



NANSANA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



P. O. Box 7218, Kampala Uganda, Tel: +256782408022

Email: nansanamc@gmail.com/Website www.nansana mcgo.ug

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN EXTRACT FOR NANSANA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1.0 Introduction

Nansana Municipal Council is located in Wakiso District, Uganda. The municipality lacks a Climate Action Plan; however, a comprehensive plan is planned to be developed in the forthcoming partnership projects under the Greater Kampala and Metropolitan Area-Urban Development Plan. Climate issues have always been incorporated in different planning aspects among which are our five-year development plan of 2020/2021 to 2024/2025. It is a government policy to revolve the strategic plan in order to fit within the vision 40 of the national government. The annual budget has to be within the five-year plan. In addition this strategic plan have to be in line with the mayors vision and mission therefore the executive has proposed to revolve this plan for the next five years up the financial year 27/ 28 . This has been a participative process from the cell up to the municipality where ideas have been corrected and incorporated with the mayor's exposure and bench marks. Further the mayor's legacy goal in this plan will be majorly on reducing unemployment among young people by 25% by 2026 in Nansana municipality. To justify the concern of mayors legacy, with support from AMALI (African Mayoral Leadership Initiative) data advisors a survey was carried out in four divisions (Nansana, Nabweru, Busukuma and Gombe) of the municipality on youth unemployment status. In survey that targeted youth, between 14- 25 years, only 12 .12 % were employed. 46.8% of the youths indicated agriculture as the business most engaged. The findings also indicated that Government programs such and Uganda youth livelihood program (UYLP) only 2.04% had benefitted while for the Parish development model (PDM) was none. The major reasons for unemployment included among others; unsupportive government polices to curb employment and limited awareness on available opportunities.

However with those limitations the municipality in it is budget supports sports as a youth activity for out of school youths. This has acted as a mobilization tool to address youths on

issues waste management, greening and beautification , reducing HIV /AIDs, mayors legacy goal of reducing unemployment , skilling opportunities and reducing violence , extremism and polarization among others. Further through meetings of head teachers and visiting schools the mayors' address has included issue of keeping Nansana clean and green. Through Music dance and drama competitions have been organized on behavior change communication. The mayor has partnerships with cultural and religious institutions. These also have well established structures.

Therefore, in this climate action agenda Nansana municipality will prioritize youth involvement in all the activities of the municipality through strengthening youth existing structures, youth desk support youth innovations, educations and awareness programs, promotion of gender responsive solutions to climate change, equipping youth clubs with knowledge and skills on environment protection, provision of start – up capital for climate adaptation and mitigation

Below is the status of different climatic conditions and climate action management strategies and plans as extracted from the current five-year development plan

2.0 Natural endowment

2.1 Vegetation

Nansana municipality is endowed with biodiversity. The main vegetation ecosystems include tropical high forests, savannah woodlands and grasslands, papyrus and grassland swamps which support flora and fauna. The municipality has a total 31.83 hectares of forests.

2.2 Wetlands

The swamps are shallow, seasonally or permanently Water logged. They normally support hydrophilic vegetation. Most of the permanent wetlands are found in parts of Busukuma and Gombe Divisions along the North Eastern and Northern part of the Municipality. The plant community in most of the permanent wetland is Papyrus and Miscanthus. Wetlands have been reclaimed and put under intensive cultivation, excavation, industrial use and construction which all pose serious environmental concerns.

Nansana Municipal Council has four major wetlands/ swamps; Lubigi, KasoloKamponye in Muganzilwazza, Kageye Swamp in Kabumbi zone, Katokota wetland in 7/8 Ochieng Ward, Mayanja, Katelemwa and others distributed across all divisions. These wetlands are permanently water logged or flooded during rainy seasons. The plant community in most of the permanent wetland is papyrus and miscanthus. However, most wetlands still remain heavily

degraded, especially due to construction and agriculture activities. Renewable water resources include rivers, groundwater aquifers and direct rainfall.

