

UGANDA WATER AND ENVIRONMENT WEEK (UWEWK) 2023

CONCEPT NOTE

1.0 BACKGROUND

Uganda Water and Environment Week (UWEWK) is a weeklong event that is organized annually by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through the Water Resources Institute (WRI). Since its inception in 2018, the event seeks to contribute towards the attainment of Sustainable Socio-economic Transformation and achieving Ugandan National Development Plan and vision 2040. It provides an interface between sector actors and other stakeholders for knowledge exchange, advocacy, influencing, dialoguing, and learning for the improvement of Uganda's water and environmental resources.

This event has evolved and grown to become the flagship program for advocacy, information sharing, and learning within the water and environment spectrum. The format of the event provides an opportunity to engage and exchange information on water and environment management and development in general and across various sectors of the economy. The event is positioned to deliver value internally and externally by promoting a multi-sectoral and integrated approach that links all sectors to water and environment.

This year UWEWK2023 will explore:

- The linkage between climate resilience and economic growth amidst emerging challenges in the management and development of water and environment resources, and the need for a systematic review of linkages, policy options, and knowledge gaps.
- The balance between pre-disaster and post-disaster investment needs to be examined more explicitly
- Innovative financing to improve access to capital for medium and long-term investments in Water and Environment developments with the implementation of measures to support climate resilience infrastructure.
- A better understanding of which tools work well for vulnerable populations and recognizing that different tools might be needed to respond to different needs

2.0 UWEWK2023

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) in collaboration with key partners has so far held five annual UWEWKs: in March 2018, March 2019, September 2020, March 2021 and March 2022. These events have attracted high-level political participation including the Vice President, the Prime Minister, Ministers, Parliamentarians of the Republic of Uganda, Local Governments, Cultural and Religious Institutions, and other stakeholders both nationally and internationally. In addition, it offers a platform for the sector professionals, private sector, CSOs and academic communities to present papers, exchange knowledge, and build partnerships, collaborations and networks. MWE through the Water Resources Institute (WRI) will hold the sixth Uganda Water and Environment Week (UWEWK2023) from **Sunday 12th March to Friday 17th March 2023**. The event will also

involve commemoration of annual three sector International Days: International Forest Day (March 21st), World Water Day (March 22nd) and World Meteorological Day (March 23rd).

The UWEWK 2023 is intrinsically linked to: NPDIII, SDGs Vision 2040 and looks at integrating climate resilience into growth and development policies, requiring a concerted, long-term approach and an explicit inclusion into national planning and budgeting processes. It further focuses on a community-based adaptation approach that is closely associated with rural and other vulnerable people striving to improve their livelihood against the imminent and long-term threat of climate change. It involves among others community-led interventions which are indigenous and nature-built with the knowledge and strength within the community and its resources in coordination with sustainable management and development of water and environment resources.

2.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF UWEWK2023

The overall goal of UWEWK 2023 is improved understanding of the linkages between climate resilience, economic growth and improved livelihood of communities in emerging challenges in management and development of water and environment resources in Uganda, and the need for a systematic review of linkages, policy options and knowledge gaps with a view of addressing these challenges.

2.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE UWEWK2023

The specific objectives of UWEWK 2023 shall be to:

- a. Highlight the role of inclusiveness in water and environment systems for climate resilient communities and ecosystem
- b. Identify policy, legal and institutional approaches for enhancing water and environment security for climate resilient development
- c. Explore opportunities for developing and strengthening capacity and multi-stakeholder partnerships for climate resilient developments
- d. Deliberate on innovative financing for climate resilient socio-economic development.

2.3 OVERALL THEME FOR UWEWK 2023

The overall theme of UWEWK 2023 is **“water and environment for climate-resilient development”**

2.4 UWEWK2023 SUBTHEMES

Under this overall theme, the following sub-themes are proposed to expound on theme, address issues and challenges in achieving SDGs including water, sanitation and pollution abatement in wake of climate change, knowledge exchange, and nature based solutions for climate resilient, south - south partnerships, mainstreaming diversity, equity and inclusion across different geographies, sectors and communities.

