



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

Acronyms

CBO:	Community Based Organization
EASE-CA:	East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action
EURECCA:	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated Management of Water and Related Resources in Uganda Project
INFORSE:	International Network for Sustainable Energy
JEEP:	Joint Energy and Environment Projects
MWE:	Ministry of Water and Environment
NFRE:	Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy
NGO:	Non-Government Organization
OSS:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory
	SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures.
SUSWATCH:	Sustainable environment Development Watch Kenya
TaTEDO:	Tanzanian Traditional Development Organization
UCSD:	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
UNWMZ:	Upper Nile Water Management Zone

Acknowledgements

JEEP would like to acknowledge the contribution of various external and internal partners for availing resources; valuable time and moral support to enable her realize the achievements recorded in this report. JEEP pays tribute to its core funding agencies: CISU, USADF, ENIIG, MWE, NFRE and others for financial resources, which enabled her to steer program activities.

JEEP recognises that their readiness to stand with her in her resolve to champion the fight in climate change represents a noble concurrence of values and ideals.

We pay tribute to our partner's well placed confidence in JEEP's ability to deliver and pray that they don't relent.

Our thanks also go to all JEEP members, local government, stakeholders and the board whose interest in and support of our work have helped us to steer through the challenges that characterise our operating environment.

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

“A Safe Environment for A Sure Future” is still JEEP’s vision that was formulated by the founder members of JEEP. JEEP that was founded in 1983 is far stronger than before and has just celebrated the 38th year in existence.

The founders also started with a mission, “To Stop Environment Destruction to Promote Efficient Management of Natural Resources”. The founders based the above on the drought and other environment calamities that were in Ethiopia pushed them into coming up with Joint Energy and Environment Projects (JEEP) to start preparing Ugandans in learning how to manage natural resources to avoid destruction of nature through the usual actions from household level to institutions. JEEP has therefore been carrying out big projects from the beginning of 2020 the time the pandemic occurred.

The Ministry of Water and Environment with JEEP on cook stoves training for selected women groups and communities in western Uganda and Northern Uganda. This project ended successfully where the Ministry and JEEP registered a very big number of stoves made with both areas and the beauty of the ministry continuation of managing it.

JEEP by Jan 2020 had already worked on the East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action (EASECA) in Nebbi, Nakasongola and Nakaseke Districts for 6 months and the project is going on despite the COVID-19 pandemic following the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) put in place by the Ministry of Health.

JEEP’s struggle continues due to the fact that the natural resources all over the country are under threat. Because of limited movement and gatherings, the CEO-JEEP has used the media very many times trying to warn Ugandans especially leaders against natural resource destruction.

In this report we present the results and achievements registered in the course of implementing JEEP programmes during 2020.

During this reporting period, JEEP continued their efforts to implement donor funded projects in various districts which included; Solar cold storage and lighting project, Light in Africa, Achomai reforestation project, East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action (EASE-CA). JEEP also successfully organized its Annual General Meeting (AGM)

It is also pertinent to mention that the achievements highlighted in this report would not have been possible without the financial support from all our partners who share our values and have committed themselves to contributing climate change mitigation and environment conservation. We dedicate this report as a testimony of the results of their support and commitment and remain confident that they will be steady fast in this noble endeavour of creating conditions for the realization of a safe environment for a sure future.

This report is only a summary of the story behind the achievements recorded during the course of implementing programmes in 2020. Detailed accounts of programme implementation have been compiled and exist in both electronic and hard copy forms.

1.0 JEEP BACKGROUND

Joint Energy and Environment Projects (JEEP) is an indigenous registered Non-Governmental Organization in line with the requirements of the NGO Act 2016, located in Kyanja off Gayaza Road, 7 Miles from Kampala city center in Uganda.

The Organization was founded in 1983 and it has been working directly with local community groups, individuals, institutions and other organizations to stop environmental destruction and promote efficient management of natural resources as its fundamental mission and a core vision for having a Ugandan society with a “safe environment for a sure future”.

JEEP has created environmental awareness at all levels of societies; influencing policies and integrating environmental considerations in all aspects of social, economic and cultural development through ensuring that households use energy efficient technologies, agro-forestry and sustainable agriculture; foster and bring concrete impacts in terms of food and fuel - wood security, improved nutrition, increased incomes and raised standards of living.

JEEP’s core activities include:

- Creating environment conservation awareness to communities at all levels of society.
- Training communities in tree planting and tree nursery management
- Promote and train communities in making of energy saving technologies e.g. energy saving stoves, briquettes, Fireless cookers.
- Solar information, designs, installation and management of solar systems.
- Advocating for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

1.1 VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

VISION:

Safe Environment for a Sure Future.

MISSION:

To stop environment destruction and promote efficient management of natural resources.

CORE VALUES:

These core values are important, and they are emphasized and viewed by all as the basis of existence of JEEP. They are;

TEAMWORK - We value solutions coming and working together if we are to reach our mission and vision.

TRANSPARENCY - We promise to be as honest to ourselves in all our engagements with donors, government as well as well as beneficiaries in issues related to our activities and reporting.

PROFESSIONALISM- We promise to be professional in all our activities and engagements with external stakeholders.

ACCOUNTABILITY- We are accountable to our internal targets and all stakeholders that are linked to our work as employees of JEEP.

PRODUCTIVITY- We seek to outperform ourselves, and always give more than is required of us.

CREATIVITY - We value creation of new solutions, and modification of old ideas to solve new challenge.

1.2 STRATEGIC GOALS

JEEP is driven by the following strategic goals:

- To create environmental awareness at all levels of society from rural peasant, urban poor to national policy makers and leaders as well as development workers in both government and private sectors.
- Influencing national policies and plans to integrate environmental consideration in all aspect of Uganda's social, economic and cultural development.
- To ensure that households use fuel saving cook stoves, practice agro-forestry and sustainable agriculture.
- Bring about a concrete impact in terms of household food and fuel wood security, improved nutrition, increase incomes as well as raised standard of living and better welfare of the people.

1.3 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Annual General Assembly
- Board of Directors
- Secretariat

1.3.1 Annual General Assembly

This is composed of the paid-up members of the organization and its one of the governing bodies of the organization.

1.3.2 Board of Directors

The board is the policy making organ of the organization responsible for policy design for the organization. The current board is composed of four men and three women elected from among the membership of the organization. They give strategic guidance for the organization.

1.3.3 The secretariat

This is the planning, implementation and monitoring organ of the organization. They are entrusted with administrative duties of the organization. It is headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).



Figure 1: JEEP Offices in Kyanja, Kampala. Photo by JEEP.

2020 SUMMARY STATISTICS.		Males	Females
Districts reached	34		
Schools engaged	30		
Number of trainers trained in cook stove production	1019	311	708
Number of trainers trained in woodlot establishment	700	456	244
Number of trainers in business management and marketing	340	179	161
Number of solar lamps distributed	5345		
Number of community members sensitized	6892	3440	3452
Number of district leaders sensitized	87	44	43
Number of sub county leaders sensitized.	154	70	84
Number of CBOs engaged.	32		
Number of visitors at the folkecenter	519	200	319
Number of trainers trained in fireless basket cookers.	22	5	17
Number of solar installations made.	2		
Number of institutional cook stoves constructed	5		
Number of shallow wells constructed	1		
Number of trees planted	15791		
Number of internship students / volunteers received	15	5	10
Number of network meetings attended.	25		

Table 1: 2020 Summary Statistics

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| • Dr Maria Bawubya | Chair person |
| • Dr Ben Ssekamatte | Vice chair person |
| • Mr Emmanuel Kibuuka | Treasurer |
| • Mr. Paul Badebye | Assistant Treasurer |
| • Bishop Hannington Mutebi | Member |
| • Ms Mary Namwanje | Member |
| • Eng. Ruth Mutebi | Member |

STAFF MEMBERS

- Ruth Kiwanuka
- Kevine Ssebina
- Paul Muganga
- Thomas Kentos Bakyayita
- Prossy Nabiyonga
- Jane Kyampaire
- Racheal Turyamuhebwa
- Caroline Tusabe Nalubega
- Esau Mugabi
- Brian Mungujakisa
- Confirio Nsubuga
- Martin Mukasa
- Douglas Ssali
- Prisca Tusubira
- Eva Mayanja
- Gad Hakiza

OUR 2020 PROJECTS & EVENTS IN DETAILS

2.1 East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action (EASE-CA)

The East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action (EASE-CA) is a three year (2019 – 2022) funded project by the Civil Society Fund (CISU) and it is implemented in three districts (Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi) of Uganda.

The overall project objective is to increase access to sustainable energy and other climate change solutions to local communities in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania with full and effective community and leaders' participation geared to improved livelihoods and reduction of poverty.

This will be realised by combining Civil Society Organisation (CSO) activities on local, national and international levels in ways geared primarily to reinforce each other towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs); - **SDG 1** (No poverty), **SDG 5** (Gender Equality), **SDG 7** (Affordable and Clean energy), **SDG 13** (Climate Action), and **SDG 17** (Partnerships to Achieve the Goals).

The project is being implemented in partnership with **Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)**, **Tanzania Traditional Organisation (TaTEDO)**; **Sustainable Development Watch Kenya (SusWatch)**; **International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)** and **Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy (NFRE)**.

JEEP through the following activities managed to achieve the following project objectives as outlined within the grant agreement.

2.1.1 Community awareness seminars

JEEP conducted community awareness seminars in Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district. The goal was to introduce sustainable energy and local solutions to climate change aimed at ensuring high level of understanding, acceptance and practice among the community members in the three project areas.

JEEP's target was to sensitize 3600 community members from all the districts but during the seminars, we sensitized 4,028 community members (1909 females and 2,119males) from all the three project areas are indicated in Table below:

Table 2: Sensitized participants

District	Sub county	Parish	Female	Male	Total
Nakaseke	Nakaseke	Bulwadda	62	50	112
		Kigegge	28	42	70
		Nabbika	27	68	95
		Kasambya	46	63	109
		Mifunya	49	45	94
		Kasagga	47	48	95

		Sub total	259	316	575
	Kasangombe	Nakaseeta	81	36	117
		Mpedde	100	172	272
		Bulyake	27	28	55
		Bukuuku	64	67	131
		Sakabusolo	57	25	82
		Sub total	329	328	657
Nakasongola	Nabisweera	Kalengede	62	60	122
		Namasa	58	89	147
		Kyamukonda	38	60	98
		Mulonzi	52	77	129
		Kyangogolo	33	42	75
		Katuba	39	65	104
		Sub total	282	393	675
	Kakooge	Bamusuta	64	71	135
		Kyeyindula	66	39	105
		Katuugo	61	49	110
		Kyabutayika	55	38	93
		Kyankonwa	73	53	126
		Kyambogo	15	17	32
		Sub total	334	267	601
Nebbi	Kucwiny	Vurr	86	69	155
		Acwera	57	98	155
		Olago	13	54	67
		Lee	33	106	141
		Mvura	43	113	157
		Ramogi / Oduka	70	100	170
		Sub total	302	480	782
	Parombo	Padel south	64	37	101
		Pulum / pangere	60	15	75
		Pagwata	58	28	86
		Ossi east	98	72	170
		Ossi West	49	79	128
		Padel North	74	104	177
		Sub total	403	335	738
Grand total			1,909	2,119	4,028

Source: Field Data, 2020



L-R: Community awareness seminars in Nakaseke district



L-R: Community awareness seminars in Nakasongola district



L-R: Community awareness seminars in Nebbi district

Table: Actions points from the community members per district during the awareness seminars.