Table 1: Wetlands in Nansana Municipality

Busukuma division	Nabweru Division	Nansana division
Lugo ward	Kawanda word	Nabweru south
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kattabaana ▪ Kigongo ▪ Negulumye 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nakiduduma ▪ Senge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kasolokamponye ▪ Lubigi
Kabumba ward	Kakyesanja ward	Gombe division
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Luzibire ▪ Wekole- Kabwama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kayi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lumansi
Busukuma ward	Wamala ward	Migadde ward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeta wetland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kageye 	Nakalili wetland
wamirongo ward		Munyikamondo wetland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nasirye wetland ▪ Kayirira 		Nakateete wetland
Magigye ward	Maganjo ward	Ngalonyambe wetland
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kattabaana Nabutiti ▪ Buwanuka – kimeze Wetland ▪ Kirimobogo – Busukuma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kalunga butiko ▪ kamanya ▪ Kidokolo 	Nanyonga valley
Kikoko ward		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nakyesasa wetland ▪ Nalumuli wetland 		
Guluddene ward		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lwajali – bulesa ▪ Kattabalalo- sitebale 		
Kiwenda ward		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lukaye ▪ Nasirye wetand 		

2.3 Climate

The climate of the Municipality is predominantly influenced by its equatorial positioning and pressure systems of the continent and the Indian Ocean. However, topography strongly influences the magnitude of the elements of the climate and to a lesser extent their seasonal distribution. The East African weather where Nansana lies is governed by the movement of the sun between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn across the Equator. With the sun overhead, the land warm and a low-pressure band develops across the region known as the Inter Tropical

Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The North East and South East trade winds meet at the ITCZ and generally raise the air to form clouds. Places near the equator experience two clearly distinct rainy seasons coinciding with the ITCZ. For Nansana this occurs during the months of March-June and July- October. This has significant negative implications on the drainage system and the entire physical infrastructure of the Municipality while positively supports agriculture in the peri-urban agricultural Divisions. Climate in Nansana is warm and wet with relatively high humidity. These conditions favour rapid plant growth and also encourage disease out breaks. Proximity to Lake Victoria has a bearing on production activities.

2.4 Rainfall

Rainfall in the Municipality is bi-modal. There are two wet seasons running from April to May and October to November. The dry months are January to February and July to August. The annual rainfall mean is 1,320 mm. Lake Victoria, a mass of warm water of approximately 63,000 square km at an attitude of 1,134 metre above sea level is a major orographic factor influencing rainfall in Nansana. It causes a major distortion on the general pressure pattern, leading to the so-called Lake Victoria trough. The amount and reliability of rainfall within the Municipality presents good access to water and this can be tapped in the residential areas with storage facilities for domestic purposes. It also helps to recharge the many water reservoirs in many parts of the Municipality. The highest rainfall totals were recorded in 1999 and the least in 2014. Generally, there is a reduction in rainfall totals in the last 17 years figure 1 below.

