Peoples Plans for Echuya CFR, Bwindi Impenetrable NP, Mgahinga Gorilla NP, and Semuliki NP.

This VMGF provides for the screening and review of the proposed project in a manner consistent with ESS7. It shows how the Project will integrate the VMGF recommendations into the project design, implementation and how negative impacts to VMGs will be mitigated or avoided.

1.6 Consultations with Batwa

Consultation with representative of Batwa, Local government and Development Agencies were conducted around Echuya CFR, Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Semuliki National Park from 11th – 15th February 2020. The outcome of these consultations are presented in Appendix 1-5.

The Ministry of Water and Environment commissioned a Team comprising of technical officers from MWE (FSSD and DESS), NFA, UWA to conduct the Consultations. This team was supported by experts from the NGOs with active progress engaging the Batwa (OUBDU, NatureUganda, PROBICOU, BMCT, FFI,) as well as Technical Officers of Rubanda, Kisoro, Kanungu and Bundibugyo Districts.

Consultations were held in form of five (5) Focused Group discussions with representative of Bawa and in presence of NGOs and Local Government Officials around each Protected Area. However, two FGD were held around Bwindi Impenetrable NP for ease of access to the Batwa communities. Consultations were conducted in vernacular in order to ensure clear understanding of the project objectives, investments and implementation arrangements as well as to ensure active participation by Batwa representative.

Prior to holding these meetings, the MWE communicated to Batwa through their NGO representatives the following messages: Objectives for the Consultations, consultation process, venue and intended outcome/outputs from the consultation meetings. Notice about the meeting were received at least 1 week before the date for the meeting. All meetings were convened by NGO representing the Batwa for each PA. In addition to the meetings with Batwa, the Team paid courtesy call to the District Local Government of Rubanda and Kisoro districts. Technical Officers from all Batwa hosting districts participated in all meetings.

For each Consultation meeting, the following agenda was followed:

Session 1. Introduction

1. Opening Prayer
2. Communication from a leader of Batwa
3. Communication from PA managing authority
4. Remarks from District Local Government
5. Remarks from NGO representing Batwa

Session 2: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

6. Introduction of key stakeholders, importance and roles
7. Objectives of the meeting and Expectations
8. Presentation about the Project (objectives, investment in the PA/locality, implementation arrangements)
9. Discussion and feed back
10. Closure

Over-all 269 Batwa (100 males and 169 female) were consulted (Table 1)

Table 1-1: Record of Batwa Consulted on VMGF during February 2020

Location/PA	Male	Female
Echuya CFR	48	45
Mgahinga Gorilla NP	20	47
Bwindi (South Sector)	9	29
Bwindi (North Sector)	16	31
Semuliki	7	17
TOTAL	100	169
Percentage (%)	37.17	62.83

Consultations generated the following responses from Batwa.

a) Livelihoods concerns

- i. Access to forest resources for income generation (e.g., siting bee hives within the CFR, planting bamboo along CFR boundary, access to firewood, etc)
- ii. Access to information about the Forest, CFM and other development activities that impact on them.

- iii. Equitable participation and benefit from Batwa support programmes such as land purchase and allocations to Batwa families; increase in land allocation to benefit all Batwa families.
- iv. Access to social services, especially education
- v. Inadequate mechanisms for resolving their grievances related to restriction of access and use of resources from Echuya Forest.
- vi. Preservation of Batwa Culture
- vii. Problem animals /crop raiding

b. Opportunities for participating and benefiting from the project.

- i. Improving quality of their crafts as well as marketing them (e.g., construction of stalls and allocating space for displaying the Batwa products),
- ii. Access to land and securing land ownership (registered land ownership)
- iii. Access agro-inputs (improved seed) and other opportunities for income generation.
- iv. Access to tree seedlings/planting materials (commercial and indigenous species) and Bamboo seedlings
- v. Increased participation in CFM/CRM governance and CFM/CRM activities, and access to negotiated resources under CFM/CRM, equitable benefit from UWA Revenue Sharing schemes
- vi. Increased participation in ecotourism e.g. training Batwa to compete for tourism employment opportunities, registering and recognizing Batwa Ecotourism groups, establishing Batwa ecotourism business
- vii. Income generating activities for Batwa e.g., Craft shops, bee keeping
- viii. Access to social services - health, education

Note: Details about the outcome of the consultations from each meeting are presented in Appendices 1-5.

1.7 Organization of the Document

This framework is organized in eleven chapters. The **Introduction** outlines the purpose of the document, rationale of the VMGF, methodology adopted, WB ESF requirements, and organization of the document. **Chapter One** provides an overview of the project description including but not limited to project justification, aim and objectives of the project, the major components of the projects, and description of the implementing entities. **Chapter Two** provides baseline information on the Batwa with a focus on their

relationship to the Target Protected Areas. **Chapter Three** discusses stakeholder consultations that informed the VMGF and the approach to engagement during implementation. **Chapter Four** describes potential impacts on VMGs as the result of project implementation. **Chapter Five** outlines the framework for ensuring free, prior and informed consent where required. **Chapter Six** provides an explanation on the approach to be adopted for the preparation of VMGPs. **Chapter Seven** focuses on institutional arrangement for implementing the VMGF and VMGPs. **Chapter Eight** outlines the approach to monitoring, evaluation and reporting. **Chapter Nine** presents the budget for implementing the VMGF and subsequent VMGPs. **Chapter Ten** describes the disclosure arrangements. The document is supported by a number of annexes and Appendices.

CHAPTER ONE: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND COMPONENTS

The project is intended to support a landscape approach to improve management and economic productivity of forest ecosystems in the targeted landscapes. It combines investments in forest management in both state-managed and community managed lands. It focuses on improving the management of forests and increasing revenues for sustaining forests and supporting resilient livelihoods.

The project supports higher inclusion and equitable participation of women, men, boys and girls, and the historically marginalized communities of Batwa through specific activities. Attention is given to a range of technical options for addressing gender gaps.

In forest management and use, the Batwa are limited in active participation in decision making and leadership; they suffer from inadequate sharing of benefits. Such limitations are attributed to negative cultural beliefs and norms, lower levels of literacy and education, and disproportionate access to information (e.g. technology) which generally facilitate exclusion of women, poor households, and vulnerable populations. However, community participatory management models for managing protected areas, which are being promoted by the NFA and UWA, include all categories of community members.

Existing community forest co-management models

(i) *Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)* - This is an arrangement that is provided for in the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003. By definition, "It is a mutually beneficial arrangement in which a forest user group and a responsible body share role, responsibilities, rights and returns (benefits) in a forest reserve or part of it." To date, there are over 320 CFM groups in CFRs formally established or are in the process of being established.

(ii) *Collaborative Resources Management (CRM)* - This is an arrangement of management in protected areas managed by UWA. It is based on the result of a negotiated process, whereby protected area management shares benefits, costs, decision-making authority and responsibilities, rights and roles in the management of wildlife resources with local communities and other stakeholders. UWA started establishing CRMs in the 1990s with an objective of increasing support for conservation.

Under the Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019, a provision has been made for Community Wildlife Committees for each conservation area that oversee the utilization of shared revenue with the CRM.

2.1 Project Objective

The project's objective is to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in target landscapes. The project also contributes to Uganda's sustainable development priorities and the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

2.2 Description of the Project Areas

The geographical focus of the project is on selected priority areas in western and north-western Uganda. The project area includes the Albert Water Management Zone (WMZ) and West Nile region (part of Upper Nile Water Management Zone). The Albert WMZ contains the Albertine Rift, which supports the most carbon-dense forests remaining in Uganda and is also a global biodiversity hotspot (Annex 6). Many intact areas of forest remain in this landscape, but most are under high pressure, and forest areas are also becoming increasingly fragmented. As these forests fragment, their productivities and ability to protect and deliver environmental services, such as catchment protection decline. They also become increasingly vulnerable to forest fires - a trend exacerbated by longer dry periods now being experienced countrywide and in the Albertine region. Fragmentation is also leading to biodiversity loss and, increasingly, Human Wildlife Conflicts as wildlife, such as African elephant and chimpanzees which require large ranges, move between remaining blocks of habitat.

Target Protected Areas. The Batwa live around and have cultural attachment to four protected areas included as part of project support, namely: Echuya CFR, Bwindi Impenetrable NP, Mgahinga Gorilla NP, and Semuliki NP (Annexes 6 and 7). Provisions of VMGF apply to activities in these protected areas. In addition to settled groups, there are local movements among these settled communities and between Batwa groups in Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Rwanda.

Echuya CFR is located in the most densely populated area of Rubanda and Kisoro districts. Other than Batwa, the forest is surrounded by Bakiga and Bafumbira who comprise a bigger percentage of the population. Batwa comprise about 1.6 percent of the population.⁴ Their households are scattered in various settlements in villages located adjacent to the forest including Murubindi, Kashasha; Gitebe-Kanaba, Biizi-Rugeshi-Murora, Mukasaayi that comprises two settlements, Karengyere-Rwamahano and Kinyarushengye. The main settlements are located in Birara and Rwamahano Batwa Communities.

Bwindi Impenetrable NP is home to a fantastic diversity of flora and fauna and lies in the south-western part of Uganda in the districts of Rubanda, Kanungu and Kisoro and is recognized a World Heritage Site for preservation of endangered mountain gorillas in 1994. Batwa are settled in all surrounding districts, the main community settlements

⁴ Plumptre, A.J., Kayitare, A., Rainer, H., Gray, M., Munanura, I., Barakabuye, N., Asuma, S., Sivha, M., and Namara, A. (2004) The Socio-economic Status of People Living near Protected Areas in the Central Albertine Rift. Albertine Rift Technical Reports.

being; Ntenko, Bikuto, Kashija, Rushaga, Simuririo (BINP Southern Sector); Katariro, Byumba, Kitahurira, Rurangara, Byumba, Buhoma (BINP Northern Sector).

Mgahinga Gorilla NP is located in the district of Kisoro. The park stretches beyond Uganda’s borders into Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burundi. The major community groups are located in Rukyeri Batwa Community, Rukongi, and Rurembwe (Rwerere) Batwa Communities.

Semuliki NP is located in the district of Bundibugyo, sprawling across the floor of the Semliki Valley on the remote, western side of the Rwenzori, and covers a distinct ecosystem within the larger Albertine Rift ecosystem. The Batwa are settled in one settlement of Bundimasyori (Ntandi) Batwa Community in Bundibugyo District.

2.3 Project Components Description

The project has four components with subcomponents as summarised in Table 2. Components 1 and 2 include activities in Target Protected Areas.

Table 2: Project Components and Activities applicable to Target Protected Areas

Components/sub-components	Activities	Project Targeted Areas
<p>Component 1: Investments to improve the management of forest protected areas.</p>	<p>Focus on improving the management of government-owned forest and wildlife protected areas to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services. Provide support to seven National Parks, four Wildlife Reserves, and up to 28 CFRs. Implementation led by the NFA and UWA.</p> <p>Summary of activities: Improve management of high biodiversity values of forests and for generating jobs and revenues that can help sustain their conservation and increase benefits to local communities.</p>	
<p>Sub-component 1.1: <i>Improvement of infrastructure and equipment for the management of forest protected areas</i></p>	<p>Implemented by UWA and NFA</p> <p>Activities include:</p> <p>(i) Provide investments in: (a) grading and maintenance of tracks and trails within protected areas to improve access for park management; (b) boundary planning (including community consultations) and demarcation(using boundary markers);;(c) infrastructure (such as gates and fences); (d) equipment and community-oriented activities to manage human-wildlife (e.g. trenches, fences); (e) investments in staff ranger housing; (f) communications; (g) vehicles and equipment and; (h) management plan revisions and updates.</p>	<p>BINP, MGNP, SNP, Echuya CFR</p>
	<p>Implemented by UWA and NFA</p>	

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<p>Sub-component 1.2: <i>Increasing the involvement of local communities in the management of forest and wildlife areas by increasing their access and benefits from these areas.</i></p>	Activities include:	
	<p>technical assistance packages and training aimed at developing the skills at community level to actively participate and benefit from the management of forest and wildlife resources. The technical assistance packages will include targeted support for women to empower them to participate and take leadership roles in natural resources management. At field level, support will be provided for community engagement in the management of forest resources within protected areas. This will include establishment of collaborative resource management groups, collaborative forest management groups and support of livelihood activities with existing groups.</p>	<p>BINP, MGNP, SNP, Echuya CFR</p>
<p>Sub-component 1.3: <i>Restoration of degraded natural forests and habitats in forest reserves.</i></p>	Implemented by UWA and NFA	
	Activities include:	
	<p>Restoration through natural regeneration (based on enclosure of areas) and, where needed, enrichment planting, including through engaging and employing local communities.</p>	<p>Not applicable in Target Protected Areas</p>
<p>Sub-component 1.4: <i>Increased forest protection in CFRs and WRs in close proximity to refugee settlements</i></p>	Implemented by UWA and NFA	
	Activities include:	
	<p>At a small number of locations (e.g. at Bugoma CFR and Katonga Wildlife Reserve), deployment of additional resources to improve protected area management where there are site-specific threats to high value forest assets, either as a direct result of refugee incursion or indirectly by the added commercial demand for forest products arising from their presence.</p>	<p>Not applicable in Target Protected Areas</p>
	<p>UWA and NFA to engage local communities in resource management efforts, including forest restoration, and strengthen enforcement efforts to better-protect remaining natural forests in these protected areas. Project supported activities include: (a) community livelihood activities (such as beekeeping and wild mushroom growing); (b) removal of invasive species; (c) forest restoration; (d) improvements for basic protected area management (communication and other equipment, vehicles, ranger posts, essential infrastructure); (e) improvements for wildfire management (fire observation towers and equipment); and (f) boundary demarcation.</p>	<p>Not applicable in Target Protected Areas</p>
<p>Component 2: Investments to increase revenues and jobs from forests and wildlife protected areas</p>		
<p>Increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife protected areas through targeted investments in tourism and productive forestry</p>		

Summary of activities: Increase the economic contribution of forests through boosting revenue generation and job creation and strengthen incentives for improved forest management. Investment in tourism infrastructure to achieve continued development of nature-based tourism, and in addition, investments to increase forest industry-based jobs and incomes. Targeted information campaign to narrow the gender gap in the forestry sector, support to women entrepreneurs and women-led producer organizations.		
Subcomponent 2.1: <i>Investments in tourism</i>	Implemented by UWA and NFA	
	Activities include:	
	tourist reception, information and interpretive facilities in identified protected areas	BINP, MGNP, SNP, Echuya CFR
infrastructure for new (or improving existing) tourist products and activities.		
Subcomponent 2.2: <i>Investments in productive forestry</i>	Implemented by the MWE.	
	Activities include:	
	Investments to further increase plantation area to reach a critical mass that can meet the demands of the local and regional market	Not applicable in Target Protected Areas
Investments to support processing and utilization of forest products to produce higher value wood products.		
Component 3: Improved tree cover, forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land, including refugee hosting areas.		
Encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside protected areas, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land.		
Summary of activities: Activities to be led by the MWE. This is to enhance the productivity of the landscape through improved tree cover, forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land, including in refugee hosting areas. Support channelled through specialist service providers to work closely with DLGs to build capacity and facilitate implementation of agroforestry, small-holder plantation investments, and community forestry. The project will also support an on-farm wood fuels production scheme that will supply wood fuel to target refugee settlements. Activities to be carried out in host communities in refugee hosting districts.		
Districts selected are: in Albert Rift (Hoima, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kamwenge, Kibaale, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa) and West Nile (Adjumani, Amuru, Arua, Koboko, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Moyo, Obongi, and Yumbe).		
Subcomponent 3.1: <i>Increased tree cover on community land in refugee-hosting areas</i>	Activities include:	
	Development of intensive, mixed-use agroforestry systems on household plots, with a strong orientation towards multi-purpose woody species that can provide fruit, fodder, fencing, fuel, shade, and also fix nitrogen, in intensive, multi-layered systems suitable for small areas.	Not applicable in Target Protected Areas

	Support for woodlots on private land. These will enhance the supply of timber, poles, fuel, and other plantation products with seedlings supply from the private nursery network to provide context-appropriate planting material and an extension support mechanism.	
	Enhanced management and protection of natural forests on customary, leasehold and freehold land, through support to establishment of community forests and implementation of activities within them	
	Development and promulgation of Community Forest Regulations, through a consultative process that builds on existing guidelines and experiences, working with legal experts and GoU to secure assent and ensure dissemination and awareness-raising	
	Support for district local governments through capacity building, provision of basic support packages of office equipment, for mobility and operational costs.	
Subcomponent 3.2: <i>Supporting farm forestry for refugee fuel supply</i>	The project will, therefore, set up a program to purchase fuelwood from communities and supply it to refugees. This will simultaneously stimulate farm forestry, provide an energy lifeline to the refugees, and reduce pressure on natural woodlands.	Not applicable in Target Protected Areas
Component 4: Project management support		
Support to overall project management and forest monitoring.		Apply to all Target Protected Areas
Summary of activities: Support project management support activities to ensure cost-efficient, timely, and quality delivery of project activities and results.		
Support for fiduciary management aspects, including procurement and financial management safeguards, social inclusion and gender competency development including a project gender strategy/action, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.		

2.4 Implementing and Collaborating Institutions

Table 3 provides information on implementing and collaborating institutions and their roles. The application of this VMGF takes recognition of mandates, procedures, processes and roles of institutions involved in the project. National Forestry Authority and Uganda Wildlife Authority lead implementation of project activities in Target Protected Areas.

Table 3: Implementing and Collaborating Institutions

Agency	Role	Where applicable	How it applies in the context of engagement with the Batwa
Directly implementing			
Ministry of Water and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Initiate legislation, Regulations and Policy formulation in forestry ♣ Over-all coordination of IFPA implementation ♣ Approval of Management Plan for Echuya CFR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Forestry Policy (applicable to Echuya CFR) ♣ Management Plan for Echuya CFR ♣ Ensuring compliance with safeguards, VGMP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Forestry Policy and Forest Regulations on protection and management of Echuya CFR, including access and use of resources within the CFR + Stakeholder participation
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Initiate legislation, Regulations and Policy formulation in Wildlife Conservation, Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Tourism Regulations and Standards ♣ Wildlife protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Issuance of Tourism Standards and Regulations
National Forestry Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Management of central forest reserves such as planting, inspections, monitoring, and coordination for forestry resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Echuya Central Forest Reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Stakeholder engagement in Planning for Echuya CFR ♣ Boundary management ♣ Ecotourism development and operations ♣ Access and use of Forest Resources ♣ Collaborative forest management arrangements
Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Conservation and management of wildlife. ♣ Administers national parks and game reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ management of MGNP, BINP and SNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Stakeholder engagement in Planning for the NPs ♣ Boundary management ♣ Problem Animal management ♣ Ecotourism development and operations ♣ Access and use of Resources ♣ Collaborative Resources management arrangements ♣ Benefit/Revenue Sharing Scheme
♣ Collaborating Institutions (of relevance to VMGF)			

<p>District Local Governments and Sub-County Local Governments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Governance and management of local government jurisdiction. Responsible planning and execution of local development, land and implementation of national policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Land use and natural resource management ♣ Community development and social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Livelihoods /Income generating activities, Social integration and dispute management ♣ Access /benefit from Social services and community development projects ♣ Benefit from Revenue Sharing projects around SNP, BINP and SNP ♣ Compliance with Safeguards
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CHAPTER TWO: BASELINE INFORMATION ON VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS

3.1 Background information on the Batwa

The Batwa people are the original inhabitants of the forested areas that are extension of the Equatorial Congo Basin locally known as the *Ituri* forests (Forest People Programme 2003). Historically, the Batwa are hunter-gatherers communities that lived in these forests. Semliki, Mgahinga, Bwindi and Echuya protected areas, are remnants of these forest ecosystem that served as 'homes' to the Batwa (Lewis 2000, Kathryn Ramsay 2010).

The Batwa dwell mainly around the National parks and Forest Reserves. The Batwa live around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Echuya Central Forest Reserve, Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Semliki National Parks. All the areas where Batwa traditionally reside in Uganda are located in the Albertine Rift area and they were traditionally known to rely entirely on the forest resource for food and livelihood. The Batwa are found in the South and Western districts of Rubanda Kisoro, Kanungu, and Bundibugyo. The population and housing census of 2014 estimated the total population of Batwa at 6,200 (comprised of 3,022 males and 3,178 females).⁵

The Batwa deeply value the forests as their cultural heritage. They attach considerable cultural importance to forest resources, including caves, hot springs, rivers, hills, plants, and animals. To the Batwa, the forests are a source of physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being. Before the forests were gazetted, Batwa fully depended on forest resources for food, medicine, basketry, firewood, marketable items, house construction, tools, rituals, hunting, and recreation.⁶ The Batwa continue being heavily dependent on the forest resources – and there provisions in place to allow their access to the forests in protected areas for most uses, with the exception of hunting; their access was restricted in the early 1990ies, when in 1992-1993 the Mgahinga, Bwindi Impenetrable and Semuliki forests were gazetted as National Parks (with higher protection status).

Whereas Echuya Forest Reserve, Mgahinga, Bwindi and Semliki NPs are considered their ancestral homes, following the changes of conservation policy in 1990s, the conservation status of these forest reserves (Bwindi, Mgahinga Forest and Semliki) changed and became national Parks in 1991 and 1994 respectively by an Act of Parliament (Uganda Wildlife Act Cap. 200) and are today managed under Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Since then, the use and access of the forest resources became limited and the Batwa started living on the margins of these forests. Much of the commentary indicate that the Batwa lost their socio-cultural and original home land (forests) and they were neither resettled nor compensated by government at the time rendering them landless⁷ and now face all forms of social discrimination and marginalization by the non-Batwa in their respective areas. Today many Batwa families still do not own land and

⁵ Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2016. The National Population and Housing Census 2104, Main report, Kampala, Uganda.

⁶ Flora and Fauna International. Batwa cultural values in in Bwindi Impenetrable and Mgahinga Gorilla National Parks, Uganda: A report of a Cultural Assessment. October 2013.

⁷ Lewis J (2000). The Batwa Pygmies of the Great Lakes Region. Achieve.niza.nl.

often live as squatters on other people's land to whom they provide manual labor in exchange for food or little pay.⁸

Batwa have received support from local governments and the lead agencies, in particular UWA and NFA, especially through provision of access to resources within the MGNP, BINP and SNP and Echuya CFR, respectively. The Batwa Settlement at Ntandi is located within the SNP. Other agencies, in particular, NGOs have provided support to the Batwa over the years, including purchase and provision of housing estates and land⁹ in Nteko, Kyeshero, and Kanungu by Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT), ADRA, ACAIM, Batwa Development Project (BDP), and other partners.

Before gazettement of Forest reserves (in the early 1930ies) and National Parks (early 1990ies), the Batwa had no concept of land ownership because they never stayed in one place for a long time. They were mobile people who were not guided by strict regulations that came with protected areas but used to freely move from place to place hunting small game using arrows or nets and gathering plants and fruit in the rain forest.¹⁰

In *most* areas, the Batwa live in small huts, poorly mudded and sometimes made of grass for walls and roofs. Due to the poor living conditions, the Batwa are perceived as backward and may not associate freely with other non-Batwa communities. They are perceived as people with limited skills and knowledge to participate in any development and conservation project.

However, the critical role indigenous peoples' communities play in the protection and conservation of ecosystems and species and genetic diversity has been recognized by international bodies such as the CBD, regional courts in the Americas and Africa have recognized their claims, and the national and international legal frameworks including World Heritage Convention and UNFCCC recognize the vital contribution to the implementation of sustainable solutions for tackling development challenges, from the management of natural resources to the fight against climate change.



United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU) staff with their new office signpost, Kisoro, Uganda, August 2002 (by FPP)

In 2000 the Batwa organized themselves and formed their own organization, the United Organization for Batwa Development in

⁸ FPP 2015. Indigenous peoples in Uganda: A review of the human rights situation of the Batwa people and pastoralist communities. <http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files>.

⁹ <https://ugandawildlife.org/explore-our-parks/parks-by-activity/boat-launch/uganda-wildlife-authority-hands-over-land-worth-ugx180-million-to-batwa-community>

¹⁰ Kathryn Ramsay (2010). The Hidden Lives of Batwa Women. Minority Rights Group Internal.

Uganda (UOBDU).¹¹ Its aim is to support Batwa in south west Uganda to address their land problems and help them develop sustainable alternative livelihoods. Through its Batwa members, UOBDU has identified four key areas it hopes to address including:

- a. Land and Housing;
- b. Education and Adult Literacy;
- c. Income Generation including Agriculture; and
- d. Forest Access and Benefit-Sharing.

Among these priority areas, securing their rights to land and forest resources are an integral part of Batwa's own strategy to build more secure livelihoods, since their landlessness and restricted access to forests have contributed so significantly to their persistent social and economic marginalization in Southwest Uganda.

3.2 Current Engagement of NFA and UWA with the Batwa in Target Protected Areas

Relations between UWA and the Batwa communities were distressed by conflict in the 1990ies, especially immediately after establishment of National Parks in Bwindi, Mgahinga and Semliki. In recent decades, though, both NFA and UWA have been promoting community engagement and community co-management of forest resources, including in Target Protected Areas. The Batwa acknowledge the positive side of their recognition by UWA and NFA and the arrangements for them to access and use negotiated resources from within the protected forests and for affirmative action to engage them in tourism.

3.3 National Forestry Authority (Echuya CFR)

The NFA has put in place the following measures and arrangements for engaging Batwa in the management of Echuya CFR.

- a. **Forest Management Plan:** The Echuya CFR Forest Management Plan (2016-2026) includes a requirement for the management to prioritize the socio-economic and cultural rights of the indigenous Batwa in collaboration with other partners (Prescription 41).
- b. **Collaborative Forest Management arrangements:** NFA has entered into Collaborative Forest Management agreements with four CFM associations in managing the buffer zone of the Echuya CFR:
 - i. Bufundi Echuya Forest Conservation and Livelihoods Improvement Association (BECLA) in Bufundi sub-country

¹¹ <https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/partner/united-organisation-batwa-development-uganda-uobdu>.

- ii. Kanaba Community Development and Echuya Forest Conservation Association (KADECA), in Kabana sub-county
- iii. Muko Echuya Forest Conservation Development Association (MECDA), in Muko sub-county. One of the groups (MECDA) has the highest number of Batwa CFM members (15 in total) while the other three groups have less than this number.
- iv. Murora Echuya Forest Conservation and Poverty Alleviation Association (MEFCPAA), in Muroro sub-county.

The Batwa in the Echuya landscape are integrated in the CFM groups and associations formed. In all CFM groups the Batwa were voted into Executive committees, a breakthrough to Batwa communities starting to participate in decision making discussions. Each of the CFM groups has two Batwa representatives on the CFM group (a registered community-based organization) executive committee.

As a result of its demand driven approach, CFM has been opened to all segments of society adjacent to CFRs to access resources and to participate in social economic development. In Echuya, affirmative action has been taken for the Batwa to harvest more bamboo and wood fuel from the forest than other members, recognizing that they have never acquired land. Under this CFM arrangement, the Batwa are entitled to collect fuel wood (dead and dry wood) on a daily basis, while the rest of the tribes (Bakiga and Bafumbira) collect once a week. This benefit goes beyond the Batwa immediate subsistence livelihood because the Batwa sell wood fuel for cash.

In all CFM groups, people have rights to access forests for cultural values, medicinal herbs, honey harvesting, sand (using manual extraction), water, grass, ropes, and fee-based wood fuel and rattan extraction (with the exception for Batwa, as described above). See Annex 3 for a complete description of agreed arrangements for resource use in Echuya forest, including special conditions for CFM groups and the Batwa.

Although the CFM agreements that were signed in 2007, for a 10-year period have expired, NFA has commitment to continue their implementation until they are reviewed and renewed.

- c. **Ecotourism:** NFA supports the Echuya Ecotourism Association (ECOTA) as a CFM umbrella group coordinating all the CFM groups and implementing ecotourism in Echuya. It has a Memorandum of Understanding with NFA and has two Batwa representatives on the Executive Committee as well. The Batwa established and operate a Trail in Echuya CFR.

3.4 Uganda Wildlife Authority (Bwindi Impenetrable NP, Mgahinga Gorilla NP, and Semuliki NP)

UWA has implemented various process that benefit the Batwa people. These include support to the tourism initiatives that benefit the Batwa, such the Batwa trails in Mgahinga; programs for engagement of the Batwa in CRM, etc. Although the revenue sharing arrangement whereby UWA shares 20% of all gate revenue and a portion of proceeds from the gorilla permits with park-adjacent communities is expected to benefit the neighboring communities to the parks, the setup of this scheme does not allow individual households or individual Batwa to benefit. For example, to access funds for projects from the districts, one is required to write a proposal that is vetted for its viability before the funds are given. Very few Batwa if any would participate since they are not any Batwa who know how to write a proposal. However, in all the national parks, the Batwa are given preferential treatment when it comes to access to the forest resources such as craft materials, medicinal plants, firewood, wild honey and visiting ancestral sites in the forests.

In order to gain support from communities surrounding the parks for the various park management programs, UWA has implemented the resource-use program in the multiple use zone since 1993. Under this program, communities, including the Batwa, are allowed to access some resources in the park through Memoranda of Understanding.

All three national parks have huge cultural significance, especially for the Batwa (see Annex 4 for the list of identified culturally significant locations in Bwindi Impenetrable and Mgahinga Gorilla NPs).¹²

¹² Flora and Fauna International. Batwa cultural values in in Bwindi Impenetrable and Mgahinga Gorilla National Parks, Uganda: A report of a Cultural Assessment. October 2013.

3.5 Bwindi Impenetrable NP

One of the stated management objectives of the park is to involve marginalized communities, especially the Batwa, in selected park programs. The park General Management Plan includes management prescriptions targeting the Batwa specifically (see Table 4 below).

Table 4. Management Prescriptions Targeting the Batwa in Bwindi Impenetrable NP General Management Plan (2013-2023).

Activity	Resp	Others involved	Timing	Estimated cost (Ug. Shs)
Working with the Batwa, take an inventory of all medicinal plants for further research and mapping	WEM	Batwa herbalists, FFI, WCC	Year 1	20,000,000
Involve the Batwa in establishing herbal demonstration sites outside the park	WCC	Batwa herbalists, FFI, WEM	Year 5	30,000,000
Together with the Batwa, identify and map out earlier spiritual batwa sites in the park	WCC	Batwa spiritual leaders, FFI, WEM	Year 2	5,000,000
Negotiate/collaborate with stakeholders to access Batwa cultural priority sites	CAM	Batwa spiritual leaders, FFI	Year 2	2,000,000
Identify and establish a centre in the park for Batwa forest experience demonstration as a tourism product	CAM	Batwa community leaders, DTBS, FFI	Year 6	12,000,000
Use forest experienced Batwa in tourism Guiding	CAM	Batwa community leaders, DTBS, FFI	Year 3	500,000
Support Batwa elders to train young ones with the intention of passing on their forest experience	CAM	Batwa community leaders, ED, HRM, FFI	Year 4-10	40,000,000
Organize and train Batwa groups on identification and management of livelihood improvement projects	WCC	Batwa community leaders, FFI	Year 4-10	35,000,000
Establish Conservation Batwa education dramas	WCC	Batwa community leaders, WT, FFI	Year 1-10	4,000,000
Work with other institutions to fundraise for the Batwa dance improvement	CAM	Batwa community leaders, FFI	Year 1-10	5,000,000

3.6 Mgahinga Gorilla NP

Currently, the resources being accessed in the multiple use zone of the park include harvest of dry bamboo, bamboo rhizomes, medicinal plants, weaving materials, grass for Batwa communities, and access to areas for bee keeping in the park. The following are flagship initiatives targeting Batwa in MGNP.