District	Action point / Commitment
Nakaseke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To practice what they have learnt from the seminar. • Encourage people to make Energy saving stoves • The leaders have to be exemplary • Women secretary in Bulwada parish promised to mobilize women to embrace project • Community members will sensitize and encourage each other to plant many trees • The leaders promised to identity TOTs • Community members will start respecting environmental Laws

Nakasongola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement whatever has been learnt • LCI promised to identify a place for establishment of the tree nursery. • Constructing cook stoves • Encourage other community members to always attend seminars as well as implement all that the project has brought. • Encouraging other community members to plant trees • Working hand in hand with JEEP in project implementation. • Sensitizing other community members about the importance of wetlands • Informing other community members about the project activities. • Being exemplary to other community members as far as environmental conservation is concerned. • Encouraging people to conserve the environment.
Nebbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of fellow community members in implementation of the project activities. • Participate in project activities when invited. • Mobilize locally available materials, which will be needed for the trainings. • Implement all project activities for the good of their communities and the environment at large. • Disseminate what they learnt in the seminars to other community members • Will be readily available for all the upcoming trainings. • Continue buying solar lamps from the field staff.

Source: Field Data, 2020

In addition to the above, the targeted community awareness seminars as per the project, more awareness creation on climate change mitigation has been conducted by the project field staff to the, local leaders, communities and schools in the three project areas. During this reporting period, 227 community members (109 males, 118 females) and 4 schools were sensitized by the field staff about the project and other climate change mitigation measures. Schools sensitized included; St. Luke primary school (Nakasongola), Faith nursery and primary school, Kasagga C/U primary school and Mazzolidi secondary school (Nakaseke district). These were informed about the EASE-CA project and other climate change mitigation measures such as tree planting, proper waste management, solar energy and energy saving stoves. It was found out that all the schools visited had started on the tree planting campaign in their schools however none of them had environmental clubs. These were advised to form environmental clubs but they also requested for more sensitizations on termite resistant trees.



L-R: Nakaseeta silk group in Nakaseke district and Blessed harvest primary school teaching and non-teaching staff in Nakasongola district being sensitized about the EASE-CA project and other climate change mitigation measures



L-R: Nakasongola field staff creating awareness to the local chairpersons in Nabisweera subcounty and church leaders during the world vision workshop.

2.1.2 Clean cooking

2.1.2.1 Training in domestic energy saving stove construction

JEEP conducted a domestic energy saving stove construction training in Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district. 416 TOTs (152, 120 and 144 from Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district respectively) were trained. The trained participants were members from small organized groups where each group was represented by 2 people. These are expected to first train their group members before going out to the communities.

Table: Number of people trained in energy saving stoves

District	Sub county	Female	Male	Total
Nakaseke	Nakaseke	65	31	96
	Kasangombe	36	20	56
Nakasongola	Nabisweera	37	27	64

	Kakooge	41	15	56
Nebbi	Kucwiny	35	41	76
	Parombo	34	34	68
Grand Total		248	168	416

Source: Field Data, 2020

Overall objective of the stove training

The objective of the trainings was to build the capacity of the selected TOTs in energy saving stove construction to be able to address deforestation, use of less firewood and fire related diseases in poor rural communities.



L-R: Theory session of the stove training in Kucwiny Sub County, Nebbi district and Nakaseke district.



L-R: Participants during the practical stove training in Nakaseke district.



Practical stove training in Nakasongola district.



L-R: Participants during the practical session of the stove construction in Nebbi district.



Participants pose for a group photo after the stove training in Nebbi district.

During this reporting period, field staff have reported high demand of the local solutions in the communities. For example in Nakaseke district, small organized groups have been inviting the field staff to train them in construction of energy saving stoves. Five small organized groups and 1 school invited the field staff to train them in construction of energy saving stoves. These women groups appreciated the training because they are going to save on money they have been spending on buying firewood.



Jolly women group during the stove training.

2.1.2.2 Institutional cook stove construction

During this reporting period, JEEP constructed three institutional cook stoves in the three project areas of Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district. The major aim of the activity was to ensure that the host schools save on firewood & money, school leaders, visitors inspired, and new schools start saving up money to have stoves built as well as ensuring more children get school lunch and perform better.

The host schools included; Kasagga C/U primary school (Nakaseke) with a population of 385 pupils, Blessed harvest primary school (Nakasongola) with a population of 450 pupils and Maxwell Foundation Secondary school (Nebbi) with a population of 645 students.

The school administrators were so grateful to JEEP and the EASE-CA project and committed themselves to create more awareness / publicize the stove to other school leaders so as to see that other schools also acquire the same technology.



ICS construction in Nebbi district



L-

L-R: Newly finished cook stove at Kasagga C/U primary school in Nakaseke and Blessed harvest primary school in Nakasongola district

2.1.3 Domestic solar awareness

Awareness on solar during and after the community awareness seminars, stove trainings and local follow ups. The field staff have also been stocked with more solar lamps with the major aim of increasing access to clean energy among the poor rural communities. More sensitizations has made people buy more solar lamps in the three project areas as illustrated in Table below:

Table: Number of sold solar lamps

District / Project area	Number of solar lamps sold
Nakaseke	48
Nakasongola	102
Nebbi	99

Total	249
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Source: Field Data, 2020

2.1.5 Scaling up of local solutions

During this reporting period, interactions with the district officials have been done by the field staff concerning ideas for scaling up of the project. Below are some of the views from Nakasongola district officials;

“Nakasongola being one of the districts most affected with scarcity of firewood, even with the promotion of the energy saving stoves the leaders think little will it solve the problem of firewood. They therefore suggest since Nakasongola is endured with sun so the best solution is to effectively utilize this sun through promotion of affordable solar cookers which can bought on installment. Additionally, since most of the people are practicing fish farming, promotion of solar driers for preserving fish would be a best option to replace the wood kilns currently used to smoke fish.”

During this reporting period, consultations were made with the district leaders on ideas for scaling up the project since the project document provides that leaders will be involved in the local activities and in proposal scaling up. Information from the leaders suggests that waste management and water accessibility needs to be looked into during the scale up since one of the biggest challenges in Nakasongola district and the district receives only one heavy rainfall season a year. Discussions with community members also confirmed that water inaccessibility is a very big challenge and requested if possible in the scale up, construction of water tanks using the cost sharing approach should be put into consideration. Furthermore, three draft proposal concepts have been developed by JEEP for scaling up of the project to other areas. These are still under review by the headquarter staff and yet to be shared.

2.1.6 Follow up on progress of project implementation

2.7.1 Local follow ups on project beneficiaries.

Follow ups on project beneficiaries was carried out by the field staffs during this reporting period. The main purpose of this activity was to find out the progress of stove construction for the various groups trained in the three project areas and correct mistakes where need be.

Additionally, the follow up activity was also aimed at following up on the local leaders so as to find out whether they are sticking to their commitments of ensuring massive stove construction.

Follow up on the constructed institutional cook stoves in schools was also done in the three districts. All the schools in the three project areas were closed as a result of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and apparently the institutional cook stoves are not in use.

The school administration Kasagga C/U primary school appreciated JEEP for the good work they have done in Nakaseke especially Kasagga Parish. Mr. Kizza the head teacher said, they are going to save a lot as a result of the stove. He promised to plant more trees around the school for

firewood and they are looking forward to the day the lockdown will be lifted to allow school to open. Mr. Kizza also sensitized the importance of the stove to four other head teachers in the nearby schools of Salvation High Secondary School, God’s Hope primary school, Midland primary school and Kalagala primary school. Below are some of the follow up photos on the project beneficiaries.



L-R: Nebbi field staff during a Focused group discussion with one of the groups trained in energy saving stove construction and one of the beneficiaries using a Rocket Lorena cook stove for cooking.

2.1.7 Monitoring and systematization of the project

As a way of monitoring progress of the project, 10 monthly meetings have been held between the field staff and JEEP headquarters staff at the Folkecenter. This has helped track progress of activity implementation; discuss how to solve challenges and agree on details of upcoming activities as well as sharing lessons learnt. Reduction in the number of monthly meetings is attributed to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic where gathering and public / transport was banned which prevented the project team from meeting. Furthermore the poor networks in their areas of residence could not permit the team to hold the meetings virtually during the lock down.

JEEP participated in 12 monthly Skype meetings with the other project partners. This has helped JEEP discuss eventual problems encountered in project implementation and come up with solutions and agreements on necessary adjustments. The Skype meetings have also improved and strengthened relations with other partners.

2.1.9 Organize and participate in events during national thematic days

JEEP together with UCSD and INFORSE East Africa conducted a virtual public awareness and education action on the 2020 World Environment Day (WED 2020). JEEP, UCSD & INFORSE East Africa had already in place a media brief from the International Day on Biological Diversity (May 22, 2020) whose theme is similar to that of WED2020.

Furthermore, JEEP received T-shirts and a banners from UCSD, with the theme of the World Environment Day 2020 ‘Biodiversity,’ under the slogan, ‘Our solutions are in nature’, that emphasizes hope, solidarity and the importance of working together at all levels to build a future

of life in harmony with nature. These are to be used for creating more awareness to the communities on environmental protection.

2.1.10 National CSO networking is strengthened and joint CSOs proposals are known among decision-makers

JEEP was invited by the Parliamentary standing committee on climate change so as to share ideas on the most emerging climate change issues in the country and what can be done to address such issues. During the meeting, JEEP presented initiatives and specific projects taken to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation across the country to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Climate Change to relay to the legislature in order to effectively address the climate change emergency. JEEP made recommendations on how effectively the climate change worries can be addressed which included the following;

- Intensive community sensitisations on the benefits of renewable energy products and technologies
- Instituting a fully facilitated and equipped directorate of the environmental protection police unit at all police stations.
- Decentralisation of environmental governance from the district to the village level instituting and making environmental committees more active.
- Harmonizing the policy on the ban of importation and manufacturing of plastic bags.
- Harmonisation of management principles and utilisation of resources between line ministries in conservation of wetlands and natural resources.
- Redesigning of weekly health talks at health centres to include promotional topics in use of renewable energy technologies in order to address the climate change crisis.
- The adoption of fuel saving stoves in schools to save firewood fuel demand countrywide.



