



IRC



REPORT ON TRAINING AND ENGAGING OF YOUTH ON INNOVATIONS IN IWRM, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER GOVERNANCE



AT WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTE, ENTEBBE

30TH TO 31ST JANUARY 2024



Table of Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
1 BACKGROUND TO YOUTH ENGAGEMENT/TRAINING.....	1
2 DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPANTS FOR YOUTH TRAINING.....	1
3 TRAINING METHODOLOGY	4
3.1 Mixed-method Participatory learning	4
4 IWRM, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SDGS TRAINING CONTENT AND KEY LESSONS.....	5
4.1 Module One: Integrated Water Resources Management and Climate Change.....	5
4.1.1 Topic 1.1: Introduction to IWRM for Climate Change.....	5
4.1.2 Topic 1.2: Impact of climate change on the major water sectors resources projects water resources, food security, and livelihoods	5
4.1.3 Topic 1.3: Outlining climate challenges, demand growth challenges and hotspots and overview of adaptation measures and their technologies.....	6
4.2 CASE STUDIES; PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION....	8
4.2.1 EURECCCA Learning Case for Climate Financing process and implementation.....	8
4.2.2 Project on building resilient communities, wetland ecosystems and associated catchments	9
4.2.3 Topic 1.7: Experiences in mobilizing funds from Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund - LIFE-AR 10	
4.2.4 Topic 1.8: IWMDP: Integrated Water Management and Development Project.....	11
4.3 MODULE THREE: WATER GOVERNANCE AND CLIMATE FINANCING.....	12
4.3.1 Topic 1.8: Concepts and principles of integrated, multilevel water governance.....	12
4.3.2 Topic 1.9: An overview of the elements leading to an increased integration of climate change in water and environment sectoral planning and financing	12
5 TRAINING TRANSFER PLAN	13
5.1 PRACTICE AND LEARNING.....	13
5.2 Dialogue	16
5.3 TAKE-AWAY MESSAGES YOUTH ENGAGEMENT/TRAINING	17
6 EVALUATION OF YOUTH ENGAGING/TRAINING.....	19
7 CLOSING REMARKS AND AWARD OF CERTIFICATE	24
ANNEXES.....	25
Annex I. Training Programme	25
Annex 2: Pictorials from the different sessions	28

List of Figures

Figure 1: Gender disaggregation of participants for youth training/ engagement.....	2
Figure 2: Adapting to Impacts of Climate Change through a Catchment-based IWRM	5
Figure 3: Impacts of climate change on water, food security and livelihoods.....	6
Figure 4: Flooding as an Impact of climate change and climate variables	7
Figure 5: Plate showing 17 SDGs and their Inter-linkage	8
Figure 6: Adaptation Fund template for project pre-concept development	9
Figure 7: Plate showing the outputs of project on building resilient communities, wetland ecosystems and associated catchments	9
Figure 8: Management and staff impact on resource mobilization.....	11
Figure 9: Different teams with their rapporteurs presenting their case studies	14
Figure 10: The youth responding to questions.....	28
Figure 11: A Panel composed of youth representatives from various group and Commissioner Lucy Iyango	28
Figure 12: The youth in a group discussion	28
Figure 13: Mr. Edwin Muhumuza, CEO Youth-Go-Green giving a vote of thanks	28
Figure 14: The youth listening to facilitators in various sessions	28
Figure 15: A group photo of the youth with their certificates	28

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CC	Climate Change
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LDC	Law Development Centre
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PDO	Project Development Objective
RGCs	Rural Growth Centers
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WRI	Water Resources Institute
WRM	Water Resources Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

1 BACKGROUND TO YOUTH ENGAGEMENT/TRAINING

This training report presents proceedings of Water Resources Institute training and engaging the youth to lead innovations in IWRM, sanitation hygiene, climate change and water governance in partnership with IRC and in collaboration with Youth-Go-Green. The Ministry of Water and Environment, through the WRI as convenor developed programme content and mobilised technical resources including material and facilitators to meet the learning and advocacy needs of the target constituents (youth). IRC under its Osprey project commitment to facilitate dialogue, learning and documentation on relevant issues including WASH and climate change adaptability provided funding to fully cover all operational costs of convening the 2 days training workshop and facilitating participants to attend. Youth Go-Green supported the mobilisation of qualified participants and contributed in session facilitating and customising the programme content to the target constituents.

The purpose of the training was to equip water practitioners and professionals with knowledge on Integrated Water Resources Management for Climate Change Adaption.

Specifically, the training focused on realizing the following outcomes:

- Acquire the knowledge, concepts and principles of integrated, multilevel water governance and broadening their knowledge of international best practices in the field of multilevel water governance
- Cultivating youth-led initiatives for advancing good water management and governance
- Empowering youth and defining mechanisms to enable their engagement and integration in IWRM, climate change and water governance
- Providing the youth with the knowledge, concepts and principles of integrated, multilevel water governance, Increase insight in the legal, political and institutional framework affecting water governance

2 DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPANTS FOR YOUTH TRAINING

Forty five (45) participants attended the two-day training/engaging youth organized by the MWE through Water Resources Institute, Entebbe and in partnership with IRC. The participants comprised of youth from MWE, youth COP28 representatives, university students that are involved hackathon, youth groups, and representatives from youth-led private enterprises and Civil Society organizations. Facilitators were drawn from MWE, Global Water Partnership, and Youth-Go-Green with expertise in IWRM, Climate change, Water Governance, and environmental and natural resources science. The detailed course outline aligned with

respective facilitators is provided in the attached program in annex. Details of participants are provided in the training attendance list attached separately.