SOURCE: ENTEBBE METEOROLOGY DEPARTMENT

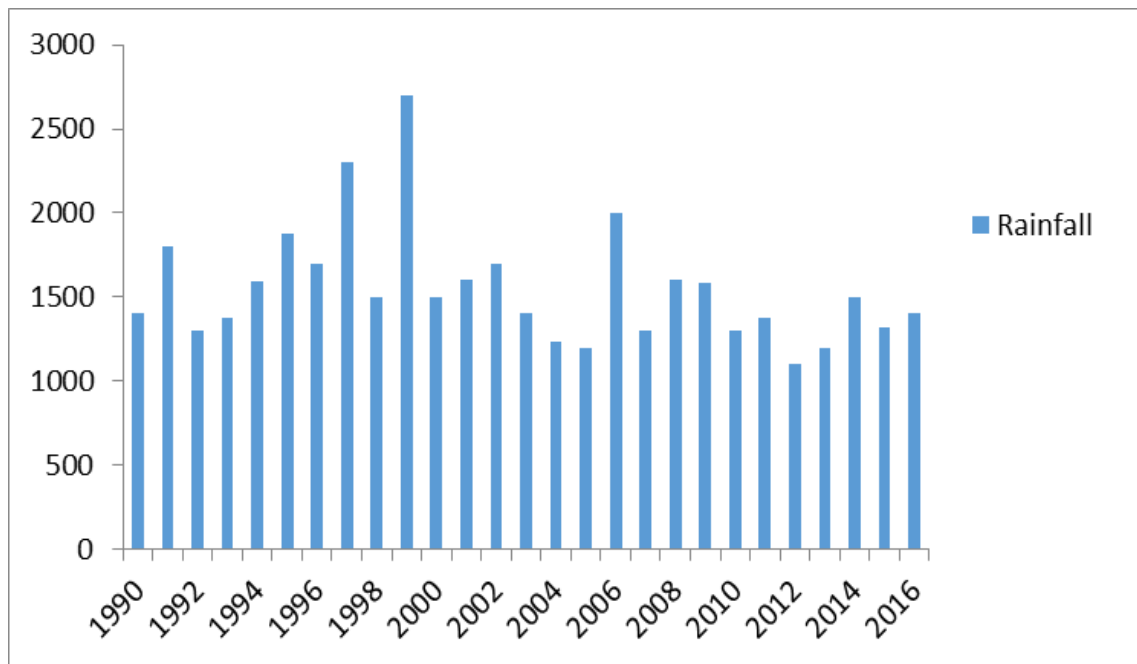
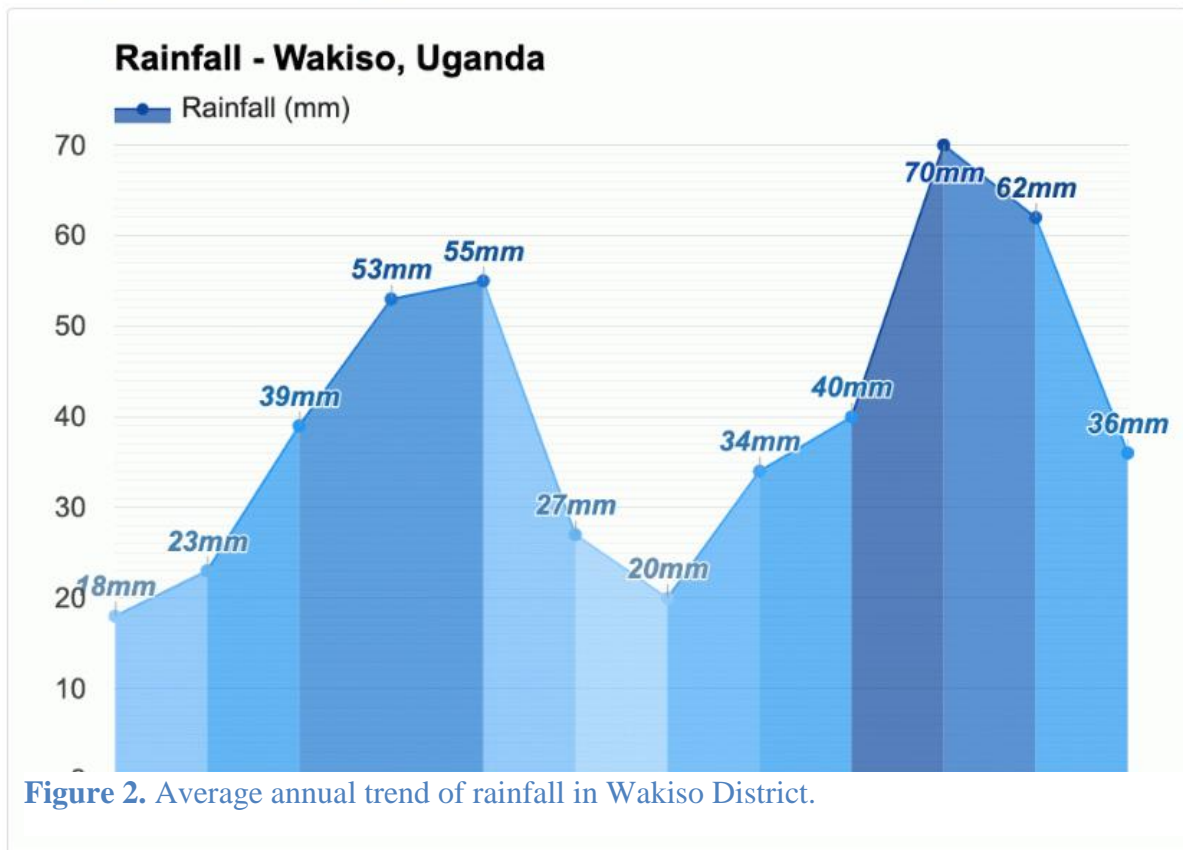


Figure 1. Mean annual rainfall for Nansana Municipality 1990-2016

Average rainfall Wakiso, Uganda



ADOPTED PROGRAMME UNDER THE FIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN LINE WITH CLIMATE ACTION PLANNING

For continued climate change/disaster risk management and environmental and social management, Nansana Municipal Council envisages implementing the following strategies;

Urban resilience and climate change/ disaster risk management and environmental and social management

- Support the establishment and training of climate youth clubs from 29 wards where 10 youths are selected from each ward.
- Support the establishment of environmental clubs in education institutions.
- Support and Strengthen the Environment and Natural resources committees all levels in Nansana Municipality.
- Collaboration with institutions like UNFCCC, Makerere University, CSOs, NGOs and CBOs to support climate actions in the area.