JEEP during the meeting with the Parliamentary committee on climate change mitigation

Furthermore, during this reporting period, JEEP has participated in CSO networking meetings with the project areas of operation. This is being attributed to the EASE-CA project and the establishment of field offices in the project areas which has increased JEEP's visibility in the districts making it being recognized by the work it is doing on climate change mitigation. As a

result, JEEP has been invited by the district officials to attend various CSO meetings to share ideas on environment conservation and climate change mitigation as shown below;

On 18th February 2020, Nakaseke field staff attended the third National Development Plan (NDP) 2020/21-2024/25 meeting organized by National Planning Authority (NPA) and held at Mukono Collin Hotel. This meeting was attended by 8 leaders per district from 12 districts. Including Luwero, Nakasongola Buvuma, Nakaseke, Wakiso, Mpigi, Kira Municipal Council, Mukono, Buikwe, Nansana, Kayunga, Entebbe Municipal Council and Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council. The purpose was to validate the final National Development Plan III with input from different local government leaders, private sectors and CSOs. During the meeting the field staff was given the opportunity to talk about the EASE-CA project as well as share ideas on the best way to implement the NDP.

On 26th February 2020, Nakasongola field staff attended the Political Technical Committee meeting at Kakooze Sub County where she thanked sub county leaders for work well done in mobilization and identify venues for the previously finished community awareness seminars on behalf of JEEP and informed them numbers of the people who were sensitized.

Additionally, the leaders were informed about some of the findings from the awareness seminars and the need to educate more people about climate change because the number of people we sensitized was very small. Requests were made to the leaders to always inform the field staff of any gatherings which they think may be avenues for the community members to be educated on climate change.



L-R: TPC meeting in Nakaseke district

Nakasongola field staff (in yellow) during the TPC meeting

On the 4th march 2020, Nakaseke field staff was invited by Kassaga C/U primary school to attend the Parents Teacher Association committee (PTA) meeting. The field staff was invited to inform the parents about the new development the project has brought to the school and more information of the EASE-CA project has brought in the area. The meeting was attended by 146 members (89 females and 70 males) and these got the opportunity to inform about the project.

On the 13th March 2020, Nakaseke field staff was invited to attend the National Civil Society Tuberculosis (TB) Engagement in community Meeting that was organized by Nakaseke District Focal Tuberculosis Officer and in charge Kapeeka Hospital Mr.Okum Vincent, financed by Mildmay. The meeting was in Nakaseke Sub County at JESUS IS LORD HOTEL and was attended by 64 participants 28 females and 36 males.

The purpose of the meeting was to inform members of the rapid TB spread in Nakaseke district through ensuring CSOs integrate community-based TB activities in their work toward improved case finding and treatment out during 2019/2020.

During the meeting, the field staff was given the opportunity to briefly talk about EASE-CA project and activities that will help fighting TB. In her speech she highlighted the following to help fight or reduce TB among the communities; planting trees that will provide fresh air, growing vegetables that will boost their health, construction and use of energy saving stove that will create a smoke free environment since smoke is known to weaken the lungs making it easy to be attacked by any respiratory disease e.g. T. B.



L-R: Nakaseke field staff during the PTC meeting at Kasagga primary school and CSOs during the National TB engagement meeting in Nakaseke district

2.1.11 Water accessibility

2.2.1 Water harvesting from grass thatched house.

Demonstration of water harvesting from grass-thatched houses conducted in Nebbi district. The activity was designed in a simple way to make it easy for a common person to adopt the technology. The experiment was aimed at seeking for alternative cheap and affordable ways of harvesting rainwater from a grass-thatched roof which water can be used for other domestic

activities such as watering of vegetables planted in the backyard as well as water for livestock.



L-R: Field staff Nebbi during the demonstration of water harvesting from grass-thatched houses using bamboo as a water gutter.

2.1.12 Practical training seminars to construct 3 rain water ponds

Practical training seminars in construction of rainwater ponds was conducted in Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district around the established tree nurseries. The major aim of the seminars was to ensure higher and easier access to water through guiding trainees on how to construct water runoff tank and their usability in nursery operations.

During the seminars, discussions on the role and benefits of water harvesting, importance of runoff, procedures of establishing a water runoff water tank, treatment of the water in the tank, guiding the runoffs into the tank, protection against accidents, and drawing water from the tanks including applying it to the seedlings were conducted.

The trainings were attended by 40 participants (8, 20,12 from Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district respectively).





2.1.13 Domestic solar awareness

JEEP through the EASE-CA project has continued to create more awareness on domestic solar in the project areas. A total number of 39 lamps were sold during this reporting period as a result the awareness created by the field staff. To date 231 households are benefiting from the solar lamps as a result of the project. Furthermore the communities have also started demanding for bigger solar systems from JEEP.

Table 1: Number of sold solar lamps

District / Project area	Number of solar lamps sold
Nakaseke	15
Nakasongola	5
Nebbi	19
Grand total	39

Source: Field Data, 2020



Nebbi field staff conducting domestic solar awareness in Kucwiny sub county.

2.1.14 Food security

2.1.14.1 Training in tree nursery establishment and management

The tree nursery establishment and management training activity was undertaken by JEEP in all the 3 project areas. This was intended at helping community members have access to tree seedling at subsidized price. The purpose was to increase tree coverage in the area for fuel wood, fruit, income and employment opportunity. The trainings were attended by 25 participants from the three districts. These included local leaders (sub county agricultural officers and parish chiefs) and community members. Two of the attendants were tree nursery operators who are responsible for managing the tree nurseries in each of the project areas.

Table : Participants trained in tree nursery establishment and management.

District	Sub county	Females	Males	Total number of trainees
Nakaseke	Kasangombe S/C	5	3	8
Nakasongola	Kakooge	9	6	15
Nebbi	Kucwiny	1	1	2
Total		15	10	25



L-R: Training in tree nursery establishment in Nakaseske district, Kasangombe Sub County.



L-R: Training in tree nursery establishment in Nakasongola district, Kakooge district.



L-R: Training in tree nursery establishment and management in Nebbi district, Kucwiny Sub County.

2.1.14.2 Training in backyard gardening

During this reporting period, a training in backyard gardening and tree planting was conducted in the three project areas of Nakaseske, Nakasongola and Nebbi district. The main objective of the backyard gardening and tree planting training was to ensure high level of access to sustainable food supply and green cover in the three project areas. The training was also intended to help reduce food insecurity and build the health and wellbeing of the wider community.

Table : Number of trainees in backyard gardening and tree planting.

District	Sub County	Number of trainees		Total
		Male	Female	
Nebbi	Kucwiny	16	41	57
	Parambo	31	34	65
Nakasongola	Nabisweera	20	43	63
	Kakooge	10	50	60
Nakaseske	Nakaseske	25	49	74
	Kasangombe	16	46	62

Total		118	263	381
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Source: Field Data, 2020



L-R: Training in backyard gardening in Nakaseke district.



L-R: Training in backyard gardening in Nakasongola sub county



L-R: Training in backyard gardening in Nebbi district.

2.1.15 Local follow ups

The 3 district field workers and headquarter staff made follow up visits at levels of the community. Follow ups were conducted on the trained beneficiaries in energy saving stoves, backyard gardens, tree nursery attendants and local leaders with the major aim of keeping up commitments and high standard. During the follow up pictures, films were taken and most significant change stories collected and below are the findings;

Energy saving stoves

During this reporting period, a total number of 532 TOTs were followed up from the three project areas (253, 152 and 129 from Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Nebbi respectively). Results from the follow ups indicated that 1155 energy saving stoves have been constructed and are already in use (385, 492 and 310 from Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi district respectively). Follow up results further indicated that 1,384 households are benefiting from the energy saving stoves in all the project areas. The TOTs have also taken the initiative to train their group members in energy saving stove construction. During the follow-ups it was found out that, the ToTs have trained 763 people (254, 286 and 223 people in Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Nebbi

district respectively). Most of the stoves were in use and the users were saying the stoves greatly save on firewood almost to half, cook much faster compared to the three stone stove, produce almost no smoke and the frequency on collecting firewood has also greatly reduced . However, some beneficiaries reported that the stoves burn food and this was attributed to the fact that they put a lot of firewood because they are used to cook with a lot of fire wood with the 3 stone cook stoves, so they think with few wood foods cannot get ready. This has resulted in constant burning of food and damage of the firewood in- lets and enlargement of the combustion chambers. The local leaders including parish chiefs, Agricultural officers, District Natural Resource Officer, District Environmental Officer: in the three project areas have also taken the initiative to follow up on the trained TOTs in the communities. These have appreciated TOTs with outstanding work and also encouraged TOTs to produce better stoves and high numbers for the good of their communities. It was also found out that in parishes where stoves had ever been promoted by other NGOs the stove roll out is very slow for example Kalengende and Kyangogolo in Nakasongola district.



Some of the stoves followed up in Nakaseke district



Some of the stoves already in use in Nakasongola district.



Some of the cook stoves from Nebbi district.

Follow up on institutional cook stoves.

Follow ups were made by both the headquarter and field staff on institutional cook stoves and it was found out that only 1 school was using the institutional cook stove ie Blessed Harvest primary school in Nakasongola district serving a total population of 55 people (50 students and 5 support staff including 4 teachers. The two schools in Nakaseke and Nebbi reported that the schools had few students and because of that they could not use the stoves. The schools were advised to start using the cook stoves even with the few students available because they are energy saving.



DEO for Nebbi during the follow up on institutional cook stoves

Backyard gardens

Follow up was made to the different groups that were trained in backyard gardening in Nakaseke, Nakasongola nd Nebbi district and it was found out that out of the 381 participants 212 have planted vegetables and have started harvesting for home consumption.

During the follow up in Nakasongola, it was observed that those who planted Sukuma wiki and onions germinated well except Nakati which failed to germinate completely. This is attributed to the fact that either the seeds were poorly stored or the nature of soils did not support its growth. It was further found out that in Nakasongola, people seemed not to like Sukuma wiki ie it was found in most of the beds very healthy but over grown and they reported that it's a new vegetable in their community and most people didn't know it. Those who had planted it did not protect it and was eaten by chickens. This therefore implies that there is need to always conduct a needs assessment in communities before implementation of any activity.



Photos of established vegetable seedbeds in Nakasongola district.



L-R: Established spinach garden in Nakasongola and a vegetable nursery for eggplants in Nebbi.

Tree nursery attendants

Results from the follow-ups indicated that seeds in the established tree nurseries germinated well and some of the tree seedlings are ready for sale. The tree nursery attendants are taking good care of the tree nurseries.

Follow-ups on the trained beneficiaries by the district leaders in Nakasongola district have also been conducted. The leaders who were involved in the follow-ups included the Head of production department, Agricultural officer, Senior Assistant Secretary and the District Environment Officer for Nakasongola district. The leaders were able to interact with the project beneficiaries about the benefits of stoves, tree nursery and backyard gardens. The leaders are so grateful to JEEP for the tree nursery established and promised to register the tree nursery established among those where Operation Wealth Creation buys seedlings for supply in the communities as well as continuous monitoring and lobbying of more funds for such environmental projects.

The district leaders also advised the tree nursery operator not to use the water from the pond to mix chemicals because when chemicals get mixed with soil particles they get spoilt immediately. This was a lesson learnt to JEEP too.

In addition to the above, leaders in Nebbi and Nakaseke district have also taken to initiative to participate in followups on the trained beneficiarfies e.g District Natural Resource Officer in Nakaseke and District Environmental Officer in Nebbi district.