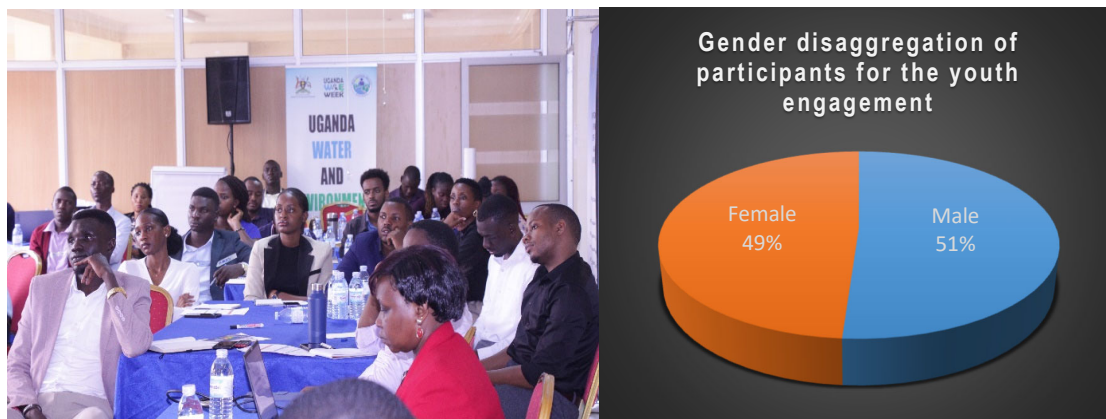


Figure 1: Gender disaggregation of participants for youth training/ engagement

EXPECTATIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

Various expectations by participants were listed with guiding questions: why did you come? What will you do when this training ends? Or what would you like to take away. Commonly the expectations point out the following aspects;

- Enhancing knowledge in IWRM, sanitation and hygiene interlinked to climate change and how the youth can get involved
- Learn about the processes and measures to protect and provide clean and safe water for communities and also collaborate with actors in the space to avert WASH challenges
- Gain valuable insights from experts and collaborating with like-minded individuals and how to make the world more friendly and sustainable
- Create collaborations and partnerships with other Youth on how we can mitigate challenges in climate change, environment and water and create possible solutions
- Gaining more knowledge in climate stress and water resources management
- To network, engage and learn from fellow youth and facilitators and mostly get information on integrating in climate change to sanitation and hygiene
- Understanding the difference between climate change adaption and climate change/ Clear linkage between climate change and IWRM
- Learn new innovations on climate change and environmental protection
- Embark on an innovative idea in the water, sanitation, environment and climate change sector

- Influence on my social media platforms with a guided mind, giving key messages that will inspire positive change
- Understand how research has been incorporated into the spaces of water and sanitation
- Acquire knowledge on the linkages between climate change, integrated water resources management and water governance
- To learn, unlearn, and relearn new ideas on climate innovation, mitigation and adaptation.
- To understand the linkage or the gaps between MWE and the Youths
- Ways of promoting community participation in water management processes that affect decision making among others
- Understanding how IWRM is used for climate change adaptation work
- Understanding the strategies for integrating IWRM in adaption actions for climate change

3 TRAINING METHODOLOGY

3.1 Mixed-method Participatory learning

Participatory training approach was used to deliver the training and engaging of youth on innovations in IWRM, sanitation and hygiene, climate change and water governance. The approach comprised of lecture presentations, case study presentations, group work, dialogue and plenary discussions; to inform and actively engage the participants during the training.

Welcome remarks were made by Ms Gwendolyn Kyoburungi, Coordinator, WRI and the opening remarks by Dr Callist Tindimugaya Ag. Director, DWRM, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) Commissioner. The training sessions were moderated by Naomi Kabarungi, Communications and Advocacy Manager IRC Uganda, supporting the overall facilitation function to ensure a smooth flow of the programme, participatory approach and derivation of actions.

Lecture presentations were delivered by Technical Specialists in Climate Change, Integrated Water Resources Management, understanding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, environment and wetlands conservation, integrated, multilevel water governance, Climate Financing, and Climate Change Adaption. A panel discussion on cross-sectorial integration of water and environment resources management and climate change was also employed. The presentations were aimed at providing the participants with understanding of climate change, IWRM, sanitation and hygiene and planning and finances for climate change adaptation, mitigation and climate action among others.

Reflection and discussions by participants was used. The Youth reflected on their work and activist context in relation to aspects of climate change, environment and water and funding implications, shared experiences, challenges and opportunities. This helped the facilitators to build on the content of presentation to make it relevant and easy to understand by the participants.

Group work, exercises, and plenary presentations and feedback discussions were performed for hands-on practice on climate financing. Experiences from Ministry of Water and Environment on sector intervention approaches such as stakeholders and community involvement in addressing climate change mitigation and adaption, natural-based solutions for water and environment resources management and development, climate financing, carbon credit enriched the learning experience. These were delivered by senior officers from MWE (Mr Epitu Joseph, Ms Lucy Iyango, Eng. Annette Nantongo, Eng. Anthelem Iragena, and Mr Joseph Lule) and Global Water Partnership Officer, Mr Gerald Kairu.

4 IWRM, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SDGS TRAINING CONTENT AND KEY LESSONS

4.1 Module One: Integrated Water Resources Management and Climate Change

4.1.1 Topic 1.1: Introduction to IWRM for Climate Change

This topic on Integrated Water Resources Management for Climate Change provided unique insights into the linkage of how IWRM can be used in Adaptation actions to climate change. The MWE Commissioner, Dr Callist Tindimugaya, presented this topic on introduction to IWRM for climate change. The module was presented with the objective of sensitizing the water practitioners and professionals on the potential of IWRM efficiency, equity and environmental sustainability which are cornerstones/pillars for designing and implementation of climate change adaptations interventions.

IWRM was emphasized as critical for resource-use efficiency in climate change adaptation, especially for water-related interventions like agricultural (crop, livestock and aquaculture) production, industrial development, horticulture, mining, energy, tourism among others. Equity was bedrock of private sector engagement in WRM, which is a source of revenue for financing the management of dwindling water resources in face of climate change. This the Commissioner highlighted that it was important for the Zonal Water Management given that the different catchments and water sources are drying up, and urgently require adaptation to the local environment alongside restoration activities that can be financed through private equity mobilized within the local area.