- a. **The Batwa Trail:** In June 2011, UWA, Kisoro District Local Government and UOBDU launched the Batwa Cultural Trail. The launch was marked by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the three parties stipulating the roles and responsibilities of each. The Batwa trail is a Batwa led tourism venture. The trail serves as an educational tool for tourists, as well as a source of employment and income for the Batwa. Establishment of the trail was supported by the International Gorilla Conservation Program, the Greater Virunga Trans-Boundary Secretariat, USAID-STAR, and the Royal Netherlands embassy, among others.

The trail started in 2006 out of research on Uganda National parks carried out in 2002 which discovered that the Batwa were one of the biggest encroachers on the national park due to lack of land, employment and any other source of livelihood. It was from this research that IGCP and UOBDU with support from USAID Prime West embarked on developing a product that would offer an alternative source of livelihood to the Batwa and a consultant was hired to develop a tourism plan.

Accordingly, from 2006, studies were carried out and recordings made of the Batwa traditional way of live as well as a study on the economic and social impact of the planned product. In 2007, the process of developing the product began in reality with the training of the Batwa guides, putting in place the necessary infrastructure. In 2009, the Batwa Trail project received a boost from GVTC with funding from the Royal Netherlands embassy to complete the product but which remained unmarketed. In 2010, the Tourism Management Committee sought assistance from USAID-STAR program to begin marketing the unique product.

The main objectives of the product are to create an avenue where Batwa can earn an income for livelihood, preserving the Batwa rich culture, preserve the traditional relationship between the Batwa and the forest and to diversify tourism activities besides the renowned gorilla trekking. The revenue generated from this product is shared equally between UWA and the Batwa at ratio of 50:50. The share for the Batwa is saved on their development account.

- b. **Land purchase:** In April 2019, UWA purchased, with proceeds from this account, two pieces of land measuring 7.5 acres worth UGX180 Million to a group of 35 people of the Batwa community neighboring Mgahinga Gorilla NP. One piece of

land is situated in Musana, while the other is situated in Nyagacence, both in Kisoro District.¹³

- c. **Rwerere Tourism Centre:** UWA in collaboration with BMCT constructed a tourism Centre at Rwerere with specific targeted support to Batwa to use the Centre to display their cultural based tourism potential. Batwa were targeted to benefit from this facility and tourism over-all through capacity building, product diversification and strengthening group dynamics. BMCT has financed tourism and marketing facilities such as Rwerere Centre and continue to support diversification and quality of tourist products

3.7 Semuliki NP

There is a single Batwa community living close to Semuliki NP. In 1993, the Seventh-day Adventist Church Development Arm resettled the Batwa near Ntandi in a bid to integrate them into local cultural and agricultural life. The Batwa in this community now live both by firewood collection for sale, assistance from local communities, and contributions from tourists who go to interact with them. Currently, they access the park mainly for firewood collection, poles, and herbal medicine. Some of the Batwa with support from UWA showcase their cultural heritage to visitors through dance, storytelling and other demonstrations.

UWA and the Batwa community have established the Batwa trail in Semuliki NP; however, it is not well developed yet. The current General Management Plan for Semuliki NP envisages erecting appropriate interpretation panels and shelters along the Batwa trail (see budget below). During the planning process, it was realized that a Batwa cultural center is one of the key infrastructures necessary to supplement on the Batwa benefits from the park. This cultural center could be used for Batwa handicraft sales and cultural performances, among others.

See table 5 below for a list of budgeted management actions with regard to the Batwa in the Semuliki NP General Management Plan

¹³ <https://ugandawildlife.org/explore-our-parks/parks-by-activity/boat-launch/uganda-wildlife-authority-hands-over-land-worth-ugx180-million-to-batwa-community>

Table 5. Budgeted management actions in Semuliki NP General Management Plan (2014- 2023).

Action	Responsibility	Others involved	Timing	Budget notes	Total cost
Tourism trails-Batwa trail					
Design and erect appropriate interpretation panels and shelters at appropriate locations along the batwa trail.	WT	WCC, WIC	YR 2	4 Panels; 4x400,000 = 1,600,000 ; Construction of huts 100,000	1,700,000
Lobby funding agencies to construct Batwa cultural centre for displaying Batwa handcrafts and cultural drama performances at Batwa cultural Boma near Bumaga trading centre.	CAM	WIC, PC	YR 1-10	Fuel 100ltrsx-3,500x10yrs =3,500,000 Staff facilitation 2x130,000x4qtrsx-3daysx3yrs =9,360,000	12,860,000
Mobilize and support the Batwa to engage in cultural tourism activities along the existing Batwa trail and at the Batwa Cultural centre.	WCC	WIC, WT	YR 2-3	Facilitation during meetings, 8meetingsx 200,000/= =1,600,000; skill- ing the Batwa, 1,500,000; Launch- ing of the Batwa cultural tourism , 1,000,000/=;	4,300,000

3.8 National Forestry Authority (NFA)

In collaboration with NatureUganda, BMCT, ITFC, NFA has supported the following activities around Echuya CFR since 2008¹⁴ (Table 6)

¹⁴ MWE (2019). *A Review of Collaborative Forest Management in Uganda, 2019*. Ministry of Water and Environment.

Table 6. Illustrative list of projects implemented in the last 10 years around Echuya CFR

Project / grant	Donor	Partner	Location	Duration	Amount, UGX
Darwin Project	Darwin Initiative	NatureUganda	Ecosystem service in Echuya and Kalagala areas	2008-2017	447 million
Echuya Forest Conservation Project	Danida through DOF	NatureUganda	Echuya CFR	2011-2015	2.2 billion
Civil society capacity to advocate for mainstreaming biodiversity project	CISU through DOF	NatureUganda	Echuya CFR	2017-2018	16 million
People partner with Nature programme	CISU through DOF	NatureUganda	Echuya and Kasyoha-Kitomi CFR	2015-2018	11.6 billion
TESSA project	Birdlife	NatureUganda	Echuya CFR	2017-2018	29 million
Marginalized communities in Uganda (Batwa)	FAO		South Western Uganda	2016-2017	46 million

3.9 Other development partner support to the Batwa

There are several organizations that support Batwa in various activities including improving housing (Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust and African International Christian Ministry), NatureUganda, OUBDU, FFI, The Gorilla Organization, IGCP, The Batwa Development Project, others provide support in livelihood improvement through land and housing, education, agriculture, sanitation, health, etc.

Global Environment Facility (GEF): In 1992, the GEF provided an endowment fund amounting to US\$ 4.0 Million that led to establishment of BMCT. The Structure of this fund is to allocate 60% of proceeds from the endowment to fund to support communities around BINP and MGNP. To date, the Batwa have benefited from Land acquisition benefitting 303 Batwa households sharing 416 acres of land, Access to clean water through water harvesting technologies, access to education and health services, Income generating agricultures e.g., sheep rearing, bee keeping, among others. Through support to access education, 3 Batwa girls have been sponsored to attain University degrees.

Version: 10 March 2020

BMCT: Since 1995, the BMCT has provided support to Batwa using proceeds from the GEF endowment Fund and other donors including, land, housing, agriculture, education, water and sanitation. Over the last 25 years BMCT has invested Ushs. 12,551,246,972 into grants for communities around Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks. The projects range from agricultural, livestock and conservation for both men and women. BMCT is also implementing a Batwa Scholarship Scheme, supporting pupils in primary and secondary schools, technical institute, and at university.

BMCT provides long-term reliable support for projects promoting sustainable use of natural resources around Mgahinga Gorilla NP and Bwindi Impenetrable NP, in order to minimize the negative impact on the parks. BMCT implements projects with the purpose of increasing awareness creation among farmers, integration of conservation into community development programs, mitigating the negative impacts of climate change, and improving Batwa livelihoods through involvement in agricultural enterprises and education.

African International Christian Ministry (AICM): AICM is a Ugandan NGO run by Ugandan Christians. AICM is providing assistance to the Batwa to improve their living standards and health. AICM is also helping with advocacy to improve their human rights status. Since 1993, AICM has bought land to resettle 850 Batwa households in eight areas / village groups; provided schools in two settlements; taught and encouraged them to build their own homes; taught them to grow food; built community halls and latrines; helped them to integrate with their neighboring Bakiga people.

Fauna and Flora International (FFI): Between 2012-2015, FFI implemented a project covering SNP, BINP and MGNP whose purpose was to ensure that management effectiveness and conservation status is raised in Bwindi Impenetrable National park (BINP), Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) and Semuliki National Park (SNP) due to increased incentives for active engagement of Batwa in park management and improved relations between Batwa and park management authorities.

CHAPTER THREE: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

4.1 National process in preparation of the Project

Project preparation builds on the national REDD+ Readiness processes during which a national REDD+ Strategy was prepared, through a wider stakeholder consultation process. The National REDD+ Strategy includes eight REDD+¹⁵ Strategy Options (Annex 1) which have formed the basis for identifying appropriate interventions to be supported by the Project. IFPA-CD was one of priority projects identified in Uganda's Forest Investment Program (FIP)¹⁶ which has undergone extensive consultations, including specifically with the Batwa.¹⁷ These consultations were used to inform the development of the VMGF as well as the approach to engagement during implementation.

4.2 Consultations that informed preparation of VMGF

Consultations with the VMGs, including Batwa, have been a cornerstone of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness Process and preparation of **Uganda's REDD+ Strategy**, starting since 2010. Activities on increasing awareness on REDD+ and enhancing capacity of the VMGs, including the Batwas, have been undertaken with support from the NGOs and CSOs, such the Wildlife Conservation Society (under the assignment for *Strengthening Participatory Structures and Conducting Capacity Building Trainings to Enhance Stakeholder Engagement for Uganda's National REDD+ Programme in the Albertine Region*, in 2016-2017), NatureUganda led consultations with Batwa in formulation of Uganda FIP (2016-17) and Pro-Biodiversity Conservations in Uganda (PROBICOU) (under the assignment for *Mainstreaming Gender into REDD+ processes and strengthening capacity of Forest Dependent Indigenous People to actively engage in REDD+ Strategy Implementation*, in 2019).¹⁸

¹⁵ REDD+ stands for countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

¹⁶ Republic of Uganda. Forest Investment Plan. 2nd May, 2017.

¹⁷ Nature Uganda. Views of targeted IPs and local communities on FIP Priorities and Projects; Opportunities and Challenges for IP participation in FIP design and implementation. Activity Report, February 2017.

¹⁸ In addition, PROBICOU received support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Capacity Building Program for Indigenous Peoples and Civil Society to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in international discussions on the role of REDD+ in climate change mitigation.

Dedicated Consultations with Batwa, Batwa representative groups and Local Governments of Rubanda, Kisoro and Bundibugyo were conducted in February 2020 to disclose the IFPA-CD (goal, objectives, activities and implementation arrangements) (Appendices 1-5. Meetings were convened by NFA and UWA respectively and facilitated by PROBICOU, NatureUganda, OUBDU, Local Government Officials from Rubanda, Kisoro and Bundibugyo Districts. In order for the process to be as inclusive as possible, focused group discussions including use of Local Languages (Twa, Rukiga, Rufumbira, Swahili and Bamba vernacular) were used. It is intended to translate and publicize the outcome of the Consultations and summary of VMGF in Local language.

Consultation focused on the following:

- a. Disclosure of IFPA-CD
- b. Likely impacts of IFPA-CD on Batwa.
- c. Batwa concerns regarding the three Target Protected Areas.
- d. Ongoing engagement with the three PAs, Local Government and other Partners.
- e. Priorities for livelihoods, income generating activities and participation in planning and management of the target PAs.
- f. General strategies Batwa participation in and benefitting from IFPA-CD implementation.

The following issues were generated from the February 2020 consultations with Batwa.

- a. Ensure that indigenous peoples communities in general and their organizations/local leaders are not excluded by any means in activities of planning, selection, design, and implementation processes of IFPA-CD;
- b. Increase access to education and health services.
- c. Develop arrangements to channel benefits directly to Batwa - Batwa should be made aware of a mechanism through which IFPA-CD benefits could be delivered from the – national level (reference was made to tourism revenue sharing). However, they proposed a parallel system whereby IFPA-CD benefits could directly flow to the community level. Batwa feel that the benefits from national level had been going through a very bureaucratic process and do not effectively respond to their unique needs. They proposed that setting up a special fund targeted at the Batwa themselves would increase the benefits directly within their communities. Such Fund could also include mechanism for Savings and Loan to Batwa (VSLA)
- d. Strengthen Collaborative resource access and Forest management arrangements - across all the groups, currently, the main resource access mechanism is

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collaborative arrangements either under CFM or co-management with NFA and UWA respectively. They proposed investments aiming at strengthening CFM groups through skills development for production of high-quality craft products, bee keeping, and confidence building initiatives for the adult Batwa so as to benefit more from the project. Further, they expect equitable access and sharing of benefits arising out of CFM.

- e. IFPA-CD should strengthen governance - Batwa suggested the need to support reforms in the governance and to create an enabling institutional framework to protect their rights, secure land tenure and land rights. Since CFM /CRM was identified as one of the best entry points to participate in management of Target protected areas; Batwa proposed that there was a need for them to become directly represented an increase their participation in CFM user groups' governance structures and other community leadership structures.
- f. Ensure coordinated interventions to address the needs of the Batwa to achieve conservation and development objectives. The consultations so far have raised the awareness about the IFPA-CD, but more forwarding looking planning interventions are essential to make the IFPA-CD to a reality. Promote cultural sensitive activities that promote/protect Batwa cultures and norms.
- g. Through the IFPA-CD planning process, the Government should effectively communicate and explain its policies and demonstrate how the marginalized Batwa communities can benefit from the legislative and policy provisions. For example, the IFPA-CD should leverage the revenue sharing and tourism development for the long-term sustainability of indigenous people engagement.
- h. Design and implement activities that take into account the need for integrating conservation friendly cultural values of the Batwa people into PA management planning and the management of the protected areas where possible. Such approach will not only be beneficial for conservation but will also be a good avenue to empower and enforce the affirmative action, which can also spill over into education and employment skills based on indigenous knowledge.
- i. Create and provide gender balanced employment opportunities such as tour guides, porters, boundary management, etc.
- j. Provide land and security of tenure of land allocated to Batwa e.g., via issuance of registered titles to the allocation land.

4.3 Batwa Engagement During Project Implementation

As indicated in the IFPA-CD Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF), project implementation will give Batwa additional and focused attention by applying the following principles:

- a. **Commitment:** by recognizing the need to understand, engage and identify the stakeholders/Batwa and consulting them in formulation process. Further, engaging approval processes that secure institutional commitment to the project.
- b. **Integrity:** ensuring that engagements are conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust.
- c. **Respect:** of rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of Batwa/ and other affected communities.
- d. **Transparency:** ensuring that Batwa and other community concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner.
- e. **Inclusiveness:** ensuring that broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities., including unlimited access to information about the project, planning and decision making process on Conservation actions in the Target Protected Areas.
- f. **Trust:** through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a Batwa beliefs, values and opinions.

4.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is necessary for addressing the legitimate concerns of the project affected persons, including Batwa. Grievance handling mechanism will provide a formal avenue for Batwa and other affected groups or stakeholders to engage with the project on issues of concern or unaddressed impacts. Grievances are any complaints or suggestions about the way a project is being implemented.

The Environmental and Social Standards requires project financed by the World Bank to define one or more mechanisms to resolve complains, issues, recommendations, presented by the project stakeholders, citizens or anyone expressing concerns on the environmental, safety and social project development. The mechanisms developed for the project will need to be adapted to take into account the needs of vulnerable groups to ensure they are able to utilise the mechanism. The stakeholder engagement process will ensure that the VMGs are adequately informed of the GRM.

There are a number of aspects that potentially could bring a dispute or conflict. These include, among others:

- a. Restricted access and use of forest resources
- b. Inequitable access and benefit from IFPA-CD supported activities
- c. Inadequate access of information about the IPFA-CD and other conservation plans within the Target PAs

These will be localized to each specific area. Therefore, the forms of settling of such disputes and conflicts are not necessarily uniform. What is important is the use of locally appropriate dispute and conflict settlement mechanisms agreeable to all parties concerned. Such mechanisms include the use of:

- a. Local influential opinion leaders such as religious leaders, cultural/traditional leaders, elders, civil society organizations, political leaders and government agencies;
- b. Batwa representative Groups or institutions
- c. Collaborative Forest Management (CFM), CRM or game parks management structures;
- d. Community Wildlife Committees; and
- e. Local Council Committees

In this VMGF, the following key elements are suggested for guiding in disputes and conflicts settlements:

- a. Specifying rights and penalties in the beginning of the project activities;
- b. Defining the roles of each party and, in particular, these roles must be specified in the agreements with CFM and CRM agreements;
- c. Identify potential mediators and their roles. For example, defining the roles of local leaders including the local councils;
- d. Defining corrective actions for implementing and feedback mechanism for the complainants;
- e. Identifying potential areas of conflicts. This must be identified at the community participatory planning;
- f. Defining the involvement of the district leadership particularly Community Development Officer, Forest Officers, Game Wardens, or other offices;

- g. Defining the role of the project staff;
- h. Defining the roles of CBO/NGO, if they are involved in the implementation; and
- i. Defining the communication channels aimed at reducing disputes and conflicts;

Though it is expected that settlement of disputes and conflicts should as much as possible be within the project structures, it does not replace existing legal processes. Settlement of disputes/conflict is expected to be based on consensus, guided by facts when making conclusions as a basis of action. The procedures should be inclusive and participatory in nature with an aim of facilitating communication between conflicting parties, promoting dialogue, and facilitating reasonable agreement between the parties to a dispute or conflict. It should seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of what could be due or reaching settlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. A project grievance record form is proposed (Annex 5).

CHAPTER FOUR: POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS AS A RESULT OF THE PROJECT

The implementation of the project will result in a range of different impacts as presented in the ESMF document and those identified during the February 2020 consultation with Batwa. Project preparation indicates that key impacts related to the Batwa relate to enhanced management of protected areas and related restriction of (unregulated) access to forest resources. Project support to the Target Protected Areas will **not** impose additional restrictions of the Batwa or affect their livelihoods, as compared to baseline situation. On the contrary, through better engagement of the Batwa in Collaborative Forest Management (in Echuya CFR with NFA) and in Collaborative Resource Management (in Bwindi, Mgahinga and Semuliki) and provision of livelihoods support, the project is expected to have positive impacts.

However, the existing Echuya CFR management and MGNP, BINP and SNP management policies and regulations restrict unlimited use of forest resources by the Batwa and prohibit hunting. This VMGF identifies measures to ensure avoidance of any adverse impacts upon local livelihoods and supports the development of alternative livelihoods where and as needed.

The main project benefit will be the increased protection of the VMGs' rights to access the forest natural resources and receive livelihoods support through CFM and CRM arrangements. The Batwa will also be able to benefit from job opportunities provided by the project for removal of invasive plant species, restoration planting of trees, ecotourism opportunities, etc. The Batwa, like other communities, are also expected to benefit from the project's focus on participatory planning for forest resources and improved access to decision-making and from activities targeting reduction of human-wildlife conflict. The Batwa expect to benefit from improved tourism facilities in Target Protected Areas and the resulting increased visitor numbers which will afford more tourism-related employment opportunities.

Specific measures to mitigate negative impacts on project/sub-project(s) beneficiary, Batwa and local communities should include the following, among others, depending on locations/sites:

- a. Prioritize local community members for employment opportunities in activities within the protected areas, such as restoration planting, removal of invasive species, and infrastructure construction;
- b. For ecotourism activities, prioritize local community member's employment as tour guides considering their unique local and cultural knowledge;

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- c. Provide capacity building and trainings to CFM and CRM committee, community committees, local council committees, women and youth groups, elders groups and community-based organizations, in sustainable use and monitoring of forests and wildlife resources, including protection, preservation, conservation, reforestation, tourism management, business enterprises, agriculture practices, fire management, wood harvesting and other community profitable ventures based on identified restrictions and needs;
- d. Use of deterrents for animals such as chilli plants and bee hives from destroying communities' crops;
- e. Ensure clearly visible demarcation of National Park and Forest Reserve boundaries in sensitive areas, through maintenance and clearing of the existing boundary lines;
- f. Promote establishment of sustainable household woodlots, to progressively reduce pressure on resources from forest reserve;
- g. Provide alternative livelihood support such as collection of non-forest products including mushrooms, medicinal plants, wild fruits and bee- keeping to local communities around forest and forest reserves. Honey is of particular cultural value to the Batwa as it is important in preparing the beer used in offerings and sacrifices to appease the spirits of their ancestors;¹⁹
- h. Engage communities in new business opportunities through, forest based enterprises e.g. crafts;
- i. Through new or old Collaborative Management Committees and CRM, defining modes of beneficiary engagement;
- j. Make use of new and old Collaborative Management Committees and CRM in identifying training gaps, modes of training, development of products as well as engagement with other stakeholders; and
- k. Conduct project awareness-raising campaigns to local communities on the importance of sustainable forests and wildlife management.

¹⁹ BMCT reports that projects like beekeeping give local people and the government economic incentive for the protection of natural habitats and is an ideal activity in our conservation program. Beekeepers have admitted that being close to the forest has helped them in beekeeping and reduction of illegal activities especially wild fire because where beekeepers have put their hives they protect and avoid bush fires, and discourage people from grazing animals, cutting trees and harvesting other forest resources. After some time, these areas become greener because the vegetation is allowed to grow. It is also a source of income and this has changed people's attitude of relying on the forest. This has contributed to sustainable management of natural resources and increased biodiversity (BMCT Annual Report 2016-2017).

Table 7 contains a summary of some of the potential impact and mitigation measures related to restrictions of forests and wildlife resource use under Project components / subcomponents that will be implemented in Target Protected Areas. The livelihood restoration measures will consider issues such as (1) income levels of affected Batwa and other communities/persons, (2) other non- monetary sources of livelihood, (3) constraints and opportunities for income generation, (4) number of persons not able to revert to previous occupation, and (5) existing skills and project preferences of affected persons.

It is important to note that the project does not include activities that require land acquisition / resettlement.

Table 7: Components/Sub-Components Potential Restrictive Impacts

Components/subcomponents	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Activities of Concern	Project of Potential	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Component 1: Investments to improve the management of forest protected areas					
Sub-component 1.1: Improvement of infrastructure and equipment for the management of forest protected areas	(a) Provide investments in: (a) grading and maintenance of tracks and trails within protected areas to improve access for park management, (b) boundary planning (including community consultations) and demarcation(using boundary markers), (c) infrastructure (such as gates and fences); (d) equipment and community-oriented activities to manage human-wildlife (e.g. trenches, fences),, (e) investments in staff ranger housing,, (f) communications, (g) vehicles and equipment, and (h) management plan revisions and updates .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure (such as gates and fences) • Equipment and community-oriented activities to manage human-wildlife (e.g. trenches, fences) • Management Planning • Trails 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of unregulated access due to improved patrolling • Building of infrastructure such as tourism gates and wildlife fences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions addressed by CFM and CRM agreements. • Engagement of local communities through their group in determining timing of access to resource and the type/nature. • Involvement of community groups in ensuring adequate planning of activities • Support to community-based tourism initiatives. • Accommodating controlled harvesting by locals to the extent possible in protected area management plans and CFM agreements / CRM MOUs.
Sub-component 1.2: Increasing access to and benefit from forest and wildlife protected areas for local communities.	Support for an increase of area under Collaborative Forest Management and resource management agreements- 45 new and 24 renewed CFM agreements and up to 120 new resource management agreements. Provision of technical assistance to women's associations to support CFM planning and implementation that promotes women's engagement in CFM. Technical assistance to build the skills needed to empower women for management and leadership in CFM and producer organizations and strengthen women-led producer organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting Collaborative Forest Management agreements. • Identification of women associations. • Empowering women associations 	of of of	These activities are expected to have overall positive impact on enhancing communities' livelihoods due to improved access to the designated areas within national parks, wildlife reserves and central forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sensitization of communities and setting of livelihood activities that will contribute to increased earning. • Engagement of local communities in resource management efforts, including forest restoration ensures better sharing • Technical assistance to build the skills for empowering women for management and leadership in CFM and producer organizations • Provision of technical assistance to women's associations • Promotion of women's engagement in CFM.

<p>Sub-component 1.3: Restoration of degraded natural forests in Wildlife and Forest Protected Areas.</p>	<p>Aims to restore up to 22,700 ha of forest. Restore degraded areas in key National Parks and CFRs through natural regeneration (based on enclosure of areas) and, where needed, enrichment planting, including through engaging and employing local communities based on pilot approaches applied previously by UWA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of up to 22,700 ha of forest. • Participation of local communities in planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations in accessing the restored areas of the forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sensitization of communities on improved ecosystem services provided by restored forests. • Engagement of local communities in forest restoration through contracts. • Support UWA and communities to plan and develop products hence increasing economic opportunities
	<p>Training and equipment for the avoidance, response and monitoring of wildfires and the removal of invasive species. Activities: the development of landscape-level strategies for fire management and the eradication of invasive species in PAs: fire management training; establishment and maintenance of fire breaks; construction of fire towers; equipment for firefighting and fire avoidance; community sensitization; response and monitoring; with appropriate modern approaches- more efficient fire monitoring practices at the landscape level including consideration of satellite-based monitoring systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management training • Establishment and maintenance of fire breaks • Construction of fire towers • Community sensitization, response and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations in access of communities to fire-prone areas • Exclusion of adjacent community members from contracts for removal of invasive species resulting in them missing out on employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participatory community involvement including community initiatives such as community monitoring of fire occurrences (e.g. reporting any community members that engage in illegal activities such as bush burning) • Instilling of community social accountability. • Employment of community members for removal of invasive species
<p>Component 2: Investments to increase revenues and jobs from forests and wildlife protected areas</p>				
<p>Subcomponent 2.1: Investments in tourism</p>	<p>Complement private sector investment in wildlife-based tourism, most notably interest generated through the 'Space for Giants' initiative. Interventions involve direct investments to construct or renovate access infrastructure (upgrading trails and graveled roads) and utilities (water, power) to connect key concessions with have a confirmed interest from private sector. Fencing in some areas near the boundaries of the national parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing in some areas near the boundaries of the national parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enhancement of opportunities for boosting wildlife/nature-based tourism and alternative sustainable livelihoods for communities surrounding protected areas (through CRM arrangements).
	<p>Implemented by UWA and NFA, investments in tourism infrastructure and products in select NPs and CFRs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a wide range of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of infrastructure may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of participatory and

	<p>Potential activities include the development of a wide range of products such as picnic sites, canopy walks, hiking trails, jetties, zip lines, bird hides, and student centers, among others, to enhance diversification and overall quality of tourism products.</p> <p>Tourist reception, information and interpretive facilities used to improve visitor experience in the PAs and to encourage visitors to stay longer at each site- investments include visitor centers, visitor gates, tracks, trails, bridges, and board walks. Support the development of infrastructure in the following PAs: Bwindi, Semuliki NPs, and Echuya CFR. Other sites added as new priorities emerge.</p> <p>(i) investments to construct, equip and maintain Visitor Centers, (ii) the development of new tourism products- trails, signage, interpretation panels, marketing material) in and around parks that promote 'new' tourism destination; and (iii) advanced tourism infrastructure- boardwalks and canopy walks) in and around parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of infrastructure. 	<p>limit or control access.</p>	<p>sustainable natural resources management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting communities to tap into new livelihood investments opportunities. • Provision of technical training to community members to tap on new opportunities. • Support community-based tourism initiatives and involvement in merging opportunities. • Support UWA and communities to plan and develop products hence increasing economic opportunities
	<p>Activities involve community investment in the development of hospitality facilities and services, and investment in the provision of tourism vocational training. Promote community tourism-related activities to increase jobs and benefits for local communities- UWA to continue to develop and implement programs aimed at improving community livelihoods through supporting community-based tourism initiatives. Support UWA and communities to plan and develop products and train communities through the Uganda Community Tourism Association. The project to carry out a rapid assessment to determine the sub-projects. This rapid assessment to be: (a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of vocational training. • Promotional materials for community tourism related activities • Planning and development of products • Training of communities • Assessment of sub-projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalization of the Batwa in selection of community subprojects and in their implementation- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting communities and their organizations in product development. • Possibilities for accessing women credit and inputs. • Provide support for increasing value of the products through processing and marketing • Support training of communities through the Uganda Community Tourism Association. • Support UWA and communities to plan and develop products hence

	<p>performs an inventory of existing community tourism experiences, accommodation, and products in the project area, (b) develop six project profiles for existing successful community-based tourism enterprises, and (c) six emerging community-based enterprises that add value to overall tourism.</p>			<p>increasing economic opportunities.</p>
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CHAPTER FIVE: FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

This section outlines the process that will be followed for ensuring Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) can be achieved in case where this may be required. Currently planned activities are not expected to trigger the need for FPIC.

6.1 FPIC Definition

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) refers to the process, under certain specific circumstances whereby Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups will be consulted in good faith based on sufficient and timely information concerning the benefits and disadvantages of a project and how the anticipated activities occur. Consent refers to the collective support of affected VGs for the project activities that affect them, reached through a culturally appropriate process. Under provisions of the World Bank ESF FPIC applies in circumstances in which the project will:

- a. Have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
- b. Cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or
- c. Have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and / or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' lives.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) refers to the process, under certain specific circumstances set out above, whereby Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups, will be consulted in good faith based on sufficient and timely information concerning the benefits and disadvantages of a project and how the anticipated activities occur. Consent refers to the collective support of affected VMGs for the project activities that affect them, reached through a culturally appropriate process. FPIC does not require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within or among affected VGs explicitly disagree. The FPIC principles are as follows:

- a) **Free** – people are able to freely make decisions without coercion, intimidation or manipulation
- b) **Prior** – sufficient time is allocated for people to be involved in the decision-making process before key project decisions are made and impacts occur

- c) **Informed** – people are fully informed about the project and its potential impacts and benefits, and the various perspectives regarding the project (both positive and negative)
- d) **Consent** - refers to the collective support of affected Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities for the project activities that affect them, reached through a culturally appropriate process.

Where applicable, FPIC applies to project design, implementation arrangements and expected outcomes related to risks and impacts on the affected VMGs. It builds on and expands the process of meaningful consultation that should be established through good faith negotiation between Project and the VMGs.

6.2 FPIC Process for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups

The key steps involved in the process are presented below.

Screening of the Need for FPIC: The implementing agencies, UWA and NFA, with support and guidance from the E&S Specialist in the Project Coordination Unit will identify the need for FPIC based on the activities being undertaken and if any of the conditions outlined above. This will be undertaken in consultation with the VMGs as part of the development of the VGMP. The screening will be verified by the World Bank.

In case the need for FPIC is confirmed:

Sensitisation of the VGs and Community: The Project will inform VMGs about the project process and proposed outcomes, potential beneficiaries and geographical scope of the project. The community will also be informed about the principles of FPIC, their right to refusal and what will be needed to achieve FPIC. The wider community will also be informed about this process and any implications if FPIC cannot be achieved with the VMGs. At this time no decisions are expected to be made and the process is designed to inform communities about the process.

Additional Meetings: Additional meetings will be held as need to discuss the concerns and any other issues that the VMGs have including any barriers to the achieving consent (recognising that unanimity is not needed). The VGs will be further informed of any benefits or potential impacts associated with the project, other beneficiaries and approaches to grievance resolution. As part of this the VG will discuss and agree with the team how they will demonstrate consent in line with their traditional decision-making processes while demonstrating that men, women, the youth etc have all participated in the decision-making process. The VMGs will also discuss and agree on project design elements that need to be incorporate recognising that there is very limited scope for changing the project design.