Furthermore, it was also found out that the tree nursery in Nakaseke district had been abandoned by the attendant and it was in a bad state due to poor management. JEEP therefore decided to withdraw all the tools from the attendant and identification of new attendants is now ongoing so as to re-establish the tree nursery. This was also attributed to the ongoing election campaigns where people thought they would get more money from than attending to trees.



District leaders during the follow up on the tree nursery in Nakasongola district.



L-R: Headquarter staff and District Environmental Officer during the follow up.

2.7.2 Launch of the catalogue for local solutions

JEEP also participated in the online launch of the catalogue for local solutions which took place on 3rd December 2020. The catalogue for local solutions can be accessed via

<https://www.inforse.org/africa/EASE.htm>

Furthermore, JEEP & UCSD as INFORSE East Africa members formally launched the catalogue of local sustainable solutions for East Africa on 22nd December 2020 at JEEP Folkecenter (Kampala), as part of the five year anniversary of the Paris Agreement. The launch was attended by 42 participants of INFORSE, UCSD and JEEP members, CSOs, University students and media houses such as Television houses (NTV, NBS, Bukedde TV), Radio (Galaxy FM) and Daily monitor newspaper.

JEEP was hosted on Nakaseke FM radio for a talk show on environment issues. The talk show was attended by the field staff and 2 stove TOTs. During the radio talk show, the listeners were updated about the EASE-CA project and encouraged to be part of the ongoing stove construction being done by the TOTs.



*Musaazi Robert LC1 / Representative of the youth in Nakaseke district left and Tusabe
Caroline JEEP field staff in the studio of Nakaseke FM*

Launch of the constructed energy saving stoves in Nakaseke district by the district leaders.

During this reporting period, one of the trained small organized groups called Kivule Farmer's group invited the Mayor Nakaseke town council and JEEP to officiate the stoves constructed before moving to other areas and train other people. The function was opened by the chairperson LC2 Nansubuga Sarah encouraged the group member to work together in everything they receive that will help them progress faster. The vice Mayor Ssebuya James appreciated the work done by the group and JEEP for implementing the project in their area and promised that his Office will Partner with JEEP to see to it that Nakaseke is a better place to be .

Involvement of the leaders in project activities has helped create a sense of project ownership giving the project team an assurance of project sustainability.



L-R: Vice Mayor Ssebunya James addressing the group members in Kivule village Nakaseke Town council and on a stove inspection on one of the stoves constructed by the TOTs

Meeting with Nakaseke Sub county Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS) and Community Development Officer (CDO).

The meeting was held at the Sub county offices. This was to introduce the project to the new SAS Rose Nanyoga and let her know the activities JEEP has done for first year it has spent in the district. She appreciated and thanked JEEP for choosing Nakaseke district more so Nakaseke sub county and promised to work hand in hand with JEEP.

Meeting with District leaders in Nebbi

A meeting was held with some district leaders including the District Environment Officer (DEO) and President for the Development of Greater Nebbi. Specifically, the meeting was aimed at creating ways forward on how the impact of EASE-CA project and JEEP as an organization could be felt in the district. Ideas of partnership were discussed with the President for the Development of Greater Nebbi such as joint implementation of activities.

Celebrating World Teachers' Day 2020 and Commissioning of the Institutional stove at Kassaga C/U primary school

The celebration was held at Kassaga C/U primary school where the EASE-CA institutional cook stove was constructed in Nakaseke district. This was attended by 80 persons due to Covid-19.

The theme for the day was "Teachers leading in crisis reimagining the future".

The occasion was attended by different Officers from the district these included: district leaders, sub county leaders, school administrators and parents. It was mainly aimed at encouraging teachers conserve the environment. Over 900 trees were planted in the district that day. During the event, each parent came with a tree and 45 different tree species were planted around the school.



L-R: Solomon Ssemuju; Forest Office later demonstrating how trees are planted and Natural Resource Officer Mr.Nkugwa George addressing the people at the occasion



Mr.Kaya the information Officer and District School Inspector viewing the stove at Kassaga C/U primary School

Meeting with headteachers

Field staff, Nakaseke district was invited by inspector of schools Mr, Robert Kabagu to talk to different head teachers about the way environmental activities can be implemented in schools. During the meeting, the head teachers were introduced to the EASE-CA project by the field staff. Head teachers agreed to establish environmental clubs in their schools and as well emphasize environment conservation in classes while teaching. The school inspector concluded by saying the district offices will try their best to pull the little money from every department as to help in environmental clubs in the various schools. As a result of this, the field staff has so far received invitations from 6 schools inquiring about energy saving stoves and requesting for training.

The activity took place at Loj-judongo zone catholic church, and issues related to environment conservation were discussed. Among the issues discussed were the environmental challenges the church is facing and way forward. Too much charcoal burning, animal destruction of planted trees among others were highlighted. More tree planting and dialogue with animal owners were encouraged.

Participation in the budget conference in Parombo Sub County; Nebbi district

Nebbi field staff participated in the budget conference for Parombo Sub County where by JEEP was invited to give an update of the progress of the project to various stakeholders. JEEP was also recognized by the sub county leaders and other stakeholders for its tremendous work in the sub county. They urged JEEP to continue with the good work.

Meeting with DFO on tree planting

Nebbi field staff participated in a meeting organized by District Forestry Officer on issues pertaining the planting of low land bamboo along the banks of Nyarwotho River in Nebbi Municipality. The river banks were highly degraded with sand mining, encroachment for Agricultural activities etc which prompted the district to take an action of restoring the degraded river banks.

NRM consultation meeting

The field staff Nakaseke district on the 13th November 2020 attended a meeting with 15 NRM women representative of Nakaseke district. The meeting was aimed at finding the way forward to solve flooding, blockage and constructing roads. The field staff was invited to help identify solutions to flooding in the district. During the meeting it was agreed that women should fundraise more funds to help plant trees and clear blocked drainage channels to avoid floods which also destroy the roads. The establishment of field offices has increased JEEP publicity in the areas of operation.

Stakeholder networking meeting

The field staff attended a mentorship meeting on the 25th November 2020 organized by the district. During the meeting, the deputy CAO Mr.Kaliisa took the sub county leaders through Mentorship lessons. This included how to write reports, writing laws using the constitution and how to lead people in the sub county.



Mr.Kaliisa and the SAS Nakaseke taking the sub county leaders through mentorship lessons

Participation in the youth and women community meetings

Nebbi field staff participated in a meeting with the community took place during the month of November. Two groups from Parombo sub counties were met and issues concerning environmental conservation were discussed during the meeting. A total of six solar lamps were also sold during the meetings.



Meeting with women group in Pulum parish Parombo sub county

Meeting with religious leaders

The activity took place at Loj-judongo zone catholic church in Nebbi district by the field staff, where a catechist was met and issues related to environment conservation were discussed.

Among the issues discussed were the environmental challenges the church is facing and way forward. Too much charcoal burning, animal destruction of planted trees among others were highlighted. More tree planting and dialogue with animal owners were encouraged. It is important to note that more religious leaders will be visited in the coming months since churches have been opened and more tasks shall be assigned to them.

Key Challenges

- Floods, Nakasongola district is one of the districts in Uganda that was affected by rising water levels in major lakes in the central region in Uganda and Nabiswera sub county in particular was affected, . This has caused flooding of roads making it much difficult access the TOTs. This made follow up exercise, expensive and time consuming. Furthermore, some TOTs have been affected by floods which forced them to migrate from their homes to other places that are safe. This also present a future challenge to locate them.
- The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic in Uganda has altered every social aspect of life including means of transport due to the lockdown imposed by the government. Transport costs have been doubled which has increased follow up transport costs for the field staff. Additionally, the ban imposed on motorcycles in the country which is one of the cheapest means of transport has also hindered physical follow ups in the project areas during this reporting period. However, this was resolved by use of both phone calls and car hire in local follow ups. Phone calls did not give the field staff a clear picture because the TOTs did not tell the truth about their performance not until they were reached physically.
- Low rates of activity implementation in some parishes. With the COVID- 19 around us many people are looking for survival i.e. hence little time is given to projects like this has greatly affected the progress of the project in terms of implementation.
- Unfavorable weather conditions. Rain fall intensity was too much which in one way or the other affected the follow up exercise in terms of riding on slippery roads and at times, accidents. This has also increased the transport costs in the districts. However, the field staffs had to put on proper protective gears that is why there were no serious injuries recorded. Too much rainfall during this reporting period has also caused flooding of some of the roads mainly in Nakaseke and Nakasongola.

4.2 Lessons learnt

- Vegetable growing and eating is a new concept to most people especially the leafy ones. This therefore implies adoption of the practice will take some time among the communities mainly in Nakasongola district.
- There is need to use more pictures when compiling training manuals for the community members and this attributed to the fact that majority of the community members cannot read English hence making the wordy training manuals useless to them for further reference after the trainings.
- Routine follow ups is so crucial for successful project implementation. During the follow up exercise, it was so marvelous to learn from the ToTs that JEEP is one of the NGOs who have done follow ups on their activities. Most NGOs who trained people in Nebbi district have not been so much engaged in doing follow up. JEEP follow up has been reawakening some ToTs who had forgotten about the training and they have been so grateful. This is also attributed to the fact that under the EASE-CA project field offices were put in place to effect the routine follow ups.
- To work with organized groups facilitates a quick acquisition of new techniques/products. Members of the groups have already acquired a level of understanding that can require more time and investments for non-organized community members. It also limits opportunists who come to participate in project activities without conviction and long-term interest.
- Establishment of field offices has increased JEEP publicity in the project areas of operation. As a result of the project JEEP has been recognized by various stakeholder in environmental conservation activities.
- Involvement of local leaders in project activities is so crucial for any project to succeed. As a result of JEEP involving the leaders, mobilization of the participants for the stove training was well done in all the sub counties by the help of the local leaders. In addition to that the local leaders also promised to follow up on the trained TOTs so as to ensure that they all implement what they learnt.
- There is need to create more awareness to the communities on alternative activities they can do for their survival and the environment at large besides their cultural practices. This therefore implies as we implement the EASE-CA project we should keep on sensitizing the communities how best the project activities are to help them improve their livelihoods and how they can integrate them in their daily activities. Since most of them thought the project activities might stop them from doing their usual cultural practices such as pastoralism in Nakasongola district.
- For future projects to come, it is crucial to budget for private means of transport such as motorcycles for the field offices. This is most likely to ease transport for the field staff during project implementation.

- Follow ups and keeping in touch with the ToTs is a very good tool for a successful activity implementation. However, it was learnt that follow up via phone calls is insufficient to discover the truth on ground. Meanwhile, physical follow up is much better than phone calls.

1.4. Recommendations

- Trained groups should be encouraged to create awareness to the communities around them on the benefits of construction and use of improved cook stoves as this will further help them to market the improved cook stoves.
- The groups and other community members that have been trained and sensitized need to be further supported by the local leaders to undertake the climate change mitigation measures in the project areas.
- Continuous engagement of the local leaders is necessary for project ownership and sustainability among the communities.
- There is need to conduct a need assessment before conducting any project activity among the community members.
- The field staff need to continue with awareness creation activities on the benefits of renewable energy technologies among the community members.
- There is need to continue involving local leaders in activity implementation for project sustainability purposes.