- a) Policy, Legal and institutional frameworks for climate-resilient development,

- b) Climate resilient communities, cities, ecosystems and infrastructure.
- c) Capacity and partnerships for climate-resilient development,
- d) Innovative financing mechanisms

Details of the sub-themes are as follows:

a) Policy, Legal and institutional frameworks for climate-resilient development

The effects of climate change such as rising sea and lake levels, river flow regimes, droughts and floods threaten to slow down or, in some cases, reverse recent gains in economic and social development of Uganda. Integrating water and environment security and climate resilience into development activities is key to achieving long-term sustainability. However, this requires shifts in policy direction as well as legal and institutional setups to warrant sustainable mechanisms and funding for economic development. Additionally, it requires much higher levels of investment than at present. Current policies, laws and institutional arrangements lack in-built climate resilience strategies and tools required to ensure planned and coordinated adaptation and mitigation of the climate changes effects.

Addressing climate impacts in isolation is unlikely to achieve equitable, efficient, or effective outcomes if not considered way back from the context of policy, law and institutional framework. Thus, integrating climate resilience into growth and development cooperation among sectors and within existing Government of Uganda development policies such as Parish Development Model can be tapped to support the integration of climate resilience into growth and development planning. Similarly, a cross examination of the current legal and regulatory instruments for example the multi-purpose use of peatlands or wetlands for climate change mitigation alongside flood control and rice growing can be openly discussed and adjustments made to favour such combined uses. Equally, institutional set-ups maybe adopted to allow for cross-sectoral and joint planning on the use of these natural resources. For example, a river system may have dams constructed along it for energy generation while accessible for flood control or as a water source for water supply or irrigation for commercial agriculture. A systemic approach to climate resilience implies that the individual effects of any single policy, legal and institutional condition can be difficult to disentangle.

This sub-theme therefore seeks to broaden the understanding of the interrelationships and dependence of the Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks to cushion Uganda's water and environment sectors against climate change impacts as it continues with her social-economic growth and development. This understanding that climate resilient development is a continuum that cuts across and integrates various instruments and framework should form the foundation of Uganda's social-economic development. This eventually enhances water and environment security for climate resilient development.

b) Climate resilient communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure.

Climate change has pushed millions of people to migrate when they reach the limits to adaptation, further intensifying intrastate and interstate competition for food, water, resources, and livelihood opportunities. Massive human climate-induced migration has/can have a "spill over" effect across national borders and within the states leading to heightened geopolitical tension and other global security concerns. Climate change is increasingly seen as a threat multiplier, especially to fragility

and vulnerable communities often face the gravest climate-related challenges, including growing water and food insecurities. The cost of achieving water and environment security for Africa is estimated to be tens of billions of dollars annually. Climate change will affect many different economic sectors both directly and indirectly, and the characteristics of economic systems will play an important role in determining their resilience. These effects will occur within the context of other developments, such as a growing world population and increasing pressures on natural resources. Building climate resilience communities will therefore be a crucial aspect for economic development in low and middle-income countries such as Uganda.

Additionally, Climate change poses significant threats to both the abiotic (physical) and biotic (living) parts of the environment as well as economic growth and social well-being especially in less developed countries. In many instances, communities work together with or without support to restore the integrity of nature. Such endeavours include reforestation of degraded forest land, restoring tidal flooding of rivers, protection of riverbanks, and building natural erosion control bunds. These actions eventually give the vulnerable communities a strategy to restore nature's ability to deal with extreme weather conditions. Beyond the natural environment, the built environment in the form of infrastructure and other capital assets face continued damage and increased risk from climate hazards like erosion, floods, waterlogging, etc. which have a direct impact on social-economic development. The above growing risks to communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure due to unsustainable land use, rapidly growing populations, expanding industries, increase climate hazards, etc. are putting huge pressures on water and environment resources. This calls for new approaches to management of water and environment resources that integrate strong cross-sectoral inclusiveness and collaboration on climate action, conflict prevention, dialogue, facilitation