FPIC: When ready, the VMGs will demonstrate consent (or lack thereof) through processes that are appropriate to that group. The agreements will be documented in the appropriate manner. FPIC should be established through good faith negotiation between Project and the VMGs. The Project will document:

- a) the mutually accepted process to carry out good faith negotiations that has been agreed by the Borrower and the VMGs; and
- b) the outcome of the good faith negotiations between the government and VMGs, including all agreements reached as well as dissenting views.

CHAPTER SIX: APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING VULNERABLE GROUPS PLANS

Vulnerable Group Plans will be prepared when activities have been identified in areas where Vulnerable Groups are present or in which they have a collective attachment to land. This process will be undertaken as part of the screening activities outlined in the ESMF. A separate Plan will be prepared for each Target Protected Area. They will outline activities that will supplement management prescriptions already included in the management plans of these protected areas.

The VMGP will be developed to document the:

- a) aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected vulnerable groups;
- b) local social organizations, beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected vulnerable groups;
- c) potential positive and negative impacts on vulnerable groups;
- d) measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts;
- e) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to vulnerable groups;
- f) need for FPIC to be undertaken and the process to be implemented;
- g) measures to strengthen the capacity of local authority and relevant government departments to address vulnerable groups' issues;
- h) involvement of community organisations from the project area and the expertise from the local authorities and national level.
- i) budget allocation; and
- j) monitoring and evaluation requirements.

The Vulnerable Groups Plan (VMGP) will provide guidance on environmental and social issues to be addressed during implementation of the project. The VMGPs may vary depending on social-cultural behaviour, geographical location and livelihood activities of the respective community.

The VMGP will also outline if FPIC is required and the approach that will be taken to achieving FPIC based on Chapter 5 of this VMGF and the specific needs of the VMGs.

CHAPTER SEVEN: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VMGF

The project will be implemented through government structures and will promote inter-ministerial and LGA coordination from the national to local level. The project will contribute to strengthening land administration through institutional capacity building in the land sector by ensuring security of the land tenure system and associated social and environmental sustainability in the country. Different stakeholders will play different roles and responsibilities in relation to supervising, implementing and management of this project. Specific to Batwa, the project will seek to engage TSPs who will be required to directly engage with Batwa groups and household, where applicable.

Establishing institutional roles and responsibilities related to implementation arrangement of the VMGF is important to ensure that activities are carried out adequately. MWE, as the coordinating project ministry, two key government national agencies (NFA and UWA) that are responsible for implementation of activities in an around Target Protected Areas, and a number of government departments and local governments (district local government and sub-county local governments), several local communities and stakeholders will be called upon to participate in the appropriate planning and implementation of the activities identified in the VMGF. Table 8 presents institutional responsibilities for implementation of the PF.

Table 8: Proposed Roles and Responsibilities for implementation of the VMGF

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
MWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strategic direction and monitor overall implementation of VMGF. • Overall supervision of the VMGF and preparation of VMG Plans. • Participate in the district level meetings. • Coordinate with other Government Line Departments for ensuring effective delivery of mitigation. • Make budgetary provisions for implementation of project activities. • Provide technical support for implementation of the project activities.
NFA (range manager) and UWA (Chief Warden)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in studies as per project components - Component 1 activities to be implemented by UWA- in and around NPs and wildlife reserves, and NFA - activities in and around CFRs, and Component 2 activities to be implemented by UWA and NFA (for tourism-related investments in Protected Areas). • Implementation of mitigation measures as per project components- Component 1 activities to be implemented by UWA- in and around NPs and wildlife reserves, and NFA - activities in and around CFRs, and Component 2 activities to be implemented by UWA and NFA (for tourism-related investments in Protected Areas). • Supervision of plans and reporting to ministry

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing regular activity reports to feed into the project level monitoring and evaluation system. • Assist in resolving issues referred to it by the District and communities
District Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting communities in preparation of project activities. • Participating in monitoring activities. • Instrumental in mobilisation of communities, formation of CFM and CRM, following up implementation of plans, including livelihoods and income-generating activities, on the ground provision of technical guidance, and in dispute settlement
Individual or Affected Persons or communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in consultations and communication related to the VMGF. • Identifying project impacts and alternative livelihood options. • Participating in monitoring activities • Implementation of project activities.
NGOs AND CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be engaged to participate in the process to support implementation. • Some NGOs may serve as “trusted intermediaries” to consultations with the Batwa

CHAPTER EIGHT: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

9.1 Purpose of Monitoring

Monitoring will be the main mechanism through which the implementers of the project will get the feedback and alerts on any delays and problems. The monitoring plans help the implementers to measure the pace of implementation of activities. It enables timely responses while providing lessons on implementation strategies. It is expected that every Target Protected Area will have its plan that will be used for verification of these, among others:

- a. Time to execute an activity;
- b. Ensuring all affected persons/communities are involved;
- c. Scheduling of meetings with affected communities and persons;
- d. Scheduling of compensation (if any);
- e. Scheduling of processes;
- f. Provision of indicative time for fund releases;
- g. Provision of indicative times for receiving and settling grievances and complaints; and
- h. Scheduling of periodically evaluation and check on compliance

The project will utilize a participatory monitoring and evaluation process which will ensure monitoring of the effectiveness of mitigation measures to improve (or at least maintain) community's standards of living. Monitoring will involve the local populations, so that they have first-hand understanding and appreciation of the process as well as have the opportunity to express their views on the positive and negative impacts.

The project will support Batwa and other affected communities so that they are able to monitor:

- a. The status of adverse social impacts (e.g. limited access to forest and wildlife resources inside the project-supported forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife, etc.) and the effectiveness of mitigation measures outlined. The project will have to ensure that communities are aware of the potential adverse impacts to monitor; also, specific indicators will be developed with the communities to ensure effective monitoring of each impact;
- b. The implementation of agreed activities; and

- c. The effectiveness of the conflict resolution and grievance settlement mechanisms.

The project will institute interrelated monitoring systems:

- a. Project administrative and performance reporting,
- b. Socio-economic monitoring to ensure that mitigation measures are addressing the economic and social needs.

9.2 Project Administrative Reporting

Under this monitoring, the standard record of activities undertaken in each reporting period, along with financial information, will be provided. This will cover routine project activities reporting, equipment needs, and other administrative concerns (e.g., additional studies needed). For this VMGF, the annual project progress reports will include a section that details, for instance, the number and type of local meetings held (e.g., on restrictions on forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife reserves), the number and types of grievances registered and their resolution, and the nature of measures implemented, as well as the findings on the socio-economic monitoring.

9.3 Socio-economic Monitoring

This will focus on following changes and happenings to income levels and standards of living of PAPs/community. For areas in the vicinity of Target Protected Areas, basic baseline socio-economic information is included in the area management plans. As part of the VMGP preparation, a baseline assessment will include detailed information on demographic characteristics and income sources. With this baseline, the Project Technical Team will monitor the planned activities over time.

Follow-up assessments will update these data for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impacts of the protected area management plans, community CFM agreements, community wildlife management and revenue sharing agreements and other project specific Action Plans. The specific monitoring indicators will be outlined in the Action Plan. Possible indicators include: livelihood benefits of measures to assist the affected persons; numbers of communities, households, groups and

individuals participating in livelihoods support; and types of activities supported in eligible communities.

Independent monitoring of the activities can be done by NGOs, private consultants where appropriate. Carrying out such independent monitoring will enhance the openness and transparency of the implementation of mitigation measures. The Project Steering Committee will have to approve participation of NGOs in independent monitoring activities, depending on their requirements. The NGOs' participation will be funded by the NGOs themselves, using their own resources unless special funding and participation arrangements are approved by the Project Steering Committee.

9.4 Monitoring Plans and Indicators

The monitoring activities will result in a regular feedback on the implementation of the VMGF. Monitoring teams at the respective component implementation level will be constituted, who will report regularly at the national level.

The monitoring indicators should cover areas such as: (1) basic information on affected persons' households, (2) Number of people that participated in consultations on use of forest resources in targeted landscapes (including female) (number), (3) Beneficiaries in CFM and Collaborative Resource Management groups provided with project support (including female), (number), (4) Number of grievances or complaints and Time spent to resolve the complaint, Number of resolved and unresolved grievances).

Livelihoods: Key indicators may include (1) alternatives provided and number of people taking on the alternatives; (2) support and incentives available; and (3) results documented

These indicators may be verified from various sources such as field inspections, site reports, special project audits, annual monitoring and local government reports.

CHAPTER NINE: BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF VMGF and VMGPs

Component 1 of the project includes a budget for supporting formation of the CFM groups / CRM groups and for implementing livelihoods activities in CFM and CRM groups around target protected area.

Monitoring budget related to VMGF implementation will be included under Component 4. Annual costs of these activities is estimated at US\$10,000 and will be included as a budget line for the project coordination unit at the Ministry of Water and Environment. Additional budget of U\$10,000 will be required in year 1 of the project for preparing a brief summary of this process framework in simple plain English and for translating it into key local languages in the project areas.

CHAPTER TEN: DISCLOSURE ARRANGEMENTS

The VMGF will be made available to the affected VMGs, UWA and NFA staff in Target Protected Areas and headquarters, and to responsible local government authorities. A summary version will be prepared in Local languages/vernacular at the beginning of the project and provided to every Batwa community around Target Protected Areas.

VMGPs, once prepared and approved, will be made available to the same audience.

In case of changes made to the VMGF or VMGPs, revised versions will be made available as well.

After submitting the VMGG to the Bank for review and clearance, MWE shall post the above document on its website <https://www.MWE.go.ug> and on the Bank's Infoshop. VMGPs will be similarly disclosed.

During implementation, MWE will prepare monitoring reports including ESS issues, make them available to affected communities and persons, post them on its website, and submit to the Bank for review.

ANNEX 1. NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS

Options	Sub-options
Strategic option 1: Climate smart agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLM and agroforestry practices; 2. Rainwater harvesting with collection tank and drip irrigation; 3. Greenhouse cultivation of vegetables;
Strategic option 2: Sustainable fuelwood and (commercial) charcoal production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial small-holder and community bioenergy woodlots; 2. Commercial small-holder and community poles and timber plantations; 3. Improved charcoal kilns linked to bioenergy woodlots;
Strategic option 3: Large-scale commercial timber plantations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commercial transmission pole and timber plantation; 2. Commercial pole and sawlog plantation; 3. Improved charcoal kilns linked to plantation sites;
Strategic option 4: Restoration of natural forests in the landscape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designated areas for natural forest regeneration; 2. Restoration of degraded protected natural forest (i.e. national parks and forest reserves and forests on privately owned land); 3. Devolution of forest management through PFM and similar set-ups; 4. Traditional and customary forest management practices;
Strategic option 5: Energy efficient cooking stoves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For fuelwood; 2. For charcoal
Strategic option 6: Integrated wildfire management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated wildfire management
Strategic option 7: Livestock rearing in Cattle Corridor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change to exotic cattle varieties and cross-breeding; 2. Agroforestry fodder production; 3. Establishment of drinking water dams
Strategic option 8: Strengthen Policy implementation for REDD+	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Policy implementation for REDD+

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ANNEX 3. AGREED ARRANGEMENS FOR RESOURCE USE IN ECHUYA FOREST

BAMBOO HARVESTING

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Only licensed local communities</p> <p>WHAT Dry bamboos ,Fresh bamboos, young bamboos and rhizomes and dry bean stakes</p> <p>WHERE Hamunara,, Rwakatwaro, Mukasmisi Upper Muruhira, Mucogo, Kinyankoko, nyamgugu and murususa</p> <p>WHEN <u>Kabale side</u>-Tuesday & Thursday <u>Kisoro side</u>-Wednesday & Saturday Young bamboos-November of every year for 4 days. Rhizomes-October-December of every year</p> <p>HOW Selective cutting for stems and uprooting using pangas, Hoes and pick axe for rhizomes.</p> <p>HOW MUCH -Fresh bamboos: 12 stems per week per person at shs. 300/= per stem. -Dry bamboos: 40 stems per person per week at sh. 100 per stem. -Young bamboos: 4 days of cutting bamboos at a licence fee of shs. 10.000/= per person. Rhizomes: Free to CFM members (for domestication.) Dry bean stakes for 1000/- per headload</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES Bamboo domestication, tree planting and Agro forestry</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Illegal harvesting of bamboos (non-agreed days) 2) Harvesting beyond the production zone 3) Excessive harvesting 4) Cutting un responsibly 5) Burning the forest <p>PENALTY</p> <p><i>Offence 1)</i>-Tripling the price of what the culprit will be carrying</p> <p><i>Offence 2)</i>- Shs.10.000/= fine.</p> <p><i>Offence 3)</i>-Double the normal prices for excess stems</p> <p><i>Offence 4)</i>-Shs 15,000/= fine.</p> <p><i>Offence 5)</i>-Culprit faces the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act.</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in forest patrols - Participate in fighting wild fires. -Provide information about illegal activities. -Implement the CFM plan. -harvest forest resources sustainably. -participate in monitoring of CFM activities. <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carry out Forest Patrols -monitor and evaluate CFM plan. -Participate in implementation of community livelihood improvement activities. -Supervise forest resource harvesting. -Mobilise and sensitise communities <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen CFM groups -Implement livelihood improvement projects. -Community sensitization. -Capacity building <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Incorporate CFM plans in sub county development plans -Participate in law enforcement. -Link communities to service providers and other programmes. 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Access to forest resources. -Livelihoods improved through implementation of income generating projects. -Biodiversity Conservation <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest conservation -Livelihood of local people improved. -Improved relations between NFA and communities -Revenue <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced pressure on forest -Improved livelihoods of community - Recognition and prestige. -Influence <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition. -Easy entry into organised communities for government programmes. -sustainable use of forest.

FUEL WOOD HARVESTING

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Domestic: Echuya Forest Adjacent communities</p> <p>WHAT Dry bamboo (stumps and tops), and dry wood.</p> <p>WHERE Any where in the production zone.</p> <p>WHEN Once a week on Saturdays from 6:00a.m -12. Noon. (free for Batwa)</p> <p>HOW Without any cutting material</p> <p>HOW MUCH -One head load per person per week. -free for Batwa.</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES Tree planting, Agro forestry and energy saving stoves</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collecting fresh forest material/products 2) Entering the forest with any cutting material 3) Collecting firewood in non agreed days 4) Collecting firewood from strict nature reserve. 5) Setting wild fires <p>PENALTY</p> <p><i>Offence 1</i>)-culprit to pay a fine of shs.5000/= Or Community service equal to 5000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 2</i>)- Pay fine of shs.3000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 3</i>)-Pay fine of 5000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 4</i>)-Pay fine of shs. 3000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 5</i>)-Culprit faces forest act.</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in off- take monitoring of firewood -Participate in fighting wild fires. -participate in the implementation of the agreed regulations. -Mobilise and sensitise communities <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest Patrols -participate in implementation of community livelihood improvement activities. -Supervise forest resource extraction. -Mobilise and sensitise communities <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote alternatives to forest resources -participate in off-take monitoring of forest resources. -Strengthen CFM groups -Implement livelihood improvement projects. -Community sensitization. -Capacity building -Lobby and advocate <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Encourage communities to do tree planting -Participate in law enforcement -participate in capacity building 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased access to forest resources. -improved income and livelihoods -Improved forest management and sustenance <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest conservation -Livelihood of local people improved. -Improved relations between NFA and Communities -Revenue <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced pressure on forest -Improved livelihood of community - Recognition and publicity -Increased forest alternatives on peoples' own land -Improved relations between NFA and Communities -Improved skills in negotiation, planning and management. <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition. -minimized conflicts on forest resources.

MEDICINAL HERBS

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Echuya Forest Adjacent communities</p> <p>WHAT Flowers, Leaves, Roots, Stems and barks.</p> <p>WHERE Any where in the production and buffer zones.</p> <p>WHEN Whenever need comes.</p> <p>HOW -Using tools like a knife, panga and Hoe. -Collecting parts that will not affect the growth of the herb or tree</p> <p>HOW MUCH -Sufficient amounts.</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES -Domestication of medicinal herbs - Use public health institutions</p>	<p>OFFENCE Destruction of the medicinal plants and trees</p> <p>PENALTY <i>Offence:</i> culprit to pay a fine of shs.5000/= Community service equal to 5000/=</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES -Obey the agreed regulations. -Mobilise and sensitise communities on sustainable forest management and laws -Domesticate some herbal plants Participate in reporting and monitoring.</p> <p>NFA -supervise communities for proper herb extraction methods. -Mobilise and sensitise communities on laws concerning resource use in Echuya forest</p> <p>NGOs -Promote Domestication of medicinal herbs</p> <p>-Community sensitization on hygiene and use of healthy institutions -Capacity building</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Sensitise communities on healthy issues. -Participate in law enforcement</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES -Improved health and livelihoods -Increased incomes and less expenditure on drugs</p> <p>NFA - Forest conservation/ better management -Livelihood of local people improved. -Improved relations between NFA and Communities</p> <p>NGOs -Reduced pressure on forest -Improved livelihood of community - Recognition and publicity -Increased forest alternatives on peoples' own land -Improved relations between NFA and Communities -Improved skills in negotiation ,planning and management)</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Recognition. -A healthy and productive community.</p>

HONEY

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Echuya Forest Adjacent communities</p> <p>WHAT Honey</p> <p>WHERE Production zone only.</p> <p>WHEN In season for honey harvesting</p> <p>HOW Using honey harvesting gears like smokers. No use of fire</p> <p>HOW MUCH Two group representatives to go and get any amount of honey available in the beehives.</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES Establishing apiaries out side the Forest reserve</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Setting wild fires 2) Stealing honey 3) Stealing and destroying beehives <p>PENALTY</p> <p><i>Offence 1)-</i>culprit to pay a fine of shs.150,000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 2)-</i> Pay fine of shs.50,000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 3)-</i>Pay fine of 100 000/=</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participate in fighting wild fires. -participate in implementation of the agreed regulations. -Avoid stealing honey and beehives <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest Patrols -Allocate apiary sites in the forest for communities to practice beekeeping. -Support communities to improve bee keeping. -Mobilise and sensitise communities <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote domestication of bee foraging plants -Capacity building of communities in improved beekeeping, honey harvesting and marketing <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Encourage communities to do tree planting -Participate in law enforcement -Provide a linkage between CSOs and communities 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased access to forest resources. -improved income and livelihoods -Improved forest management and sustenance <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest conservation and sustainability -Improved relations between NFA and Communities -Less conflicts with communities -minimized fires. <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced fire occurrences on the forest -Improved health and livelihood of community -Increased beekeeping forage on peoples' own land -Improved relations between NFA and Communities -Improved skills in (beekeeping, honey harvesting and marketing) <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition. -Good health

SAND

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Echuya forest adjacent communities</p> <p>WHAT Sand</p> <p>WHERE Production zone</p> <p>WHEN After EIA has been done (in extreme cases)</p> <p>HOW Using hoes and other tools but not tractors.(Machines)</p> <p>HOW MUCH Sufficient amounts -For domestic use only</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES People should collect sand from their own private land</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) commercial extraction of sand 2) Using tractor <p>PENALTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culprit handled according to the laws under NEMA. 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES -Monitor extraction -Abide by the existing laws.</p> <p>NFA -Monitor extraction -Identification of sites for sand extraction</p> <p>NGOs -Community sensitization.</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Participate in law enforcement.</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES. -Livelihoods improved with better housing.</p> <p>NFA -Improved relations between NFA and communities</p> <p>NGOs -Improved livelihood of community -Recognition and prestige.</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Recognition. -Sensitisation and hygiene</p>

RATTAN CANES

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Men adjacent to Echuya</p> <p>WHAT Stems</p> <p>WHERE Buffer and production zone.</p> <p>WHEN After getting a licence at 5000/= per month</p> <p>HOW With only pangas</p> <p>HOW MUCH -Four head loads per person per month</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES Locals to use other different species in the forest and on their land e.g. elephant grass, <i>Mushanje</i>, <i>Umukararanka</i>, emirondorondo and bamboos</p>	<p>OFFENCE 1) Getting the material illegally without licence</p> <p>PENALTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Warn the culprit and confiscate the material ▪ Deal with the culprit according to forest regulations 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES -Obey the agreed regulations. -Sustainable harvesting of the produce</p> <p>NFA -Forest Patrols -Supervise resource extraction. - Law enforcement</p> <p>NGOs -Promote the use of alternatives -Implement livelihood improvement projects. -</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Participate in law enforcement</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES -improved income and livelihoods -Improved forest management.</p> <p>NFA -Revenue Improved management.</p> <p>NGOs -Improved livelihood of community - Recognition and publicity -Increased use of alternatives</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -forest sustainability.</p>

WATER

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Echuya Forest Adjacent communities</p> <p>WHAT Running water</p> <p>WHERE <u>Kabale</u> -Mucogo, Mukasmisi, Rushayu and Mukashayu</p> <p>WHEN Daily</p> <p>HOW -Fetching using containers -Watering cattle/ goats or livestock using designated paths</p> <p>HOW MUCH -Sufficient</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES -Develop water harvesting systems -Protect and continue using streams and springs outside the forest</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing in the forest ▪ Using un designated paths in the forest <p>PENALTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Warning ▪ Culprit to be handled by CFM committee ▪ Culprit to pay a fine of 5,000/= per goat/sheep and shs. 10,000/= for cattle (per head) 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Obey the agreed regulations. -Ensure cleanness of water sources <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest Patrols. -Mobilise and sensitise communities about forest regulations. -Monitoring. <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lobby and advocate different Stake Holder for promoting water harvesting systems <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supervise water source committees - Formulate water source by-laws and enforce them. 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proper use of the identified water sources. -improved income and livelihoods <p>NFA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest conservation -Livelihood of local people improved. -Improved relations between NFA and Communities <p>NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Healthy people and animals -Recognition and publicity <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition. -Healthy people and animals -Law abiding community

ROPES

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Domestic: Echuya Forest Adjacent communities</p> <p>WHAT Barks</p> <p>WHERE Production zone.</p> <p>WHEN June to August on Saturdays only.</p> <p>HOW Using knives and pangas</p> <p>HOW MUCH -One headload per person per week.</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES -Domesticating some of the species on community land. -Encourage communities to use alternatives available outside the forest</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ setting wild fires ▪ Irresponsible cutting/harvesting <p>PENALTY <i>Offence 1</i>)-culprit to pay a fine of shs.5000/= Community service equal to 5000/=</p> <p><i>Offence 2</i>)- Pay fine of shs.3000/=</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES -Obey the agreed regulations. -Mobilise and sensitise communities</p> <p>NFA -Forest Patrols -Supervise resource extraction. -Mobilise and sensitise communities -Monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>NGOs -Promote alternatives to forest resources -Implement livelihood improvement projects. -Community sensitization.</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Encourage communities to domesticate some of the species -Participate in law enforcement</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES -improved income and livelihoods</p> <p>NFA - Forest conservation -Improved relations between NFA and Communities</p> <p>NGOs -Reduced pressure on forest -Improved livelihood of community -Increased forest alternatives on peoples' own land -Improved relations between NFA and Communities</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Recognition. -Conflicts in forest resource access minimized.</p>

GRASS

REGULATIONS	PENALTIES /OFFENCE	RESPONSIBILITIES	BENEFITS
<p>WHO? Men and women adjacent to Echuya.</p> <p>WHAT Thatching and craft making grass</p> <p>WHERE Muchuya Swamp and production zone.</p> <p>WHEN - Saturday only in grass season for craft making grass. -15th day of every month only for thatching grass</p> <p>HOW Using pangas and knives</p> <p>HOW MUCH -Sufficient for thatching grass - One Head load per person per week for craft making grass.</p> <p>ALTERNATIVES -Collect grass outside the forest. -Promotion of roofed houses</p>	<p>OFFENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting fires <p>PENALTY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culprit to pay a fine of 50,000/= ▪ face forest law. 	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES -Obey the agreed regulations.</p> <p>NFA -Forest Patrols. -Mobilise and sensitise communities about forest regulations</p> <p>NGOs -Promote value addition to the handicraft. -Promote IGAs</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -support NFA in law enforcement.</p>	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES -improved income and livelihoods</p> <p>NFA - Forest conservation -Livelihood of local people improved. -Improved relations between NFA and Communities</p> <p>NGOs -Improved livelihoods of FACS -Recognition and publicity</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT -Recognition.</p>

CULCURAL VALUES

The reserve is used as a major cultural site for especially the Batwa.

ANNEX 4. IDENTIFIED CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LOCATIONS IN BWINDI IMPENETRABLE AND MGAHINGA GORILLA NP

Sites in Bwindi	Importance
Hakisharara swamp	Source of weaving materials
Mubwindi swamp	Place for worshipping
Murugyezi swamp	Place for Batwa gatherings and worshipping
Hamasoho valley	Fishing site especially for mudfish
Iguugu valley	Had hot springs for curing diseases
Ihizozo river	Important for fishing and mining
Ishasha river	Important for fishing
Itaama river	Respected as a place of spirits
Ivi river	Important for fishing
Kahororo valley	It was frequented by gorillas associated with bad omens
Karingaringa valley	Fishing site especially for mudfish
Kasinga valley	It has a cave where Batwa used to converge for dancing and singing
Kihungye valley	Source of weaving materials
Ntengyeri river	Fishing site especially for mudfish
Rushabo valley	Fishing site especially for mudfish
Rushuura valley	Fishing site especially for mudfish
Hakamatunda hill	It was a resting place and had many fruits of <i>Cyphomandra</i> sp.
Hamuhingo hill	It was a meeting place for parties, singing and dancing
Ibaare hill	It was a meeting place for Batwa of Nteko and Kayonza
Kagote hill	Had abundant honey, many trees of <i>Syzygium</i> sp. and was liked by chimpanzees
Kanyabweru hill	Had stingless bees and was used as a resting place and for sighting foot paths
Kaseresere hill	It was frequented by elephants
Kasiru hill	Source of rivers, stingless bees, duikers, bush pigs, weaving materials and gold
Katendegyeri hill	Had stingless bees, honey bees and yellow-backed duikers
Kishegura hill	Had many trees of <i>Agauria salicifolia</i> good for firewood
Kitobere hill	Had stingless bees, honey bees and a big cave where Batwa lived
Kumbagara hill	Had wild yams
Mariburira hill	It was frequented by gorillas
Mubare hill	Had wild yams, honey, walking sticks and weaving materials
Mubiko hill	It had many trees of <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> . Batwa lived here and built small huts
Mubitooma hill	It was important for worshipping
Mukebigunzu hill	It had many tree ferns of <i>Cyanthea manniana</i> and was frequented by gorillas
Mukibaraga hill	Had stingless bees
Mukisha hill	It was good for hunting buffaloes
Munteza hill	It was good for hunting many animals
Murwendanda hill	It was a good hunting area
Muryeshengye hill	It was a good hunting ground for giant forest hogs
Nkuringo hill	Had stingless bees, honey bees and many trees of <i>Alangium chinense</i>
Nteko hill	Had <i>Ficus</i> trees used as worshipping sites
Ntendure hill	Had many medicinal plants especially <i>Rytyginia kigeziensis</i>
Ntungamo hill	Had a lot of wild yams
Nturo hill	It was a good resting place
Nyabubare hill	It was frequented by gorillas
Nyamiyaga hill	Had a conducive atmosphere
Nyiguru hill	Source of iron ore used for producing spears and arrows for hunting

Ruherere hill	The place of stingless bees which produced delicious honey
Rukubira hill	Had the greatest abundance of wild yams in the whole of Bwindi
Rungo hill	It was a good hunting area
Rutonde hill	Had wild yams
Mgahinga sites	
Mt Muhabura	Important for direction especially in areas with tall and thick vegetation
Mt Mgahinga	Source of water, weaving materials, honey and herbal medicine
Mt Sabinyo	Source of water and honey
Buhuye hill	Good hunting ground
Kuhanika hill	It was a resting place for Batwa children when their parents went hunting
Kumufuregye hill	It is where Batwa used to fetch water
Kunyamuzimu hill	Had a well where Batwa used to fetch water
Kuzuru hill	Path to and from hunting in Rutegamasunzu
Manyenya hill	Path to and from Garama cave
Mumutiba hill	It is where Batwa used to harvest honey
Murunyinya hill	It is where Batwa used to harvest vegetables
Muryabagoro hill	Pathway for Batwa when they started hunting near Garama cave
Rutegamasunzu hill	Good hunting ground for duikers and buffaloes
Rwabikomere hill	Path for fetching water
Nyagisenyi swamp	Respected as a place of spirits
Ntebeko river	Frequented by elephants and buffaloes
Nyabiremu river	Source of water for domestic use
Nkanda river	Respected as a place of spirits
Nyinagongo river	Respected as a place of spirits
Nyagisenyi river	Respected as a place of spirits
Gahindu river	Respected as a place of spirits
Nyabyiyoni river	Respected as a place of spirits
Nkanda river	Respected as a place of spirits
Kyamahano river	Respected as a place of spirits

ANNEX 5: PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

Grievance and Resolution Form

Name (Filer of Complainant): _____

ID Number (PAP's ID Number): _____

Contact Information (mobile number): _____

Nature of Grievance or Complaint Submitted: _____

<u>Date</u>	<u>Individuals Contacted</u>	<u>Summary of Discussion</u>
-------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

_____	_____	_____
-------	-------	-------

Signature: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____

Name of Person Filing Complaint (if different from Filer): _____

Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Mediation Session: _____

Was filer present?	YES	NO
--------------------	-----	----

Was field Verification of complaint conducted?	YES	NO
--	-----	----

Findings of Field Investigation: _____

Summary of Conciliation/Mediation Summary Discussion

Issues: _____

Was agreement reached on issues?	YES	NO
----------------------------------	-----	----

If agreement was reached, detail agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify points of disagreement below:

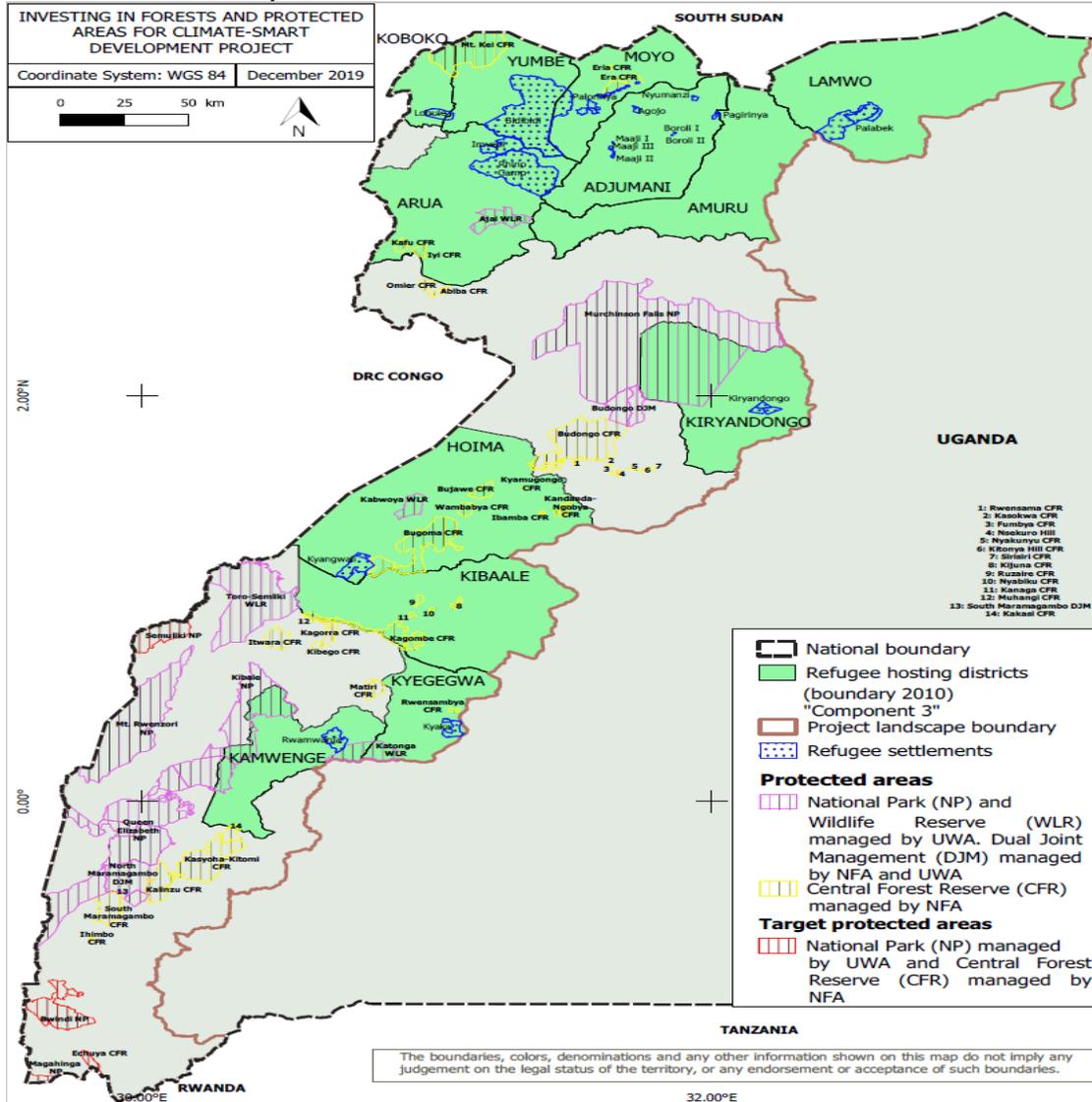
Signed (Conciliator): _____

Signed (Filer): _____

Signed (Independent Observer): _____

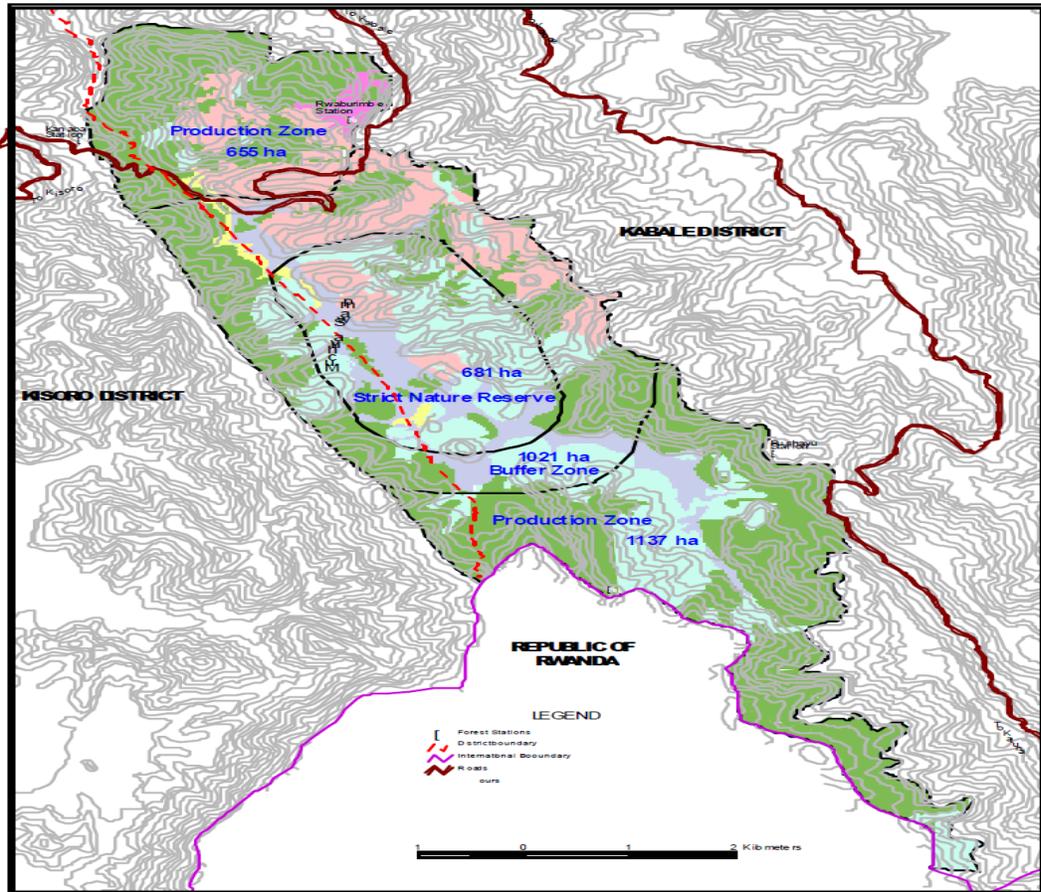
Date: _____

ANNEX 6. PROJECT AREA MAP (WITH TARGET PROTECTED AREAS HIGHLIGHTED)

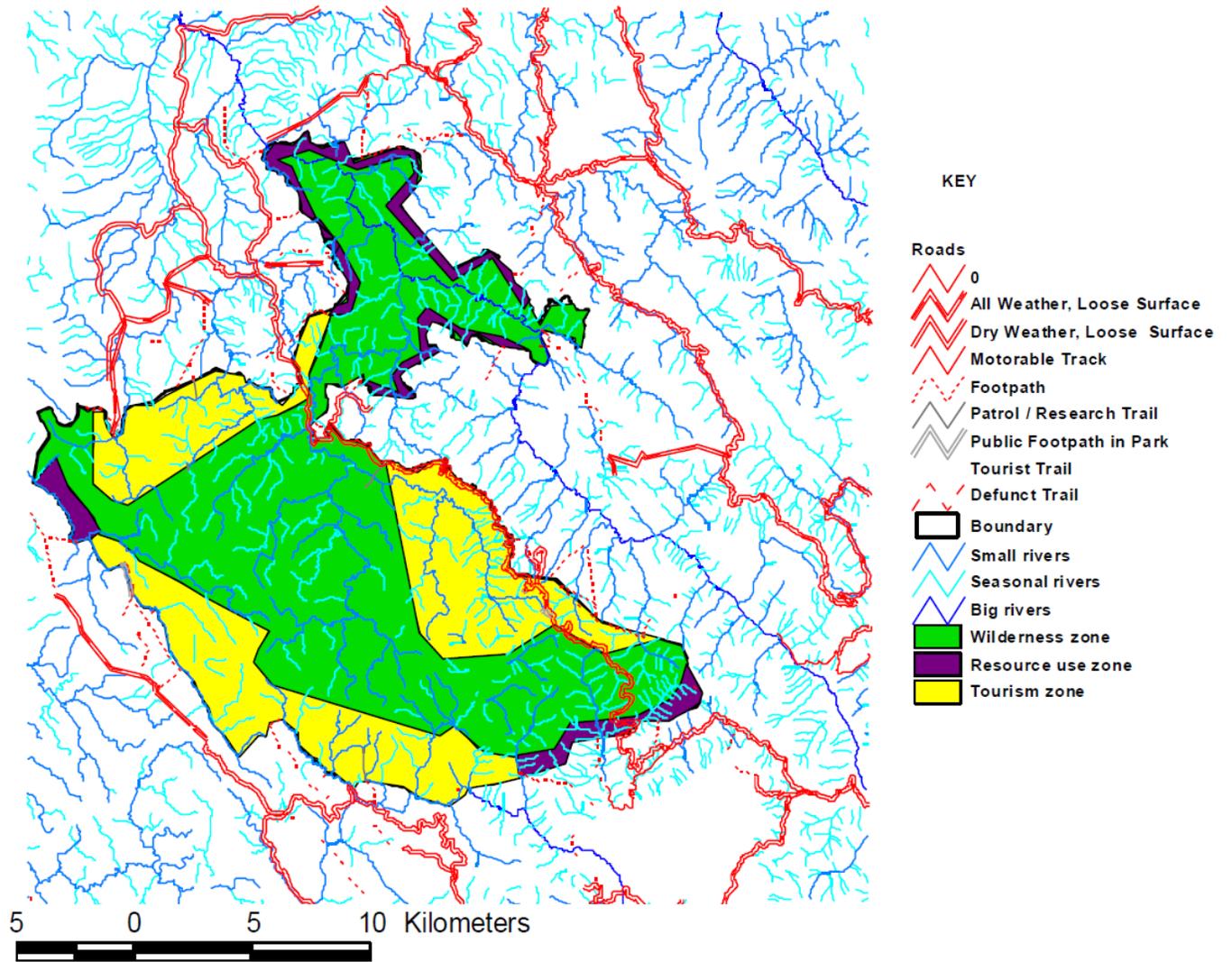


ANNEX 7 MAPS OF TARGET PROTECTED AREAS

Echuya CFR

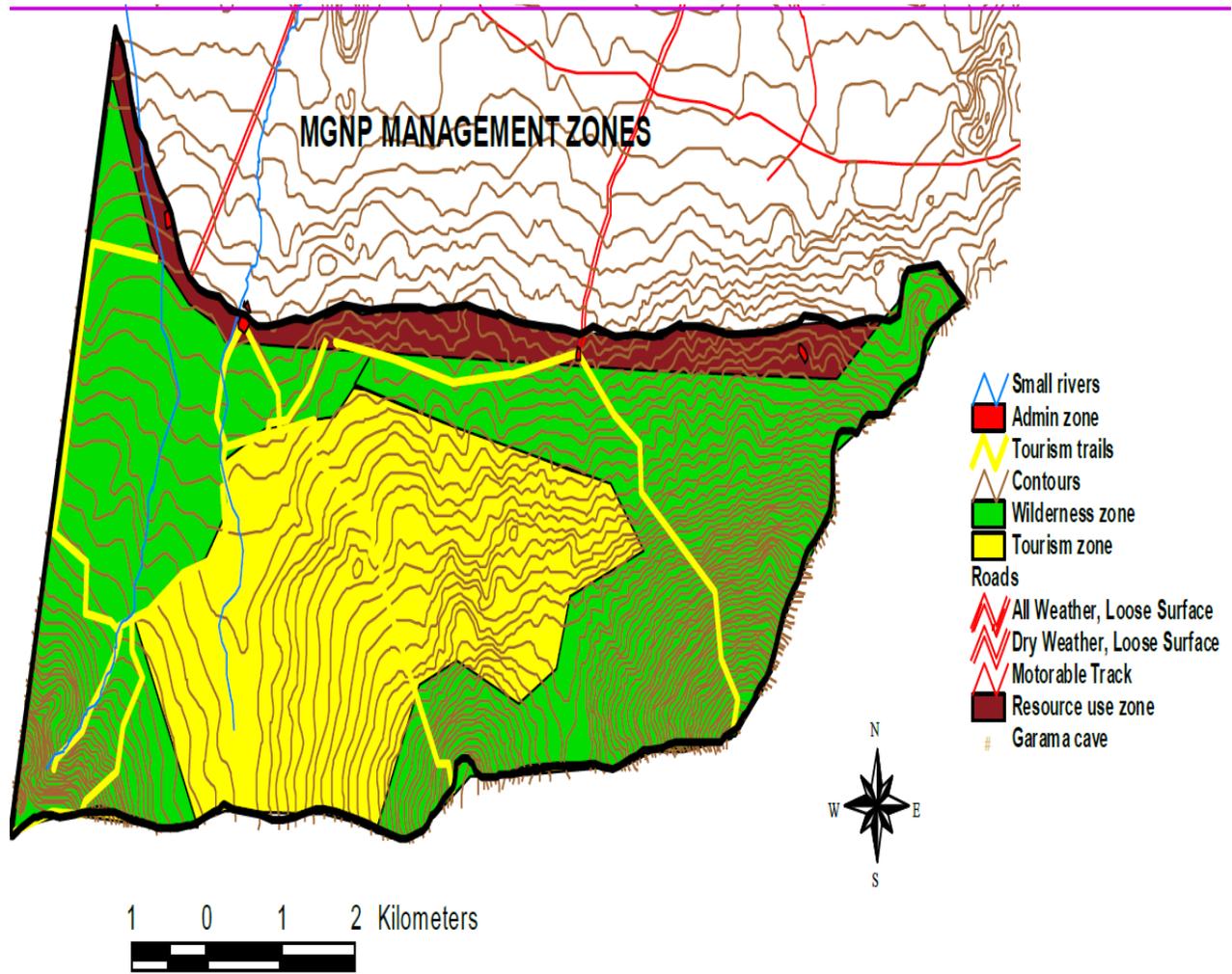


Bwindi Impenetrable NP

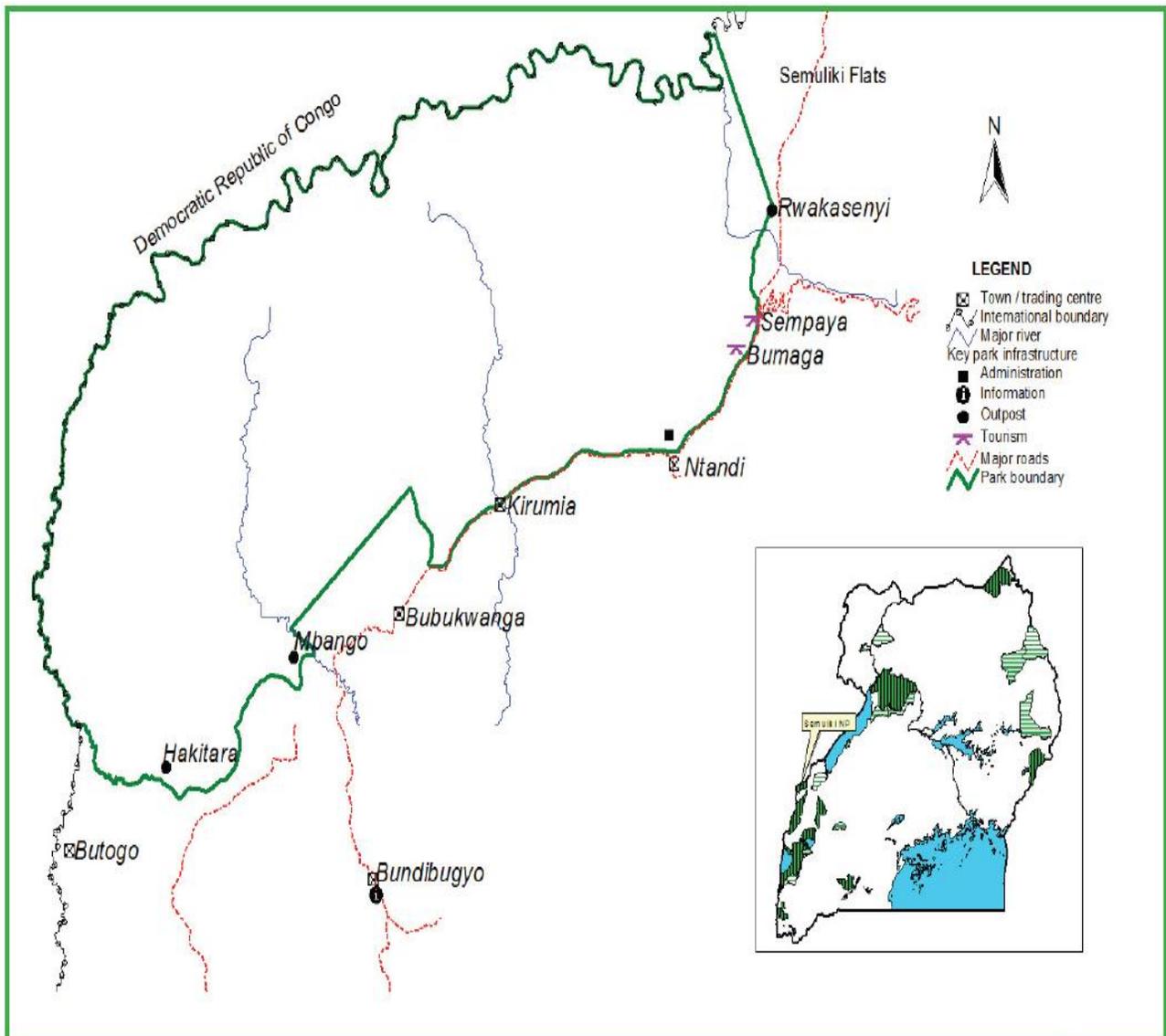


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Mgahinga Gorilla NP



Semuliki NP



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 FOR VMGF



Report and field Notes of the meaningful consultation tailored to Batwa vulnerable and marginalized group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve

As an input into the

Vulnerable and marginalized group's framework (VMGF) and Plan for Uganda investing in forests and protected areas for climate-smart development project (IFPA-CD)



**Ministry of Water and Environment
February 2020**

Version: 10 March 2020

Report and Field Notes taken during the meaningful consultation of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalized group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve

Project Name: Investing in Forests and Protected areas for climate smart project (IFPA-CD)	Location of the Consultation: Echuya CFR (Hosted at Echuya Ecotoursim Site)
Assessment Type: Projects where Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” are not the sole beneficiaries	Participants: Members of the Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” of Echuya
No. of Target Participants: 93 Male: 48 Female: 45 Infants: Not counted No. of other Participants: 16 Male: 12 Female: 4	List of Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robert B. Tumwesigye • Paul Twebaze • Xavier Mugumya • Gad Shemajere • Adonia Bintooro
Report prepared by: Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU)	Date: February 11, 2020 (Tuesday)
Report Reviewed by: Xavier Nyindo Mugumya	Date: February 26, 2020 (Wednesday)
Report Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Even Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Approved by:	Date:

1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda has designed the Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project (the Project) that will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The project’s development objective is to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes. For this, the project will support a landscape approach to improve management and economic productivity of forest ecosystems in the targeted landscapes. The project will combine investments in forest management in state - and community -managed lands and will focus on improving the management of forests and increasing revenues for sustaining forests and supporting resilient livelihoods.

Coverage: The project geographic area includes the Albert Rift and West Nile, with focus on target protected areas (7 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 28 Central Forest Reserves) and 11 refugee host districts (using the July 2010 boundaries) and 13 other districts. The performance-based subsidy scheme for private plantation development under Component 2 will be national in scale (Annex 1: Map showing project areas)

The project has four components as follows:

1. Component 1 will focus on improving management of government-managed forest and wildlife PAs to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services.
2. Component 2 will increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife PAs through targeted investments in tourism and productive forests
3. Component 3 will encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside PAs, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land. The project will work in clusters of districts, based on the boundaries set as of July

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1, 2010. This will allow the project to benefit from the technical capacity of DLG staff in the original districts while securing continuity in cases of creation of new districts. These districts either host refugee settlements or are within 5 km of a refugee settlement boundary. This component will be wholly funded by the IDA18 RSW and IDA grant, supporting project activities in 17 districts

4. Component 4 will support overall project management and monitoring

The proposed project activities are expected to generate positive environmental and social impacts that will outweigh negative ones. However, investments under Components 1, 2 and 3 are likely to generate negative environmental and social risks and impacts, albeit site-specific and temporary, that could arise mainly from the proposed forest restoration and management activities, infrastructure development in and around protected areas, and livelihoods support activities. Such risks may include potential gender discrimination and marginalization of some vulnerable groups in the region. To address potential negative risks, the Government of Uganda has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that contains a set of mitigation measures following Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) mitigation hierarchy for each anticipated impact in order to avoid, minimize or reduce the risks and mitigate effects of the anticipated impacts.

This document contains the record of the meaningful consultations with the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. The findings of this assessment will be used to prepare a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan that will be submitted to the Bank for review disclosed prior to World Bank Board submission. The VMGF is prepared as requirement under the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. The Batwa were identified early in the design of IFPA-CD project as beneficiaries and as communities who are present in, who have strong collective attachment to the project area and who needed to be fully consulted about, and be given opportunity to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. Previous consultations with the Batwa of Echuya CFR was done during the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy (2014-2017) and again during the preparation of the National Forest Investment Program (FIP) (2016-2017).

2. Objectives / Purpose of the Consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve

The purpose of consulting the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from Echuya CFR was to obtain their concerns and preferences with respect to the design and proposed implementation of IFPA-CD project with the view of providing them with equitable access to project benefits and minimising any non-beneficial outcomes to the Batwa.

3. Approaches and methods used during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve

The following approach was used in undertaking the consultations of the Batwa in and around the project activities.

- The Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve were consulted as one of the other Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga, Bwindi Impenetrable and Semliki National Parks. Generally, they were contacted through their representatives, Civil and community organisations which they are affiliated and through the district community development offices.
- A schematic programme for the consultations of all the Batwa was prepared and shared with their representatives. Specifically, the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve were contacted through PROBICOU/Coalitions of Indigenous Peoples of Uganda (CSCIPU) representatives,

through Nature Uganda, through OUBDU and through the NFA – Echuya Office. A request for the meeting was sent one week before and the venue was proposed as the NFA Echuya – Nature Uganda Supported Batwa Eco-tourism Centre.

Table 1: Field Consultations Programs to complete the Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups around Echuya CFR, Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Date	Time	Action	Venue	Contact Person
Monday 10 th Feb. 2020	8:00 a.m.	Delegation debrief and travel to Kabale	REDD+ Secretariat	Evelyn, Xavier
Tuesday 11 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting with Batwa community at Echuya CFR	Echuya CFR	Herbert Turyahabwe (NFA Sector manager) – 0779 987 201 Mr. Ssemajeri Gad (Batwa mobilizer) - 0788188851
Wednesday 12 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Mgahinga	Mgahinga NP	Samuel Amanywa (UWA) - 0781 483 468 Ms. Alice Nyamihanda (Batwa mobilizer) – 0779671098 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Thursday 13 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Bwindi INP "south" – Rubuguri Town Council Hall	Rubuguri TC hall	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Friday 14 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Bwindi INP "North" - Buhoma	BINP Visitor Information Centre Buhoma, Kanungu	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Ms. Kiconco Medius (contact for Batwa) – 0787217076 Steven (BMCT) –Helping to contact Batwa with Medius - 0782 329 008
Saturday 15 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Travel back to Kampala		

- The Consultation Team paid courtesy call on Rubanda District Local Government at their headquarters.
- The following agenda guided the Consultations meeting with Batwa representatives around Echuya CFR.

Table 2: Schematic Meeting Programs during Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups consultations around Echuya CFR.

Time	Agenda Item	Person responsible
9:30 a.m.	Arrival and Registration of participants	Evelyn/ Brenda
	Welcome remarks by PROBICOU/CSCIPU	PROBICOU/CSCIPU
10:00 a.m.	Welcome Remarks	Sector Manager / Chief warden
10:15 a.m.	Opening Remarks and objectives of the meeting	Team leader
10:30 a.m.	Presentation of the IFPA-CD project	Team leader and translator
11:30 a.m.	Discussions and feedback	All
12:30 a.m.	Way forward	Team leader

1:00 p.m.	Conclusion and Departure	All
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the Consultation meeting with Batwa, a follow up meeting involving Facilitation Team from MWE, UWA and NFA; CSO representing Batwa, District Local Government, and other development agencies held a de-briefing on site of the meeting to contextualise the meeting proceedings and to provide additional information on actions other actors are undertaking. 		
4. Proceedings of the Meeting during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve held on 11th February at the Ecotourism site at the Near Echuya Forest Station (Rubanda District)		
<p>Program Layout</p> <p>Session 1. Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer Communication from a leader of Batwa Communication from NFA (Host and Convener) Remarks from Rubanda District Local Government Remarks from PROBICOU <p>Session 2: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Introduction of key stakeholders, Importance and roles</i> <i>Objectives of the meeting and Expectations</i> <i>General conduct</i> <i>Discussion and feed back</i> <p>Introduction (Session- moderated by Robert Baganda Tumwesigye)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Robert Baganda welcomed the Batwa and all the participants in the meeting (Annex 2: List of participants). Apologized for any delays – and indicated that the team started with courtesy calls in offices of Key collaborating Partners and Rubanda District Local Government. ➤ Requested that the meeting starts with a prayer – from any volunteer participant. Prayer led by Norah Kyabazaka – who thanked God for providence, protection and requested for Gods guidance through the meeting. <p>Communication from the leader of the Batwa - Mr. Gad Shemajere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Shemajere Extended appreciation to PROBICOU, Government, and all the stakeholders for support. Observed that institutions like PROBICOU, Nature Uganda, UOBDU, BMCT, and others have been instrumental in promoting the plight of Batwa. ➤ Observed that although the Batwa boast of this support, they still have a number of challenges. These challenges have been aired out in a number of meetings and consultative forums – and most of these relate to livelihood of the Batwa and access to resources in the forest such as Medicine. ➤ He observed that the Batwa have tried to also do some work and that the support from the partners does not start from Zero- <i>“We have tried some hand work, crafts and can also have our own products”</i> He observed. He noted that they however still need support because they were still needy. ➤ He observed that the Batwa have also been assisting in conservation – saying the Batwa understand conservation of forests more than any other communities and have this at their heart. They could not be compared with others such as the Bakiga. <p>Communication from NFA – Forest Supervisor - Mr. Turyahabwa Robert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcomed the Residents (All the Batwa) and requested them to welcome the visitors by clapping. 		

- Noted that as NFA they have been working with residents and other community representatives through CFM Groups. Noted that there are 4 in Rubanda, 2 in Kisoro and the Batwa are represented in these institutions. He observed that there was an affirmative action to involve and increase participation of the Batwa.
- Observed that since their eviction from Echuya CFR, NFA has closely worked with the Batwa to protect the forest. For example they assist in responding and controlling fire outbreaks. They have exhibited a good heart for conservation – a reason they were granted access to the forest for firewood collection on a daily basis when the Bakiga are not. Firewood collection is done on a daily basis – because we are aware that they are needy.
- Noted that he had earlier even proposed to his bosses in NFA to allow the Batwa plant and own their bamboo especially in the boundary of the forest.
- Observed that he also proposed that the Batwa be given a chance and be given a portion of land where they would place their bee hives to allow colonization and later on shift the colonized bee hives and rear bees and or be allowed to place be hives in specific designated parts of the forest.
- Noted that as long as the Batwa are still vulnerable, the forest can never do well. There are also proposals to give them seeds and also help the with self-help projects so that they earn livelihood.

Communication from Rubanda District – Mr Mutaremwa, Forestry officer

- Mr. Mutaremwa introduced the members of Rubanda District Local Government Present. He observed that Rubanda district was supportive of conservation. He also appreciated the effort of government and also thanked the Ministry of Water and Environment for including the District in the implementation of this project. He observed that he was looking forward to fruitful deliberations.

Communication from PROBICOU- Twebaze Paul- Executive Director

- Mr. Paul Twebaze welcomed the participants. He extended appreciation to the Ministry of Water and Environment and all the key stakeholders including NGOs and District Local Government of Rubanda for their support to interventions that promote peaceful co-existence of the Batwa and the Forests.
- He observed that PROBICOU was still committed to work with the Batwa and other partners to support the Batwa and ensure that forests – as areas of social and ecological importance are conserved for the benefit of both the current and future generations
- He reminded the Batwa that the meeting was very important because it provided an opportunity for the Batwa to hear and share an update from government on the plans for interventions aimed addressing most of the conservations challenges they have been raising overtime.
- He also observed that for long PROBICOU had been working with Government to build the capacity of the Indigenous people including the Batwa to participate in REDD+ processes. A number of issues both for men and women were generated and these were submitted to Government – and that the meeting provided an opportunity to hear about progress but also interact directly with responsible government ministry.
- Noted that as a rejoinder to the previous process/meetings Government was planning a number of projects in response and these projects required the support of the Batwa.
- Requested them to pay attention, follow with ken interest and above all participate actively in the meeting.

Session 11: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

- Mr. Xavier Mugumya –Thanked the Batwa and the members for turning up for the meeting. He introduced the members of the team. He noted that the Government of Uganda has designed the *Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development* Project aimed at improving sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in target landscapes.
- Observed that the project will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of

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Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

- He noted that as part of the project requirements, government was requested to develop a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF). He observed that the purpose of the VMGF is to guide the preparation and implementation of Project interventions that may negatively affect or enhance benefits to Batwa.
- Noted that the purpose of the meeting therefore was to involve the Batwa in the initial stages and design of the project, Consult them to understand the likely effect of the project activities and whether the planned activities will bring about peaceful co-existence and sustainable management of the Forest Resources and protected areas. He also noted that, the meeting was also to consult the Batwa and know whether they bless and support the planned activities – and or seek input for proposals to improve the project.
- He noted that opinions were needed in three key areas;
 - (a) Protection and sustainable management of forest resources – Including Collaborative Forest Management (CFM).
 - (b) Development of tourism, diversification and marketing Tourism products.
 - (c) Support for refugees from the neighbouring Countries in relation to access to and use of Forest Resources
- He also highlighted the specific program activities for Echuya Forest. These included the following; -
 - (a) Collaborative Forest Management – Noted that this would involve renewal and rejuvenation of CFM groups and work.
 - (b) Development of Sustainable Tourism activities and products.
 - (c) Look after, protect and conserve the Forest for future generations.
 - (d) Open and strengthen boundaries and ensure demarcation with stone marker and poles.

“We therefore want to hear from you on how you need these programs to run. How do you want them to be?” Mr. Mugumya asked.

Comments/Observations and views from the Batwa/meeting (Discussion and Feed back

1. Sustainable management of Echuya (CFM)

- **Mr. Gad Shemajere** started by raising concerns. We as Batwa think that we could benefit from the CFM and also the proposed project. However, these CFM groups were registered at a time when the Batwa were not educated and therefore under represented. There is need to review the Membership of CFM and leadership to provide for effective representation of Batwa and with educated representatives of the Batwa in leadership structures.



- There is also a need to provide for specific CFM groups for the Batwa because these generalised CFM institutions do not cater for the interests of the Batwa. Sensitise the Batwa on CFM and involve them.
- Harmonise revenue sharing issues in CFM.

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- **Norah**extended appreciation “I am happy for this place because we fought for it (*Referring to the site where the meeting took place*) I am happy that we being given this place, the only challenge remains education. There is an agreement for this place which we signed, you could also add us more land. I want to thank all those partners that were able to buy land for the Batwa”.
- **Muhimbise Phiona**- ‘All of us the Batwa support Movement Government” – referring to the ruling NRM. But we are all backward. We do not have where to reside. Some were given land and others left behind. Government promised us land and we have been waiting since. Have you come to show us land now?”
- **Nora Kyabazaka**- I wanted to see the CFM agreements. There is another one at church. Are all these in one agreement. Follow on the agreements so that we know which is which and who made the agreements.
- **Gad** – I am not against government and I am not saying we need to go back to the forest. We only need government to tell us those things we can do so that we co-exist with the forests. “The Batwa are the first conservationists. We need to know why we do not benefit from revenues generated yet tourists bring in a lot of money”.
- For example the other parts of Echuya were degraded, it’s only this area which we the Batwa have been protecting that is still intact. We have conserved than many other people and yet we are not rewarded. We need government to put in place interventions that can help us live as we also protect the forest”.
- We want to have land to cultivate and also other interventions to help us earn a living than go stealing – in this case we could step up the effort conserve the forest. The reason we encroach the forests is because the land we have is small and that where we do all the cultivation. Others don’t even have.
- Government needs to initiate projects with activities that can be done in a forest to generate money so that we can use this money to buy land and these activities could also be provided for in the CFM agreements.
- Learning from the experiences of CFM, there are those sections of the population who do not like conservation. They encroach the forest at night armed with pangas and spears. We have even previously arrested some and handed them over to police but these are later released. We do not know how such cases end because we have never been invited to testify against them in the courts of law. Are the CFM going to provide for security and will there be a provision for lawyers to provide legal assistance?