4.3 Conclusion

The project registered successful activity implementation during this reporting period though with minimal challenges. EASE-CA project intervention brought improved techniques of stove production, which are addressing community and country needs of reducing biomass energy consumption. The involvement of different key stakeholders in all phases of the project has allowed the project to obtain full support to achieve its objectives and expected results.

2.2 Solar Cold Storage and Lighting Project

The goal of the project is to improve the living conditions for rural households and fishermen and women in Kalangala district, Uganda.

The purpose of the project is to increase access to sustainable and reliable energy services as evidenced by six women groups having access to solar powered cold storage and lighting services as a result of the project.

The expected outcome is the improved capacity of the six green power units to provide reliable and sustainable energy services as indicated by all six green power units attaining a positive cash flow from their sale of cold storage, solar lantern, phone charging and other services by the end of the project. An expected outcome is also the improved capacity of JEEP to expand and replicate this business model.

The key activities under the project in 2020 included monitoring visits to the women groups on the six landing sites of Namisoke, Kyamuswa, Lwanabatya, Ntuuwa, Buyange and Lukuba.

Solar cold Storage and Lighting Project has realized its objective of increasing access of women, fishermen and rural households in Kalangala district to sustainable and reliable energy services. The six women groups have already attained positive cash flow from the services offered in the Green Power units. Some groups have invested the money earned from the project in business ventures, including buying and selling silver fish (mukene). Other groups are offering small loans with low interest rates to their members. In addition, women, fishermen and residents in

the six fishing villages are accessing cold drinks, and able to charge their telephones. Fishermen with few fish are storing it in the green power unit freezers, with storage capacity of 100 kilograms.

Project team were able to detect landing sites with relatively low positive cash flows and devised measures to offset gaps, e.g. routine monitoring visits to the women groups, involvement of sub county leaders in monitoring of the green power units. The sales revenue for the six power units for the year 2020 were 12,792,400 Uganda shillings which was an average summation of percentage of money sent to JEEP (5,066,400 Uganda shillings) and money retained by the women groups (7,726,000 Uganda shillings).

Key challenges faced

Outbreak of covid-19 affected routine monitoring of the project due to restricted movements. Some of the systems broke down and could not be fixed by JEEP, which put business on a stand still.

Reduced cash inflows for the women groups and JEEP due to the limited business operations during the lock down.



Figure 2: Solar refrigerator for drinks at Lukuba landing site. Photo by JEEP.



Figure 3: Solar refrigerator for fish at Lukuba landing site. Photo by JEEP.

2.3 Light in Africa Project

The Light in Africa project is being implemented in the regions of Uganda by JEEP in partnership with ENIIG – Denmark. The project is targeting rural communities in Uganda with an ultimate goal of increasing access to renewable energy. This is being done through awareness creation on solar use, management and business. Little sun solar lamps are sold at a subsidized price and donation of solar refrigerators and lighting systems to health centers and schools with a major aim of ensuring increased access to renewable energy in the country.

The major activities conducted in 2020 under the light in Africa project included solar lamp distribution, replacements and installations. 5,345 lamps were distributed and 2 solar system with a solar refrigerator r were installed at Namwiwa Health center II in Kaliro district and *Kamirampago Health center II in Nakasongola District.*

Disaggregation by Region

District	Sold	Installations
Central Region		
Mukono District	222	-
Nakaseke District	72	-
Luwero District	61	-
Kampala District	33	-
Nakasongola District	72	-
Butambala District	71	-
Mpigi District	-	1
Eastern Region		
Tororo District	571	-
Iganga District	208	-
Amuria District	2304	-
Kamuli		1
Western Region		
Kasese District	1179	-
Northern Region		
Arua District	480	-
Nebbi District	72	-
Grand total	5345	2

Table 3: Light in Africa disaggregation by region.

Project achievements under the Light in Africa project in 2020 include;

- Increased use of solar energy in rural communities.
- Increased knowledge on the benefits of renewable energy.
- Improved household incomes.
- Increased access to renewable energy technologies.
- Reduced child mortality rate.
- Improved grades in the schools that received the solar lighting and phone charging system.



Figure 4: Solar lamp distribution in Kasese district. Photos by JEEP.



Figure 5: After the installation at Namwiwa health centre the incharge Photo by JEEP.



Figure 6 (right): Kamirampago Health center ii in Nakasongola District being installed . Photo by JEEP.

2.4 Achomai Forest Restoration Project

JEEP applied to National Forestry Authority (NFA) and won Ochomai Central Forest Reserve in Kyoga range on the 13/June/2018 covering a total area of 25 Ha, the land is located in Kujju sub county, Teso sub region, Amuria district in the Eastern Uganda, 348 kilometers from Kampala.

The National forestry authority owns the land, under the management of Kyoga Range on block no. KY/OCH/08, which is 25ha in Amuria district. The land is leased at 15000 (Fifteen thousand shillings) annually as rent for a period 49 years. The afforestation for 49 years is for both restoration and business.

With financial support from Merkur bank Denmark, Lene Hogh, Judy stober JEEP has been able to carry out clearing of 4 acres of land, lining and pitting and planting of 4 acres with tamarind and tick tree these are called Lene's corner.

We have been able to do slashing in the old block of 15 hectares, Fire line maintenance and boundary maintenance and follow up on all activities.

However due to the restricted movement during the COVID 19 little follow up was done and the growth rate in newly planted lene's corner was a lot 50%.



*Line spotweeding
Clearing*

Boundary and Fireline



Trees under bush cover



Trees after slashing



The newly planted four acres



After Spotweeding

2.5 Consultancy services to build the capacity of selected farmer groups in environmental management in Pogo Parish - Pabbo Sub County



Follow up on the activities done in the forest ,NFA field staff,

Finance & Administrative Officer



Amuria District Forest Officer

JEEP CEO and

The project was designed to train households on how to minimize discharge of obnoxious substances into the environment by providing information and guidelines for health and safety while promoting appropriate handling techniques for liquid and solid wastes. Beneficiary households will establish rubbish pit, for separating the decomposable from non-degradable materials. Households will receive training on construction of fuel saving stoves using locally available materials as a solution to reducing on the workload of women.

The purpose of the consultancy was to promote appropriate environmental management practices and uptake of environmentally friendly technologies and practices in the participating communities. Specifically the consultancy was aimed at;

1. Training of SHGs in Community led Re- afforestation (underground forest methodology)
2. Support CL- NRM champions to identify environmental issues develop and implement environmental action plans with communities.
3. Train Group leaders and CRPs in understanding Ecosystem and Early warning systems.
4. Skilling CL-NRM Champions and CRPs in energy efficient alternative technologies: (fire baskets, cooking bags and briquette making).
5. Conduct mentorship and follow up visits to farmer groups in energy efficiency.
 - Maintain appropriate spacing for the trees at least 20ft between the stumps. This helps to use the space for food/crop production.
 - Protect the stumps against fire by weeding a distance of three feet radius from the sprouted stumps
 - Support bending sprouts

Table : Number of Trainees in Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration

			Number of	
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S/N	Group	Village/Venue	trainees		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Dii-Cwinyi Farmers Group	Oduru	11	16	27
2	Pit Odong Iwii Mon Farmers' Group	Got Lango	3	37	40
3	Lapit Pe Nino Farmers' Group	Otorokume/Nyakagoro centre	10	20	30
4	Can Rwodepe Farmers' Group	Otorokume	5	21	26
5	Dii-Cwinyi Farmers' Group	Otorokume	7	13	20
6	Lakwite Farmers' Group	Nyakagoro ABC	8	12	20
7	Cani Coyada Farmers' Group	Nyakagoro ABC	5	17	22
	TOTAL		49	136	185

Source: Field Data, 2020

Field activity photographs for the training of SHGs in Community led Re- afforestation (underground forest methodology) in Pogo Parish



Fig. 1&2: Demonstrating to the participants how to prune a stump, and pruned regenerations/sprouts in Oduru village, Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020



Fig. 6 & 7: Participants taken through the theory of Farmer Managed Natural regeneration in Nyakagoro Centre, Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020



Fig. 8 &9: Participants taken through how apply to use a perforated plastic bottle, Nyakagoro Centre, Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020



Fig. 10, 11&12: Participants taken through practical sessions for Farmer Managed Natural regeneration in Nyakagoro Centre, Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020



Fig. 13, 14&15: Participants taken through theory sessions for Farmer Managed Natural regeneration in Nyakagoro ABC, Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020

Train Group leaders and CRPs in understanding Ecosystem and Early warning systems

The participants for this training were selected from the different groups including the active members and group leaders. A total of 78 participants were selected for the training, “*Train Group leaders and CRPs in understanding Ecosystem and Early warning systems*” and the details are indicated in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Number of Trainees in Understanding Ecosystem and Early warning systems

Day	Training Venue	Number of trainees		Total
		Male	Female	
Day 1	Torokume Primary School	15	8	23
Day 2	Torokume Primary School	10	16	26
Day 3	Torokume Primary School	7	22	29
Total		32	46	78

Source: Primary Data, 2020



Fig. 25: Participants taken through the theory on understanding ecosystems

Source: Primary data, 2020

2.3. Support CL- NRM champions to identify environmental issues develop and implement environmental action plans with communities

The training on support in identifying environmental issues, developing and implementing environmental action plans was done to fourteen (14) champions coming from eight (8) villages namely; Nyakagoro center, Lajore, Ageto, Gweng A & B, Oduru A & B, and Otorokume center all in Pogo parish.

Participants were introduced to the definition of community environmental action planning which is the capacity building process through which individuals, communities, groups, organizations participatorily analyze their situation, identify environmental issues, prioritize them, come up with solutions and evaluate them, develop action plan and finally implement the action plan. The participant were also informed about the key issues put into consideration while developing a community environment action plan which included:Environment, Stakeholders, Action and Plan.

General environmental issues were identified by the participants in Pogo parish which included; Floods, Diseases, Pests, e.g. Locusts, ants, monkeys, Soils erosion, Deforestation, Poor road, Poor waste disposal, Overgrazing, Wildfires, Prolonged dry spell.

2.3.6. Prioritization of environmental issues in Pogo parish

The participants were also taken through prioritization of environmental issues they had earlier identified. With this the participants were informed that during prioritization of environmental issues, the focus is put on the most pressing ones. It was further stated that a consensus must be reached about these most pressing problems. And it is from this that, the solutions are identified and evaluation to come up with the best solutions to the problems zeroed on.