This sub-theme will focus and broadened the understanding of the interrelationships between communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure. It will, , highlight the importance of nature-based solutions which have emerged globally as one of the sustainable and cost-effective ways to 'fix' the broken urban water cycle; create a balance between green and grey infrastructure; and ultimately, integrate communities, nature and heritage. It will also explore the benefits of community-led interventions with some interventions being indigenous i.e., in nature-built with the knowledge and strength within the community and its resources while others require external support in terms of knowledge and other resources. Community-based approaches are becoming increasingly widespread in climate change adaptation initiatives and approaches. Such actions and programs deal with natural disasters, promote sustainable agriculture, ensure water and food security, environment protection and conservation and develop resilient livelihood solutions in climate vulnerable communities. Therefore, community-based approaches with direct engagement of the vulnerable population, using principles of resilience, incorporating tools, local innovation, and knowledge, culturally appropriate, etc. are critical complements in fostering sustained community resilience. Community-based approaches create innovative opportunities for building climate resilience. Local initiatives can also address other pre-existing socioeconomic issues that are part of the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Additionally, the use of ecosystems through applied research, complimentary approaches, bottom-up approaches at the level of the household and small businesses, other economic actors are needed to build climate resilient solutions. Such approaches should appreciate the interlinkage between local communities and ecosystems so as not to risk infrastructural assets. These approaches and practice

will have a balance on economy's dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as tourism or irrigation techniques for agriculture and thereby not affect people's capacity to adapt and use natural resources.

c) Capacity and partnerships for climate-resilient development,

The effect of climate change on key sectors hampers efforts to reduce poverty and to improve people's livelihood, household incomes and access to sustainable water, sanitation, hygiene, environment conservation and protection, housing and urban development and disaster management services, among others. Yet these sectors/institutions are faced with challenges of capacity to plan and implement climate resilient developments. These challenges call for interventions that target capacity building and intra/inter sectoral partnerships, including community involvement at all stages, to accelerate achievement of the objectives of NDPIII and SDGs by 2030. The partnerships and capacity building of institutions, networks, forums, and many others may include but not limited to:

- A baseline data and information on Climate Change, the status of mitigation and adaptation, early warning systems and levels of community resilience.
- Understanding and implementation of the existing Climate Change Act and National Climate Change Action Plan (CCA and NCCAP), its financing and how it is mainstreaming programme planning and implementation.
- Guidance on sustainable climate resilient developments, mitigation and adaptation in these institutions.
- Promotion of evidence-based planning and best practices for adaptation and mitigation at national, regional, and international level as Uganda's waters and environmental resources being transboundary in nature.
- Policy frameworks, response mechanisms and strategies for climate resilient infrastructure across sectors
- Adaptation and mitigation initiatives to technologies, planning, regulation, learning and bridging information gap
- Coordination / collaboration planning, implementation frameworks for sustainable, inclusive and integrated climate resilient water, sanitation, and environment interventions.

The vulnerable communities often located in remote areas have and no access to modern technology and knowledge base poses a challenge in building their capacity to adapt, mitigate and become resilient to climate change. These communities not only have low access to many public facilities but often do not have access to programs supporting formal or informal education and training. Many community-based adaptation programs seek to leverage support from institutions, agencies, and donors. These programs often introduce new technologies and products through building

community-based awareness and/or sensitization programs. Thus, developing the capacity of institutions and people are central in contributing to the achievements of NDPIII goals, most especially the goal on sustainable management and development of water and environment resources.

This sub-theme will focus on profiling Uganda's climate change stressors, underpin wider efforts to end poverty, improve health and advance sustainable development through building capacity of institutions (public and private), people and communities for climate resilient development. Identifying interventions and laying strategies to train and raise awareness as tool to ensure availability and sustainable management of these resources is essential for achieving SDGs. The role water and environment resources in strengthening the social, economic, and environmental resilient systems in the light of rapid and unpredictable changes will also be explored. How to bridge the data and information gap such as community data (Community Information System), governance, administration, mind-set change, and knowledge is needed for a systematic review of partnerships and capacity building policy options and other gaps.

d) Innovative financing mechanisms

An economics of climate change study conducted by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) reveals that the cost of inaction (not adapting to climate change) is very high, estimated to reach between US\$ 3.1 and 5.9 billion per year by 2025, compared to climate finance needs estimated at USD 3.9 billion (USD 258 million per annum) by 2030.

Although the current level of spending on the full spectrum of water categories is difficult to estimate, most capital investment is funded by governments, Official Development Assistance (ODA) and non-OECD sources, while recurrent expenditure comes mainly from user charges and government budgets. Specialised climate finance currently remains a minor source. Innovative approaches to financing water, sanitation, environment, and climate change are needed to make sufficient funding available. Financing strategies will benefit from a blend of traditional water finance sources alongside specialist climate finance. The circumstances for financing water for climate resilience are very varied, and thus financing strategies should include innovative approaches to make sufficient affordable funding available. In considering innovative financing for receptive sustainable climate resilient development, the following options could be explored:

- Climate finance as a potential source of funds for establishing an enabling environment for water security and climate resilience, as well as supporting of upstream water infrastructure development. Matching climate finance with traditional water finance from ODA and private sector is a good strategy.
- “Public goods” such as strategic water storage and flood risk management involving public initiative and financing.
- Other kinds of water services for which users could be expected to pay, such as household, agricultural and industrial water supply, should be able to attract a wider range of funding sources, including commercial loans and equity.