Tourism development

- Tourism is very important and benefits all of us. We are all supportive of development of sustainable tourism activities in the forest. When the tourists come we get money.
- We already wrote a letter to the District Tourism office (Rubanda District) proposing for a Batwa Tourism trail/Experience to strengthen tourism – we welcome this.
- We need to train the Batwa Guides.
- We also need to help us get space where we can collect items of our cultural importance and preserve of display them for tourism. We also need address – could be a small house like here at the forest centre where we could be displaying items.
- Offer permits to tourists to visit the forest.
- Help the Batwa register an association at the district level

Refugees – Protection

- For us Batwa we were staying in the forests. When we were evicted we also became “refugees”- internally displaced persons. We are surprised that when the refugees come from other countries, they are cared for than us and they even get good shelter.
- Why is it that these refugees from other countries are more respected and care for than us?

5. Debriefing Discussions with the facilitating team and field based CSO, DLG, Development Agencies, UWA and NFA

Key observations that need immediate attention

- Formalise/register an association for the Batwa around Echuya to take care of Batwa’s tourism interests. There are already success stories in Bwindi and Mgahinga.
- Consider the Batwa as Internally displaced people and create a link and co-benefits with other refugees.
- Review CFM and provide for more inclusiveness and participation of the Batwa even in Leadership structures.
- Map key stakeholders working with Forestry conservation and Batwa – to share information – plans and find areas of joint work- e.g. NGOs.

6. Post Consultation Summary of the potential impacts and elements for development of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve plan

To be prepared

7. Translation of the summary into Orutwa or Rukiga or Rufumbira

To be prepared after the VGMP has been approved.

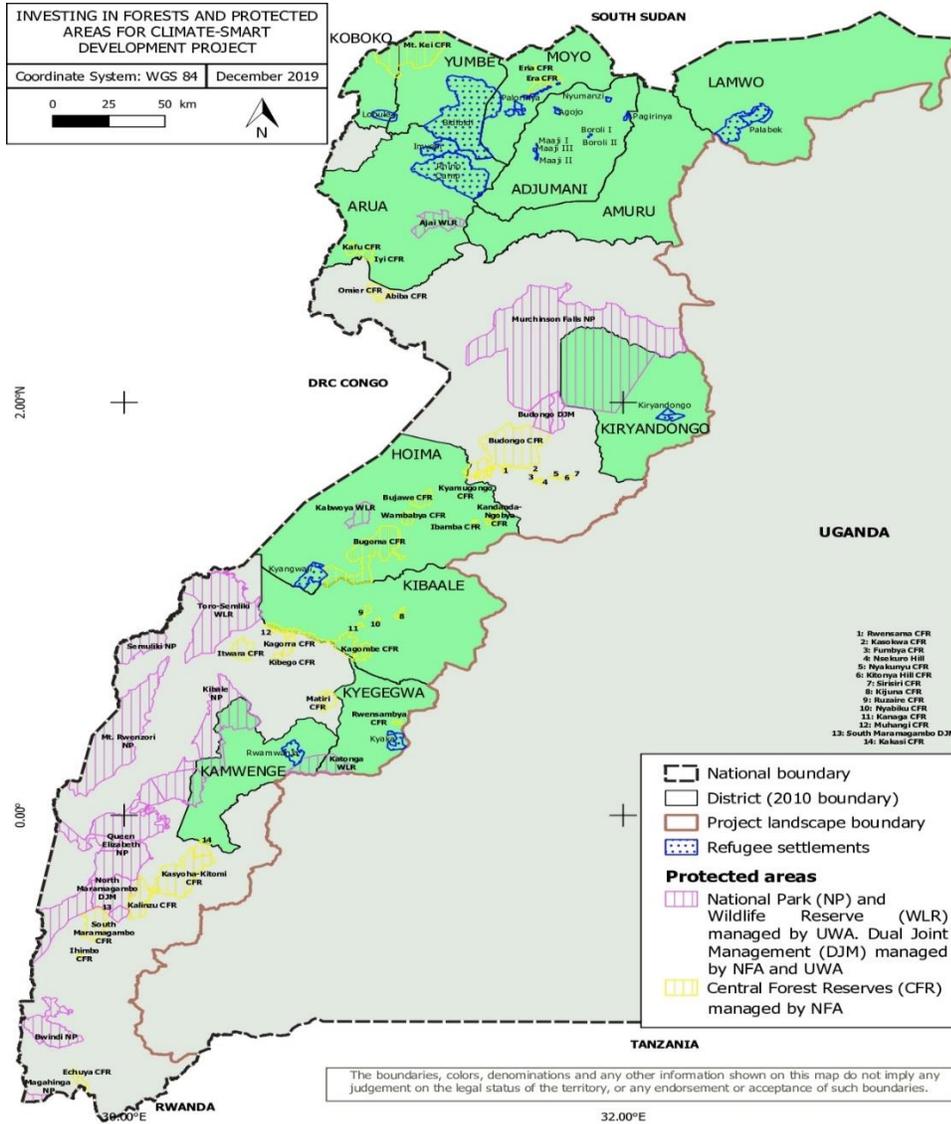
8. Scanned List of Participants is attached (Sample Page 18 of the participants list)

Echuya	Page	Male	Female	Infants	Total	Category of SH
	Page 1	5	0		5	Non Target
	Page 2	3	2		5	Non Target
	Page 3	4	1		5	Non Target
	Page 4	0	1		1	Non Target
Sub-Total		12	4		16	
	Page 5	5	0		5	Target Participants
	Page 6	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 7	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 8	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 9	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 10	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 11	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 12	5	0		5	Target Participants
	Page 13	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 14	5	0		5	Target Participants
	Page 15	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 16	5	0		5	Target Participants
	Page 17	3	2		5	Target Participants

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	Page 18	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 19	5	0		5	Target Participants
	Page 20	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 21	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 22	0	1		1	Target Participants
	Page 23	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 24	0	2		2	Target Participants
	Sub-Total	48	45		93	
	Grand	60	49		109	

Annex 1: Map showing Project area



Annex 2: List of Participants

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)					
VENUE:- <u>ECWA CFR.</u>					
DATE:- <u>11th FEB 2020.</u>					
ATTENDANCE LIST					
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	Turyahabwe Herbert	M	NFA	0779987221	
2.	Mutabazi Mark	M	NatureGanda	mark.mutabazi@natureganda.com 0782547038	
3.	Dr. HALWA MUTABAZI	M	MECADA/KMuu	0772871155	
4.	TWEHEYO BAKER	M	MECDA/ECOTA	0786748666 tweheyo baker@gmail.com	
5.	Robert B TUMWESIYE	M	PROBICOM	tumwesiyer@gmail.com	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)					
VENUE:-					
DATE:-					
ATTENDANCE LIST					
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Zeneb Musiimire	F	natureganda	zeneb.musiimire@natureganda.org	
	Bintora K. Adonia (Ph.D)	M	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	bintora@khu.com	
	Sylvia Tumusiime	F	NFA	sylviatumusiime@gmail.com	
	Muganyizi Njira Xavier	M	NFA + FSD	scavorn1962@gmail.com	
	Twebeze Paul	M	PROBICOM	twebb20@yahoo.com	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	KATUSHABE PAMELLA	F	RUBANDA DLG	0774062164 Katushabe.pamella@gmail.com	
2.	MUHAMMAD ARAB	M	RUBANDA DLG	0789461379 arab.muh@gmail.com	
3.	NWABOZA TIMOTHY	M	RUBANDA DLG	073240908 timothy.nwaboza@gmail.com	
4.	MUNUNUZI Nathan	M	MWE	0772-841843 mununuzi@yubco.com	
5.	TOSIME James	M	RUBANDA DLG	tosimejames22@gmail.com	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	ATUHAIRI EVELYN	F	FSD IMWE	evelyn.ahairi@gmail.com	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- ESUYA CFR

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	B. Joseph Sakedo	m	Nature Uganda	0775381610	
	Tumuhimbise Ismael	M	AICM	0786319370	
	Ngabirama Robert	M	AICM	0787489382	
	KAKANGWE Agaba	m	Rwamuhano	-	
	IWI ZELI	M	Rwamuhano		Iwi Zeli

INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- ECUYA CFE

DATE:- 11th FEB, 2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

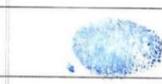
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Byambanza Ely	M	Rwamuhano		
	Michael Sunday	M	Rwamuhano		
	Kanama Olivia	F	Rwamuhano		
	Budesana Puoria	F	Rwamuhano		
	Bukyenyere Rebecca	F	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Kyabazaga Ntash	F	Rwamuhano		<u>Ntash</u> 
	KENDURESI TESIKU	F	Rwamuhano		
	KAMARA JACILER	M	Rwamuhano		
	PURISIKI MYIRAM bwira	F	Rwamuhano		
	FORORA BASHAKWI RE	F	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

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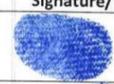
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	Mujambaza Agnes	F	Rwamuhano		
	Mujambaza Aldamirika	F	Rwamuhano		
	Abarshingye Mwan	F	Rwamuhano		
	Mujambaza Peace	F	Rwamuhano		
	Mujambaza Happy	F	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

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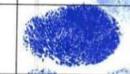
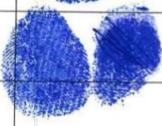
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	JURIMA MBABAZI	F	Rwamuhano		
	FAMINDA SEBANYA	M	Rwamuhano		
	Aldamirika Amos	M	Rwamuhano		
	TIZEME EDUWAD	M	Rwamuhano		
	Mujambaza Jozai	F	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Rozanne Panam	f	Rwamuhano		
	Ngirashaba Maly	f	Rwamuhano		
	LEDIRESI Safarina	f	Rwamuhano		
	Mama Nyam bushizi	f	Rwamuhano		
	Gurubate Marasi	f	Rwamuhano		

11 of 24

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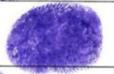


CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	cyodi atekizoda	m	Rwamuhano		
	Aivani Ronadi	m	Rwamuhano		
	Bereve piyezi	m	Rwamuhano		
	Nyiramwiza Kaborosi	F	Rwamuhano		
	Bandusa Silvia	F	Rwamuhano		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Seberehe Piyeri	m	Rwamuhano		
	Kageye Raubeni	m	Rwamuhano		
	Bivaro yowana	m	Rwamuhano		
	Bakebwe Jack	m	Rwamuhano		
	Ryangaba Robert	m	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Kibanza Bostan tho	M	Rwamuhano		
	Matoke Minda	F	Rwamuhano		
	Eushubwa Janet	f	Rwamuhano		
	Wimona Kaserezi	f	Rwamuhano		
	Juditha Wimona	f	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Ngumbwe Francis	m	Rwamuhano		
	Munyekyate William	m	Rwamuhano		
	Kikuka Sherkabho	m	Karungye		
	Budidi Keneth	m	Rwamuhano		
	Rwanyarore Finoni	m	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Muhawimana Dorase	F	Rwamuhano		
	Katabire Erika	m	Rwamuhano		
	Adagyeziye Moses	m	Rwamuhano		
	Dyavibo Tigeta	F	Rwamuhano		
	Kabarega Derrick	M	Rwamuhano		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

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DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Kyokabare Isaac	M	Rwamahano		
	Tifayo James	M	Rwamahano		
	Kamotoka Wilson	M	Rwamahano		
	Kadogo Isob	M	Rwamahano		
	Keledo Gilbert	M	Rwamahano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

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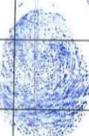
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Muhaya Joseph	M	Rwamahano		Joseph
	Simako Amosi	M	Rwamahano		Simako
	Mumbize midius	F	Karengera		
	Thuranyane Hope	F	Rwamahano		
	Edward upagazaho	M	Rwamahano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

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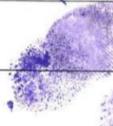
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Bakwage Paluma	F	Rwamuhano		
	Jozani Roy	F	Rwamuhano		
	Kubana Merson	F	Rwamuhano		
	Godfrey Mankhe	M	Rwamuhano		
	Maswi John	M	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Rwamuhano Mose	M	Rwamuhano		
	NZABUGA BENON	M	Kagame		
	Tumyalebwa Banda	M	Rwamuhano	0777507654	
	Kitiba Rouben	M	Rwamuhano		
	Bageye Kifunde	M	Rwamuhano		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Kaboni Moll	F	Rwamuhana		
	labana Edna	f	Rwamuhana		
	nyamukama KEDUBESI	f	Rwamuhana		
	labungaha Ibanyabwame	M	Rwamuhana		
	Juriet Annet	f	Rwamuhana		

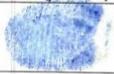


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VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	labungaha Ibanyabwame	M	Rwamuhana		
	Juriet Annet	f	Rwamuhana		
	Komugola mammel	M	Rwamuhana		
	nyakwazi Prandu	f	Rwamuhana		
	PHIONMUR MUKA FUYASE	f	Rwamuhana		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

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DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Mazoro Karimpa	f	Rwamuhana		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Mukwi John	M	Rwamuhano		
	Kelagano Bosiman twa	M	Rwamuhano		
	Matoike Mafino	F	Rwamuhano		
	Erasubwiza Janet	F	Rwamuhano		
	Wamanu Kasereh	F	Rwamuhano		

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CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Nyambere Grace	F	Rwamuhano		
	Tusambwe Bridget	F	Rwamuhano		

APPENDIX 2 FOR VMGF



Report and Field Notes of the meaningful consultation tailored to Batwa vulnerable and marginalised groups who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)

As an input into the

Vulnerable and marginalized group's framework (VMGF) and Plan for Uganda investing in forests and protected areas for climate-smart development project (IFPA-CD)



**Ministry of Water and Environment
February 2020**

Report and Field Notes taken during the meaningful consultation of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalized group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)

Project Name: Investing in Forests and Protected areas for climate smart project (IFPA-CD)	Location of the Consultation: Community Centre -Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)
Assessment Type: Projects where Batwa "vulnerable and marginalized groups" are not the sole beneficiaries	Participants: Members of the Batwa "vulnerable and marginalized groups" of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)
No. of Target Participants: 67 Male: 14 Female: 38 Infants: Not counted No. of other Participants: 9 Male: 6 Female: 3	List of Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adonia Bintooro (UWA) • Gad Shemajere (Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples (CSCIPU)) • Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU) • Robert B. Tumwesigye (PROBICOU/ Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples (CSCIPU)) • Kahunzire Claire (MBT) • Xavier Mugumya (MWE/NFA)
Report prepared by: Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU)	Date: February 11, 2020 (Tuesday)
Report Reviewed by: Xavier Nyindo Mugumya	Date: February 26, 2020 (Wednesday)
Report Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Even Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Approved by:	Date:

1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda has designed the Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project (the Project) that will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The project's development objective is to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes. For this, the project will support a landscape approach to improve management and economic productivity of forest ecosystems in the targeted landscapes. The project will combine investments in forest management in state - and community -managed lands and will focus on improving the management of forests and increasing revenues for sustaining forests and supporting resilient livelihoods.

Coverage: The project geographic area includes the Albert Rift and West Nile, with focus on target protected areas (7 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 28 Central Forest Reserves) and 11 refugee host districts (using the July 2010 boundaries) and 13 other districts. The performance-based subsidy scheme for private plantation development under Component 2 will be national in scale (Annex 1: Map showing project areas)

The project has four components as follows:

1. Component 1 will focus on improving management of government-managed forest and wildlife PAs to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services.
2. Component 2 will increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife PAs through targeted investments in tourism and productive forests
3. Component 3 will encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside PAs, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land. The project will work in clusters of districts, based on the boundaries set as of July 1, 2010. This will allow the project to benefit from the technical capacity of DLG staff in the original districts while securing continuity in cases of creation of new districts. These districts either host refugee settlements or are within 5 km of a refugee settlement boundary. This component will be wholly funded by the IDA18 RSW and IDA grant, supporting project activities in 17 districts
4. Component 4 will support overall project management and monitoring

The proposed project activities are expected to generate positive environmental and social impacts that will outweigh negative ones. However, investments under Components 1, 2 and 3 are likely to generate negative environmental and social risks and impacts, albeit site-specific and temporary, that could arise mainly from the proposed forest restoration and management activities, infrastructure development in and around protected areas, and livelihoods support activities. Such risks may include potential gender discrimination and marginalization of some vulnerable groups in the region. To address potential negative risks, the Government of Uganda has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that contains a set of mitigation measures following Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) mitigation hierarchy for each anticipated impact in order to avoid, minimize or reduce the risks and mitigate effects of the anticipated impacts.

This document contains the record of the meaningful consultations with the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. The findings of this assessment will be used to prepare a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan that will be submitted to the Bank for review disclosed prior to World Bank Board submission. The VMGF is prepared as requirement under the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. The Batwa were identified early in the design of IFPA-CD project as beneficiaries and as communities who are present in, who have strong collective attachment to the project area and who needed to be fully consulted about, and be given opportunity to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. Previous consultations with the Batwa of MGNP was done during the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy (2014-2017) and again during the preparation of the National Forest Investment Program (FIP) (2016-2017).

2. Objectives / Purpose of the Consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised groups who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)

The purpose of consulting the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) was to obtain their concerns and preferences with respect to the design and proposed implementation of IFPA-CD project with the view of providing them with equitable access to project benefits and minimising any non-beneficial outcomes to the Batwa.

3. Approaches and Methods used during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)

The following approach was used in undertaking the consultations of the Batwa in and around the project activities.

- The Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) were consulted as one of the other Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around

Echuya Central Forest Reserve, Mgahinga, Bwindi Impenetrable and Semliki National Parks. Generally, they were contacted through their representatives, Civil and community organisations which they are affiliated and through the district community development offices.

- A schematic programme for the consultations of all the Batwa was prepared and shared with their representatives. Specifically, the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) were contacted through PROBICOU/Coalitions of Indigenous Peoples of Uganda (CSCIPU) representatives, through park authorities.

Table 1: Field Consultations Programs to complete the Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups around Echuya CFR, Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Date	Time	Action	Venue	Contact Person
Monday 10 th Feb. 2020	8:00 a.m.	Delegation debrief and travel to Kabale	REDD+ Secretariat	Evelyn, Xavier
Tuesday 11 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting with Batwa community at Echuya CFR	Echuya CFR	Herbert Turyahabwe (NFA Sector manager) – 0779 987 201 Mr. Ssemajeri Gad (Batwa mobilizer) - 0788188851
Wednesday 12 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Mgahinga	Mgahinga NP	Samuel Amanywa (UWA) - 0781 483 468 Ms. Alice Nyamihanda (Batwa mobilizer) – 0779671098 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Thursday 13 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Bwindi INP “south” – Rubuguri Town Council Hall	Rubuguri TC hall	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Friday 14 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Bwindi INP “North” - Buhoma	BINP Visitor Information Centre Buhoma, Kanungu	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Ms. Kiconco Medius (contact for Batwa) – 0787217076 Steven (BMCT) –Helping to contact Batwa with Medius - 0782 329 008
Saturday 15 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Travel back to Kampala		

- The Consultation Team paid courtesy call on Kisoro District Local Government at their headquarters.
- The following agenda guided the Consultations meeting with Batwa representatives around MGNP.

Table 2: Schematic Meeting Programs during Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups consultations around MGNP

Time	Agenda Item	Person responsible
9:30 a.m.	Arrival and Registration of participants	Evelyn/ Brenda
	Welcome remarks by PROBICOU/CSCIPU	PROBICOU/CSCIPU
10:00 a.m.	Welcome Remarks	Sector Manager / Chief warden
10:15 a.m.	Opening Remarks and objectives of the meeting	Team leader

10:30 a.m.	Presentation of the IFPA-CD project	Team leader and translator
11:30 a.m.	Discussions and feedback	All
12:30 a.m.	Way forward	Team leader
1:00 p.m.	Conclusion and Departure	All

- At the end of the Consultation meeting with Batwa, a follow up meeting involving Facilitation Team from MWE, UWA and NFA; CSO representing Batwa, District Local Government, and other development agencies held a de-briefing on site of the meeting to contextualise the meeting proceedings and to provide additional information on actions other actors are undertaking.

4. Proceedings of the Meeting during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) held on 12th February at the Community Centre -Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) (Kisoro District)

Program Layout

Session 1. Introduction

10. Prayer
11. Communication from a leader of Batwa
12. Communication from UWA (Host and Convener)
13. Remarks from Kisoro District Local Government
14. Remarks from PROBICOU

Session 2: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

15. Introduction of key stakeholders, Importance and roles
16. Objectives of the meeting and Expectations
17. Discussion and feed back

Introduction (Session- moderated by *Robert Baganda Tumwesigye*)

- Robert Baganda welcomed the Batwa and all the participants in the meeting (Annex 2: List of Participants). Meeting started with a prayer – led by Mr. James Ndayizeye. He thanked God for the day, his protection and guidance in the meeting.

Communication from the leader of the Batwa - James Ndayizeye

- Mr. Ndayizeye extended appreciation to UWA, BMCT, OUBDU, Government, PROBICOU, and all the stakeholders for supporting the Batwa. He noted that he was happy that such kind of meeting took place.
- He noted that he was a tour guide and had completed senior four. He welcomed the residents (All the Batwa) and requested them to clap and welcome the visitors. He also requested them to pay attention and participate effectively in the meeting.

Communication from UWA-Mr. Sunday

- Mr. Sunday welcomed the Batwa and thanked them for coming to the meeting. He noted that the day was special because they had hosted visitors from different institutions, comprising of Government and Civil society.
- He noted that the Batwa are known by our government and this is why many government institutions were represented in the meeting. He added that government knows and is aware that the Batwa were inhabitants of the forests and are therefore pro-conservation. He gave an example of Dogs indicating that dogs are against conservation because they don't relate with animals. He observed that the team was available to answer any questions that would arise and requested members to give their views when time for discussion comes.

Communication from Kisoro District – Mr. Mukundikwe, Forestry officer

- Mr. Mukundikwe welcomed all the participants and extended appreciation to government for organizing such a meeting. He noted that Kisoro District Local government and his office will

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work with all the key stakeholders to protect and conserve environment and natural resources because we derive many benefits.

- He noted that the district of Kisoro has a number of forests which are not under UWA and NFA. He observed that the conservation of Environment requires a combine effort comprising of Government and other key stakeholders such as the community and the Non-Governmental Organizations.
- He explained that we conserve to get resources such as raw materials for crafts, wood for construction, sticks for our beans, tourism, as well as good air- for breathing. "This is why we are meeting in order to remind ourselves about the importance of environmental conservation.

Communication from PROBICOU- Twebaze Paul- Executive Director

- Mr. Paul Twebaze welcomed all the participants especially the Batwa for coming in good numbers. He extended appreciation to the Ministry of Water and Environment, REDD+ Office, UWA, NFA, Nature Uganda, BMCT and all the key stakeholders for their support to interventions that promote peaceful co-existence of the Batwa and the Forests.
- He observed that PROBICOU will continue to work with Government and other partners to support the Batwa and ensure that there a balance between development of the Batwa and conservation the forests.
- He reminded the Batwa that the meeting was very important because it provided an opportunity for the Batwa to hear and share an update from government on the plans for interventions aimed addressing most of the conservations challenges they have been raising overtime.
- He also observed that for the last one and a half years PROBICOU was requested by government of Uganda to support activities aimed at building the capacity of the Indigenous people to participate in REDD+ processes. He noted that as part of this process a number of meeting were organized to seek the views of the Batwa. A number of issues both for men and women were generated and these were submitted to Government – and that the meeting provided an opportunity to hear about progress but also interact directly with responsible government ministry.
- He informed the meeting that Government was planning a number of projects aimed at conservation and sustainable management of Forests and National parks. The projects are also expected to benefit the Batwa. Mr. Twebaze requested them to pay attention and participate actively in the meeting.

Session 11. : Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

- Mr. Xavier Mugumya –Thanked the Batwa and the members for turning up for the meeting and sitting to discuss important issues. He noted that although the members had already introduced themselves, he needed to introduce them for emphasis.
- He observed that government was working with other institutions to develop and implement a REDD+ program for Uganda. "We have been sending institutions like PROBICOU to consult you on REDD+. They have collected your views and through that we have been able to initiate a project".
- He noted that the Government of Uganda has designed the *Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development* Project aimed at improving sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in target landscapes.
- Observed that the project will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).
- However, he observed that although the views and issues affecting the Batwa had been earlier collected, there was a special request to consider more views especially in line with the project.
- He noted that as part of the project requirements, government was requested to develop a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF). He observed that the purpose of the

VMGF is to guide the preparation and implementation of Project interventions that may negatively affect or enhance benefits to Batwa.

- Noted that the purpose of the meeting therefore was to involve the Batwa in the initial stages and design of the project, consult them to understand the likely effect of the project activities and whether the planned activities will bring about peaceful co-existence and sustainable management of the Forest Resources and protected areas. He also noted that, the meeting was also to consult the Batwa and know whether they bless and support the planned activities – and or seek input for proposals to improve the project.
- Mr. Mugumya observed that the project will compliment on the already existing effort by UWA and partners to strengthen the management of Forests. He noted that since the project was completing on what is already being done it was important to understand what interventions have been put in place by UWA – this will also help the members appreciate what we intend to under the project. He then requested UWA to briefly state what interventions they had.

Table 3. Indicating what interventions are being done by UWA Vis-à-vis planned activities in the project.

Key are of intervention	Existing Interventions by UWA (<i>Response from Mr. Sunday</i>)	Proposed Activities (<i>Response from Xavier</i>)
Sustainable management of the Park as well as conservation	We fenced the Park boundary using stones to prevent animals from going to communities	We will contribute to strengthening boundary management including if possible – ensuring routine maintenance and strengthening
	We have also been lobbying government to improve on the roads to ease movement of tourists to and from the park.	The project will compliment what they are already doing by contributing effort to road maintenance
	Working with communities to safeguard and protect the forest. We cannot work alone without the support of communities. For example we have since been allowing access to forest resources such as medicine, firewood etc.	The project intends to make initiatives to strengthen this initiative so that the Batwa can continue to access these forest resources and get motivation for conservation
	On access to water, I know that you have had requests for water from the park. The water from the park is used by animals and therefore may not be safe for human consumption	The project will for example assist in provision and increasing access to water resources
Tourism development	In the whole country, Mgahinga has done a good job to empower Batwa to participate in tourism and generate income. When the Batwa were evicted from the forest, we put in place a Batwa trail. This trail receives tourists and from the money paid by the tourists UWA takes 50% leaving the 50% for the Batwa For example, when the money generated for the Batwa increased, we bought 2 pieces of land for the Batwa. So we are saving more to buy more land. We have also encouraged the Batwa to Package Tourism products like music dance and drama so that they can earn. We also encourage them to make crafts for sell. Trained Tour guides who earn from tour guiding. Men are paid 8000 uganda shillings while Women are paid 5,000 for guiding.	The project will support such tourism initiatives, organise and formalise structures for the Batwa to operate, fund tourism initiatives that generate income for the people. Create an opportunity for transfer of knowledge from the elders to the youth to ensure continuity

Comments / Observations and views from the Batwa/meeting (Discussion and Feedback)

Mr. Xavier noted that participants had listened to what the project intends to do and the planned interventions. He opened discussion by posing the following questions to the participants;-

1. How better can we help and or improve what is being proposed?
2. How and where should we do these activities?
3. Is what we are planning good for you or bad – and how do you think we can make it better?
4. How is the planned project activities likely to affect you (*Both Negative and positive*)?

2. Sustainable management of Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)

- **Mr. Hagumimaana.** Thank you for your coming and organising this meeting. As you have said we were in the forests before you evicted us. We later went to the village and were welcomed although it was difficult to get used but with time we have begun to adapt. We were given a Batwa trail which is now generating some money. We will therefore continue to support tourism in order to get more money so that we buy more land.



- We will also support government in this project so that the boundary/wall/fence is always repaired so that the animals do not disturb us.
- **Mr. Kabeni.** Some of the Batwa do not want to work but want to keep loitering. However, there are able bodied Batwa who can work in the Park as guides and potters given an opportunity – is this possible?
- **Nyarangano Jane.** We don't know about the land in Nyakacence and Nyarusiiza and we have also heard that sheep was distributed to some people under revenue sharing scheme, when are we benefiting?
- **Gad- chairman youth.** We work as guides in the Batwa trail. Were paid 8000 and women are paid 5000. We think that this money is little. Can we have an increase? As you can see the people who are able to access work as still few, is there a possibility of recruiting more people as guides and potters?
- **Didas Ntirengani.** We were give land by UWA but the land was not demarcated.
- **Allen.** I have been working in the trail as a guide and my husband was also working as guide. My husband died but I have never received any compensation. How can I access the benefits?
- **Muzenero Joviah.** I am also part of the trail but I have a husband who is in jail. Can I also get land for guides?
- **James Ndayize.** We get visitors going to the park – as the elders are carrying out the guiding – young people/the youth should be given an opportunity to go with them to ensure learning knowledge transfer and continuity.

- **Mpagaze Gerge Wilson.** We are the guides who started guiding but stopped due to old age. Can we now benefit from land that is bought from the money made by guides?

Response – from UWA (Regarding Land for the guides)

- The money used to buy land is from the Batwa trail. It is unfortunate that everyone wants land. There are guides who make this money and these are the beneficiaries. As long as we get money we will buy more land, but we can't buy land for everyone.
 - Some of you were given land by partners such as Volcano- and you again asking for land from government – the only opportunity available is that when funds are available we will buy land starting with those who make the money in the trail.
- **Serutokye Stephen;** We need the project to put in place initiatives where we can be able to work. When we work we can get a pay and use it to develop our families. We also need to pray that tourists continue to come.

Response from BMCT- Clare

- Those who are not guides in Batwa Trail - could request to become potters, because not all of us can benefit from the trail. We also have a lot we can do to make earnings from the tourists. We can do crafts such as baskets and sell. The project should therefore create market opportunities.
- We could register a crafts association – for making crafts.
- The other important thing is to ensure Batwa children go to school- so that in future you have someone to speak on your behalf. BMCT is paying fees and has some scholarships. There is now a new school where the Batwa could also take their children- Rugina Primary school.

5. Debriefing Discussions with the facilitating team and field based CSO, DLG, Development Agencies, UWA and NFA

Meeting with Key stakeholders- Mgahinga – Key observations

- Clarification was sought on whether there was a formal organisation running the Batwa trail and or whether this was registered
- Mgahinga Batwa trail association not registered
- Money from the trail goes to the community account run by UWA

Other issues

- Organise - register and build capacity of this association. The Batwa around Mgahinga are still disorganised and much could be achieved by organising them.
- Pay attention and ensure sustainability by creating avenues for the youth to participate in guiding and allow transfer of knowledge and continuity
- Equitable distribution of benefits especially including women and youth
- Land continues to be a problem (there should be special effort to look for windows of acquiring more land for the Batwa)
- Livelihood continues to be a challenge; - Strengthen Village loan and saving groups for the Batwa and also build their capacity in crafts making.
- Other considerations would be to understand – who keeps the Batwa in Town? The Batwa were given land in town and settlements built, these were later abandoned. When buying land, there is need to take into consideration their views because it's possible that when land is bought far from their original habitats they may refuse to relocate. There are social ties that have to be considered e.g.- the Batwa in Bwindi have close ties with DR Congo, while the Batwa in Kisoro town have links with Rwanda some migrate.
- The government of Uganda has never studied the issue of resettling Batwa there needs to be a detailed study.

- The World Bank has no option on and plans of resettlement under this project and the people can only be supported from their areas.
- Ned to inform the Batwa that whoever stakeholder in buying landing land for the Batwa – he/she is doing it on behalf of government to avoid a situation of where some Batwa get Land from NGOs and still come back to government to demand for land.
- There is still a problem of animals from the park. Buffalos are still a big problem because they break the wall/boundary. Problem animals is as a result of pressure from Virunga. Some injured animals come from Congo and end up dying from Ugandan side-Mgahinga.
- The other reason for problem animals is that- because of scarcity of land people plant crops up to the wall/boundary. The animals smell the crops and break the wall to access the gardens. The wall is 16Km. In the ranking the challenges of Mgahinga NP Problem animals take the 1st position.
- However, there is a need to appreciate that fact that the Batwa like conservation because they only enter the forest from the gazetted gate and also help in strengthening the wall.
- The Batwa also need to be considered in Revenue Sharing- they are usually left out by the District Local Governments.