4.1.2 Topic 1.2: Impact of climate change on the major water sectors resources projects water resources, food security, and livelihoods

Outline presentation

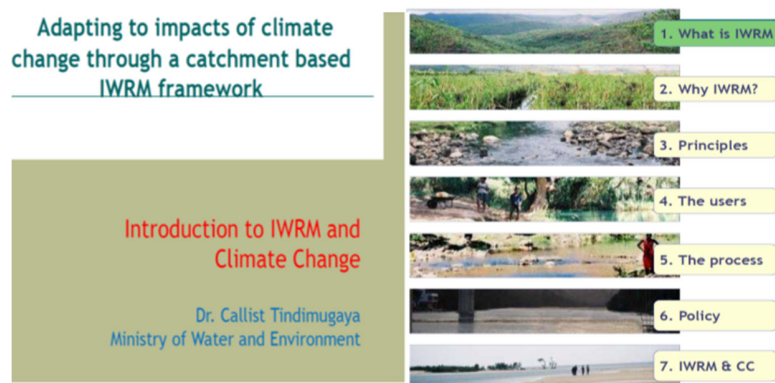


Figure 2: Adapting to Impacts of Climate Change through a Catchment-based IWRM

This topic on Impact of climate change on water resources, food security and livelihoods, highlighted the impacts of climate on continental geographies (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America) as well as the specific sectors of human life (food, water, livelihoods). The MWE Commissioner, Dr Callist Tindimugaya, presented

this topic on Climate Change Impacts. The module was presented with the objective of sensitizing the water practitioners and professionals on how CC impacts different sectors and geographical locations, differently.

Impacts of climate change

Impacts of climate change on water resources, food security, livelihoods

Dr. Callist Tindimugaya
Ministry of Water and Environment

Projected impacts of climate changes by region

Africa:

- Water scarcity conditions in northern and southern Africa
- More precipitation in Eastern and western Africa
- Nile Delta expected to be impacted by rising sea levels.

Asia:

- Reduce precipitation in the headwaters of the Euphrates and Tigris
- Winter precipitation to decrease over the Indian subcontinent, and monsoon rain events to intensify
- Maximum and minimum monthly flows of Mekong expected to increase and decrease, respectively
- Decline of glaciers is expected to continue reducing water supplies to large populations.

Figure 3: Impacts of climate change on water, food security and livelihoods

The presentation highlighted that Climate Change would and is already affecting food production in two dimensions; biophysical and socio-economic. Notably economies would realise daunting changes including; fluctuations in world market prices, changes in geographical distribution of trade regimes, increased number of people at risk of hunger and food insecurity, and migration and civil unrest. It was emphasized that these changes would require innovative adaptation interventions, which could be thought through by the participants in the local communities, the WMZs. Fishery resources were highlighted as being affected, with great effect on L. Tanganyika, a transboundary or shared water resource of East Africa that is experiencing falling water levels and disappearance of high-value fish species.

4.1.3 Topic 1.3: Outlining climate challenges, demand growth challenges and hotspots and overview of adaptation measures and their technologies

This topic was presented with the objective of increasing the knowledge of participants on basic concepts of climate change, including the; climate systems, causes of climate change, GHG emission and global warming, climate science, measurements, mitigation, and Uganda's case on specific aspects of climate change. The Ministry of Water and Environment Senior Climate Change Officer, Mr Emmanuel Tenywa presented the lecture on introduction to Climate change. Climate variables; Temperature, Humidity, Precipitation, wind, atmospheric pressure, and cloudiness, understood weather and climate, the meaning of climate change as a change in patterns of weather (climate) which is attributed directly or indirectly by human activities. 2021 was the third warmest year since 1950. The country experiences average temperatures

between 30 to 37 degrees Celsius. Mean annual rainfall trend over Uganda from 1981 to 2021 was discussed among others.

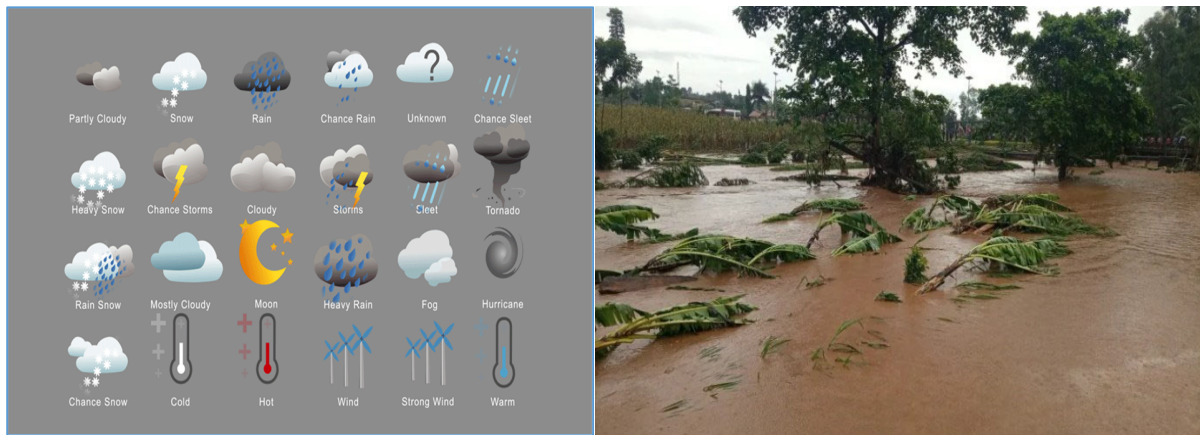


Figure 4: Flooding as an Impact of climate change and climate variables

The lecture presentation was interrupted with questions and clarification from participants and answers from the presenter. Participants were mostly excited by the highlights on GHG emissions, global warming scenarios, and Uganda's profiles on GHG, mitigation and adaptation potentials. As a takeaway, the participants were inspired to work on adaptation actions in their local communities, as a contribution of adaptation actions for climate change.

This topic was presented by Mr Emmanuel Tenywa with the aim of providing the participants with knowledge on adaptation measures and their technologies. Climate change can be addressed through: Mitigation calling for actions, measures and policies undertaken to reduce GHG emissions to the atmosphere or increase carbon sinks and storage in the ecosystem, Adaptation: Actions and policies for coping with climate change, that build resilience and adaptive capacities of both people and ecosystems. Means of Implementation: Technology, Capacity building, Finance, and gender. Adaptation to climate change is transitioning from a phase of awareness to the construction of actual strategies and plans in the communities.