- Strengthen partnerships through collaborations with Bloomberg Philanthropies, AMALI, ICLEI, strong cities among other avenues.
- Building capacity of youth desk and youth committees from the cell Level to the municipality
- Support the existing youth movements advocating for climate change in the Municipality.

Environmental management

- Mapping of wetlands and forests in the Municipality.
- Mobilization and sensitization of local leaders on climate change.
- Engage in research with Bloomberg Philanthropies in collaboration with other institutions of learning.
- Support green campaigns and establishment of green spaces and recreation centers.
- Engage stakeholders in the process of enacting by-laws on Tree planting, wetland restoration among others.
- Design Youth development programs for awareness campaigns.
- Support technological improvement through development of software applications on climate change.
- Organize capacity building and training workshops on climate change among youths.
- Support community sensitization on different platforms like radios, community meetings among other avenues.
- Support other social media campaigns through popularization on linkedin, facebook, twitter, Instagram among others.

<p>Adopted Programme: Water, Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management</p>
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<p>Development Challenge: Poor land use and insecurity of tenure, Limited capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation; Low disaster risk planning; Rampant degradation of the environment and natural resources caused by low enforcement capacity, Limited environmental education and awareness, Limited alternative sources of livelihoods, Limited adoption of appropriate technology; Limited access and uptake of meteorological information</p>

Program outcomes and results:	Key outcomes	Status	Target
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase water samples complying with national standards 2. Increase land area covered by forests 3. Increase land area covered by wetlands 4. Increase permit holders complying with ESIA conditions at the time of spot check 5. Increase the percentage of titled land 6. Reduce land related conflicts 		2019/2020	2024/2025
	Number of water samples complying with national standards	13	87
	percentage Land covered by forests	15	50
	Percentage of land covered by wetlands	31	53
	Percentage of titled land	09	42
	Number of land related conflicts reported	71	234
	Adopted/adapted objectives	Adopted/adapted interventions and outputs	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses; 2. Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands; 3. Strengthen land use and management; 4. Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment; 5. Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level 2. Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance levels 3. Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly area 4. Assure a significant survival rate of planted tree seedlings 5. Complete the rollout and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems 6. Promote land consolidation, titling and banking 7. Promote integrated land use planning 8. Promote natural resource accounting to improve the national income measurement 9. Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budgets lines and performance indicators 		

<p>6. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters;</p> <p>7. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources.</p>	<p>10. Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response.</p>		
Program outputs	Outputs and targets	Strategic Activities	Host Departments
<p>1. Water resources catchment levels regulated, monitored and coordinated</p> <p>2. Capacity for enforcement for improved compliance levels strengthened</p>	<p>Number of water resource catchment levels regulated and monitored</p>	<p>Equipping environment management committees with requisite skills and funding</p>	<p>Natural resources</p>
<p>3. Conservation and restoration of forests, wetlands, water catchments and hilly areas strengthened</p> <p>4. Survival rate of planted seedlings assured</p>	<p>Percentage of wetlands conserved</p>	<p>Mapping and demarcation of wetlands; swamps and water sources</p>	<p>Natural resources</p>
<p>5. Rollout and integration of the land management information systems with other systems completed</p>	<p>Percentage of forests conserved</p>	<p>Mapping of artificial forest cover</p>	<p>Natural resources</p>
<p>6. Land consolidation, titling and banking promoted</p> <p>7. Integrated land use planning promoted</p>	<p>Percentage of water catchment areas conserved</p>	<p>Mapping and demarcation of wetlands; swamps and water sources</p>	<p>Natural resources</p>
	<p>Percentage of hilly areas conserved</p>	<p>Mapping and demarcation of wetlands;</p>	<p>Natural resources</p>

8. Natural resource accounting to improve the national income measurement promoted		swamps and water sources	
9. Climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators mainstreamed	Number of land titles banked	Ensuring that all land titles on which government forest cover sits are secured	Natural resources
10. Policy, legal and institutional frameworks for effective disaster risk governance, management and response strengthened	Percentage of budget compliance climate change resilience	Appropriation and earmarking funding for environmental conservation.	Natural resources