6. Post Consultation Summary of the potential impacts and elements for development of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)

To be prepared

7. Translation of the summary into Orutwa or Rukiga or Rufumbira

To be prepared after the VGMP has been approved.

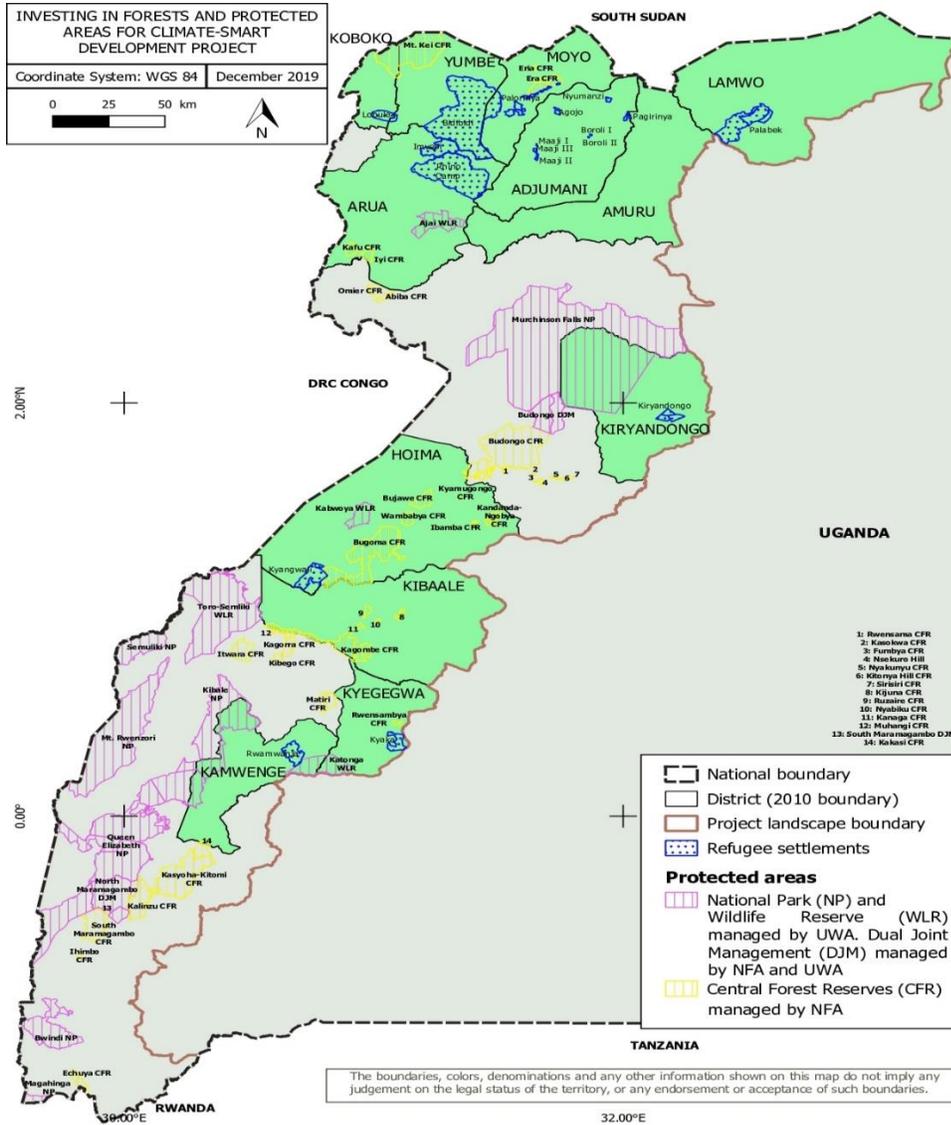
8. Scanned List of Participants is attached

Mgahinga NP	Page	Male	Female	Infants	Total	Category of SH
	Page 1	3	2		5	Non Target
	Page 2	3	1		4	Non Target
Sub-Total		6	3		9	
	Page 3	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 4	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 5	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 6	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 7	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 8	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 9	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 10	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 11	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 12	0	2		2	Target Participants
	Page 13	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 14	0	5		5	Target Participants

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	Page 15	1	3		4	Target Participants
	Page 16	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 17	0	1		1	Target Participants
Sub-Total		20	47		67	
Grand		26	50		76	

Annex 1: Map showing project area



Annex 2: List of Participants



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- NGAHINGA NP.

DATE:- 12th FEB. 2020.

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	Paul Twebaze	m	Pro-biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda	twebaze@yahoo.com	
2	Mugumya Njindo Xavier	M	NFA + Reddt Secretariat	xavierm182@gmail.com	
3	Bintora K. Adonia	M	UWA	bintora@yahooin	
4.	Kahuzire Claire	F	BIMCT	claire.bimct@gmail.com	
5.	Sylvie Turumusiime	F	NFA	Sytumusiime@gmail.com	



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- NGAHINGA NP.

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	MUKUNBUSITE CRESCENT	MAIE	KISOBO DLG/ FORESTRY OFFICE	Mukunbusite@gmail.com	
	Muhuruzi Nathan	M	MWE	Muhuruzi@gmail.com 0772-841843	
	SUNDAT Frank	M	UWA	0772896382	
	ATUMIRE EVELYN	F	FSSD /MWE	evectuhire4@gmail.com 0778936240	



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- NGAHINGA NP

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Fayida Anna	F	Nyagachenche		
2	Nyamahoro Afiya	F	Nyagachenche		
3	Ahabumulemye Batista	M	Nyagachenche		
4	Nyusekwe Aseyani	F	Nyagachenche		
5	Nyiramutuzo Jacklyne	F	Nyagachenche		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	BAGARAGAZA GAD	M	RUKEDI		
	MYIRAGANO Jeni	F	MYAKAKIKE		
	HAGUMIMANA MANUEL	M	MYAKAKIKE		
	MYIRAMUGISA Donata	F	RUKEDI		
	MUNEZERO JOMA	F	RUKEDI		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	SIFA NOAM	F	RUKYERI		
	MYARUKUNDO JACKELINE	F	MYAKACECE		
	Mpaga Zhe GEOGE	M	RUKYERI		
	Munyagorane	M	Rukyeri		
	Didasi Nterengaya	M	Rukyeri		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Kabani Migosanga	M	Myakacece		
	Rebecca Mwanza	F	Myakacece		
	Tanzogambwa Richard	M	Myakacece		
	MUNSLUBE Aline	F	Rukyeri		
	Olea Moses	M	Myakacece		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-
 DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Zawandi Kalede	F	Nyakacece		
	Furafiza Biringo	F	Rukgori		
	Muhawe Allan	F	Rukgori		
	Mujindakumzi Faniisi	F	Nyakacece		
	MUNJERAWA EADA	M	Nyakacece		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-
 DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	MAROKO	M	NYAKACECE		
	Safari Monday	M	Nyakacece		
	Muhwege Robena	F	Nyakacece		
	Wineza Emanaenze	F	Nyakacece		
	Muhawe Kirazumba	F	Nyakacece		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Mukawo Nirazumba	f	Nyabakece		
	Kabakji	m	Rukyeri		
	Akebura	f	Kabante		
	Njimbagyezi	f	Nyabakece		
	Itubungroha Segama	M	Nyabakece		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Bafuga molly	f	Rukyeri		
	Bagare	f	Rukyeri		
	Nyabukimwe Magret	f	Nyabakece		
	Njirankye Grenifa	f	Rukyeri		
	Njiragabete ARoji	f	Nyabakece		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Habert Moses	M	Njagacence	-	
2	Ageba Steven	M	Njagacence	-	
3	Muka General	F	Njagacence	-	
4	Njiromaline Jackline	F	Njagacence	-	
5	Njirangyerogere Donata	F	Njagacence	-	



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Fonogo	F	Rukyeri		
	M Jinashorja	F	Rukyeri		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	Ayishakiye Sologe	F	Muvare	-	
2.	Mukizo Njiraduni	F	Muvare	-	
3.	Njirantaramo Sante	F	Muvare	-	
4.	Njiramahira Shorara	F	Muvare	-	
5.	Njirantaramo Tuhien	F	Lucere	-	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Njiramahira fandshi	f	Mujaka cece		
	Mukjesha	f	Mujaka cece		
	Wamansyo	f	Mujaka cece		
	Mukandakye Lukiza	f	Mujaka cece		
	Mujabwila	f	Mujaka cece		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	Njirantaka Sameli	F	Murucce	-	
2.	Mahave Giti'batu	F	Murucce	-	
3.	Kelomantini Uwiryo	F	Murucce	-	
	Ndayizeye James	M	Nyagabwenge	078-7253419	



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	ASEGUYVA LABENI	M	AMALAKERE		
	AAGUMIMANA KANYABIKIKI	M	RUKYEDI		
	GESILA KINDERINA	F	RUKYEDI		
	SEWIOKYE STEVEN	M	RUKYEDI		
	UWIMANA KANGORE	F	Kabaale		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Musabjimana Gloria	F	Nagachancho		

APPENDIX 3 FOR VMGF



Report and Field Notes of the meaningful consultation tailored to Batwa vulnerable and marginalized group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (South Sector)

As an input into the

Vulnerable and marginalized group's framework (VMGF) and Plan for Uganda investing in forests and protected areas for climate-smart development project (IFPA-CD)



**Ministry of Water and Environment
February 2020**

Version: 10 March 2020

Report and Field Notes taken during the meaningful consultation of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalized group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Southern Sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP)

Project Name: Investing in Forests and Protected areas for climate smart project (IFPA-CD)	Location of the Consultation: Rubuguri Town Council
Assessment Type: Projects where Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” are not the sole beneficiaries	Participants: Members of the Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” around Southern Sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
No. of Target Participants: 38 Male: 9 Female: 29 Infants: Not counted No. of other Participants: 12 Male: 8 Female: 4	List of Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adonia Bintooro (UWA) • John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) • Kahunzire Claire (BMCT) • Kanyamunyu Fidelis (Nkuringo Cultural Centre) • Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU) • Robert B. Tumwesigye (PROBICOU/ Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples (CSCIPU)) • Xavier Mugumya (MWE/NFA)
Report prepared by: Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU)	Date: February 11, 2020 (Tuesday)
Report Reviewed by: Xavier Nyindo Mugumya	Date: February 26, 2020 (Wednesday)
Report Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Even Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Approved by:	Date:

1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda has designed the Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project (the Project) that will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The project’s development objective is to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes. For this, the project will support a landscape approach to improve management and economic productivity of forest ecosystems in the targeted landscapes. The project will combine investments in forest management in state - and community -managed lands and will focus on improving the management of forests and increasing revenues for sustaining forests and supporting resilient livelihoods.

Coverage: The project geographic area includes the Albert Rift and West Nile, with focus on target protected areas (7 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 28 Central Forest Reserves) and 11 refugee host districts (using the July 2010 boundaries) and 13 other districts. The performance-based subsidy scheme for private plantation development under Component 2 will be national in scale (Annex 1: Map showing project areas)

The project has four components as follows:

- Component 1 will focus on improving management of government-managed forest and wildlife PAs to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services.
- Component 2 will increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife PAs through targeted investments in tourism and productive forests.
- Component 3 will encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside PAs, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land. The project will work in clusters of districts, based on the boundaries set as of July 1, 2010. This will allow the project to benefit from the technical capacity of DLG staff in the original districts while securing continuity in cases of creation of new districts. These districts either host refugee settlements or are within 5 km of a refugee settlement boundary.
- Component 4 will support overall project management and monitoring

The proposed project activities are expected to generate positive environmental and social impacts that will outweigh negative ones. However, investments under Components 1, 2 and 3 are likely to generate negative environmental and social risks and impacts, albeit site-specific and temporary, that could arise mainly from the proposed forest restoration and management activities, infrastructure development in and around protected areas, and livelihoods support activities. Such risks may include potential gender discrimination and marginalization of some vulnerable groups in the region. To address potential negative risks, the Government of Uganda has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that contains a set of mitigation measures following Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) mitigation hierarchy for each anticipated impact in order to avoid, minimize or reduce the risks and mitigate effects of the anticipated impacts.

This document contains the record of the meaningful consultations with the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. The findings of this assessment will be used to prepare a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan that will be submitted to the Bank for review disclosed prior to World Bank Board submission. The VMGF is prepared as requirement under the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. The Batwa were identified early in the design of IFPA-CD project as beneficiaries and as communities who are present in, who have strong collective attachment to the project area and who needed to be fully consulted about, and be given opportunity to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. Previous consultations with the Batwa of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was done during the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy (2014-2017) and again during the preparation of the National Forest Investment Program (FIP) (2016-2017).

2. Objectives / Purpose of the Consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

The purpose of consulting the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was to obtain their concerns and preferences with respect to the design and proposed implementation of IFPA-CD project with the view of providing them with equitable access to project benefits and minimising any non-beneficial outcomes to the Batwa.

3. Approaches and methods used during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

The following approach was used in undertaking the consultations of the Batwa in and around the project activities.

- The Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were consulted as one of the other

Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve, Mgahinga, Bwindi Impenetrable and Semliki National Parks. Generally, they were contacted through their representatives, Civil and community organisations which they are affiliated and through the district community development offices.

- A schematic programme for the consultations of all the Batwa was prepared and shared with their representatives. Specifically, the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were contacted through PROBICOU/Coalitions of Indigenous Peoples of Uganda (CSCIPU) representatives, through BINP authorities.

Table 1: Field Consultations Programs to complete the Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups around Echuya CFR, Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Date	Time	Action	Venue	Contact Person
Monday 10th Feb. 2020	8:00 a.m.	Delegation debrief and travel to Kabale	REDD+ Secretariat	Evelyn, Xavier
Tuesday 11th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting with Batwa community at Echuya CFR	Echuya CFR	Herbert Turyahabwe (NFA Sector manager) – 0779 987 201 Mr. Ssemajeri Gad (Batwa mobilizer) - 0788188851
Wednesday 12th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Mgahinga	Mgahinga NP	Samuel Amany (UWA) - 0781 483 468 Ms. Alice Nyamihanda (Batwa mobilizer) – 0779671098 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Thursday 13th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in BINP INP “south” – Rubuguri Town Council Hall	Rubuguri TC hall	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Friday 14th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in BINP “North” - Buhoma	BINP visitor information Centre Buhoma, Kanungu	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Ms. Kiconco Medius (contact for Batwa) – 0787217076 Steven (BMCT) –Helping to contact Batwa with Medius - 0782 329 008
Saturday 15th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Travel back to Kampala		

The following agenda guided the Consultations meeting with Batwa in Rubuguri Town Council Hall.

Table 2: Schematic Meeting Programs during Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups consultations

Time	Agenda Item	Person responsible
9:30 a.m.	Arrival and Registration of participants	Evelyn/ Brenda
	Welcome remarks by PROBICOU/CSCIPU	PROBICOU/CSCIPU
10:00 a.m.	Welcome Remarks	Sector Manager / Chief warden

10:15 a.m.	Opening Remarks and objectives of the meeting	Team leader
10:30 a.m.	Presentation of the IFPA-CD project	Team leader and translator
11:30 a.m.	Discussions and feedback	All
12:30 a.m.	Way forward	Team leader
1:00 p.m.	Conclusion and Departure	All

- At the end of the Consultation meeting with Batwa, a follow up meeting involving Facilitation Team from MWE, UWA and NFA; CSO representing Batwa, District Local Government, and other development agencies held a de-briefing on site of the meeting to contextualise the meeting proceedings and to provide additional information on actions other actors are undertaking.

4. Proceedings of the Meeting during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park held on 12th February at the Rubuguri Town Council Hall.

Program Layout

Session 1. Introduction

18. Prayer
19. Communication from a leader of Batwa
20. Communication from UWA (Host and Convener)
21. Remarks from Fidelis Kanyamunyu (Local leader and former Executive Director, Nkuringo Cultural Centre)
22. Remarks from PROBICOU

Session 2: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

23. *Objectives of the meeting*
24. *Discussion and feed back*

Introduction (Session- moderated by **Robert Baganda Tumwesigye**)

- Robert Baganda welcomed the Batwa and all the participants in the meeting. Meeting started with a prayer – led by Nyirakayanja. She thanked God for the day, his protection and guidance in the meeting (Annex 2: List of participants).

Communication from the leader of the Batwa – Chairman Richard Abdul

- The Chairman Richard Abdul welcomed the visitors and thanked them for coming. He also thanked UWA, BMCT, Government, PROBICOU, and all the stakeholders for supporting the Batwa. He noted that he was happy that such kind of meeting took place.

- He introduced a few people especially leaders of the Batwa. He noted that the group comprised of the Batwa from Nyabaremura, Rushaaga, and Rubuguri. He noted that in the group there were Tour guides and dancers. He also thanked PROBICOU, Nkuringo Cultural Centre, and Dr. Medard from Mbarara University for the support towards Bwindi Batwa Forest Experience.
- He requested the Batwa to clap and welcome the visitors. He also requested them to pay attention and participate effectively in the meeting.

Communication from UWA- Justice Tibesigwa

- Welcomed participants for coming and sparing time to come for the meeting. Noted that they have been invited to provide input to a project which is being developed to conserve the protected areas and forests.
- He noted that as UWA, they work to protect animals and wildlife in the park. He observed that this work needs everyone to contribute – and UWA cannot achieve this alone. “This is why we work government agencies such as NFA, UWA, NGOs like PROBICOU, MBCT, and District Local government. We here to share ideas and ensure that we join hands to do conservation work
- He observed that Government was preparing a project to conserve the forests and protected areas. Most of you know that we have been conserving with you. You know we have benefited much from the conservation work. A lot has been achieved such as a Trails that bring money, lodges and development in the area, market for our crafts, some of you have acquired Land, NGOs such as BMCT have worked with you and extended quite a number of support.
- The activities of the proposed project will therefore not stop in the park alone. Some will be done outside the park to benefit the communities. “We believe our work to protect these parks cannot go well if you the people in communities are not involved. When you access resources like firewood, medicine, money and you are fine then our work can also go well”. This is why PROBICOU, BMCT are here because for them they support work in communities.
- As you are aware we already have an MOU for eco-cultural tourism – Batwa Forest Experience. The money from tourism is expected to help the community.
- The other thing is that we allow you the Batwa to go to the park to get seedlings to prepare nursery beds for indigenous trees which are propagated and later sold.
- So we call for your support so that we continue conservation work- so that the benefits of all these areas of ecological importance create benefits for all the people even those living adjacent to these natural resources.

Communication from Fidelis Kanyamunyu, Nkuringo Cultural Centre

- Mr. Kanyamunyu welcomed all the participants and extended appreciation to government for organizing such a meeting. He noted that Nkuringo Cultural Centre and his office will work with all the key stakeholders to protect and conserve environment and Natural resources because we derive many benefits.
- He noted that he was the first person to promote conservation in the area. He noted that as he grew up his father introduced him to the conservation world. For example, at his young age he was introduced to a cultural belief that if you kill Kanyamunyu- Local name for bird – *African Wagtail*, you cannot produce children.

- He also noted that he grew up knowing that if you are going to hunt and you happen to meet mountain Gorilla on your way, you stop and go back home because that is a bad omen. He added that cultural tourism is very important and that the Batwa were rich in cultural tourism.
- He also noted that if all the other Government agencies were working like UWA, then Uganda would not have conservation challenges. That why we started Batwa Forest Experience- he noted. If the Batwa happen to get visitors for their trail they will be able to get money.
- He also noted that Batwa have a challenge. Because they are poor they often targeted for cheap sex, and this exploitation is exposing them to HiV/AIDS. They are bought as cheap as 2,000 Uganda Shillings. We need to transform the Batwa from poverty because if they have some money they can't be sexually exploited.
- The district of Kisoro has a number of forests which are not under management by UWA and NFA. He observed that the conservation of environment requires a combine effort comprising of Government and other key stakeholders such as the community and the Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Kanyamunyu also noted that the area was a water shed for L. Edward. He noted that R. Ruhenzamwenda was also degraded and therefore a need to come up with initiatives to conserve the area. NFA also requires to step up effort to conserve forest resources especially the pocket forests around Bwindi Forest National Park which are at a very high risk from local politicians. Conservation of these pocket forests could provide an alternative source of resources like medicine and thus diverting the attention of the people from Bwindi.
- He explained that we conserve to get resources such as raw materials for crafts, wood for construction, sticks for our beans, tourism, as well as good air- for breathing. "This is why we are meeting in order to remind ourselves about the importance of environmental conservation.

Communication from PROBICOU- Twebaze Paul- Executive Director

- Mr. Paul Twebaze welcomed all the participants especially the Batwa for coming in good numbers. He extended appreciation to the Ministry of Water and Environment, REDD+ Office, UWA, NFA, Nature Uganda, BMCT and all the key stakeholders for their support to interventions that promote peaceful co-existence of the Batwa and the Forests.
- He observed that PROBICOU will continue to work with Government and other partners to support the Batwa and ensure that there a balance between development of the Batwa and conservation the forests. He also observed that for the last one and a half years PROBICOU was requested by government of Uganda to support activities aimed at building the capacity of the Indigenous people to participate in REDD+ processes. He noted that as part of this process a number of meeting were organized to seek the views of the Batwa. A number of issues both for men and women were generated and these were submitted to Government – and that the meeting provided an opportunity to hear about progress but also interact directly with responsible government ministry.
- He informed the meeting that Government was planning a number of projects aimed at conservation and sustainable management of Forests and National parks. The projects are also expected to benefit the Batwa. Mr. Twebaze requested them to pay attention and participate actively in the meeting.

Session 11. : Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

- Mr. Mugumya introduced himself as a Munyankole, a muteizi and that his totem was “Engabi”. He noted that what brought the team was not to write a proposal but had already written the proposal. We partnered between MTWA, NFA and UWA to write a proposal.
- Mr. Xavier Mugumya –Thanked the Batwa and the members for turning up for the meeting and sitting to discuss important issues. He noted that although the members had already introduced themselves, he needed to introduce them for emphasis.
- He observed that government was working with other institutions to develop and implement a REDD+ program for Uganda. “We have been sending institutions like PROBICOU to consult you on REDD+. They have collected your views and through that we have been able to initiate a project”.
- He noted that the Government of Uganda has designed the *Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development* Project aimed at improving sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in target landscapes.
- Observed that the project will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).
- However, he observed that although the views and issues affecting the Batwa had been earlier collected, there was a special consideration to obtain more views from Batwa directly targeting the project investments and implementation arrangements in MGNP, BINP, SNP and Echuya CFR.
- He noted that as part of the project requirements, government was requested to develop a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF). He observed that the purpose of the VMGF is to guide the preparation and implementation of Project interventions that may negatively affect or enhance benefits to Batwa.
- Noted that the purpose of the meeting therefore was to involve the Batwa in the initial stages and design of the project, consult them to understand the likely effect of the project activities and whether the planned activities will bring about benefits to Batwa including peaceful co-existence and sustainable management of the forest resources and protected areas. He also noted that, the meeting was also to consult the Batwa and know whether they bless and support the planned activities – and or seek input for proposals to improve the project.
- Mr. Mugumya observed that the project will compliment on the already existing effort by UWA and partners to strengthen the management of MGNP, BINP, SNP and Echuya CFR. He noted that since the project was completing on what is already being done it was important to understand what interventions have been put in place by UWA – this will also help the members appreciate project investments. He then requested UWA to briefly state what interventions they had.
- He asked members to highlight what was already being done. So that he would also state what the project would complement.

In response, UWA representative highlighted the following interventions being implemented by UWA. In response, Xavier Mugumya highlighted the relationship between UWA activities and proposed Project investments (Table 3.)

Table 3: Relationship between UWA supported activities and IFPA-CD investments in MGNP, BINP, SNP and Echuya CFR and adjacent landscapes.

Key are of intervention	Existing Interventions by UWA (Response from Mr. Sunday)	Proposed Activities (Response from Xavier)
Sustainable Tourism, CFM, Access to resources	<p>We have also been lobbying government to improve on the roads to ease movement of tourists to and from the park.</p>	<p>The project will complement what they are already doing by contributing effort to road maintenance</p>
	<p>The Batwa already access seedlings and prepare Nursery beds for indigenous trees which they later sell for income.</p>	<p>The project will continue to support these initiatives</p>
	<p>Working with communities to safeguard and protect the forest. We cannot work alone without the support of communities. For example we have since been allowing access to forest resources such as medicine, firewood etc.</p>	<p>The project intends to make initiatives to strengthen this initiative so that the Batwa can continue to access these forest resources and get motivation for conservation, mainly through CFM /CRM arrangements</p>
Tourism development	<p>Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park has worked with the Batwa to participate in tourism and generate income. We have worked with Nkuringo Cultural Centre, Bwindi Batwa Development Organisation and partners to set up a trail – Batwa forest Experience. This trail receives tourists and is expected to generate income once we have more visitors. We have also encouraged the Batwa to Package Tourism products like music dance and drama so that they can earn. We also encourage them to make crafts for sell. Trained Tour guides who earn from tour guiding.</p> <p>We also work with the community to promote Gorilla tracking- some community members are potters, guides and they also provide food and housing to the sector.</p> <p>There is also a community tourism train outside the park – this involves visits to the black smiths, traditional healers, and families-village tourism</p>	<p>The project will support such tourism initiatives, organise and formalise structures for the Batwa to operate, fund tourism initiatives that generate income for the people.</p> <p>Create an opportunity for transfer of knowledge from the elders to the youth to ensure continuity.</p> <p>We could also support the private sector to agree with people to negotiate and enter into partnerships. These programs could be supported</p>

There are also nature walks with a view of seeing birds, animals etc.

Other interventions include; -
Training of tour guides,
Establishment of a Visitor
Information Centre.

Comments/Observations and views from the Batwa/meeting (Discussion and Feedback)

Mr. Xavier noted that participants had listened to what the project intends to do and the planned interventions. He opened discussion by posing the following questions to the participants;-

5. How better can we help and or improve what is being proposed?
6. How and where should we do these activities?
7. Is what we are planning good for you or bad – and how do you think we can make it better?
8. How is the planned project activities likely to affect you (*Both Negative and positive*)?

➤ **Mr. Abdul Richard.** Thank you for your coming and organising this meeting. All the points you mentioned affect us. We need a forest where we can plant indigenous trees. We already had an arrangement to be given a community forest from the District Local Government which would be utilised for this. There are eucalyptus trees which we need to remove and plant indigenous trees. The trees are taking long to be removed because they have to be valued by the district local government

➤ There need to create botanical gardens for Batwa using community lands in partnership Kisoro District Local government.



the
with

➤ There is also an urgent need to increase involvement of the Batwa decision making processes e.g. Committees for Revenue sharing. The Batwa are not represented in of these committees because they are not educated

some

➤ Revenue; - the Bakiga plan for the revenues on those committees – who represents the interests of the Batwa on the revenue sharing committee? In cases where government extends support through its programs, the Batwa are not considered.

➤ Abdul – when are we reviewing the MoU/CFM agreement, when it delays do we await to renew or continue working waiting for amendment?

➤ There is no Mutwa working as a guide or a Mutwa who is an officer of UWA. Why?

- Although some Batwa have land, there are those without. We also need land we request BMCT to also avail us with land so that we can also grow food for our children.
- We maintain the trail for the Batwa Forest Experience- however the visitors are very few and we don't earn enough money. Shall we continue maintaining when we are not earning? We need help in marketing because currently we getting visitors only once in every 3 months
- We used to grow Sorghum, but what we grow is not consumed by the tourism sector. We need assistance to start cultivating food crops that can be consumed by tourists. Currently there is market for food but limited supply. This is an opportunity that we can tap into.
- In Rwabataha where land was bought for the Batwa, they were given seeds for planting but the Batwa ate the seeds. Later the land has been used to plant caliantra to prepare it for future cultivation.
- UWA marketing department has not done much to market the Batwa Forest Experience trail.
- **Clare** According to BMCT- A demonstration site was set up for good agricultural practices – but the Batwa cultivated harvested and ate everything
- Nyiraseke Annet. Some of us are widows. But have no land. I thank BMCT because they have supported the Batwa. But those who have land and have gone ahead to cultivate food, their gardens are destroyed by wild animals from the park.
- The Biaru (Bakiga) have continued to side-line the Batwa in trade. We need affirmative action to also get involved in business and trade. We can also be supported to start shops.
- Night Jolly. We the youth have one challenge, even when we have the trails, we do not have educated Batwa to guide the tourists. Instead even the small opportunities available are tapped by others – we are also not represented in decision making organs. The Batwa are discriminated and are not represented in developmental groups. Even some Batwa do not want to involve fellow Batwa, they also hide information. If the Batwa want to develop they must first believe in themselves. The Batwa must send their children to school and also encourage them to study and help others.
- Fidelis Kanyamunyu, thanked those who putting together this proposal. Tourism has not helped the local people. 12 groups of Gorillas around Rubuguri. If we made a lodge for the Batwa and conservation partners it can generate money for the Batwa. This project could work to put in place a community lodge for the Batwa.
- Here communities are strict, they conserve. We have even people who have indigenous tree forests. The project could also support indigenous tree forest owners.
- The project should ensure that culture is preserved. The loss of Batwa culture must be prevented. We could also establish a very strong visors centre. The project can also build the capacity of the

Batwa to benefit from the market. Even the chicken used in the hotels is bought from far- the local community has nothing to supply.

Closing Remarks, UWA- Dr. Adonia Bintooro

- For the forest experience, we gave you three years because we don't want you to misuse long-term contracts. The MOU can continue to be renewed over time.
- Dr. Bintooro Appreciated members for their time and thanked them for fruitful deliberations.

5. Debriefing Discussions with the facilitating team and field based CSO, DLG, Development Agencies, UWA and NFA

Meeting with Key stakeholders- RUBUGURI– Key observations

The meeting involving MWE, NFA, UWA, BMCT, PROBICOU, District Local government

- Build the Capacity of Batwa led organisations so that they are able to mobilise and raise awareness of others.
- Pay attention and ensure sustainability by creating avenues for the youth to participate in guiding and allow transfer of knowledge and continuity.
- Equitable distribution of benefits especially including women and youth.
- Land continues to be a problem (There should be special effort to look for windows of acquiring more land for the Batwa).
- Livelihood continues to be a challenge; - Strengthen Village Saving and Loan groups for the Batwa and also build their capacity in crafts making.
- There is still a problem of animals raiding crops from the park.
- However, there is a need to appreciate that fact that the Batwa like conservation because they only enter the forest from the gazetted gate and also help in strengthening the buffalo wall around MGNP.
- The Batwa also need to be considered in Revenue Sharing- they are usually left out by the District Local Governments.