- Subsidies and taxes to compensate for market failures and externalities. Examples of this are payments for environmental service schemes, to reward farmers for careful husbandry of watersheds, or pollution charges to discourage release of untreated effluent in water bodies.
- Bridging a financing gap, a systematic approach such as minimising costs and fixing realistic service standards and maximising internal cash flow from tariffs, taxes, and transfers (the “3Ts”) The cash flow created can be used to leverage repayable funds in the shape of loans, bonds, and private equity.
- Private sector engagement beyond Corporate Social Responsibility through new product development, more efficient processes, better tools and machinery, Insurance policies, etc. For example, insurance would deal with residual climate risks which is not feasible or rational to mitigate can also be explored

This sub-theme will dialogue and bring forward the innovative climate resilience funding approaches and strategies blended with traditional finance sources (combining different funding sources) alongside specialist climate finance. It will further explore Investments for water and environment security and climate resilient development and financing away from the recurrent expenditure that comes mainly from user charges and government budgets such as subsidies and taxes, public goods, insurance policies, commercial loans, and equity among others. It will also focus on innovative solutions for more efficient and productive development and management of water, environment, and natural resources to inform and guide planning and prioritization of the country’s strategies and plans to enhance climate resilience of water and environment infrastructure developments. To leverage climate and disaster resilience finance, decision-making especially on financing water, environment and climate resilient infrastructure needs to be more risk-informed other than disaster-solving. To ensure the sustainability and long-term financial viability of Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Environment and Climate Change programs in Uganda, a clear policy framework for financing is needed. The balance between pre-disaster and post-disaster investment needs to be examined more explicitly. Pre-disaster investment needs to be considered within financial strategies for climate resilience.

2.5 PARTICIPANTS OF UWEWK2023

The Uganda Water and Environment Week 2023 will be open to the public, sector/programme line ministries and agencies, political leaders at various levels, donors, academia, civil society organisations, students, religious and cultural leaders, the media, public and private sector institutions.

A wide range of stakeholders nationally and internationally are expected to attend the event, including policy makers, donors, political leaders, technical specialists, academics, students and pupils, public and private sector institutions, religious and cultural institutions, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, users and consumers. High-level government officials; Cabinet Ministers, the Members of Parliament as well as members of the diplomatic corps and all agencies directly or indirectly dealing with water and environment resources will be specifically targeted.

It is envisaged that public awareness on the linkage between climate resilience and economic growth in emerging challenges in management and development of water and environment resources, and

the need for a systematic policy options and bridging knowledge gaps will be increased. It is estimated that 1000 participants will attend the UWEWK2023 both physical and online.

Organizations will be invited to exhibit some of the latest innovations, technologies, processes, products and initiatives in the water and environment sector.

2.6 EXPECTED OUTPUT

At the end of UWEWK 2023, it is expected that:

- a. the role of inclusiveness in water and environment systems for climate resilient communities and ecosystem identified and discussed
- b. Approaches for enhancing water and environment security for climate resilient development identified
- c. Approaches to innovative financing for climate resilient socio-economic development identified and explored.
- d. The role of partnership and intersectional collaboration in governance, management and development of water and environment resources explored.
- e. Platforms for advocacy, exchange of ideas/information and learning for long term partnerships and networks established

3.0 UWEWK2023 METHODOLOGY

3.1 HYBRID (PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL)

It is proposed that the UWEWK2023 events will be held as hybrid (virtual and physical). This will ensure a wider reach of stakeholders, within and outside Uganda. Proposed approaches include the following:

- a) **A three hour live televised event that includes a formal opening ceremony, keynote address and dialogue:** The opening ceremony will be held in the Auditorium of the Ministry of Water and Environment and will involve a few speeches that will be delivered within 30 minutes by high level officials from MWE, other partners and a guest of honour. A few people are expected to attend the opening ceremony physically while observing Standard Operating Procedures issued by Ministry of Health.
- b) The opening ceremony will be followed by a keynote presentation that will be punctuated with a video and a dialogue. It is proposed that this first event be held in the afternoon of **Sunday 12th March 2022 from 2:00 to 5:00pm** and be telecast on selected televisions. The key note presentation and a dialogue will focus on the overall theme for the UWEWK 2023 **“Water and Environment for Climate-Resilient Development”**
 - The keynote address will explore the following issues:
 - Highlight the role of inclusiveness in water and environment systems for climate resilient communities and ecosystem

- Identify approaches for enhancing water and environment security for climate resilient development
- Explore opportunities for developing capacity of institutions and people for climate resilient developments
- Deliberate on innovative financing for climate receptive sustainable WASH systems.

c) **Four Thematic dialogues aligned to each of the sub-themes**

These dialogues will be held as a hybrid (physical and virtual) to allow as many participants as possible to attend and also to accommodate some speakers and panellists that may not be able to attend physically.

The dialogues will be held from 13th to 16th March 2023 and will focus on **UWEWK2023** (a) *Enhancing water and environment security for climate resilient development*, (b) *Inclusive water and environment systems for climate resilient communities and ecosystems*, (c) *Developing capacity and partnerships for climate resilient developments* and, (d) *Innovative financing for climate resilient socio-economic development*.

These dialogues will be held as a hybrid (physical and virtual) to allow as many participants as possible to attend and also to accommodate some speakers and panellists that may not be able to attend physically. Each dialogue will be preceded by a key note presentation on each of the sub-themes of UWEWK 2023.

3.2 PARALLELS SESSIONS

Parallel sessions, short course trainings and the side events will be organized collaboratively with relevant stakeholders and partners working in those specific areas.

- Virtual field trips- 30- minute video clips of field trips in line with the theme and sub themes showcasing the water and environment for climate resilient and socio-economic development will be allocated time and run as parallel sessions.
- A water and environment week (UWEWK) daily water front to document what transpired each day of the hybrid event as a way of keeping the memory of the event alive will be published and shared widely with the participants.

The parallel sessions will include: a) Paper presentation where paper presenters will be given an opportunity to present their findings and research either physically or online via zoom. These sessions will run over a 5-day period from Monday 13th to Friday 17th March 2023. Each session will last 2 hours per day and will cover 6-10 paper presentations including discussions. It is planned to have 2 parallel sessions per day and this will result in 100 paper presentations delivered over the 5-day period.

Similarly, arrangements will be made for short course trainings and side events. The side events will be organized and scheduled depending on the interests of the convenors. Parallel sessions, short course trainings and side events on the same subject areas will be scheduled to run in the morning and afternoon so as to provide participants an opportunity to attend both events if they so wish.

3.3 UWEWK WRAP AND CLOSING CEREMONY

The UWEWK2023 wrap and closing ceremony will be held on **Friday March 17, 2023 on selected televisions from 2 to 4pm**. The session will summarise key issues that will come out of the 5 dialogues, the key messages as well as plans for implementing the recommended actions. The session will formally close UWEWK 2023 and launch preparations for UWEWK2024.

3.4 MODERATION AND FACILITATION

The dialogues and parallel sessions shall be moderated by seasoned professionals with extensive experience and knowledge in managing divergent discussions and creation of consensus. Various keynote speakers and panellists will be identified and selected from the following categories of stakeholders among others:

- National Economic policy experts
- Public sector experts from Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- National and International Water and Environment Experts
- Investment and Finance Experts
- Academia
- Politicians
- Media
- Civil Society Organisations
- Private Sector/Business Organisations
- Elected representatives (Parliament, Local Governments)

4.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

The proposed activities for the UWEWK 2023 will be categorized into (a) pre-event, (b) main event, and (c) post-event activities. This sequencing is planned to help generate the publicity and visibility for the UWEWK 2023. The pre-event activities will last for ten days and cascade into the actual event, which will last for six days. An overall publicity campaign about the Water and Environment Week will start three months prior to the event.