1.4 Overview of the SDGs and their inter-linkages in relation to SDG6 and understanding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This topic was presented by Dr Callist Tindimugaya, SDG6 Implementation Coordinator Ministry of Water and Environment with an objective of providing the participants with an overview of the SDGs and their inter-linkages, understanding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the role of youth in achieving the SDG6.

Templates on proposal writing for adaptation financing were provided to participants to practice and stimulate their thinking of innovative ideas for climate change adaptation within their community-level implementation. The exercises were premised on the thinking that adaptation actions are implemented at community-level.

ADAPTATION FUND		Project / Programme Components and Financing:																																																					
<p>PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME</p> <p>PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION</p> <p>Title of Project/Programme: Countries: Thematic Focal Area 1: Choose an item. Type of Implementing Entity: Implementing Entity: Executing Entities: Amount of Financing Requested: (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)</p> <p>Project / Programme Background and Context: (Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective.)</p> <p>Project / Programme Objectives: (List the main objectives of the project/programme.)</p>		<p>(Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, outcomes, outputs and countries in which activities would be executed, and the corresponding budgets.)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project/Programme Components</th> <th>Expected Outcomes</th> <th>Expected Outputs</th> <th>Countries</th> <th>Amount (US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">6. Project/Programme Execution cost</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">7. Total Project/Programme Cost</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4">Amount of Financing Requested</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Project Duration: (In years and months)</p>				Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)	1.					2.					3.					4.					5.					6. Project/Programme Execution cost					7. Total Project/Programme Cost					8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)					Amount of Financing Requested				
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Figure 6: Adaptation Fund template for project pre-concept development

4.2.2 Project on building resilient communities, wetland ecosystems and associated catchments

In implementation of this project, Commissioner, Lucy Iyango in presentation of the experience, shared the value, uses, and why protect and conserve the ecosystems, the linkage between Wetlands and Climate Change. Wetlands provide crucial goods & services to people. Climate Change related functions of wetlands: Climate modulation, Flood control, Environmental shields and Natural engineers! Absorb, buffer & slowly release among others.



Figure 7: Plate showing the outputs of project on building resilient communities, wetland ecosystems and associated catchments

The interventions and outputs from this project included but not limited to: Restoration and management of wetland hydrology and associated catchments (64,000HA of wetland, 11,000HA catchment area), Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment, Strengthening access to climate and early warning information to farmers and other target communities, assessment of wetland degradation levels through a Rapid assessment in different areas and consensus with stakeholders on restoration plan, determining the area coverage, nature of degradation and restoration methods to be used. Stakeholder engagement at different levels such as district and community level.

Other interventions and achievements included visualization and mapping of catchments, drainage lines and areas prone to erosion, Identify areas to be restored, and propose appropriate technologies and practices based on estimates of erosion, practical training and restoration involving different land users and measures for maintenance of different actions, preparation catchment management plan and consensus on appropriate livelihood options and wetland and catchment management planning. Communities were also trained on management of different alternative livelihood enterprises and Implementation of community-based management plans and sustainable use of associated catchment areas for livelihoods enhancement through job creation, income generation, food and water security, and environmental preservation in addition to other co-benefits.

4.2.3 Topic 1.7: Experiences in mobilizing funds from Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund - LIFE-AR

This topic was presented with the objective of creating awareness and sharing experience with participants on fundraising for climate change projects, with the view of what can inform action plans for youth to work out a concept note of project idea as a take away from these training sessions. Commissioner, Ministry of Water and Environment Mr. Epitu Joseph presented the on tips for fund raising for climate change actions, and shared experiences of the LIFE-AR project in the ministry. The case study presentation was interrupted with questions and clarification from participants answers from the presenter.



Figure 8: Management and staff impact on resource mobilization

Sources of funding for climate change projects were highlighted, to include'; bilateral and multi-lateral donors, Government Funds, International NGOs, Private Foundations, Individuals, Private Sector companies, World Bank, IMF, UN Agencies, DFID, USAID etc. They are attracted to strong proposals that show clear impact and value for money and prefer proposals from consortia of applicants.

Only 10% of the climate finance does reaches the communities since the finances go through different stages through which charges are incurred. Climate Resilient Future; to realize the LDC 2050 Vision: LIFE-AR will work to strengthen LDCs institutional arrangements, capabilities and systems to access climate finance and invest at least 70% behind local priorities. The other 30% should be an administrative cost. In this program, implementation is based on bottom-up approach.

4.2.4 Topic 1.8: IWMDP: Integrated Water Management and Development Project

Eng. Anthelem Iragena, Senior Water Officer, MWE presented the implementation experience of the project Integrated water management and development funded by World Bank that runs across the whole water sub-sector with a slogan "Towards Climate change Resilient Water Supply Developments". The IWMDP has four components and is implemented by both the MWE and NWSC. 1) WSS in Small Towns and RGCs and Support to Districts Hosting Refugees (MWE- Rural & Urban water); 2) WSS in Large Towns and Support to a District Hosting Refugees (NWSC); 3) Water Resources Management (DWRM) and 4) Project Implementation and Sector Support. The project is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services, capacity for IWRM, and the operational performance of service providers

In line with the PDO of improved capacity for IWRM and the operational performance of service providers in Project areas, component 3 focus on: 1) implementation of the catchment management approach to IWRM,

and 2) improvement of water resources monitoring and information systems across the country, 3) implementation of priority catchment management measures

4.3 MODULE THREE: WATER GOVERNANCE AND CLIMATE FINANCING

4.3.1 Topic 1.8: Concepts and principles of integrated, multilevel water governance

The presentation highlighted that Climate Change impacts are causing significant negative impacts to majorly the poor people and poor countries disproportionately, and further compromise the achievement of their development goals. The topic was presented by Mr. Gerald Kairu, Global Water Partnership's Resource Mobilization Officer. He underpin what water governance means; the processes, institutions, and mechanisms through which decisions regarding water resources are made, implemented, and enforced - for sustainable and equitable management of water resources and encompassing social, economic, environmental and cultural aspects) to achieve efficient and effective water use and management. It involves management and allocation of water resources, regulation of water-related activities and resolution of conflicts and dispute.