Programme	Water, Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management						
Program objective (s)	To stop and reverse degradation water resources, environment/natural resources as well as effect climate change on economy and livelihood						
Increasing land area covered under forest and wetland both private and public	Number of woodlots in acres established by households	20	25	30	35	40	45
	Number of woodlots in acres established by institutions	30	35	40	45	50	60
	Number of woodlots in acres established by groups	5	7	9	11	13	15
	Wetlands restored in hectares	0	1	2	3	4	5
Increased urban greening	Number of green belts established within the municipality	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of green belts beautified	0	1	2	3	4	5

Improved physical planning and implementation of physical plan	Number of rural growth centres planned	0	2	4	6	8	10
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STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Restoration of fragile ecosystems within the Municipality
NDP Program Description	Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme: aims to stop, reduce and reverse environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change as well as improve utilization of natural resources for sustainable economic growth and livelihood security.
Department	Natural resources
Sector	Environment
Sub Sector	Wetlands and forestry
Implementing Agency	Nansana Municipal Council
Location	Along Mayanja Wetland system and Kasozi Central Forest Reserve
Estimated Project Cost	Shs.700M
Current Stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	i) Assessment of the status of all wetland sections has been undertaken and a report is in place.
Funding Secured	
Total Funding gap	Required budget to complete the project
Project Duration/life span (Financial Years)	Start Date 2019/2020 End Date 2023/2024
Officer responsible	Environment Officer

PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Problem: Increased wetland and forest degradation and encroachments
	Causes: Limited enforcement capacity, low environmental education and awareness, limited alternative sources of livelihoods and inadequate coordination and institutional capacity gaps in planning and implementation; and absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices.
Situation Analysis	Past achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The Municipality has issued over 20 environment improvement notices to the environment degraders. ii) carried out sensitization campaigns over radio media, ii) Partnered with Community Based Organization (Nabitalo Environment Protection Organization) to undertake environment awareness work and tree planting around Nasirye Wetland system iii) Erected over 30 concrete pillars around one wetland section in Busukuma Division
	Ongoing interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Lobbying for funds to ensure that greening of all road sections is done to ensure improved forest estate within the municipality. ii) Assessment of development proposals and investments by both the private sector and the Municipality. iii) Conducting compliance monitoring and inspections
	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited funds to ensure execution of planned interventions - limited capacity to undertake enforcement operations
	Crosscutting aspects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -low income earners greatly impact on fragile ecosystems as it is their only source of livelihood -women and children are greatly affected by degradation of fragile ecosystems e.g the open pits, scarce firewood and seasonal changes
Relevance of the project idea	Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans

	Agenda 2030 (SDG 12, 13, 14 and 15) sets targets for combating the effects of climate change and sustainable management of water resources, land, terrestrial ecosystems, forests and the environment
Stakeholders	Direct Beneficiaries Local communities within Nansana
	Indirect Beneficiaries NWSC, and other communities outside the Municipality
	Likely Project affected persons; Persons that live within the fragile areas
Project Objectives/outcomes/ outputs	Objectives -To assure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all -To increase forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore degraded fragile areas. -To promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels -To strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of private sector
	Outcomes: increased land area covered under forests and wetlands, increasing compliance to permits and Certificates of approval from relevant authorities by relevant developers.
	Outputs i) Catchment Management Plans prepared ii) Conserved and degraded wetlands demarcated and restored. 400KM of river banks surveyed and demarcated. iii) Sensitization and awareness campaigns on permitted pollution thresholds and corresponding penalties for non-compliance undertaken. iv) Functional Local Natural resources & Environment committees and Municipal Natural resources & Environment committee v) Municipal enforcement teams trained about standards and regulations

