

**GUIDELINES FOR MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENT AND  
NATURAL RESOURCE (ENR) ISSUES IN THE POVERTY  
ERADICATION ACTION PLAN (PEAP)**

**ENR PEAP REVISION SUB-COMMITTEE  
MINISTRY OF WATER, LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Importance of the ENR Sector.....	5
1.2 Linkages between the Poor and the ENR.....	5
<b>2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.0 KEY ISSUES IN MAINSTREAMING ENR.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.1 Pillar I: Rapid and Sustainable Economic Growth and Structural Transformation.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.11 Key Issues under Pillar I.....	7
<b>3.2 Pillar II: Strengthening Good Governance and Security.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.21 Key Issues in Pillar II.....	8
<b>3.3 Pillar III: Improving the Ability of the Poor to Raise their Incomes.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.31 Key Issues Under Pillar III.....	8
<b>3.4 Pillar IV: Improving the Quality of Life of the Poor.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.41 Key Issues under Pillar IV.....	9
<b>4.0 ENR RELATED ISSUES FOR MAINSTREAMING IN OTHER SECTORS...10</b>	

**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

BOU	Bank of Uganda
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
EJAU	Environmental Journalist Association of Uganda
ENR	Environment and Natural Resource
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
LGDP	Local Government Development Program
LSSP	Land Sector Strategic Plan
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoUs	Memorandum Of Understanding
MTCS	Medium Term Competitive Strategy
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MWHC	Ministry of Works, Housing and Communication
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture
SEAP	Sub-county Environment Action Plans
SNNP	Sustainable Net National Product
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCPC	Uganda Cleaner Production Centre
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UREA	Uganda Renewable Energy Association
USSIA	Uganda Small Scale Industries Association

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The ENR Sector comprises of the Environment, Land, Wetlands, Meteorology, Forestry, Energy and Minerals, Water, Biodiversity and Genetic resources, Fisheries and Wildlife sub-sectors and the built environment. The sector provides goods and services essential for the well being of the people of Uganda for economic and social development. The poorest 35% of the population who live below the poverty line, mostly rural, unemployed youth, women and elderly, depend heavily on the access to ENR for their survival.

### Importance of the ENR Sector

- Over 90% of the population directly or indirectly depends on the products and services from the ENR sector
- Over 90% of energy is from ENR
- Major contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Major employer of labour force
- Source of raw materials for the industries
- Food security
- Revenue generation
- Foreign exchange earnings

There is a strong linkage between ENR as a sector and other sectors, such as Agriculture, Trade, Industry, Transport and Construction, and this makes the ENR sector the nucleus for the development of an integrated economy.

The country's natural capital stock is degrading at an unprecedented rate. The degradation of the ENR sector is currently estimated to range from 4 per cent to 12 per cent of GNP. The agricultural sector alone is estimated to be responsible for 86 to 91 per cent of ENR degradation in monetary terms. This takes the form of soil degradation, deforestation, loss of natural habitats, loss of top soil, uncontrolled growth of water hyacinths, pollution of water bodies, illegal logging, and bush land burning.

The issues of environmental degradation, and the link between poverty and environment, must therefore be addressed by an integrated policy aimed at creating a

### Linkages between the Poor and Environment

- The Poor are the custodians of our ENR
- The Poor depend on the ENR for their livelihood
- They are the most affected by ENR degradation
- They are the most vulnerable to environmental disasters and risks
- Poverty is a cause as well as a consequence of environmental degradation

sound and equitable management approach, and mainstreaming ENR concerns in all government programs. There is an urgent need for realistic strategic interventions to improve the quality and quantity of environmental resources and consequently improve the welfare of the poor.

At its inception in 1997 the PEAP did not give adequate coverage to ENR issues, their significant role in poverty reduction was not recognized. Attempts were made to integrate sustainable use and management of ENR in the PMA and the NAADS. However, in practice, ENR issues have not been adequately covered and still remain almost invisible in the PEAP.

Adequate public investments and efficient management of natural resources presents the biggest potential for increasing national and household incomes and stabilizing ecosystem services essential for the poor.

The contribution of the ENR to economic growth and poverty reduction has been demonstrated. Public investments to maintain and enhance ecosystem stability, goods

and services would have multiple positive impacts on the poor. However, the benefits derived from the ENR are not captured in the National Accounting System.

It is therefore of strategic importance that ENR issues are mainstreamed in the PEAP revision, and in particular, that the various sectors recognize their role in the management of the ENR.

## **2.0 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES**

The ENR sector contributes significantly to poverty eradication. Moreover, the sector has a strong linkage to other sectors such as agriculture, trade and industry, transport, education, and health. The active involvement of all these sectors in the management of the ENR will help to achieve a sustainable resource base that will in turn support these sectors to contribute to poverty reduction.