Key stakeholders in water governance are Governments, local communities, water utilities, civil society organizations, and the private sector. He concluded by emphasizing that in multi-level water governance there is need for inclusive, participatory, and integrated approaches to address water challenges effectively and recognizing the complexity of water management and the need to collaborate/ coordinate with multiple stakeholders at various levels to achieve sustainable and equitable outcomes.

4.3.2 Topic 1.9: An overview of the elements leading to an increased integration of climate change in water and environment sectoral planning and financing

This topic discussed the accessing climate funds and sources of climate financing (World Bank, Global Environmental Facility, and Green Trust Fund etc.). Considering the framework of national priority for climate resilient development, the Ministry of Water and Environment has increased integration of climate change in sector planning and budgeting. Mr Joseph Lule, Principal Policy Analyst, Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Water and Environment informed participants that the Ministry of water and Environment is accredited to access the green financial institutions. Therefore, NGOs, Individuals, and other entities can access the funds through MWE. The maximum that you can get as an individual or organization is 20 million dollars.

The presenter noted that it's timely for the participants to look out for opportunities to build adaptive capacity of communities within their environs. Three action points were emphasised for participants to take note:

- **Assess the implications of climate change** on water management/development - and the need to integrate climate change adaptation in water management.
- **Identify appropriate approaches** for integrating adaptation on water resources management and development policies at national, sectoral, project, and local levels change.
- **Identify practical ways** on how to reduce the vulnerability to climate change to the communities.

5 TRAINING TRANSFER PLAN

5.1 PRACTICE AND LEARNING

Participants in group exercises discussed; business ideas and innovations and identifying a problem/challenges and proposing a solution; vulnerability, feasibility, sustainability, social and financial implications due to climate change. And reported back in plenary challenges identified, ideas, solutions, what do I want to change, , developing your action plan, key challenges that may be faced as highlighted in examples below:

Water and environment challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of the environment (air, water and land) • Flooding and poor urban drainage system • Low access to clean and safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities leading to water-borne and water related diseases • Landslides, relocation, scarcity of water, eroded water sources, environment degradation, poor soils that cannot produce the basic foods
Proposed solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for proper sanitation and hygiene practices and also provide more facilities to increase coverage. Additionally, regulate and motivate industries to treat wastewater to meet the standards before releasing the effluent into the environment • Sensitize the community to change mind set with regard drainage channels, proper disposal of plastic, polythene bags etc. that broke the drainage systems. • Gazette land to act as floodplains, wetlands, forests, increase vegetation cover to fight against flooding and landslides • Rain water harvesting as supplement to combat water scarcity • Construction of water reservoirs for storage of flood water, establish an emergency response measure using a USSD code to control soil erosion

- Provide a water source such as boreholes near settlements to save long distances to fetch water
- Plant a lot of trees to solve the problem of strong winds



Figure 9: Different teams with their rapporteurs presenting their case studies

Developing Your Action Plan

What do you want to change?

- Change the perspective of people especially women in regards to their capabilities and responsibility in addressing WRM and Climate related challenges
- Bureaucracy in reaching potential leaders that can finance activities of women empowerment
- Inadequate funds to reach out to individuals at grassroots' levels and to carry out income generating activities to improve lives and livelihood in their communities.
- Language barrier in some communities
- Waste management
- Involve the youth in climate prone districts facing landslides and droughts to embrace climate Smart initiatives to curb the impacts of climate change on food security and livelihood.

- Vision: To have well guided young people in the country with a positive attitude and a transformed mindset towards environmental conservation water resource and undertaking productive
- Improve the livelihood and empower the people in the climate vulnerable communities Uganda by providing basic serves such as safe water for drinking, food and sanitary pads for women since they cannot afford to buy the single use pads

What do you have resources?

- I have also been on international platforms sharing our work and mission to create awareness about climate displacement but also advocate for support to climate migrants.
- Youth led organizations that create platforms for youth engagement.
- Social media platforms and social network to carry out awareness, crowd fundraising, sharing the inspiring work and empower women involvement among others.
- Lobbying, mobilization techniques to reach out to climate change vulnerable communities and raising funding
- Being the biggest percentage of the national population represent the wider voice that can cause change in management of water and environment resources for sustainable development.
- Youth have the capacity to represent the voices of climate victims at the highest stage/global stage as I have attended over three conference of Parties (COP) already (COP26, COP27, COP28) and other different summits such as One Forest Summit in Gabon, Africa, Climate Summit in Kenya, Biodiversity summit in Canada and many others.

Identity 3 key people who can help you.

- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- District, local and community leaders
- Fellow youth and like-minded individuals.
- Volunteers
- Development partners, CSOs and NGOs
- UN agencies (UNDP and IOM)
- Ministry of water and Environment
- Digital influencers

3 key challenges you might face

- Political and cultural will

- Mind-set and attitudes toward conservation and protection of water and environment, disposal of wastes and wastewater
- Limited access to the right leaders/leadership in the segments responsible e.g. Ministry of Water and Environment, NEMA and NFA etc.
- Interesting the youth to be part of WASH and climate change where resources are limiting
- Limited human resource because we don't have funding to pay staff and most of the work is done voluntarily
- Limited funding: All the projects we are trying to do for the people require a lot of money which is not available at the moment
- Selfish attitudes among the youth and youth groups
- Lack of data and information to make informed decisions
- Limited support from local government and corruption within government institutions.

What can you do in a short-term?

- Engage and training the youth and vulnerable groups in my community on aspects of WASH and climate change
- Share more of this through the youth career talk show in UWEWK2024
- Sensitizing the people and communities on issues of WASH and climate change. around me that is; friends, colleagues and neighbours
- Promoting personal responsibilities in form of individual actions
- Creating a YouTube Channel o share short videos about small actions people can do to address issues of WASH and climate change.

5.2 Dialogue

Panel Discussion on cross-sectoral integration of water and environment resources management and climate change was employed as another form of youth engagement in this training. The panel was composed of youth representatives from various youth groups and Commissioner, Wetland Management Department, Ministry of Water and Environment and moderated by CEO, Youth-Go-Green.