6. Post Consultation Summary of the potential impacts and elements for development of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of southern sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

To be prepared

7. Translation of the summary into Orutwa or Rukiga or Rufumbira

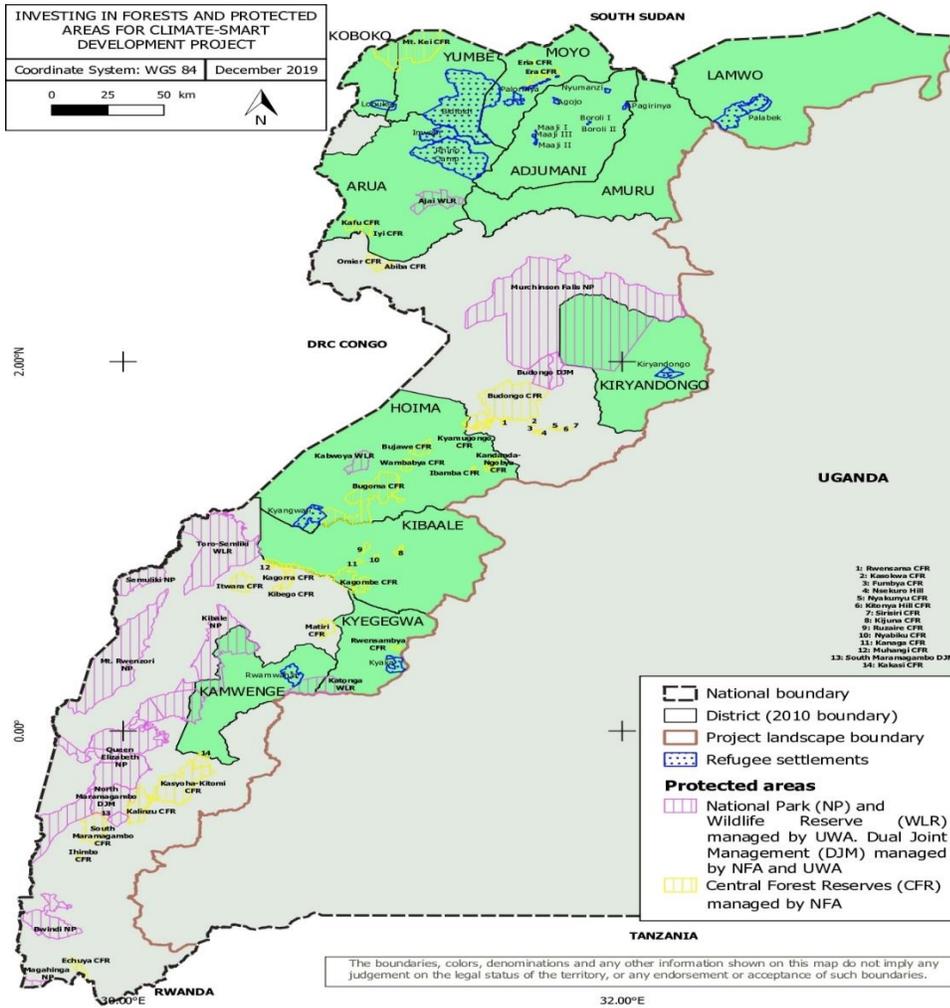
To be prepared after the VGMP has been approved.

8. Scanned List of Participants is attached

BINP – Southern Sector (Rubuguri TC)	Page	Male	Female	Infants	Total	Category
	Page 1	5	0		5	Non Target
	Page 2	2	3		5	Non Target
	Page 3	1	1		2	Target Participants
Sub-total		8	4	0	12	

	Page 4	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 5	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 6	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 7	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 8	5	0		5	Target Participants
	Page 9	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 10	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 11	0	3		3	Target Participants
	Sub-total	9	29	0	38	
	Grand Total	17	33	0	50	

Annex 1: Map showing project area



Annex 2: List of Participants

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- Bwindi South Rubungu TC

DATE:- 13th Feb, 2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Muganyizi Nyindo Xaviera	M	NFA / IFSSD + Reddt Secretariat	xcaviera162@gmail.com	
	John Justus Tibesigwa	M	UWA	jtibesigwa@gmail.com	
	ROBERT B. TUMWESIGYE	M	PROBICOW	tumwesigye@yahoo.com	
	Twebaze Paul	M	PROBICOW	twebaze@yahoo.com	
	Munyuzi Nathan	M	MWE	Munyuzi@yahoo.com 0772-841843	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- Bwindi -South Rubungu TC

DATE:- 13th FEB, 2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Bintoora K. Adonia	M	UWA	bintoora@yahoo.com 0772622638	
	Sylvia Tumusiime	F	NFA	Sylviat@nfa.org.ug Sylviausiime@gmail.com	
	Kahuzire Claire	F	BMCT	claire.bmct@gmail.com 0780721259	
	Laynah Mbambu Marule	F	UWA	laynahmbambu@yahoo.com +256782147512	
	NATHANWSE JOB	M	UWA	nathanwsejengo@gmail.com 0757441107	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- Bwindi South - Rubungu TC

DATE:- 13th Feb, 2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	AMHARE EVELYN	F	NWE / FSD	evatuhaire4@gmail.com 0778936240	
	KANYAMUNYU FIDENS	M	NKURINGO CULTURAL CENTRE	info@wagtail.ecocamp.com	 0772987576

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- Bwindi NP - South, Rubungu TC.

DATE:- 13th FEB 2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Matozi Novah	F	Rushaga		
2	Nyamuhanda Peace	F	Rushaga		PEACE
3	Night Julie	F	Mukungu		PEACE
4	Ngabibwa Olivipus	F	Mukungu		PEACE
5	Aguraguza Fred	M	Kashiza		Baigazaga24

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Kwembe Nyakwazi Turabwirwa Jonah	F	Kashiza		
2	Mugisha Pasiya	F	Rushaga		
3	Akasingwa Geradine	F	Kashiza		Geradine
4	Jonah Confidence	F	Kashiza		Jonah
5	Tushabe Joan	F	Kashiza		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

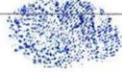
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Tumuhewe Sacklyne	F	Mukungu		
	Twinomugisha Esther	F	Awamatembe		
	Masaka Malisia	F	Mukungu		
	Nakevere Georgina	F	Rushaga		
	Namushembe Agnes	F	Katiza		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Banshimana Fleanah	F	Rushaga	-	
2	Beabace Jolly	F	Rushaga	-	
3	Miria Nteziyago	F	Mukungu	-	
4	Njirakarwa Oliver	F	Mukungu	-	
5	Nabukunda Lydia	F	Rushaga		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Tibemanga James	M	kaskija	-	TIBMEYA
2	Kilber Mugara	M	Igobiro	-	
3	Bjabisirindi Festo	M	Rutaga	-	
4	Mbasa Brian	M	Njabamwira	-	
5	Tushabomwe Hilber	M	Njabamwira	-	

INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Kawiri Jock	M	Njabamwira	-	KAWIRI
2	Tumukirwe Erick	M	Rutaga	-	ERICK
3	Ach Richard	M	kaskija	-	Ach Richard
4	Peruth Hope	F	Rubuguri	-	
5	Jean Turigakira	F	Mukungu	-	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Joseph Banyakabuzza	M	Kashiza		
	Aneti Nyasekye	F	Mukungu		
	Alinda Juliet	F	"		Alinda JULIET
	Ayebale Josephine	F	Rubuguri		Josephine
	Tymusiine Joviga	F	Kashiza		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	Njirakarigwa Joviana	F	Kushaga	-	JOVIANA
2.	Njambaga Jovia	F	Mukungu	-	
3.	Flora Njiransengo	F	Mukungu	-	

APPENDIX 4 FOR VMGF



Report and Field Notes of the meaningful consultation tailored to Batwa vulnerable and marginalized group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (North Sector)

As an input into the

Vulnerable and marginalized group's framework (VMGF) and Plan for Uganda investing in forests and protected areas for climate-smart development project (IFPA-CD)



**Ministry of Water and Environment
February 2020**

Version: 10 March 2020

Report and Field Notes taken during the meaningful consultation of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around North Sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP)

Project Name: Investing in Forests and Protected areas for climate smart project (IFPA-CD)	Location of the Consultation: Buhoma Visitor Centre
Assessment Type: Projects where Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” are not the sole beneficiaries	Participants: Members of the Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” of north sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
No. of Target Participants: 47 Male: 16 Female: 31 Infants: Not counted No. of other Participants: 10 Male: 6 Female: 4	List of Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adonia Bintooro (UWA) • Arineitwe Shiba (UWA) • Byaruhanga Justus (Chairman Batwa Association) • John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) • Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU) • Robert B. Tumwesigye (PROBICOU/ Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples (CSCIPU)) • Xavier Mugumya (MWE/NFA)
Report prepared by: Paul Twebaze (PROBICOU)	Date: February 11, 2020 (Tuesday)
Report Reviewed by: Xavier Nyindo Mugumya	Date: February 26, 2020 (Wednesday)
Report Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Even Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Approved by:	Date:

1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda has designed the Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project (the Project) that will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The project’s development objective is to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes. For this, the project will support a landscape approach to improve management and economic productivity of forest ecosystems in the targeted landscapes. The project will combine investments in forest management in state - and community -managed lands and will focus on improving the management of forests and increasing revenues for sustaining forests and supporting resilient livelihoods.

Coverage: The project geographic area includes the Albert Rift and West Nile, with focus on target protected areas (7 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 28 Central Forest Reserves) and 11 refugee host districts (using the July 2010 boundaries) and 13 other districts. The performance-based subsidy scheme for private plantation development under Component 2 will be national in scale (Annex 1: Map showing project areas).

The project has four components as follows:

1. Component 1 will focus on improving management of government-managed forest and wildlife PAs to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services.
2. Component 2 will increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife PAs through targeted investments in tourism and productive forests
3. Component 3 will encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside PAs, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land. The project will work in clusters of districts, based on the boundaries set as of July 1, 2010. This will allow the project to benefit from the technical capacity of DLG staff in the original districts while securing continuity in cases of creation of new districts. These districts either host refugee settlements or are within 5 km of a refugee settlement boundary. This component will be wholly funded by the IDA18 RSW and IDA grant, supporting project activities in 17 districts
4. Component 4 will support overall project management and monitoring

The proposed project activities are expected to generate positive environmental and social impacts that will outweigh negative ones. However, investments under Components 1, 2 and 3 are likely to generate negative environmental and social risks and impacts, albeit site-specific and temporary, that could arise mainly from the proposed forest restoration and management activities, infrastructure development in and around protected areas, and livelihoods support activities. Such risks may include potential gender discrimination and marginalization of some vulnerable groups in the region. To address potential negative risks, the government of Uganda has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that contains a set of mitigation measures following Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) mitigation hierarchy for each anticipated impact in order to avoid, minimize or reduce the risks and mitigate effects of the anticipated impacts.

This document contains the record of the meaningful consultations with the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of north sector of **Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.** The findings of this assessment will be used to prepare a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan that will be submitted to the Bank for review disclosed prior to World Bank Board submission. The VMGF is prepared as requirement under the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. The Batwa were identified early in the design of IFPA-CD project as beneficiaries and as communities who are present in, who have strong collective attachment to the project area and who needed to be fully consulted about, and be given opportunity to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. Previous consultations with the Batwa of North sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. was done during the preparation of the national REDD+ Strategy (2014-2017) and again during the preparation of the National Forest Investment Program (FIP) (2016-2017).

2. Objectives / Purpose of the Consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around north sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

The purpose of consulting the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around north sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park was to obtain their concerns and preferences with respect to the design and proposed implementation of IFPA-CD project with the view of providing them with equitable access to project benefits and minimising any non-beneficial outcomes to the Batwa.

3. Approaches and Methods used during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around north sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

The following approach was used in undertaking the consultations of the Batwa in and around the project activities.

- The Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around north sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were consulted as one of the other

Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya Central Forest Reserve, Mgahinga, Bwindi Impenetrable and Semliki National Parks. Generally, they were contacted through their representatives, Civil and community organisations which they are affiliated and through the district community development offices.

- A schematic programme for the consultations of all the Batwa was prepared and shared with their representatives. Specifically, the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around north sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were contacted through PROBICOU/Coalitions of Indigenous Peoples of Uganda (CSCIPU) representatives, through park authorities.

Table 1: Field Consultations Programs to complete the Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups around Echuya CFR, Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

Date	Time	Action	Venue	Contact Person
Monday 10 th Feb. 2020	8:00 a.m.	Delegation debrief and travel to Kabale	REDD+ Secretariat	Evelyn, Xavier
Tuesday 11 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting with Batwa community at Echuya CFR	Echuya CFR	Herbert Turyahabwe (NFA Sector manager) – 0779 987 201 Mr. Ssemajeri Gad (Batwa mobilizer) - 0788188851
Wednesday 12 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Mgahinga	Mgahinga NP	Samuel Amanya (UWA) - 0781 483 468 Ms. Alice Nyamihanda (Batwa mobilizer) – 0779671098 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Thursday 13 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Bwindi INP “north” – Rubuguri Town Council Hall	Rubuguri TC hall	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Claire (BMCT) - 0780781259
Friday 14 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting Batwa Community in Bwindi INP “North” - Buhoma	BINP Visitor Information Centre Buhoma, Kanungu	John Justice Tibesigwa (UWA) – 0772 590 018 Ms. Kiconco Medius (contact for Batwa) – 0787217076 Steven (BMCT) –Helping to contact Batwa with Medius - 0782 329 008
Saturday 15 th Feb. 2020	9:30 a.m.	Travel back to Kampala		

- For each meeting a schematic program was prepared and was adjusted after consultations with the Batwa representatives.

Table 2: The following agenda guided the Consultations meeting with Batwa at Buhoma Visitor Centre

Time	Agenda Item	Person responsible
9:30 a.m.	Arrival and Registration of participants	Evelyn/ Brenda
	Welcome remarks by PROBICOU/CSCIPU	PROBICOU/CSCIPU
10:00 a.m.	Welcome Remarks	Sector Manager / Chief warden
10:15 a.m.	Opening Remarks and objectives of the meeting	Team leader

10:30 a.m.	Presentation of the IFPA-CD project	Team leader and translator
11:30 a.m.	Discussions and feedback	All
12:30 a.m.	Way forward	Team leader
1:00 p.m.	Conclusion and Departure	All

- At the end of the Consultation meeting with Batwa, a follow up meeting involving Facilitation Team from MWE, UWA and NFA; CSO representing Batwa, District Local Government, and other development agencies held a de-briefing on site of the meeting to contextualise the meeting proceedings and to provide additional information on actions other actors are undertaking.

4. Proceedings of the Meeting during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around north Sector of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park held on 14th February at the Buhoma Visitor and Education Centre (Kanungu District)

Session 1. Introduction

25. Prayer
26. Communication from UWA (Host and Convener)
27. Communication from a leader of Batwa
28. Remarks from Kanungu District Local Government
29. Remarks from PROBICOU

Session 2: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

30. Objectives of the meeting and Expectations, Presentation of the project and key Activities
31. Discussion and feed back
32. Closure

Robert Tumwesigye (Moderator and Interpreter) – called the meeting to order.

- Meeting started with Prayer.

UWA Warden- Justice Tibesigwa

- Welcome participants for coming and sparing time to come for the meeting. Noted that they have been invited to provide input to a project which is being developed to conserve the protected areas and forests. The project is at an advanced stage.
- The conservation of forests is a combined effort – comprising of key government agencies such as NFA, UWA, NGOs like PROBICOU, District Local government, which is also represented here. We here to share ideas and ensure that we join hands to do conservation work
- Most of you know that we have been conserving with you. You know we have benefited much from the conservation work. A lot has been achieved such as a Trail that brings money, lodges and development in the area, market for our crafts, some of you have acquired Land, NGOs such as BMCT have worked with you and extended quite a number of support.
- So we call for your support so that we continue conservation work- so that the benefits of all these areas of ecological importance create benefits for all the people even those living adjacent to these natural resources.

Byaruhanga Justus - Chairman Batwa

- Thank you speaker. This is our place. This is our home. We originate from here in the park. It's true we are hearing as Batwa and have a number of challenges. Usually although the benefits that have been mentioned – quite often these benefits do not reach us. They end in wise people.

District Local Government Kanungu- Shiba Arinaitwe, Department of Environment.

- Allow me to welcome all the officials here who have come to join hands. Allow me to thank all those who work to support us the Batwa. For us in Kanungu the Environment Department, we are

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charged with a responsibility to protect our environment – and you know environment cannot be separated from the people.

- So this is a good project aimed involving every one so that no one is left behind. Such consultations bring about balanced development. It is an opportunity for us to share our views when the project is just beginning.
- I believe this meeting is very valuable for us to conserve and protect the Environment. We request you that you share your views with these important people. As the district we will continue to support you.

Communication from PROBICOU- Twebaze Paul- Executive Director

- Mr. Paul Twebaze welcomed all the participants especially the Batwa for coming in good numbers. He extended appreciation to the Ministry of Water and Environment, REDD+ Office, UWA, NFA, Nature Uganda, BMCT and all the key stakeholders for their support to interventions that promote peaceful co-existence of the Batwa and the Forests. PROBICOU and Partners will continue to work with Government and other partners to support the Batwa and ensure that there a balance between development of the Batwa and conservation the forests.
- He reminded the Batwa that the meeting was very important because it provided an opportunity for the Batwa to hear and share an update from government on the plans for interventions aimed addressing most of the conservations challenges they have been raising overtime.
- He also observed that for the last one and a half years PROBICOU was requested by government of Uganda to support activities aimed at building the capacity of the Indigenous people to participate in REDD+ processes. He noted that as part of this process a number of meeting were organized to seek the views of the Batwa. A number of issues both for men and women were generated and these were submitted to Government – and that the meeting provided an opportunity to hear about progress but also interact directly with responsible government ministry.
- He informed the meeting that Government was planning a number of projects aimed at conservation and sustainable management of Forests and National parks/protected areas. The projects are also expected to benefit the Batwa. Mr. Twebaze requested them to pay attention and participate actively in the meeting.

Session 11: Presentation from Ministry of Water and Environment/REDD+ Secretariat

- Mr. Xavier Mugumya –Thanked the Batwa and the members for turning up for the meeting and sitting to discuss important issues. He introduced the team.
- He observed that government was working with other institutions to develop and implement a REDD+ program for Uganda. “We have been sending institutions like PROBICOU to consult you on REDD+. They have collected your views and through that we have been able to initiate a project”.
- He noted that the Government of Uganda has designed the *Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development* Project aimed at improving sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in target landscapes.
- Observed that the project will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).
- However, he observed that although the views and issues affecting the Batwa had been earlier collected, there was a special request to consider more views especially in line with the project.
- He noted that as part of the project requirements, government was requested to develop a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF). He observed that the purpose of the VMGF is to guide the preparation and implementation of Project interventions that may negatively affect or enhance benefits to Batwa.

- Noted that the purpose of the meeting therefore was to involve the Batwa in the initial stages and design of the project, consult them to understand the likely effect of the project activities and whether the planned activities will bring about peaceful co-existence and sustainable management of the Forest Resources and protected areas. He also noted that, the meeting was also to consult the Batwa, get their consent, and know whether they bless and support the planned activities – and or seek input for proposals to improve the project.
- Mr. Mugumya observed that the project will compliment on the already existing effort by UWA and partners to strengthen the management of Forests. He noted that since the project was completing on what is already being done it was important to understand what interventions have been put in place by UWA – this will also help the members appreciate what we intend to under the project. He then requested UWA to briefly state what interventions they had.

Mr. Xavier Mugumya

- Thank you for coming. I want to start by apologizing for late coming. I was disturbed by the journey and the terrain. And requested the team to slow down.
- Now UWA, NFA are developing a project to support conservation work. I want to take this opportunity to share with you the details of the project. The project is not for the Batwa alone- it includes conservation of protected areas and also forests and so we must conserve all.

There are three lines to this; -

1. Conservation of these forests so that they continue to provide ecosystem services and other services for your benefit and benefit of our future generations.
 2. Income from tourism resources- and also strengthen tourism so that we continue to make more money from tourism.
 3. Work to support districts that host refugees so that they can access resources such as fire wood. For our case in Buhoma, we are concerned with number one and two (Conservation of forests resources and protected areas and also promote tourism). So for this meeting – we want to know how we could ensure that the Batwa can benefit for example improvement of livelihood and people's income. I could also go into details. Under number one there are also proposed interventions such as;
 - a. Infrastructure such as Housing for staff in protected areas
 - b. Work to increase accessibility such as roads (There are roads that are under jurisdiction of District Local Government – but this project will compliment and target roads that ease access to the park
 - c. Control bush fires and any other challenges that may destabilize the park
 - d. Increasing the involvement of local communities in the management of Forests and wild life conservation areas. I want to note this; - our friends from Echuya work with NFA that takes care of Echuya- they have Collaborative community
- The Batwa here have trails, near the park. When visitors come here to track gorillas, we tell them about the projects based in Batwa communities. The tourists go and tour and pay
 - We had an agreement with the Batwa for access to forest resources such as wild yams- but later the Batwa continued to lose interest.
 - We also cooperate in the management of the trail- we could also think through how to strengthen the trail by training and capacity building, value addition, and any other proposals that may strengthen the trail so that it generates more money.
 - We are therefore, here to ask you how we can be able to do things better. We are interested in your opinions – on how we could do better work
 - **Ninsima Evas.** You have said that the project will help the people living near the park yet there are other communities that are not near the park these include; - Byumaba, Kitariro, Kitahurira. So how are you going to help?
 - **Response.** We are going to help those Batwa whose – survival and life style depends the forests. We may not reach all the Batwa but the project will aim at reaching as many as possible

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How do we protect the Park?

- As the Batwa we have not been given an opportunity to cooperate with those who are managing the park.
- The management of the park has been centered on those who are educated and these are mostly the non Batwa. Even the clearing the boundary is done by only the Bakiga. The bridges in the trails are also worked on by the Bakiga, when we were evicted we pushed behind and cannot access any opportunity. When we ask, they say they need educated people.
- If the Batwa could access such opportunities to earn income, there wouldn't be chances of encroachment because they would be motivated to conserve.
- **Mahuru Tajiri**-As you know we were friendly and living with animals in the Park. When we were evicted we were integrated in Bakiga communities but the Bakiga continued to regard us as animals. All the programs such as NAADs, government assistance that comes to communities living around protected areas ends up in the hands of the Bakiga and the Batwa rarely access these opportunities. Even resources such development funds do not usually involve the Batwa.
- **Geoffrey Bukyebe**. We have written very many letters to the Park so that we get Jobs. These letters are never responded to. When we inquired we were told that only those educated can work in the park. We are concerned that even us cannot work in the park- the Bairu who are educated are ones in the
- **Adrine Mukyebe- Councilor Mukono and Kanungu**. We were left out in decisions for management of the Park. When we were evicted, government abandoned us. They claim that to work in the park they needed educated people. If government is not educating our children how do you expect us to get involvement?
- Have no land- and concentrate on working for the Bakiga. The Bakiga may not even pay us a significant amount. We only survive. When government provides seeds, where are we expected to plant the seeds?
- **Tukahirwa Honest**. The Batwa would also want to be guides- so that they can get some money and an opportunity to interact with tourists
- Ngambeki Ernest- As Batwa can't we have an opportunity to carry bags of tourists so that we also get money.
- **Elizabeth Tumwine**. One time we were requested to write applications as porters but have never received feedback
- **Milton Galikwaaka**. One time we had a discussion about whether it's possible for UWA to give as a small portion of park lands for planting medicine. We were also promised goats under revenue sharing scheme but we have never received the goats.
- **Juma Ntwirenabo**. There are only 2 Batwa workers in the park- this is disappointing
- **Nyamihanda Violet**. I thank you for this opportunity to enable us to speak to you physically. Since we were evicted we have never got benefit. We lost all the resources we used to Such as medicine, food etc. I have heard other Batwa Groups have an opportunity to access such resources from the park. For us we have never gotten such an arrangement. are concerned that all the privileges that come and up benefiting the Bakiga and Bairu. We are really not happy.
- **Aureria**. They say they are recruiting the porters. When the Batwa and Bakiga submit applications, the Batwa are never considered. Only the applications for the Bakiga go through. It is knowing that the Bakiga corrupt with money yet the Batwa have no money to corrupt or pay for Jobs. We have over 100 Bakiga working in the Park as compared to only 2 Bakiga



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- **Ngambeki Amos.** The Batwa have a number of boys here. However, I don't see the Batwa guarding or working as rangers. They could do a good Job
- **Honest Tukahirwa.** We hear a lot of things being distributed through programs like NAADS. Such as chicken, seeds, etc. we only hear that on radio but as Batwa we have never benefited from these programs.
- **Verimina Paskali.** When you evicted us from the Forest, we got some land from Batwa Development Program – Diocese of Kinkizi, we have no land titles and so we are wondering whether we own the land or not. Shall we not be evicted again?
- **Ntwirenabo Juma.** I realized that the Batwa are good people and conservationists. All the cases of those people arrested from the Park, there are no Batwa. These cases are dominated by the Bakiga.
- **Buchebe Adrine.** We need special places where we can sell our produce. This Centre could enable us to even display and sell our crafts.
- Access to water is a very big issue. It is easy to give water to the Bakiga but when such comes to the Batwa, it becomes difficult to provide water. The Batwa are given just one tap when they are in thousands.
- Some Batwa have been left behind and have nowhere to dance from. We could do business like crafts, guides, dancing centers etc. so that we make some money.

Xavier. Is there any other questions of clarification from my Team?

Response from UWA (Justice Tibesigwa)

We already told you that what brought us here is not for you to ask very many questions but to get your views on the proposed project. But very many questions have come up.

1. You are complaining that Government evicted you and did not help you. It's true that Government gazetted these parks to generate tourism revenue for the benefit of all Ugandans. Government works through a number of departments agencies etc.- e.g. Health hospitals, agriculture, roads, Education etc. and these provide opportunities for all the people including the Batwa. However, for special cases we can arrange on how to allow access resources like medicine.
2. Government also works through and with other partners such as, NGOs like BMCT which has been supporting Batwa with Land and Education. However, your Children abandon Education. For example, the Batwa children go home after eating lunch. The Batwa are also disappointing because even the programs and assistance that has been extended they misuse it. The Batwa should aim at taking children to school so that they can also qualify as porters and rangers. It's true we may not have given you some of the jobs that you can afford to do. This we will put into consideration.
3. Regarding giving you a portion of land- we cannot give part of land that was gazetted by government. We however have more other land. If you could get organized, we may secure for you land for planting your traditional medicine instead of going to the park. You could also plant resources that could be used as raw materials for crafts.
4. We only need to create cooperation so that we continue discussing and sharing view.

Closing remarks.

- I want to thank you for your time and for the meaningful discussion.
- Lastly I want to ask you a question. From the Discussion, do you think this project will assist us? Is there a sounding reason you think this project should not continue?

Response.

We believe we will benefit from this project and there is nothing that should stop this project from continuing. However, for the project to run smoothly, most of the issues we have raised need to be addressed. From here we will put together your requests and proposals and design activities according to your requests. Now that you have told us what you want, the project activities will be designed taking into consideration your needs.

Dr. Adonia

I want to thank you for your effort. I also want to thank you for being great conservationists, because before the Batwa were far but I am happy to see that you are doing conservation work. Kindly welcome the new Senior Warden for community, work with her and ensure that you work together.

5. Debriefing Discussions with the facilitating team and field based CSO, DLG, Development Agencies, UWA and NFA

Meeting with Key stakeholders (UWA, PROBICOU, Kanungu District Local Government, NFA)

- Inclusiveness of the Batwa in Government programs (Assessing and providing such interventions on the basis of their capacity)
- Creating an affirmative action for the Batwa especially for those jobs which they can afford to do
- There is a communication gap, UWA and partners do a lot but less is communicated
- Market for products could be achieved by organizing the Batwa, establishing designated centers, and organizing them in music dance and drama groups
- Strengthen governance and institutions for the Batwa including registration of associations with strong leadership structures that can speak and negotiate for the Batwa.
- There is a thinking that most of the work around the Batwa is being done by NGO. We need to extend behavioral change and build trust in government – communicate what is being achieved and done. The Batwa need information on programs that government has been extending.
- Wanted to thank everyone for helping explain to the Batwa.

6. Post Consultation Summary of the potential impacts and elements for development of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of **Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (North)** plan

To be prepared

7. Translation of the summary into Orutwa or Rukiga or Rufumbira

To be prepared after the VGMP has been approved.