The overall objective for the Guidelines is to provide guidance to different sectors on how they can integrate cross-cutting ENR issues in their sectoral plans and programs

Specific, they serve to:

1. identify specific ENR issues that need to be addressed by other sectors;
2. Identify priority actions that can be integrated in other sectoral plans and programs;
3. provide monitoring and evaluation indicators that can guide other sectors in determining whether they are effectively integrating ENR issues in their plans and programs;
4. create an understanding of the contribution of ENR sector to Uganda's economic growth, and social welfare;
5. ensure that the benefits derived from the ENR are captured in the National Accounting System;
6. promote partnerships in the management of ENR with central and local government agencies, the private sector, civil society and local communities; and
7. tap and maximize inter-sectoral linkages with key sectors.

## **3.0 KEY ENR ISSUES FOR MAINSTREAMING**

As a guideline to mainstreaming ENR in PEAP revision, a Checklist of key issues has been developed based on the four Pillars of the PEAP. Strategic interventions have been suggested, and some action/impact indicators necessary for assessing performance in mainstreaming the ENR issues. The contribution of the various institutions are identified with their roles and responsibilities assigned to them. It is hoped that by taking up these roles, the various sectors will have successfully mainstreamed ENR issues in their plans and programs.

### 3.1 Pillar 1: Rapid and sustainable economic growth and structural transformation

The PEAP has identified that sustained economic growth requires sound and prudent macroeconomic policies, economic openness and export diversification are pre-requisites for poverty eradication. In Uganda this involves agricultural modernization and industrialization. However it must occur in an environmentally sustainable manner.

#### Key growth issues

- Removing structural barriers to private sector investment
- Promoting export diversification
- Modernizing agricultural production
- Promoting gender equality, particularly with respect to participation in agriculture

Sustained economic growth requires a prudent use of the ENR and can only be delivered by the private sector. However the present environmental governance structure does not tap the innovations and ingenuity of the private sector.

#### Key ENR Issues under Pillar I

1. Unsustainable utilization of ENR for economic growth,
2. Inadequate public investment in ENR,
3. The contribution of ENR to GDP is undervalued,
4. Lack of incentives for effective private sector investment in ENR,
5. The role of ENR in macro-economic stability is not well appreciated,
6. Weak linkage between ENR and industrialization,
7. Low resource royalties,
8. The potential of ENR to provide rural employment is not fully tapped,
9. Multiple taxation on the poor increases ENR degradation, and
10. The contribution of ENR to non-tax revenue to government is low

### 3.2 Pillar II: Strengthening Good Governance and Security

Sustained economic growth and poverty reductions require a secure and stable environment. This calls for improvements in the administrative machinery, institutional and legal framework and addressing issues of transparency and accountability in the public sector among others.

Good governance has been defined in the PEAP as the efficient, effective and accountable exercise of political, administrative and management authority to achieve society's objectives, including the welfare of the whole population, sustainable

Conflicts over ENR management undermine security, promote corruption, and have negative effects on democracy and governance. The same is true of the actions of rent seekers.

#### Key ENR Issues under Pillar II

1. Lack of access to justice on ENR issues,
2. Decentralisation of ENR services when local capacity is weak,
3. Poor compliance culture and weak enforcement of ENR laws,
4. Absence of Cross-border ENR management protocols/mechanisms,
5. Increased ENR related conflicts,
6. ENR related corruption limits the benefits to the poor,
7. The environmental human rights are not adequately addressed by Human Rights agencies, and
8. Inefficiency and delays in the justice system perpetuates ENR degradation

### 3.3 Pillar III. Improving the Ability of the Poor to raise their Incomes

The major focus is on increasing access to productive assets and to ENR related opportunities and services. Degradation and declining ENR stock and quality impacts heavily on livelihood and constrains poor peoples ability to raise income and makes them more vulnerable to poverty. The ENR has a big potential for generating income if sustainably utilized.

**Several policies have been put in place in the ENR sector to deal declining quality of the environment. However, the quality of the ENR on which poor people depend is declining at a high rate resulting in reduced incomes.**

### **Key ENR Issues under Pillar III**

1. Lack of alternative income-generating activities increases pressure on ENR,
2. Limited access to land and common property resources,
3. Inequitable sharing of benefits from ENR management,
4. Agricultural advisory services delivery approach (demand driven) inappropriate to ENR,
5. The focus of research and technological development does not effectively address ENR priorities,
6. Multiple taxation on the rural and urban poor increases pressure on ENR, and
7. the development of economic infrastructures, e.g. roads, does not effectively address ENR issues
8. Accelerated land degradation directly reduces the income of the poor

### **3.4 Pillar IV Improving the Quality of life of the Poor**

One of the key objectives of poverty eradication is to improve the quality of life of the poor. Government efforts are focused on the provision of health care, basic education, water and sanitation. In addition issues of sustainable use of natural resource are given extra prominence since the quality of life includes living in a safe and clean environment.