Panellists:

1. Robert Kigongo, Coffee farmer and a writer on climate change issues in the New Vision
2. Queen Latifah, Civil Engineering student at Makerere University
3. Aaron Niwarinda, Climate Activist in Youth-Go-Green

4. Chrispus Mwimbaho, health practitioner, climate mobility and health practitioner
5. Aisha Betty Nanking, Sociologist, Water Resources Management
6. Ms Lucy Iyango, commissioner, Wetlands management Department, MWE

Key messages from the dialogue

- Youth have a lot of ideas that can be developed and incubated to come up with innovative ideas to address changes of WASH and climate change. These ideas can be traded with government (local and national) community leaders among others.
- People are not aware that the water and environment resources are getting polluted at an alarming rate. Therefore there is need for sensitization communities as well as for lobbying for funding to manage and develop the water and environment resources sustainably.
- At COP as a Youth negotiator, advocating for climate mobility and health in line with a mitigation and adaptation component should be considered
- Young people need to build their capacities, if interested in loss and damage, read about it, share knowledge about it and build it up for negotiation.
- Sound Land use: utilizing the land effectively is key to food security and improved livelihood. Approaches such as inter-cropping with other crops, agroforestry helps in soil conservation which is very important in soil water management.
- The Youth are part of the process, their interest and a purpose should form part planning and implementation of programs and projects in the water and environment sector. The Ministry of Water and Environment has a gender mainstreaming strategy and this is normally followed when giving opportunity.
- Governance, ethics and responsibility, inclusiveness, collaboration and multi-sectoral platforms forms a key approach in management of water and environment resources for climate resilient development.

5.3 TAKE-AWAY MESSAGES YOUTH ENGAGEMENT/TRAINING

Participants were encouraged to take on the following actions as they seek to source for climate financing and implement climate change interventions; as way forward.

Six Priority Actions

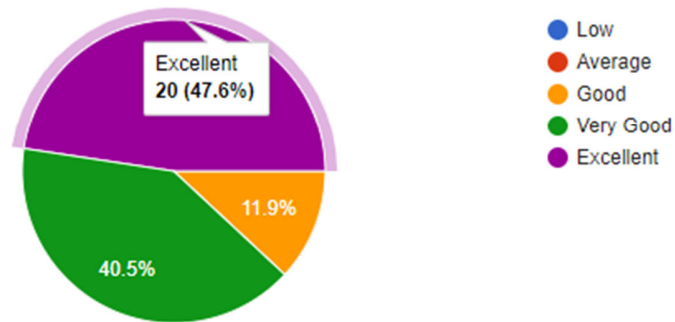
1. **Inform:** stakeholders have to get information to better incorporate adaptation consideration into decision making. Note that gathering information is by all stakeholders (not only meteorology). The stakeholders include youth, civil society, and private sector and think strategically and act locally, calls for individual responsibility
2. **Engage:** CC affects all sectors and, therefore, to make decisions require consult all relevant sectors, e.g. Ministries, regional and local governments, the private sector, civil society and development co-operation agencies. Young people need to take up the mantle against the environmental degradation.
3. **Prioritize:** Clear priorities for action/ urgency of various impacts. There are those that benefit development as well as enhance resilience to climate change. Examples include water conservation and enhanced public health systems, among others.
4. **Financing adaptation:** CC adaptation requires significant finances. Finances can come from International partners, government, private sector etc. Note that at national level, a horizontal fund for adaptation could be established to provide the additional resources necessary for sectoral ministries to meet the costs of incorporating adaptation in their activities.
5. **Incentivize:** several players support adaptation actions e.g., Private sector. Put in place incentives so that such actors can integrate climate change decisions e.g. incentives can be through market-based mechanisms such as insurance schemes and pricing of climate sensitive natural resources etc.
6. **Partnership and collaborations:** Make meaningful collaborations to share the innovative ideas. Work with each other to put forward a strong agenda for eliminating the effects of climate change.

6 EVALUATION OF YOUTH ENGAGING/TRAINING

Based on the feedback from participants, below is the evaluation results

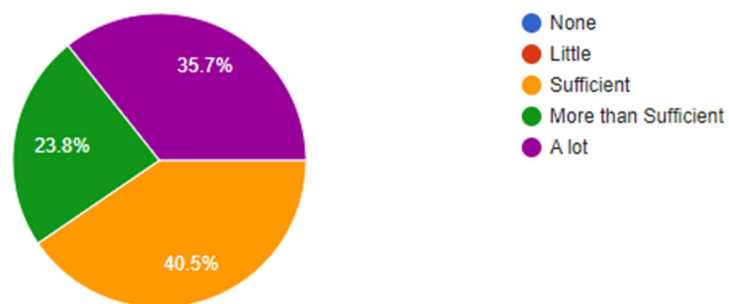
1. Relevance of course for your current work position.

42 responses



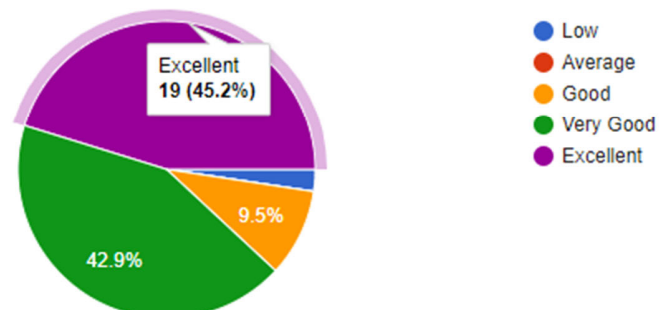
2. How much new information did you acquire?