The participants were able to come up of the following key environmental issues in the Pogo parish: Poor roads, inadequate water supply of clean and safe water, diseases, deforestation, Overgrazing and prolonged dry-spell/drought

From the problems above, the participants were asked to further select the key environmental issues affecting them. The participants and the facilitators went ahead and critically analyzed the three environmental issues as follows:

Table 5: Environmental issues, causes and effects

Environmental issues	Cause	Effect
Poor roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Too much rains -Poor leadership -Charcoal business (heavy trucks carrying charcoal) -Reluctance by the community to participate in community services (Bulungi bwansi) -Poor waste disposal in drainage channels <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Encroachment on swamps -Uncontrolled cultivation, tree cutting and bush burning -Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Accidents -Low commodity prices -Poor service delivery -Loss of lives especially pregnant mothers -High transport costs -Hinderance to growth/development -Limited access to markets -Poverty -Famine and hunger -Injuries
Inadequate access to safe and clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prolonged dry spell which makes all water sources dry -Encroachment on wetlands -Poor roads which lead to poor service delivery -Poor leadership for example poor mobilization and lobbying for the community, etc. -Domestic animals which drink from the same water sources -Soil erosion due deforestation -Degradation of water catchments like swamps, forests, hills, etc. -Pollution e.g. water pollution -Poor waste pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diseases like bilharzia, diarrhea, cholera, typhoid -Failure to bathe which results into scabies -Poverty due to increased spending on treatment -Loss of lives, e.g., people, livestock -Domestic violence (GDV) as people stay longer while collecting water from longer distances -Moving longer distances in search of water -Starvation as people struggle to get water for cooking

		-Hinders growth and development -Poor performance of the school-going children
Prolonged dry-spell	-Cutting of trees -Too low rains received in the area -High temperatures -Strong/heavy sunshine -Bush burning -Encroachment of swamps -Quarrying -Overgrazing Others (facilitators) -Air pollution -Transport activities -Over population -Poor waste disposal -Poor farming methods -Deforestation	-Famine and hunger -Low crop yields -Loss of lives of people and livestock -Malnutrition especially in children -Disease, e.g. cough, flue, fever -Lack of water for domestic lives -Low incomes due to increased expenditure -Search of water from longer distances -Broken families -Loss of soil fertility Others -Dusty environment -Migration of people

Source: Field Data, 2020

2.3.7. Analysis of solutions in Pogo parish

On the second of the training, the participants were taken through the process of suggestion and analysis of solutions to the issues. This was through a participatory and brain storming process and there after a consensus was reached on the appropriate solutions as indicated in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Environmental issues, brain-stormed and agreed solutions

Environmental issues	Brains stormed solutions	Agreed solutions
Inadequate access to clean and safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning water resources • Developing water committees • Deter animals' access to water sources for people • Formulation of bylaws on water resources management • Maintenance of access footpaths to water points/sources • Use clean-safe containers for drawing water from water points • Cover water containers • Children should not play in the water sources • People should not bathe and 	<p>1. Carrying out community services-community agreed to undertake the following activities to improve access to clean and safe water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning water points • Fence water sources • Dig channels to ease drainage of water • Plant vegetation around water sources to act as catchment • Construct fence around the water sources • Slash and pick rubbish

	<p>wash at water points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women should first bathe before going to fetch water from water points • Communities should stop open defecation in the environment • People should start using latrines • Beneficiaries should not step in water sources with their feet • Improve the drainage by digging channels around water sources for easy flowing to avoid stagnant water • Protect the water by fencing to control livestock from entering at the water points • Prevent pollution of water sources 	<p>around water sources</p> <p>2. Formulate bylaws to safeguard water sources, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste disposal • Water days • Pollution, e.g., washing and bathing, watering animals, children playing, etc. • Fines and punishment to those who participate in water days <p>3. Good and responsible leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of water committees • Implementation and enforcement of bylaws • Mobilization of people, resources, tools and equipment • Collaborations between groups, local councils and other stakeholders • Supervision of water day activities (community service).
<p>Poor roads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the roads as community • Our leaders should construct for us roads • Local leaders should mobilize the community to repair bad spots on the roads • Formulation of bylaws governing poor waste disposal on roads (rubbish) and governing heavy vehicles carrying charcoal <p>As community what can you do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize ourselves and prepare the roads • We should create drainage channels to ease runoff water flow • Those with land in the swamps 	<p>1. Undertake community services for example road repair through: Fix the bad spots Create drainage channels Collecting gravel and stones Slashing on the road sides Digging on the road to remove grass to allow people collect water anytime.</p> <p>2. Formulate bylaws on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste disposal 2. Heavy tracks especially those carrying charcoal 3. Absentees from community work 4. Fines and punishment <p>3. Good and responsible leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate road management committees

	<p>should use their boundaries and channels to allow water to flow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect gravel and stones, and fix the in bad spots • Coming water bylaws which govern heavy trucking carrying charcoal to entre on our worked roads • Clear and slash the roadsides to make it visible for the road users • Weed out grass from the road/footpaths • Collaboration with other stakeholders in relation to road maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and enforcement of bylaws • Mobilization of people, resources, tools and equipment • Collaborations between groups, local councils and other stakeholders • Supervision of road repair activities (community service).
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Source: Field Data, 2020



Participants responding to a question on environment issues in Pogo parish

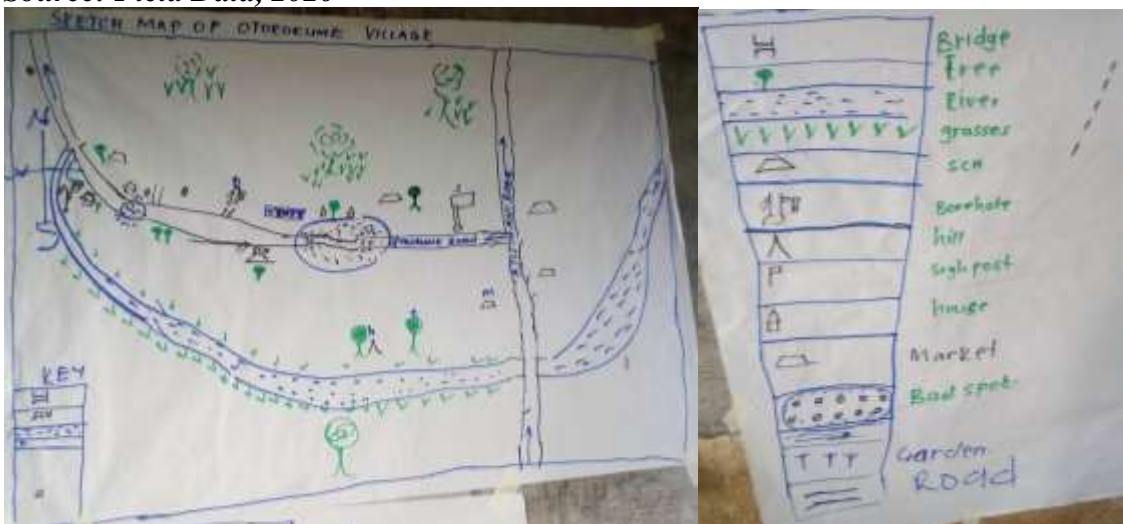
Source: Field Data, 2020

2.3.8. Mapping

The facilitators equipped participants with knowledge and skills in resource and problematic area mapping. Mapping was a participatory activity and the participants were divided into two groups composed of seven members. Each group was assigned with a task of drawing a map of their village and indicate key resources including natural and manmade resources, problematic areas such as bad road spots, etc. as indicated in the figures below:



Participants drawing a map of Otorokume village in Pogo parish
Source: Field Data, 2020

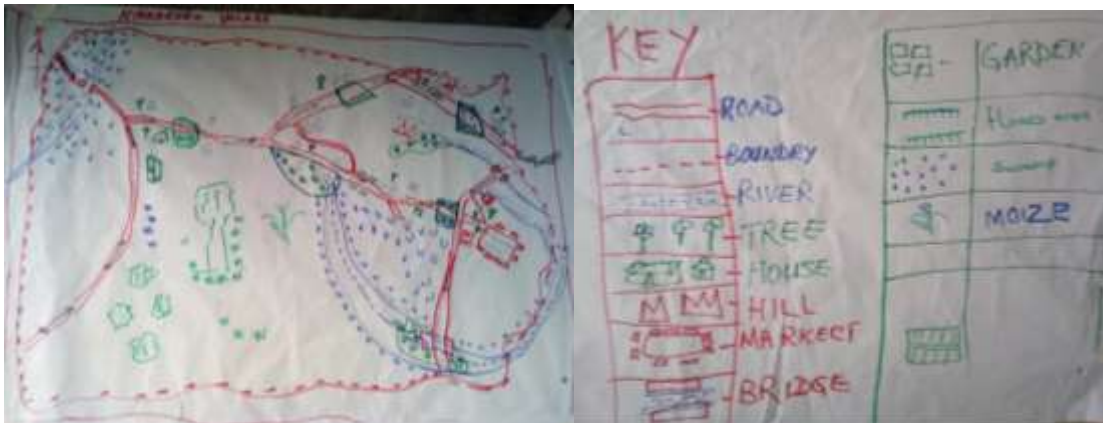


A map of Otorokume village in Pogo parish
Source: Field Data, 2020



Participants drawing a map of Nyakagoro centre in Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020



A map of Nyakagoro centre in Pogo parish

Source: Field Data, 2020

2.3.9. Developing Community Environment Action Plan (CEAP)

During the training the participants were informed that, when developing a **CEAP** you consider the 5W+H that is,

- Which? This looks into the problem identified and to be addressed
- Why? This focuses on the reasons for overcoming the problem identified

- What? This states the activities to be carried out while providing a solution to the identified problem.
- Where? This indicates the location/village where the activities will take place/be implemented
- When? This states the slated time frame for the activities
- Who? The responsible persons to undertake the different assignments or activities planned. It further breaks down the roles of different stakeholders during the implementation of the activities, e.g., gender, age, etc.
- How? This shows the procedures or process through which the activities will be undertaken
- Remark. This provides notes to the tasks assigned/accomplished

Furthermore, the participants were sensitized on the importance of an environment action plan which included:

- Planning purposes
- A roadmap/guideline for community transformation
- Self-sustenance of the community
- Ownership of the planned actions/activities to mitigate the identified environment issue

The participants were also notified that it is important to implement the action plan developed and also supervise/monitor the activities being implemented, thus success of the activities in the action plan.