	<p>vi) Plantation forests livelihood systems and private forest estate developed.</p> <p>vii) Improved compliance to standard agro-forestry practices and wetlands policies and legal framework</p> <p>viii) Financial Resources mobilized from global ENR and Climate Change Window</p> <p>ix) Quality Seedlings Developed and distributed.</p>
<p>Project inputs/Activities/interventions</p>	<p>Inputs: funds, human resource, tree seedlings, concrete pillars, stationery, other field gadgets</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting planning and awareness meetings for development of management plans • Zoning of wetland sections in regard to recommended activities • Erection of concrete pillars around the wetland ecological boundaries • Conducting tree planting exercises around the fragile ecosystem boundaries • Institutionalization of Environment committees at all levels of administration within the Municipality • Establishing tree nursery beds at 2 Division headquarters • Build capacity for 10 community groups in tree nursery establishments • Establishment of tree nurseries as demonstration centers and sources of tree seedlings to be planted along Municipal roads • Undertaking compliance monitoring and inspections within the entire Municipality • Identifying funding opportunities from the existing funding database • Removal of illegal structures within the fragile ecosystems <p>Interventions:</p> <p>Ensuring that fragile ecosystems are restored and that there is a clean and healthy environment within the Municipality</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OPTIONS</p>	

Strategic Options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset and new asset solution)	Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each
	<p>The Municipality to legally own all wetland sections and forested areas within the Municipality.</p> <p>This option creates ownership of what as the Municipality manages however, it is so costly and likely not to be achieved within the next five years and yet degradation would be increasing.</p>
	Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each.

High-level costing for climate Action Plan of Nansaana Municipal Council

Nansaana Municipal Council	Total (USD)	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028
Urban Planning Services	517,046	14,432	417,260	60,256	25,098
Preparation of detailed physical development plans for 4 wards; facilitation for Physical Planning Committee meetings and Physical Development Plan Popularization	335,655	14,432	289,487	12,912	18,823
GIS unit established	25,671	-	25,671	-	-
Urban infrastructure surveyed and demarcated	48,504	-	37,925	4,304	6,274
Nansaana Municipality streets/roads named (road naming and instalation of road name signage)	107,217	-	64,177	43,040	-
Urban resilience and climate change/disaster risk management and Environmental and Social Management	277,663	13,168	119,704	90,917	53,873
Climate change and disaster risk management plandeploped and implemented	11,130	-	6,898	2,899	1,333
Municipal state of environment report prepared	66,178	-	34,994	20,078	11,106
Wetland restoration strategy developed	94,826	-	32,912	40,000	21,914

E&S audit, monitoring of compliance during project implementation; and functionality of MENRC supported	105,528	13,168	44,901	27,940	19,520
Environmental Management	718,255	38,576	207,229	249,520	222,930
Greening and tree planting (nursery beds, sensitization, awareness creation, maintenance) campaigns conducted	170,856	-	58,811	58,667	53,379
Waste management plan, training, sensitization and installation of smart bin for waste collection conducted	100,589	-	41,550	29,520	29,520
Fast tracking NEMA processes and approvals; mapping and analysing restorable fragile ecosystems within the Municipality	92,282	4,709	55,573	26,667	5,333
Training of MDF and GRC for urban resilience and climate change/disaster risk management and Environmental and Social Management (capacity Building)	2,667	2,667	-	-	-
Conducting awareness campaigns about climate resilience aspects through a radio talk shows and engaging PAPs about the expected environment and social related aspects for the proposed developments under UDP	5,196	1,333	1,196	1,333	1,333
Mapping the PAPS with Engineer, surveying and Environment (Stakeholder Engagement)	2,667	2,667	-	-	-
Specialized equipment and tools for surveying and environmental monitoring procured(retooling)	334,665	17,867	50,100	133,333	133,365
Installation of lightening conductors and water harvesting equipments	5,333	5,333	-	-	-
Review Municipal GKMA-UDP Projects to ensure compliance with environmental, social safeguards and other eligibility criteria requirements before implementation	20,996	4,000	6,418	4,304	6,274
· Engage in research with Bloomberg Philanthropies in collaboration with other institutions of learning.	170,856	-	58,811	58,667	53,379
· Support green campaigns and establishment of green spaces and recreation centers.	100,589	-	41,550	29,520	29,520
· Engage stakeholders in the process of enacting by-laws on	92,282	4,709	55,573	26,667	5,333

Tree planting, wetland restoration among others.					
· Design Youth development programs for awareness campaigns.	2,667	2,667	-	-	-
· Support technological improvement through development of software applications on climate change.	170,856	-	58,811	58,667	53,379
· Organize capacity building and training workshops on climate change among youths.	100,589	-	41,550	29,520	29,520
· Support community sensitization on different platforms like radios, community meetings among other avenues.	92,282	4,709	55,573	26,667	5,333
· Support other social media campaigns through popularization on linkedin, facebook, twitter, Instagram among others.	2,667	2,667	-	-	-