4.1 PRE-EVENT ACTIVITIES

The UWEWK 2023 pre-event activities will include:

- a. Planning and organising the UWEWK 2023
- b. Publicity campaigns, including use of both print and electronic media, social media platforms and promotional materials prior to the event;
- c. Decentralised UWEWK 2023 activities to be carried out in the 6 de-concentrated regional structures of MWE. These are considered a relevant approach to broaden the scope and impact of the UWEWK. These could include radio or TV talk shows on Water and Environment issues, regional youth debates, marathon, football matches, and awareness campaign and clean up exercises or restoration activities will be organized by regional de-concentrated structures of the MWE in various locations to deal with key pressing issues in those regions.

- d. Walking for water, environment, climate change from Hoima (Kingfisher in Albertine region) to Kampala
- e. Buganda Kingdom environmental week
- f. Marking 60 years of Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC)
- g. Recording of video clips of field visits to selected sites in line with the theme and subthemes showcasing the role water and environment for climate resilient and socio-economic development of Uganda will be undertaken.
- h. A write-shop to support presenters to prepare and improve their presentations and to improve their presentation skills

4.2 EVENT ACTIVITIES

The UWEWK 2023 events will be hybrid (physical and virtual) and include the following:

- a. Commemoration of International days: World Forest Day, World Water Day and World Meteorological Day;
- b. The official opening of the UWEWK2023 on the Sunday 12th March 2023 will be televised live on selected National television stations with keynote address preceded by dialogue on the overall theme
- c. Five keynote addresses one on the theme and five on each sub-theme will be delivered by leading professionals and policy makers and each will be followed by dialogue;
- d. Paper and posters presented by different scholars and practitioners in relation to overall theme and its sub-themes;
- e. Parallel sessions on thematic areas and topical issues will be held for the different categories of participants; all these will be within the framework of the UWEWK 2023;
- f. Applied training sessions on relevant key topics in line with to overall theme and its sub-themes;
- g. Virtual exhibition; interested institutions/organisations will provide documentation and videos that will be uploaded on the UWEWK website before the event and during the event. This will provide a platform for learning and information sharing before the event, during the event and after the event.
- h. Physical exhibitions and side events staged by public and private sector institutions, academia, development partners, civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations and others;
- i. A 5 – 10 minutes’ documentary production will be played during the opening and closing ceremonies of UWEWK2023, for the Ugandan public on water and environment resources, with broad use of images from on-site locations in the country as critical element, to serve as a national reference point for the UWEWK 2023. The production will highlight challenges and the big picture, environmental easy-wins; action people themselves, as well as, actions from other players including the private sector.

4.3 POST EVENT ACTIVITIES

The post event activities will include preparation of UWEWK2023 report, book of abstracts, publication of the proceedings of UWEWK 2023 and summary of the outcomes of UWEWK 2023.

5.0 TIME ALLOCATION

Each dialogue session will be preceded by a keynote address that will be punctuated by short video to help viewers to appreciate the actions happening on the ground. Each panellist will be allocated **time** to provide his or her perspectives on the theme and to clarify and respond to any concerns from the viewers/listeners.

It is proposed that each parallel session, short course training, virtual field visits and the side event will last 2-3 hours including discussions

6.0 COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Water Resources Institute will lead the organization of the Uganda Water and Environment Week 2023. For effective coordination and management, the WRI will work closely with partners (national and international), including Government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), Development Partners, academic institutions, UN agencies, as well as private sector institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs, International Water and Sanitation Centres among others.

A National Organising Committee and Sub Committees involving varied stakeholders will be established to support the coordination and management functions for UWEWK2023

7.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

The proposed sources of funding for the Uganda Water Week 2023 are the Government of Uganda (GoU), Strategic Partners, registration and exhibition fees. The estimated budget for the UWEWK 2023 is **UGX 700,000,000**. This will cover pre-event activities, conference, field trips, community engagements, commemoration of three international days: International Forest Day 21st March, World Water Day of 22nd March and World Meteorological Day 23rd March, entertainment, printing and publications, publicity and communication, and overall conference preparation.

8.0 PARTNERS AND SPONSORS

Partners will be sought and considered as co-conveners, key-sponsors and sponsors, depending on their contribution to the event. As sponsors, partners will enjoy preferential treatment in terms of appearance on publicity materials, mentions in the media and during conferences, which will help to increase their visibility and contribution to the water and environment sector in Uganda.

9.0 EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Potential individuals, institutions and partners that would like to participate in the Uganda Water and Environment Week 2023 will do so by Expression of Interest (EOI) through physical or online registration. Details of the various deadlines will be indicated in the call for abstracts, papers and invitation for registration.

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