2.3.10. CEAP for improvement of the bad road network problem in Nyakagoro village

Table 7: CEAP for improvement of the bad roads in Nyakagoro village, 2021

Problem	Reason	Activity	How	Location/ village	Time frame	Responsible persons	Remark
Poor roads	1.Improve transportation of people and their goods/services 2.Reduce road accidents 3.Reduce transport costs 4.Reduce time wastage on the road 5.Improve community transformation and growth 6.Minimize floods in poor road spots 7.Enhance security on the road	Communicating and mobilizing community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources • Tools & equipment • Outside sourcing 	-Meeting -Movement in the village -Phone calls -Public address system	Nyakagoro center at the meeting point	8 th Jan, 2021	LCs, Chiefs Community members	e.g. Done
		Selecting of a committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local leaders • Opinion leaders • Groups leaders 	-Meeting -Door – to – door to those leaders who missed -Phone call	Nyakagoro center at the meeting point	16 th Jan, 2021	Community members	e.g. Not done because of death in the village
		Sensitizing community members on the need of a community service	-Meetings -Workshop -Public address system	Nyakagoro center at the meeting point	16 th Jan, 2021	LCs, Chiefs Committee	
		Developing a CEAP	-Meeting and workshops using participatory approach	Nyakagoro center at the meeting point	20 th Jan, 2021	LCs, Chiefs Committee Community	
		Formulating bylaws	-Meeting and workshops using participatory approach	Nyakagoro center at the meeting point	25 th Jan, 2021	LCs, Chiefs Committee Community members	
					Nyakagoro		

		Implanting and enforcing bylaws	-Fines and punishment -Community service	o center at the meeting point			
		Slashing roadsides	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Nyakagor o village road	14 th May, 2021	Community members	
		Removing tree stumps	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Nyakagor o village road	21 st May – 5 th June, 2021	Community members Leaders	
		Digging the road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding • Raising the road Developing humps • Widening the road 	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Coner Olam	30 th June, 2021	Community members Leaders	
		Creating drainage channels	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Nyakagor o village road	5 th August, 2021	Community members Leaders	
		Collecting and carrying stones	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Ongeto hill	20 th August, 2021	Community members Leaders	
		Fixing potholes/working on bad spots	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Nyakagor o village road	20 th August, 2021	Leaders Community members	
		Planting trees and grass on the road sides	-Community service -Divisions of roles	Paker	30 th August, 2021	Community members Leaders	
		Routine maintenance of the road	-Mobilization -Period allocation of duties Supervision Evaluation	Nyakagor o village road	Once a month	LCs, Chiefs Committee Community members	

Source: Field Data, 2020

CEAP for improvement of bad roads in Nyakagoro village



Participants taken through CEAP development and one of the participants emphasizing a point

Source: Field Data, 2020

2.4. Skilling CL-NRM Champions and CRPs in energy efficient alternative technologies (cook baskets, fire baskets and briquette making)

2.4.1. Briquette making

The participants were trained in making charcoal briquettes as a strategy for efficient energy use and conservation. It was intended to equip the participants with skills on how to add value to charcoal dust (charcoal waste) and minimize the rate of deforestation/uncontrolled tree cutting in the area.

These charcoal briquettes are fundamental in energy conservation and minimize the rate of women frequent the forest in search of fuelwood as well as minimizing the costs that would have been incurred in buying charcoal for domestic use.



Community Leaders & Community Resource Persons undergoing skilling in charcoal briquettes making

Source: Field Data, 2020

2.4.2. Efficient cook stoves (Rocket and shielded)

2.4.2.1. Introduction

The cook stove training activity was undertaken by JEEP facilitators to the community leaders and community resource persons in Pogo parish. This was done to help community members save on fuel they use for cook by constructing energy saving stoves using available local materials. The selected groups were trained in cook stove construction including; advantages and disadvantages, materials and requirements, procedures and process questions and answers, lessons learnt among others.

tract Rocket Lorena stove while 7 were willing to construct shielded cook stove.

2.4.2.8. Pictorials for the procedures of making efficient cook stoves





Group Leaders & Community Resource Persons taken through Rocket Lorena and shielded stoves making

Source: Field Data, 2020

2.4.3. Making fire baskets

During the consultancy, participants were as well skilled in making fireless basket cookers. Thus, a *cooking basket is simply a basket that is insulated by material such as cotton, dry grass/hay or wood shavings*. The facilitators also explained that the basket could be used as a flask or a cooker.

Pictorials for the procedures of making cooking baskets



Group Leaders & Community Resource Persons taken through cooking basket making at Nyakagoro P/S

Source: Field Data, 2020

Key challenges faced

- Death: three groups lost their members which affected planning and training
- Impassable roads: the car could not reach the training venues, so we had to hire bodaboda to reach the destination for the planned activities.
- Culture as a menace to the intended outcome.
- Too much rainfall which made the roads inaccessible so we had to foot sometimes. This also affected the participants which made them to arrive late at the training venue.

Conclusion

Despite the challenges met, the assigned activities were accomplished satisfactory and a total of 298 participants were skilled in environment management practices including 206 female and 92 male. The participants were categorized into self-help groups (SHGs), Group Leaders and Community Resource Persons (GL & CRPs), Community leaders and Natural Resources Management (CL-NRM) champions, and CL-NRM Champions and CRPs.

2.6 Consultancy services to train selected women groups in cook stove production, woodlot establishment, business management and marketing in Aswa and Maziba water catchment -

Consultancy services to train selected women groups in cook stove production, woodlot establishment, business management and marketing in Aswa and Maziba water catchment

The Government of Uganda received funding from the Adaptation Fund for a project entitled “Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated Management of Water and related resources in Uganda (EURECCCA)”. The EURECCCA project is executed by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and implemented by Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS). The project focuses on enhancing resilience of communities to climate change in three catchments, namely: Awoja found in Kyoga basin in Kyoga Water Management Zone, Aswa found in Aswa basin in Upper Nile Water Management Zone, and Maziba in found in Kagera basin in Victoria Water Management Zone.

The overall goal of the EURECCCA project is to increase the resilience of communities to the risk of floods and landslides in Awoja, Maziba and Aswa catchments through promoting catchment based integrated, equitable and sustainable management of water and related resources.

JEEP was therefore contracted by the Ministry of Water and Environment to build capacity of selected women groups, communities and schools in cook stove production, woodlot establishment, business management and marketing.

Major activities conducted in 2019 were trainings in construction of energy saving stoves, woodlot establishment, business management and marketing, market survey and community sensitizations on sustainable environmental conservation practices.

2.4.1. Background to the Trainings

It is estimated that 94% of Uganda’s households use biomass either as firewood or charcoal for cooking, while 80% use kerosene lamps as the main source of light in their homes. Of the total biomass consumed, wood fuel accounts for about 80%, charcoal 10% and crop residues 4%. The over dependency and unsustainable use of tree biomass is estimated at 44 million tons per annum (about 12 Tons Oil Equivalent [TOE]) which could easily rise to 135 tons if no interventions are put in place. Out of the 44 million tons, the tree resource is estimated to sustainably supply only 26 million tons, which is well below the demand. Fuel wood is the most highly consumed primary fuel with annual consumption of about 28 million tons of tree biomass. Another 16 million tons of wood is annually transformed into 1.8 million tons of charcoal using highly inefficient kilns (MEMD, 2013).

While traditional biomass fuels such as wood and crop residue are renewable in principle, the current level of usage is not sustainable and contributes to massive environmental degradation, emissions, climate change and negative health impacts. Uganda, in turn, is

highly vulnerable to these types of changes in climate and climate variability. If present development continues, climate change is expected to increase average temperature in Uganda by up to 1.5 degrees in the next 20 years and up to 4.3 degrees by the 2080s (Hepworth & Goulden, 2008). In addition, the use of biomass with basic cooking devices combined with unsuitable cooking spaces is the main cause of indoor air pollution (IAP) in Uganda. Female cooks and children are the main groups exposed to IAP, which is linked to acute respiratory infections responsible for 8.2 percent of infant deaths (GVEP-International, 2012). Aswa catchment is also exposed to the climate change related risks of floods and landslides.

The intended outcome of this project will be to have a network of conservation education operating in rural communities in Aswa Water Catchment area. The local inhabitants in the project area will have a greater awareness on deforestation, climate change, environmental conservation education, and the knowledge will help them to identify and take action against these environmental problems later in life through energy saving stove construction. The improved energy saving stoves will help to reduce the biomass used for cooking, provide clean air for respiration and reduce respiratory infections, cataracts, low birth weight and miscarriage especially for the children and women using the stoves.

The training of the selected six women groups was based on the results from a capacity needs assessment undertaken by MWE/UNWMZ with support from JEEP in 2019 to identify the knowledge gaps among the women groups in improved cook stove construction and usage; woodlot establishment, business management and marketing cook stoves. The results indicated that, there was a need for training women groups in cook stove construction. This report presents the trainings that addressed the first identified knowledge gap, construction and usage of improved cook stoves, among the selected women groups in Aswa water catchment area.

2.4.2. Trained members per group

As per the agreement, under **Contract No: MWE/WSDF-N/CONS/18-19/00031**, six women groups were trained in cook stove production. The trainings were attended by 266 persons, of which 64 were males and 202 females, from all the six districts.

Table 4: Number of people trained per district

Group Name	District	Female	Male	Total
Agago District Farmer's association (ADFA)	Agago	33	19	52
Can Omiya Diro women group	Otuke	38	10	48
Engarakinos women farmers group	Kotido	13	13	26
Lagoro women farmers group	Kitgum	27	6	33
AWOTID	Abim	46	08	54
WATESO	Amuria	45	8	53
Grand Total		202	64	266

Source: Field Data, 2020

2.5. Community sensitizations

JEEP conducted community awareness seminars in twelve selected communities found in Aswa water catchment. In each community, the focus was on woodlot establishment and benefits of using improved cook stoves.

The purpose of the community sensitization seminars was to create awareness among the selected communities about benefits of using improved cook stoves and woodlot establishment within their households. The sensitization/awareness seminars would provide a basis for communities and households to establish and manage woodlots and trees and encourage communities to promote use and construction of improved cook stoves as strategies to address climate change impacts to man and environment.

All the seminars were opened by the local leaders in the district who welcomed JEEP in the district and the participants for turning up for the seminars. They informed the participants that as the leaders they are aware of the EURECCCA project. Participants were encouraged to be attentive and wished them well because it was for the good of their communities. The table below shows the leaders who participated in the sensitization seminars;

Table 11: Leader's representation during the sensitizations

District	Designation of the leaders
Otuke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Officer • Agricultural officer • LCI chairperson
Agago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCI Chairperson
Kitgum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Officer
Kotido	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor Kacheri
Amuria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCIII Chairperson • LCI Chairperson • Water officer
Abim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Officer

JEEP sensitized/created awareness to 1807 community members (922 males and 885 females) in the selected communities in Aswa Catchment as indicated in Table 4 below:

Table 12: Community Awareness in Aswa Water Catchment

S/N	Community	District	Population		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Ogor	Otuke	93	74	167
2.	Hamurwa	Otuke	69	72	141
3.	Lapono	Agago	83	89	172
4.	Paimol	Agago	73	62	135
5.	Lagoro	Kitgum	59	81	140
6.	Jamaica A	Kitgum	82	93	175

7.	Wila	Amuria	74	65	139
8.	Apedulu	Amuria	78	57	135
9.	Town council	Amuria	76	74	150
10.	Kuju	Amuria	72	87	159
11.	Abim	Abim	79	56	135
12.	Kacheri sub county headquarters	Kotido	84	75	159
	Total		922	885	1807

Source: Field Data, 2020

3.1. Impact accrued from the trainings.

- Increased awareness among the communities on the benefits of energy saving stoves and woodlot establishment in UNWMZ. During the monitoring visits, it was found out that communities can now freely talk about the benefits they have got from using energy saving stoves which was not the case before the training.
- Knowledge acquisition in entrepreneurship skills. As a result of this green enterprises have been established in cook stove production in UNWMZ.
- In future increased tree cover is expected because of the energy saving which have been adopted which use very little firewood.
- Reduced fuel usage among the members who have adopted energy saving stoves in UNWMZ.