42 responses



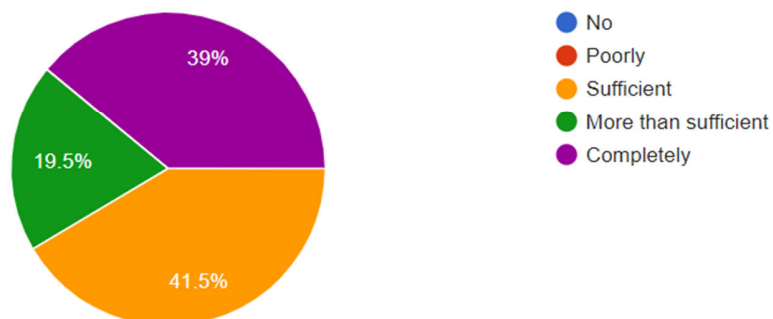
3 Usefulness of this new information

42 responses



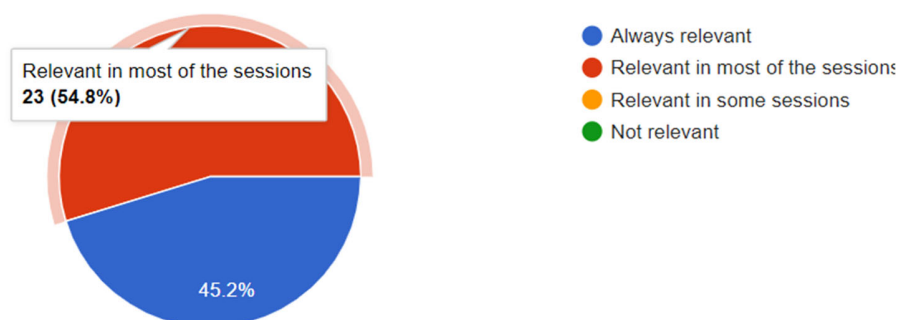
4. Did the course content meet your expectations?

41 responses



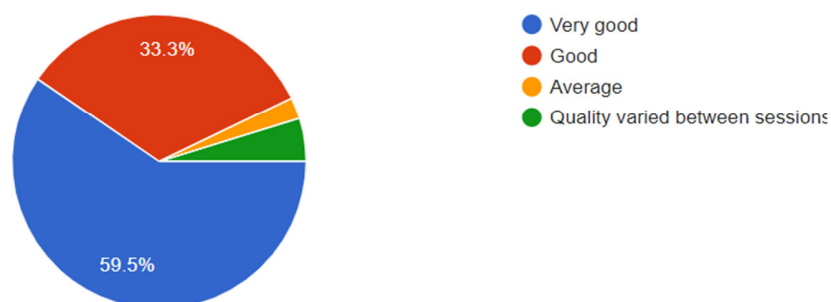
5. Considering the approach to IWRM/SDG And Climate Change topics presented were:

42 responses



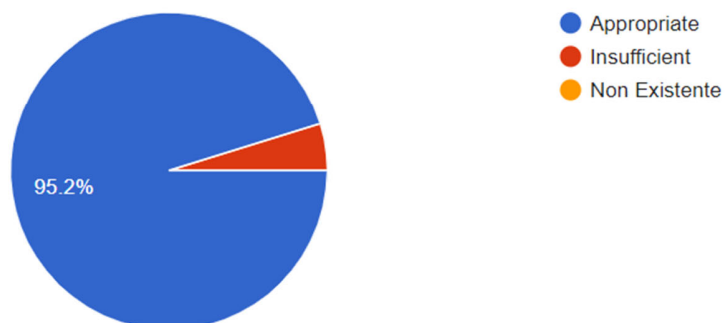
6. Topics presentations were:

42 responses



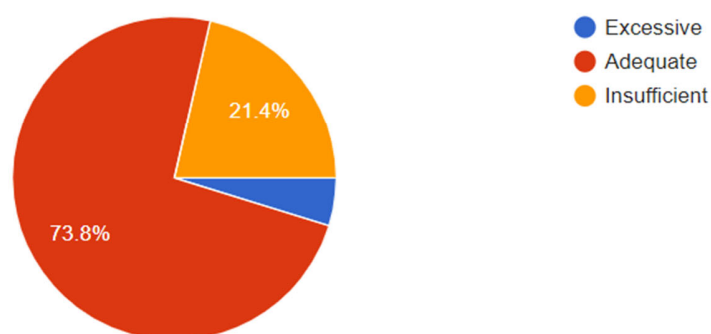
7. Possibilities to participate during sessions were:

42 responses



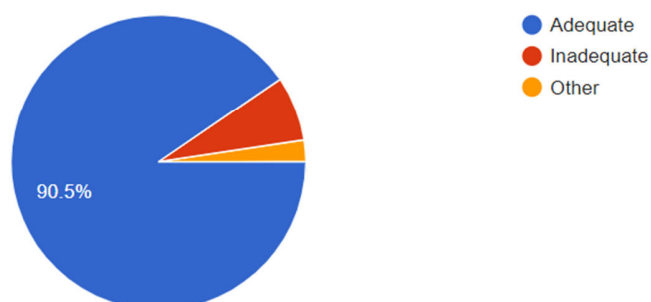
8. The course duration in relation to the programmed activities was:

42 responses



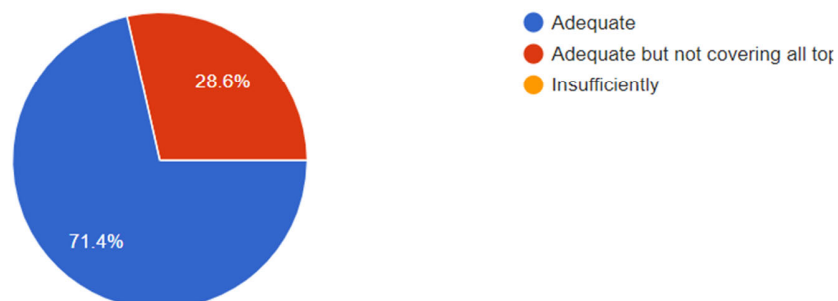
9. The session supporting material was:

42 responses



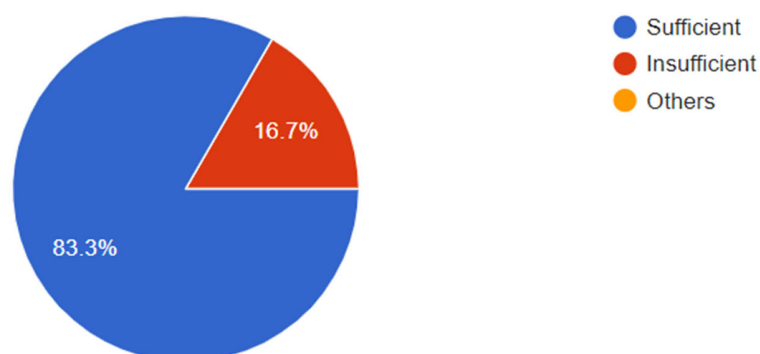
10. The presentation of examples allowed appreciating and better understanding of IWRM/SDG And Climate Change