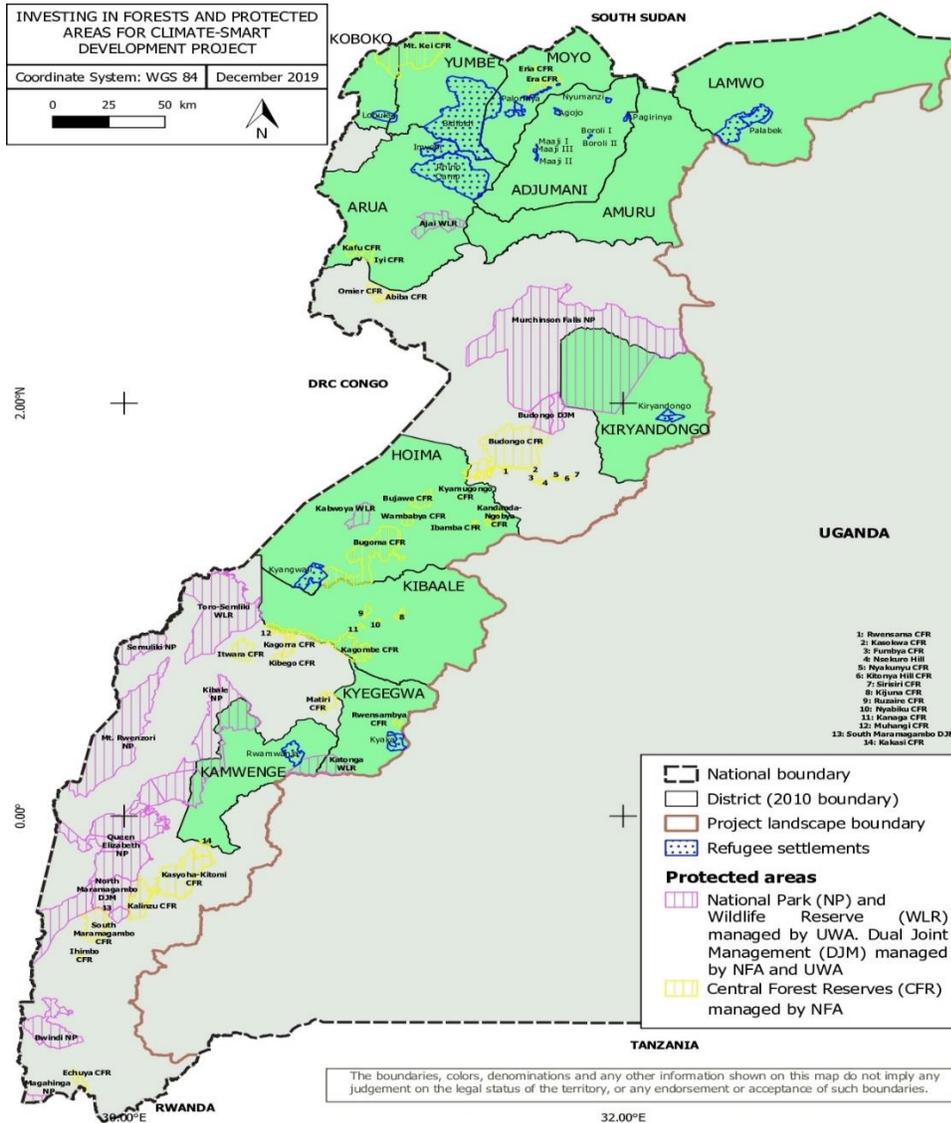
8. Scanned List of Participants is attached

BINP - NORTH (Buhoma Visitor Centre)	Page	Male	Female	Infants	Total	Category of SH
	Page 1	4	1		5	Non Target
	Page 2	2	3		5	Non Target
Sub-Total		6	4		10	
	Page 3	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 4	1	2		3	Target Participants
	Page 5	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 6	3	2		5	Target Participants
	Page 7	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 8	1	4		5	Target Participants
	Page 9	1	3		4	Target Participants
	Page 10	2	3		5	Target Participants

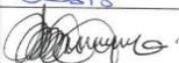
Version: 10 March 2020

	Page 11	4	1		5	Target Participants
	Page 12	2	3		5	Target Participants
Sub-Total		16	31		47	
Grand		22	35		57	

Annex 1: Map showing project area



Annex 2: List of participants

 CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)					
VENUE:- <u>BWINDI INP- BUHOMA KANUNGU DISTRICT</u>					
DATE:- <u>14 FEB, 2020</u>					
ATTENDANCE LIST					
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
01	ARINEITWE SHIBAH	F	Kanungu DLG	0789 312009 arineitweshibah@gmail.com	
02	John Justice Tibesigwa	M	VWA/BMCA	07259078	
03	Mugumya Nyind Xavier	M	NFA + FSSD # MWE RDR Secretariat	0776408396 xavierm1962@gmail.com	
04	Bintooro K. Admire	M	UWA HQ	0772622638	
05	Mumunzi Nathan	M	MWE	Mumunzi'n@yahoo.com 0772-841843	
CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)					
VENUE:- <u>BWINDI INP- BUHOMA KANUNGU DISTRICT</u>					
DATE:-					
ATTENDANCE LIST					
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1.	Sylvia Tumusiime	F	NFA	Sylviat@nfa.org.ug sytumusiime@gmail.com	
2.	Barbara Ndegine	F	UWA-Buhoma	barbara.mugisha@wildlife.go.ug	
3.	BENDA DAMIAN	M	UWA Buhoma	danicambenda2@gmail.com	
4.	ANHARE EVELYN	F	MWE / FSSD	ereathaine4@gmail.com 0778936240	
5.	MUBANGIZI ALEXANDER	M	KOLG	0788716757	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- BWINDI INP - BUTOMA, KANUNGU DISTRICT

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

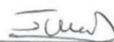
No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Boora Alice	F	Mukongoro		
	Ninsiime EVAS	F	Kitaliro	0782390113	EVAS
	+baby Fortunate Musiime	F	Bukongoro		
	Tubone haban	M	Kalehe	0781962250	haban
	Ampire Evaline	F	Mukongoro		evelyne

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Mbone Hope/baby	F	Mukongoro		mubone hope
	Paskali Agensi	M	"		
	Clman Byaruhanga Justus	F	"	0721447654	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Furora Balekubonyi	F	Buhoma		
	Tumubwine Elizabeth	F	Buhoma		Elizabeth
	Adine Rukyebe	F	Bukongoro		
	Basekye Julieth	F	"		
	Nyamurubale Ruth	F	"		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	BUKHEBE Geofry	M	Mukongoro		BUKHEBE
	Butoro Sarafina	F	"		
	Milton Galikwako	M	Mukono		
	Nganbekyi Amosi	M	Mukono		AMOSI
	Nyamushana Norah	F	Mukongoro		

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Kivihaliwe Kenneth	M	Kalehe		Kenneth.
	Musiime Jacklyne	F	"		Jacklyne
	Onshaba Peninna	F	"		PENINNA
	Mawombe Sharon	F	"		
	Jacklyne Siita	F	"		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Mukubwamaana Edine	F	Mukongoro		EDIVINA
	Tito Alex	M	Mukongoro		
	Nyamuhanda Violet	F	"		
	Nyamusana Ivasi with baby	F	"		
	Nyiramazinga Esteri	F	"		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Bukungu J. P. Kabwira NA		—	—	—
	Bunani Janerosa	F	Mukongoro		
	Ntwirenabo Jungu	M	"		JUNAG
	Penninga Furaha	F	"		
	Turkivize Catherine	F	Bukoma		CATHERINE

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Tukahirwa Ovesta	F	Mukongoro		Honest
	Kenigisha Maureen	F	Mukongoro		ostela
	Bahati Jackson	M	Mukongoro		
	Kyomukama Jackson	M	Kalehe		
	Nsanaye Peace	F	Mukongoro		



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Tugumisirize Luke	M	Kalehe		luke
	Tukamushaba Penelope	F	Mukongoro		penlope
	Mumbere Balaati	M	"		
	Ampire Ronald	M	"		Ronald
	Mahoro TaJiiri	M	"		mahoro

12 of 12

Fit to page Page view Read aloud Add notes

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:-

DATE:-

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Natukunda Onesmas	M	Mukongoro		ONESMAS
	Rugando Moses	M	"	0777728410	moses
	Kasande Justine with baby	F	"		Justine
	Zeremina Paskali	F	"		
	Mapendo Rebecca	F	"		mapendo

APPENDIX 5 FOR VMGF



Report and Field Notes of the meaningful consultation tailored to Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Semuliki National Park

As an input into the

Vulnerable and marginalized group's framework (VMGF) and Plan for Uganda investing in forests and protected areas for climate-smart development project (IFPA-CD)



King Geoffret Nzoti sited in middle



In the Blue T-Shirt is Mr Bulyebulya Julius, the only Mutwa that speaks Basic English in Bundibujjo



Women and the youth actively participating in the consultative meeting.

**Ministry of Water and Environment
February 2020**

Version: 10 March 2020

Report and Field Notes taken during the meaningful consultation of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Semuliki National Park

Project Name: Investing in Forests and Protected areas for climate smart project (IFPA-CD)	Location of the Consultation: Semuliki National Park Headquarters
Assessment Type: Projects where Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” are not the sole beneficiaries	Participants: Members of the Batwa “vulnerable and marginalized groups” of Semuliki National Park
No. of Target Participants: 24 Male: 07 Female: 17 Infants: Not counted No. of other Participants: 10 Male: 6 Female: 4 -	List of Facilitators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakuru Orisingura Vincent (MWE) • Nzito Geoffrey (His Highness the King of Batwa) • Ms Akandinda Milca (PROBICOU/ Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples (CSCIPU)) • Agaba Hanington (Chief Warden for Semiliki National Park) • Makuregye Nathan (PROBICOU/ Uganda Civil Society Coalition on Indigenous Peoples (CSCIPU)) • Agaba Hanington (Chief Warden for Semiliki National Park) • Balyebulya Julius (Batwa Spokeperson)
Report prepared by: Kakuru Orisingura Vincent (MWE)	Date: February 18, 2020 (Tuesday)
Report Reviewed by: Xavier Nyindo Mugumya	Date: March 07, 2020 (Saturday)
Report Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Even Further Reviewed by:	Date:
Report Approved by:	Date:

1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda has designed the Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project (the Project) that will be financed by the International Development Association (World Bank) and Government of Uganda (GoU). Preparation of the project is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), and the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

The project's development objective is to improve sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits to communities from forests in target landscapes. For this, the project will support a landscape approach to improve management and economic productivity of forest ecosystems in the targeted landscapes. The project will combine investments in forest management in state - and community -managed lands and will focus on improving the management of forests and increasing revenues for sustaining forests and supporting resilient livelihoods.

Coverage: The project geographic area includes the Albert Rift and West Nile, with focus on target protected areas (7 National Parks, 4 Wildlife Reserves, 28 Central Forest Reserves) and 11 refugee host districts (using the July 2010 boundaries) and 13 other districts. The performance-based subsidy scheme for private plantation development under Component 2 will be national in scale (Annex 1: Map showing project areas)

The project has four components as follows:

1. Component 1 will focus on improving management of government-managed forest and wildlife PAs to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services.
2. Component 2 will increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife PAs through targeted investments in tourism and productive forests
3. Component 3 will encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside PAs, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land. The project will work in clusters of districts, based on the boundaries set as of July 1, 2010. This will allow the project to benefit from the technical capacity of DLG staff in the original districts while securing continuity in cases of creation of new districts. These districts either host refugee settlements or are within 5 km of a refugee settlement boundary. This component will be wholly funded by the IDA18 RSW and IDA grant, supporting project activities in 17 districts
4. Component 4 will support overall project management and monitoring

The proposed project activities are expected to generate positive environmental and social impacts that will outweigh negative ones. However, investments under Components 1, 2 and 3 are likely to generate negative environmental and social risks and impacts, albeit site-specific and temporary, that could arise mainly from the proposed forest restoration and management activities, infrastructure development in and around protected areas, and livelihoods support activities. Such risks may include potential gender discrimination and marginalization of some vulnerable groups in the region. To address potential negative risks, the government of Uganda has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that contains a set of mitigation measures following Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) mitigation hierarchy for each anticipated impact in order to avoid, minimize or reduce the risks and mitigate effects of the anticipated impacts.

This document contains the record of the meaningful consultations with the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park. The findings of this assessment will be used to prepare a Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Plan that will be submitted to the Bank for review disclosed prior to World Bank Board submission. The VMGF is prepared as requirement under the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 7 on Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. The Batwa were identified early in the design of IFPA-CD project as beneficiaries and as communities who are present in, who have strong collective attachment to the project area and who needed to be fully consulted about, and be given opportunity to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. Previous consultations with the Batwa of of Semuliki National Park) was done during the preparation of the national REDD+ Strategy (2014-2017) and again during the preparation of the National Forest Investment Program (FIP) (2016-2017).

2. Objectives / Purpose of the Consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park)

The purpose of consulting the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park was to obtain their concerns and preferences with respect to the design and proposed implementation of IFPA-CD project with the view of providing them with equitable access to project benefits and minimising any non-beneficial outcomes to the Batwa.

1. Objectives of the consultative meetings

- a. Sensitize and increase awareness about IFPA-CD Project implementation modalities amongst the Batwa.
- b. Enhance and strengthen inclusive planning and participation for the Batwa in the identification and implementation of projects/sub-projects activities.
- c. Devise means to Avoid, Minimize or Mitigate negative impacts of projects/sub-projects on the Batwa as well as addressing their unique needs
- d. Provide mechanism for feedback.
- e. Document out comes of the consultative workshop so that the key lessons are used to inform the final Venerable and Marginalised Groups Framework for the IFPA-CD Project
- f. Meet the requirements of ESS7

2. Outputs

- a. An activity report detailing the proceedings and findings of the consultative meeting to guide the preparation of the final Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups Frame Work for the IFPA-CD Project.
- b. Enhanced buy in, acceptance and ownership of IFPA-CD project by the Batwa.

3. Approaches and Methods used during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park)

The following approach was used in undertaking the consultations of the Batwa in and around the project activities.

- The Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park were consulted as one of the other Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around Echuya

Central Forest Reserve, Mgahinga, Bwindi Impenetrable and Semliki National Parks. Generally, they were contacted through their representatives, Civil and community organisations which they are affiliated and through the district community development offices.

- A schematic programme for the consultations of all the Batwa was prepared and shared with their representatives. Specifically, the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park were contacted through PROBICOU/Coalitions of Indigenous Peoples of Uganda (CSCIPU) representatives, through park authorities.

Table 1: Field Consultations Programs to complete the Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups

Date	Time	Action	Venue	Contact Person
Wednesday February 2020	12:00 a.m.	Delegation debrief and travel to Bundibugyo	REDD+ Secretariat	Vincent Kakuru Brenda Kyomuhndo
Thursday 13 th 2020	9:30 a.m.	Meeting with Batwa community at SNP Park Headquarters	SNP	Vincent Kakuru Brenda Kyomuhndo Alice Agaba Mukuregye Nathan
Friday 14 th 2020	9:30 a.m.	Travel back to Kampala		Vincent Kakuru Brenda Kyomuhndo Alice Agaba

- The following agenda guided the Consultations meeting with Batwa at Ntandi .

Table 2: Schematic Meeting Programs during Batwa Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups consultations

Time	Agenda Item	Person responsible
9:30 a.m.	Arrival and Registration of participants	Evelyn/ Brenda
	Welcome remarks by PROBICOU/ CSCIPU	PROBICOU/CSCIPU
10:00 a.m.	Welcome Remarks	Sector Manager / Chief warden
10:15 a.m.	Opening Remarks and objectives of the meeting	Team leader
10:30 a.m.	Presentation of the IFPA-CD project	Team leader and translator
11:30 a.m.	Discussions and feedback	All

12:30 a.m.	Way forward	Team leader
1:00 p.m.	Conclusion and Departure	All

- At the end of the every meeting the facilitation team and the CSO, government, development agencies representatives held a short de-briefing on site of the meeting to contextualise the meeting proceedings and to provide additional information on actions other actors are undertaking.

Participants: The following actively participated in the consultative meeting with the indigenous Batwa

1. The Batwa Community led by “King” Nzito Geoffrey
2. Officials from the Ministry of Water and Environment led by the Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist
3. Officials from Uganda Wildlife Authority led by the Chief Warden, Semiliki National Park
4. Officials from PROBICOU led by Mr Mukuregye Nathan
5. Security Personnel from the Uganda police force for keeping law and order.

4. Proceedings of the Meeting during the consultations with Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park held on 13th February at the UWA Park Offices (Bundibugyo District)

Proceedings of the meeting

1.0. Prayer

The meeting was started with a prayer led by Ms Milca who evoked the Holy Spirit to guide the meeting so as to have fruitful deliberations.

2.0. Communication from PROBICOU

The Representative of PROBICOU, Ms Akandiinda Milca welcomed everyone in attendance. She extended special appreciation message to the Ministry of Water and Environment and its partners for having come up with the “climate change” project that will help transform the Batwa in particular and Ugandans in general.

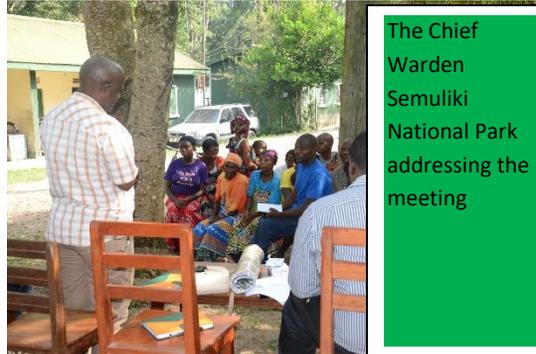
Ms Milca also welcomed the Batwa community and thanked their “His Highness” Nzito Geoffrey the “King” of the Batwa in Uganda for his continuous support to intervening projects. She thanked the Batwa community for endeavoring to attend the meeting and requested them to wholly embrace the project being proposed for implementation. She however asked them to listen attentively and feel free to make contributions.

3.0. Communication from the Chief Warden

The Chief Warden for **Semuliki** National Park, Mr. Agaba Hanington welcomed the facilitators of the meeting that had come from the Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda Wildlife Headquarters and PROBICO. He also welcomed the Batwa community members led by their “King” Nzito.

Mr Agaba noted that he had heard about the IFPA-CD project but wasn’t quite conversant with the details and was anxious to know the implementation arrangements and modalities. He thanked MS Milca of PROBICO for mobilising the Batwa community members to attend the days meeting.

The Chief Warden noted that he’s fully supportive of the proposed project for it enhances protection of wildlife as well as tourism development and livelihoods of communities leaving around the park. He also requested the Batwa to remain calm, listen attentively and pose questions or contribute to the deliberations throughout the meeting



Mr. Agaba informed the Batwa that the management of the park is fully supportive of authorised legal activities within the park. He advised them to always apply to the park management for both wood and non-wood resources they want to harvest from the park and they will be guided accordingly.

4.0. Communication from the “King” of Batwa

Mr Nzito Geoffrey introduced himself as the King of all the Batwa in Uganda. He wondered why the Government recognises other Kingdoms such as Buganda, Rwenzururu, Tooro and other chief dooms but refuse to recognise him as the King of the Batwa yet the batwa are the “original” Ugandans. He posed a question as to whether this isn’t discrimination against the Batwa.

“King” Nzito Geoffrey narrated the history of the Batwa especially those in Bundibugyo. He asserted that the batwa were inhabitants and original owners of the Forest in Semuliki National park but Government chased them away and were never allocated any other land. “King” Nzito asserts that the decision of the Government to chase them away from the forest has made them refugees in their own country. He actually notes that refugees are better than them because Government thinks about them and even gives them land.



“King” Nzito
Geoffrey
addressing the
consultative
meeting

“King” Nzito said that the Batwa lived in the forests and fed on Wild game meat, fruits and edible plants and relied only on herbal medicine for treatment. The batwa never used to put in clothes but rather would use hides, animal skins and leaves for clothing. King Nzito said that the Batwa never used to eat salt but would rather use Arsh as a substitute for salt. They would drink water from elephant foot created troughs that was usually dirty and was a source of diseases. He notes that ever since they were chased out of the forest, many of their colleagues have died because they couldn’t cope up with life outside the forest.

He also observed that during their stay in the forest, Dogs were used/paid for Dowry for marriage. The father of the boy would pay an agreed upon number of Dogs to the parents of the girl. He noted that after being integrated in the other communities, the batwa can’t handle the expensive bride price by other communities which is usually inform of cows and goats.

The “King” observed that diseases and ill health is another major problem faced by the batwa save for lack of land. On surprise note, “King” Nzito observed that the majority of Batwa death was caused by the eating of goats’ meat that was introduced when they were integrated in the communities as for the Batwa were used to only wild game meat, especially Elephants.

The “King” concluded by thanking the government for getting them out of the forest but noted that they feel they are being ignored and left out of the most of the government programs. He for example castigated NAADs program for discriminating against the Batwa when it comes to distribution of farm inputs.

5.0. Communication from the team leader

The Team leader, Mr Kakuru Orisingura Vincent from the Ministry of Water and Environment welcomed all the members present and thanked them for being responsive to the call for the day’s meeting.

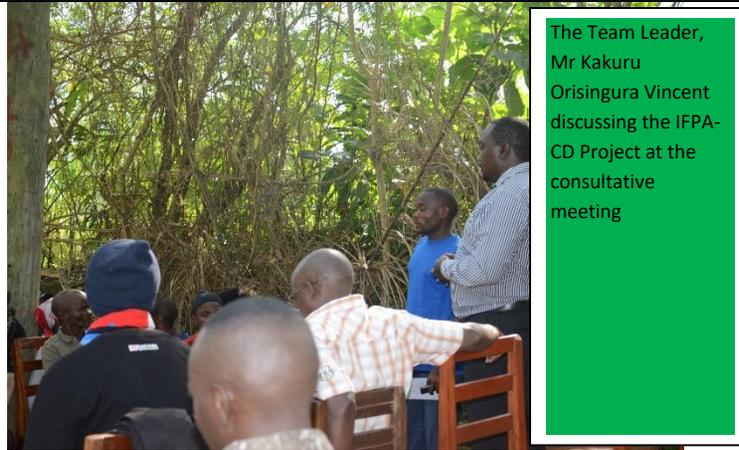
Mr Kakuru reported that the Government of Uganda has premeditated the **“Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development”** Project aimed at improving sustainable management of forests and protected areas and increase benefits from forests in the targeted landscapes. The IFPA-CD Project is to be funded by International Development Agency/World Bank, Green Climate fund and the Government of Uganda.

He observed that the project is to be implemented in the Albert Water Management Zone (WMZ) and West Nile including the Albertine Rift, which supports the most carbon-dense forests remaining in Uganda and is also a global biodiversity hotspot. The Project is to have four components, namely;

- **Component 1** will focus on improving management of government-managed forest and wildlife protected areas to ensure they can continue to generate revenues and provide important environmental services;
- **Component 2** will increase revenues and jobs from these forest and wildlife protected areas through targeted investments in tourism and productive forestry;
- **Component 3** will encourage establishment of greater tree cover in refugee-hosting landscapes outside protected areas, supporting sustainable forest management and landscape resilience on private and customary land.
- **Component 4** will support overall project management.

Mr Kakuru further noted that the targeted Project Beneficiaries include the following:

- Ugandan communities that depend on forest resources
- Host communities in refugee hosting districts in the Albertine and West Nile region
- Tourism sector stakeholders
- Investors in tourism and productive forestry
- Government agencies in the forest and wildlife sector and their staff through improved capacity
- The vulnerable and marginalised communities including women, boys and girls as well as the historically marginalised communities of the Batwa.



Mr Kakuru informed members present that the Government of Uganda is concerned with the plight of the indigenous communities in Uganda, the Batwa inclusive and hence cannot implement any project without consulting them for their input. He also noted that it's a requirement by the World Bank, that for any projects being implemented in areas inhabited by the indigenous people, the project proponents must prepare a Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups Management framework or an indigenous people development plan.

He further observed that the main purpose of today's meeting is to introduce the IFPA-CD project to the Batwa, analyse it and determine if the implementation of the project sub programs/activities may negatively impact on their livelihoods and as such propose the mitigation measures as well as proposing strategies of enhancing the beneficial aspects of the project

6.0. General Discussions and reactions

Grace Impatina, one of the elderly women observed that Uganda Wildlife has never bought for them land ever since it chased them out of the park. She requests that government constructs for them an hospital. She also wants government to provide school fees for their children up to university because they are too poor to pay school fees.

Dingoro Edereda thanked the Ministry of Water and Environment for the proposed project. She requested the Ministry to ensure that the Batwa benefit from the project claiming that quite often, they are edged out when actual implementation of projects starts.

Edeleda noted that the Government has never fulfilled its promise to give them land. She requested government to build for them permanent houses, support education and provide business capital. She also showed concern that Bazungu tourists no longer visit them as it was in the past. She requested UWA and the Ministry of Water and Environment to revitalise tourism activities based on Batwa culture. Edereda complained that the Batwa are being segregated by the surrounding communities and their children get stigmatised hence missing out on schooling. She further observed that ADRA constructed for them a hospital but it was taken up by the Bakonjo.

Kainta Wilson posed a question: Why are Batwa suffering yet they are the original Ugandans? He observed that ADRA built for them a hospital but it has been overtaken by the Bakonjo and other ethnicities other than the Batwa



Mr Balyebulya Julius, the spokesperson for the Batwa also noted that the Batwa lived in the forest, were chased away by UWA and weren't given any other land. He resented that the rights of the batwa are being violated.

Mr Julius noted that the Batwa community risk being extinct. He said that their population has fallen from 300 to 125 due to diseases. He narrated that the Batwa girls are being used (sexual relations) by other people and infect them with diseases, mainly HIV that kills them. There is a myth that if an HIV patient sleeps with a Mutwa, he gets healed immediately. This has propagated the HIV scourge.



Mr Julius noted that the Batwa can't be allowed to access loans because they are considered as drunkards and have got no collateral.

7.0. Enterprises and livelihood options demanded by the Batwa

Women in attendance at the consultative Meeting

Upon a free and fair open discussion, the Batwa requested the Ministry of Water and Environment and Uganda Wildlife Authority, through the proposed IFPA-CD Project to support them in the following enterprises and livelihood options;

- a) Fish farming
- b) Apiculture
- c) Poultry farming
- d) Construction of permanent houses
- e) Promoting Batwa Cultural based tourism through setting up and promoting Batwa cultural trails
- f) Building a cultural center documenting the history of the Batwa
- g) Procuring enough land for the Batwa
- h) Providing the youth with Boda Boda – Motorcycles
- i) Assisting ladies to set up Salons for ladies
- j) Goat rearing
- k) Providing permanent source of water.
- l) UWA to consider direct benefits to the Batwa through Park Revenue Sharing scheme because the park originally “belonged” to the Batwa

8.0. Opportunities

- a) The Batwa have got 3.8 acres of land at Makere in Ntoroko Subcounty and other 5.8 acres at Karembe. This land can be used as an entry point for IFPA-CD to set up demonstration sites for improved on-farm practices and micro enterprise development skills training.
- b) There is good will amongst the Batwa to embrace the project
- c) UWA has got permanent residence in the park and the staff are willing to train the batwa in skills development

9.0. Major Challenges facing the Batwa

- a) The Batwa are basically landless and almost internally displaced
- b) High levels of illiteracy
- c) Too poor to afford money for school fees
- d) Diseases especially HIV
- e) Lack of adequate health facilities
- f) Lack of education facilities like schools and scholastic materials
- g) Inadequate capital to start businesses

10.0. Recommendations.

- a) There is need to train the Batwa in entrepreneurship and vocational skills to help them start up micro business to uplift their incomes
- b) UWA should devise a strategy of ensuring that the Batwa directly benefit from the Park Revenue sharing scheme.

- c) UWA should facilitate the Batwa to form an association and benefit from CFM/CRM initiatives
- d) Before supporting the proposed on farm and off farm livelihood options, the Batwa need to be first trained in basic skills to take on the said livelihood options.
- e) The District Health Office should sensitize the Batwa on the risks of HIV exposure, its prevention mechanisms as well as encouraging the patients to receive medication
- f) The District Community development office needs to design behavioral change programs aimed at changing the attitudes and uncultured practices amongst the Batwa
- g) The Ministry of Water and Environment and UWA should continue to consult with the Batwa through the project implementation period.

11.0. Conclusion.

The Batwa are very anxious and receptive of the proposed IFPA-CD Project. They observed that the benefits of the project far outweighs any possible negative impacts on their livelihoods. There is therefore a very high chance of project success with in and around the Semuliki National Park

5. Debriefing Discussions with the facilitating team and field based CSO, DLG, Development Agencies, UWA and NFA

6. Post Consultation Summary of the potential impacts and elements for development of the Batwa vulnerable and marginalised group who live and derive their livelihoods from in and around of Semuliki National Park

To be prepared

7. Translation of the summary into Orutwa or Rukiga or Rufumbira

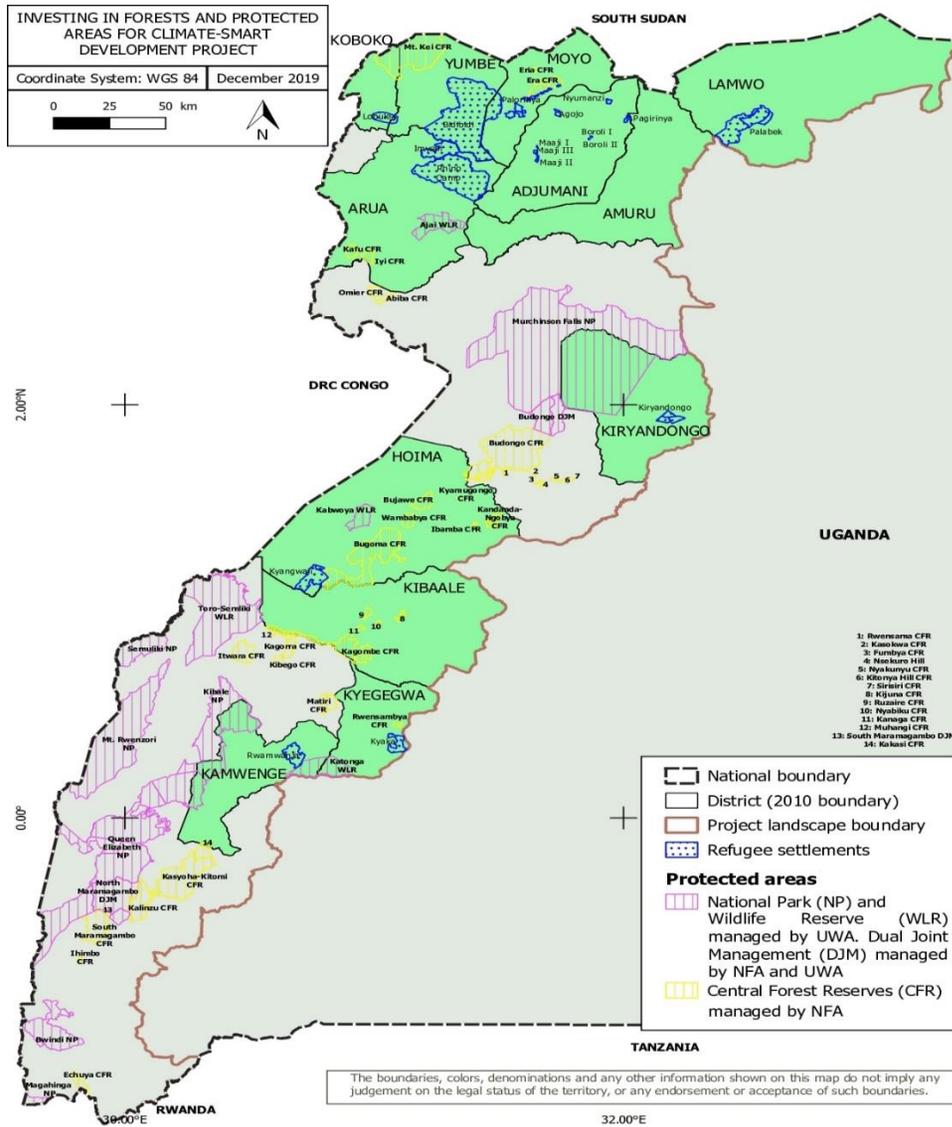
To be prepared after the VGMP has been approved.

8. Scanned List of Participants is attached (Sample Page 18 of the participants list)

SEMLIKI NP (UWA Offices)	Page	Male	Female	Infants	Total	Category of SH
	Page 1	3	2		5	Non Target
	Page 2	3	2		5	Non Target
Sub-Total		6	4		10	

	Page 3	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 4	2	3		5	Target Participants
	Page 5	0	5		5	Target Participants
	Page 6	1	3		4	Target Participants
	Page 7	2	3		5	Target Participants
Sub-Total		7	17		24	
Grand		13	21		34	

Annex 1: Map showing project area



Annex 2: List of Participants

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE:- SEMULIKI NATIONAL PARK - UWA HEADQUARTERS

DATE:- 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	AKELI AGEBA HENRIKA	M	UKIA	agabahenrikah@gmail.com	
2	KYOMUHENDO BRENDA	F	UWA	brenda.patien@gmail.com	
3	AKANBANDA MICA	F	THE GOLDEN CHILDREN / PROBICO	micanakandind@gmail.com	
4	MURAALE PATRICK	M	UWA	muraalepatrickb@gmail.com 0772840927	
5	NGATHA-K. MBUSI	F	UWA	mbusiadyeni@gmail.com 0772996185	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE: Semliki National Park - UWA Headquarters

DATE: 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
1	Felicia Tashabe	F	SNP/UWA	twashabefelicia63@gmail.com 9772457092	
2	UWA Nelson	M	Police	Mogoro Nelson@gmail.com 0779760720	
3	KABUGHO MELINA	F	UWA SNP	0785097686 kabughomeina@gmail.com	
04	Adule Christine	F	UWA SNP	0783310747	
05	Kakum Vincent Onisinguz	M	MWE	kakumv@e-galwa.com	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE: Semliki National Park - UWA Headquarters

DATE: 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Grace Imfetting	F	Bundimasoli	-	
	Katuseme Edronoi	F	Bundimasoli	-	
	Jubutubui Johana	m	Bundimasoli	-	
	MANGA MUZEI	F	BUNDMASOLI	-	
	MUSINGUZI Ricard	m	Bundmasoli	-	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE
INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE: Semikuli National Park - UWA Headquarters

DATE: 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Mbambelizi Annet	F	Bundimaboli	-	
	Kabonako Rose	F	Bundimaboli	-	
	Businge Robert	M	Bundimaboli	-	
	Kafukono Stady	M	Bundimaboli	-	
	Jight Katusabe	F	"	-	

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE
 INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE: Semliki National Park - UWA Headquarters

DATE: 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Jabala Leya	F	Bundimasoti	-	
	Dakwizi Grace	F	Bundimasoti	-	
	Kyiribaziki Rose	F	Bundimasoti	-	
	Sida Olive	F	Bundimasoti		
	Masika Likan	F			

CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE: Semliki National Park - UWA Headquarters

DATE: 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Asimwe Olive	F	Bundimasoli	-	
	Akanye Spisja	F	Bundimasoli	-	
	Amesi Koturabe	F	Bundimasoli	-	
	Kanta Wilson	M	Bundimasoli	0789324611	 



CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH THE BATWA COMMUNITIES TO INFORM THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED GROUP FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTING IN FORESTS AND PROTECTED AREAS FOR CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IFPA-CD)

VENUE: Semivli National Park UWA Headquarters

DATE: 12/02/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Organisation	Email/ Contact	Signature/Thumb print
	Balyebulya Julius	m	Bundimasoti	0782299213	
	burja Rose	F	Bundimasoti	-	
	Dinyoro Edeleda	F	Bundimasoti	-	
	king Nziro Beafly	m	Bundimasoti	-	Nziro
	Joromina	F			