3.2 Lessons learnt

- To work with organized groups facilitates a quick acquisition of new techniques/products. Members of the groups have already acquired a level of understanding that can require more time and investments for non-organized community members. It also limits opportunists who come to participate in project activities without conviction and long-term interest.
- The involvement of the local leaders in project implementation is so crucial and creates ownership of project activities and benefits, which can be sustained even after the end of the project.
- The trained groups were availed with few moulds for the stove construction yet they are really big in size and this has contributed to the less number of stoves constructed in some of the groups. There is therefore a need for the EURECCCA project team to provide more moulds to the trained women groups.
- Cultural behaviors of kneeling down while cooking forces the project beneficiaries to make short and small stove for better cooking for example in Agago and Amuria.
- Some shielded cook stoves constructed mostly use charcoal for cooking. This was based on the fact that most of the communities more so in Amuria and Agago cook from inside the same house where they sleep and because of this beneficiaries claimed they always don't want to dirty their houses with firewood. Beneficiaries also reported that some of them use charcoal because they don't buy it but rather burn it themselves ie access to charcoal is not a challenge.

- Majority of the women groups did not establish woodlots because of the limited access to tree seedlings. There is therefore a need for the UNWMZ to provide seedlings to the women groups for woodlot establishment.

Key challenges

- Poor time management of the participants during the trainings which delayed the start of the trainings. This was attributed to the long distances traveled by the participants to the training venues.
- Insecurity in some of the districts such as Kotido which limited the training time since the consultants had to reduce on the training hours as instructed by the district officials.
- Heaviness of the work, the activity is so hectic and requires much labor and time ie digging and collecting of anthill soil, crushing it, chopping dry grass, kneading of the soil as well as construction of the stove. All these make the stove construction hectic.
- Outbreak of Covid-19 has hindered the trained women groups from constructing so many stoves in their communities. This mainly because since they always work as a group, the health standard operating procedures of social distancing, does not favor them because stove construction needs a lot of labor.

3.3. Recommendations

- Technical training in business management and Marketing to ensure quality of stove production. As a result of this women groups will be able to keep basic records on stoves constructed, sold and profits made. Additionally acquisition of basic business management and marketing skills will also help the women groups increase their sales hence improving their livelihoods.
- Awareness creation. Creation of awareness of the negative (social, economic, health, climatic) impact of using traditional stoves among the communities in Aswa water catchment. This will be through the community and school awareness seminars and workshops. Additionally awareness on the benefits of wood lot establishments and the negative effects of deforestation will be crucial for these communities.
- Ministry staff and other stakeholders (JEEP inclusive) should continue following up / visiting the women groups to monitor, supervise and backstop the implementation of what the groups have been trained on. These regular visits by the ministry staff and other stakeholders will encourage the groups to own the project.
- The Ministry should consider signing Memoranda of Understandings with the trained groups to create more clarity and synergies as they work together with these groups to implement the EURECCCA Project. These MoUs should take into consideration the

emerging issues raised by the beneficiary groups during the trainings and also clearly spell out the roles of the different stakeholders in the Project Implementation and phasing out for sustainability of the technologies.

- The UNWMZ should also consider using the trained women groups as trainers within other areas of the catchment which may not have received the training as this will motivate them to continue with the stove construction hence ensuring project sustainability and ownership by the participants.
- The consultant recommends the MWE to provide the groups with more tools and equipment like pangas, hoes, spades, and wheelbarrows as these will help them to increase speed in the construction of cook stoves.
- In Aswa Catchment, most household had limited land. Therefore, woodlot establishment may be really difficult for some of the trainees due to lack of land. The recommendation is that other tree planting methods should be encouraged such as agro-forestry/on-farm tree planting, ornamentals and boundary planting.
- The project should consider facilitating the respective group leadership to enable them to regularly monitor, supervise and report progress of implementation of women group project activities to MWE and other relevant stakeholders.
- The women groups and other community members that have been trained and sensitized should be further supported to undertake tree planting initiatives so as to increase on the environmentally friendly tree coverage within UNWMZ.
- More follow ups are still needed on the trained beneficiaries by the EURECCCA project team.
- There is need for the MWE- UNWMZ to provide more stove moulds to the trained women groups so as to easy stove construction.
- There is need for the MWE-UNWMZ to provide tree seedlings to the trained groups for woodlot establishment.

3.4. General Conclusion

Generally, the trainings went on well. The trainers and trainees/participants were actively involved in the three days of trainings in each of the women groups. From the practical training sessions on construction of improved cook stoves, it was found out that the trainees have gained skills and knowledge on use of locally available materials to construct the improved cook stoves that are being promoted by the project. Generally, the improved energy saving technologies trained on were new and easier than the other types of cook stoves that the communities were making and using before. Training wrap-ups were done by the Ministry staff and JEEP. Evaluation of the trainings were also carried out at the end of the trainings in each of the women groups.

3.0 OTHER 2020 EVENTS

3.1 Email and internet connectivity

During this reporting period all JEEP staff and members were fully connected to the intranet and internet. The internet facilitated JEEP research programmes by linking staff to several sites where they were able to collect and share information for their advocacy activities. The interaction helped JEEP to build on her advocacy campaigns. The intranet offered effective communication between UDN staff and their stakeholders to effectively carry out their programmes.

3.2 E- Newsletter

The centre was also able to produce and circulate 4 issues of the monthly electronic newsletter. The newsletter helped to inform members, partners and other stakeholders of the progress in project implementation and other organisational issues on a quarterly basis. It also helped to update stakeholders of JEEP major events.

3.3 Institutional and organisational development

The programme ensures that JEEP becomes a sustainable environmental organisation with sound governance and administrative structures and systems with highly motivated and committed members and staff that can deliver timely and quality outputs. Below are some of the achievements during this reporting period.

3.3.1 The Annual General Meeting

On 19th November 2020, the JEEP Annual General Meeting was held attended by 77 members. Due to the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic, the AGM was virtually held for the majority of JEEP members with only the Board and secretariat staff in physical attendance. During the AGM, members discussed and endorsed reports. The AGM also discussed critical governance issues, long term programme and financial strategies and received updates on the organisation from the board of directors and the secretariat.



JEEP staff and Board of Directors during the 2020 AGM



JEEP staff and the Board pose for a group photo after the AGM.

Board of Directors interactions with secretariat strengthened.

During the year, three scheduled board meetings were held. Matters discussed included recruitment of staff members, financial reports, ongoing projects under implementation and sustainability strategy. This strengthened board's advisory role to the secretariat.

3.3.2 Sustainability strategy

The JEEP budget like those of other CSOs has always been under funded. In order to raise more resources, the secretariat developed and submitted 3 proposals for funding.

The organisation continues to attract and retain more members to buy into the JEEP membership structure. 2 new members were registered in 2020.

3.3.3 Monitoring and evaluation

During the reporting period, JEEP secretariat held weekly and monthly meetings to review progress in programme implementation. During the month 49 weekly and 12 monthly planning meetings were held. Monthly reports were prepared and discussed and approved. Follow ups on various projects under implementation were also conducted to the various project areas. This led to effective programme planning, coordination, monitoring evaluation and reporting that updated JEEP staff, Board and other stakeholders on programme performance and progress.

3.3.4 Staff performance appraisal

It is JEEP's policy to appraise staff on a quarterly basis every year. The quarterly performance is instrumental in improving organisational performance a) by identifying staff areas of strength and measure the level of output, b) keeping the staff informed of the areas in which they are weak, c) assessing the options available and take measures to improve staff performance. This year we managed to conduct one staff appraisal and it was based on a revised format taking into consideration JEEP values and set indicators.

3.3.5 Internetworking meetings

During this reporting period, JEEP participated in 20 networking meetings. This enhanced strategic collaboration and sharing of experiences. JEEP's participation in these meetings contributed to increasing the organisation visibility and credibility as a leading environmental organisation.

3.4 Media activities

Television and 1 radio talkshows on NTV, NBS, Bukedde and Galaxy FM were held on climate change mitigation. This was in response to the increased demand from the media to educate the public in view of increased interest in climate change matters. JEEP also provided critical inputs on a public debate on the rising water levels of Lake victoria.

JEEP Chief Executive Officer(CEO) on behalf of JEEP contributed an opinion on rising water levels of Lake Victoria on NTV Uganda on May 27, 2020

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6bzXH6XQ40>.

Furthermore, JEEP trained TOTs who have disseminated the knowledge to more community members in making fireless basket cookers, see

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=242920297132014&id=174528749295024

JEEP participated in the Save Bugoma Forest campaign and other forests under a theme “Forest Life Matters”. In the campaign, CSOs and Tour actors call for an end to Bugoma forest destruction by land grabbers for sugar cane growing, other destructive projects and also want to remind stakeholders that Bugoma forest is an ancient tropical forest with ecological, climatological and socio-economic importance.

Furthermore, CEO on behalf of JEEP participated in an E- conference on environmental degradation organized by Water and Environment Media Network Uganda (WEMNET)



Some of the flyers for the dialogue meetings conducted by JEEP

3.5 Volunteers

Each year like during the year under review, JEEP hosted 2 young volunteers from Germany and Finland. These young people also learn a lot from JEEP for example community engagement and work in rural communities while of course contributing to JEEP their own skills and knowledge.

3.6 WAYFORWARD

JEEP will continue to be a leading organisation in the fight against climate change and poor natural resource management in Uganda. Despite the challenges identified in the subsequent programmes, JEEP hopes to further broaden its advocacy campaigns in the next year to a high level. The current good relations with the government and other stakeholders will help expedite JEEP's programmes.

4.0 2020 Financial Report

We would like to appreciate NFRE, CISU, SWB, World concern South Sudan, Ministry of Water and Environment, Merkur bank, Eniig, Afrishiners and friends such as Lene Hogh, Judy Stober among other donors who contributed to our annual budget. JEEP's financial base in 2020 was as follows;

NO	PROJECT	INCOME UGX	EXPENDITURE UGX	BALANCES UGX	COMMENTS
1.	Donations ochomai	24,290,600/=	19,440,000	4,850,600/=	On going
2.	Donation from Lila and Mogens	19,512,000/=	19,512,000/=	0	Donation for covid emergency fund
3.	Global youth	23,295,600/=	23,295,600/=	0	Ended
4.	Light in Africa	46,272,356/=	30,762,000/=	15,510,356/=	On going
5.	Send a cow(consultancy work)	10,357,000/=	10,357,000/=	0	Ended
6.	East African civil society for sustainable Energy and climate Action	483,161,663/=	340,095,471/=	143,066,192/=	On going
7.	Ministry of water and environment	216,583,990/=	206,825,005/=	9,758,985/=	Ended
8.	Women in Energy	18,511,547/=	17,498,000/=	1,013,547/=	On going
	Total	814,573,556/=			

Table 5: 2020 Budget.

5.0 2020 Partners



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