42 responses



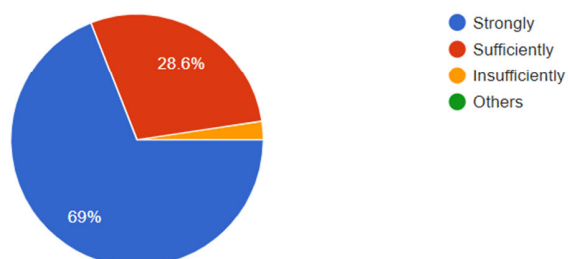
11. The class exercises and group work were:

42 responses



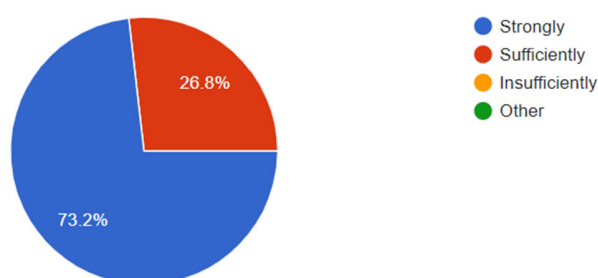
12. The activities carried out during the training contributed to improve understanding of IWRM/SDG And Climate Change:

42 responses



13. The course provided a better understanding of the important role of IWRM/SDG And Climate Change

41 responses



What participants wanted to know more about?

Participants expressed that they needed the following information/ materials, to help them deepen their understanding of what was shared.

- Details sampled proposal on climate change funding
- Documents on climate change and IWRM
- Presentations should be shared with the participants for reference.
- More information regarding forest and wetland degradation and work being done by the sector to deal with climate change impacts.
- Case studies about climate change adaptation
- Global climate change and water agreements like the Paris Agreement
- Brochures

Suggested improvements for the training

- Participants suggested these improvements:
- Increase on the time period, of the training as some topics of importance were rushed
- More days of trainings
- Need for more trainings of such nature to build capacity of all
- Training could be increased to 3 days such that we have more practical cases to be trained in.
- Reducing the content for the training in case of limited time available.
- More time and more engaging activities

7 CLOSING REMARKS AND AWARD OF CERTIFICATE

The training ended with the award of certificates to the participants who attended and completed the training for 2 days. The event was closed with remarks for Dr. Callist Tindimugaya, Ag Director, DWRM, Ministry of Water and Environment and Ms. Gwendolyn Kyoburungi, Coordinator, Water Resources Institute.

ANNEXES

Annex I. Training Programme

DAY/TIME	TOPIC	RESPONSIBILITY
TUESDAY JANUARY 30, 2024		
8:00 -9:00am	Registration of the participants	WRI
09:00 – 09:30	Self-introductions by participants and organizers (WRI/MWE), Expectations and objectives	Overall Facilitator
	Remarks by CD-IRC Welcome and opening remarks by Commissioner, WRPR	WRI/MWE
9:30 – 10:00	Overview of the Water Resources Institute	Ms Gwendolyn Kyoburungi
MODULE ONE: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE		
10:00 – 10:30	Introduction to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and climate change and its impacts on the major water sectors resources projects	Dr Callist Tindimugaya
10:30 – 11:00	Outlining climate challenges, demand growth challenges and hotspots	Mr Emmanuel Tenywa
11:00 – 11:30	TEA BREAK	WRI
11:30 -12:10	Overview of adaptation measures and their technologies	Mr Emmanuel Tenywa
12:10 -12:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of the SDGs and their inter-linkages in relation to SDG6 Understanding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 	Dr Callist Tindimugaya

12:50 – 13:30	Exercise and group discussion on role of youth in achieving the SDG6	Overall facilitator
13:30 – 14:15	LUNCH	WRI
MODULE TWO: CASE STUDIES: PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION		
14:15 – 14:45	EURECCA project	Eng. Annette Nantongo
14:45 – 15:15	IWMDP project	Eng. Anthelem Iragena
15:15 – 15:30	Discussion	Overall facilitator
15:30 -16:30	Panel Discussion on cross-sectoral integration of water and environment resources management and climate change	Edwin Muhumuza
16:30 –	TEA BREAK	WRI
WEDNESDAY JANUARY 31, 2024		
09:00 – 09:30	Recap of previous day	Overall Facilitator
MODULE THREE: CASE STUDIES: PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION		
09:30- 10:00	LIFE-AR	Mr Joseph Eritu
10:00 -10:15	Discussions	
10:15 – 10:45	The wetlands project funded by GCF	Ms Lucy Iyango
10:45 – 11:00	Discussions	
11:00 – 11:30	Tea Break	WRI
MODULE FOUR: WATER GOVERNANCE		
11:00 –11:40	Concepts and principles of integrated, multilevel water governance	Mr Gerald Kairu
11:40 – 13:00	Group exercise/ feedback	Overall facilitator
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	WRI
MODULE FIVE: FINANCING OF CLIMATE CHANGE		
14:00 – 14:40	An overview of the elements leading to an increased integration of climate change in water and environment sectoral planning and	Mr Joseph Lule

	financing within the framework of national priorities for climate-resilient development	
14:40 – 15:40	Exercise / group work on vulnerability, Feasibility, sustainability, social and financial implications due to climate change	Overall facilitator
15:40 -16:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap and sharing of best practices, key learnings, discussion on potential follow-up activities, collaborations and takeaways from the training Evaluation and feedback from participants Award of Certificate 	Overall Facilitator
16:20 – 16:30	Closing remarks	MWE
16:30	EVENING TEA AND DEPARTURE	WRI

Annex 2: Pictorials from the different sessions



Figure 10: The youth responding to questions



Figure 11: A Panel composed of youth representatives from various group and Commissioner Lucy lyango



Figure 12: The youth in a group discussion



Figure 13: Mr. Edwin Muhumuza, CEO Youth-Go-Green giving a vote of thanks



Figure 14: The youth listening to facilitators in various sessions



Figure 15: A group photo of the youth with their certificates