**There is a strong linkage between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diseases in Uganda, and indeed ill health is one of the major causes of poverty**

### **Key ENR issues under Pillar IV**

1. Low awareness of environmental issues leads to unsustainable use of ENR,
2. Inadequate leadership role in the implementation of sanitation provisions,
3. Unclear institutional role for pollution management,
4. Lack of a comprehensive environmental health strategy,
5. Poorly planned human settlement reduces quality of life,
6. Disproportionate use of ENR by internally displaced people and refugees lead ENR degradation,
7. Unsustainable use and management of ENR leads to reduced access to ENR good and services for subsistence;
8. Inaccessibility to safe and clean water increases the vulnerability of the poor to health hazards; and
9. Nomadic populations complicate and increase the cost of the provision of essential services such as health, education, and water and sanitation

#### 4.0 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING ENR ISSUES IN OTHER SECTORS

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Responsible Sector	Performance/impact Indicators
I Economic growth and structural transformation	1. Unsustainable utilization of ENR for economic growth	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Strategy,	1. Promote sustainable agriculture practices	• MAAIF	• Agricultural productivity
			2. Promote development of alternative sources of renewable energy	• MEMD • UREA	• Level of taxation on environmentally friendly energy
			3. Promote energy conservation practices	• MEMD • UREA	• Tariffs on HEP
			4. Develop incentives and disincentives for sustainable ENR use and management	• MFPED • MoLG • Local governments	• Electricity for Rural Transformation • % of people using biomass energy • Level of biodiversity conservation • Clean environment
	2. Inadequate public investment in ENR	MTEF, Budget Framework Paper MTCS PMA LGDP, Non conditional grants	5. Mobilize funds and other resources for the ENR sector	• MFPED	• % of GoU budget for ENR • % of Local Government budgets allocated to the ENR sector
			6.	• Local governments	
	3. The contribution of ENR to GDP is undervalued	Systems of National Accounting (SNA)	7. Carry out resource valuation studies	• MFPED • UBOS	• Use of Sustainable Net National Product (SNNP)
	4. Lack of incentives for effective private sector investment in ENR	Medium-term Competitive strategy for the Private Sector, PMA, The Big Push Strategy	8. Develop appropriate incentives packages to attract private sector investment in ENR	• MFPED, UIA	• % of private investment in ENR in sustainable ENR
5. The role of ENR in macro-economic stability is not well appreciated	PMA/NAADS	9. Develop awareness programme for ENR promotion	• MFPED • BoU • Local governments	• Cost of ENR degradation as a % of GDP	
6. Weak linkage between ENR and industrialization	Medium-term Competitive Strategy for Private Sector (MTCS)	10. Develop strategy to promote ENR resources as industrial raw materials	• MTTI, MFPED, UIA	• Value added to ENR	
7. Low royalty charged on ENR resources	ENR prices studies Fiscal policy	11. Carry out studies on ENR royalties	• MFPED	• % of central & local government revenue	

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Responsible Sector	Performance/impact Indicators	
			12. Develop economic rents as a basis for ENR goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	government revenue contributed by ENR	
	8. The potential of ENR to provide rural employment is not fully tapped	PMA/NAADS MTCS	13. Support rural ENR income-generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Micro-finance enterprises</li> <li>USSIA,</li> <li>PMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of household income derived from ENR</li> <li>% of labour force employed in ENR activities</li> </ul>	
	9. Multiple taxation on the poor increases ENR degradation	Fiscal policy	14. Harmonize tax systems on ENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MFPED, Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tax burden on the poor</li> </ul>	
II Good governance and security	1. Lack of access to justice on ENR issues perpetuates ENR degradation	Justice Law & Order strategic plan	1. Train judges & other law enforcement in ENR issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice</li> <li>NEMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of judges trained in ENR issues</li> <li>Number of people accessing justice</li> <li>Number of ENR cases successfully tried</li> </ul>	
			2. Develop awareness programs on Environmental rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of justice</li> <li>NEMA</li> </ul>		
			3. Develop a user-friendly guide on access to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoJ</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual</li> </ul>
			4. Operationalise Land administration institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoFPED, Local governments, MPS</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional District Land Boards &amp; land tribunals</li> </ul>
	2. Limited capacity for the decentralised ENR management	District Development Plan, LGDP ENR action plans	5. Capacity building for planning & implementation of ENR activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons trained in ENR</li> <li>Number of skilled persons working in ENR</li> <li>% of budget allocation to ENR</li> </ul>	
			6. Integrate ENR Action plans in DDPs and SDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of Districts with ENR integrated in SDPs &amp; DDPs</li> </ul>	
			7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	
	3. Poor compliance culture and weak enforcement of ENR laws	Justice Law & Order strategic plan	8. Train police, magistrates and prisons in environment laws, environmental crime detection, investigation and prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoJ, NEMA, Police</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of environmental cases prosecuted</li> <li>Level of ENR related crime</li> </ul>	
		Community participation in law enforcement	9. Train communities in law enforcement and bye-law formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of districts/communities with bye-laws</li> </ul>	

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Responsible Sector	Performance/impact Indicators
			10. Sensitize communities on environmental rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoJ, EJAU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ENR cases reported</li> </ul>
	4. Cross-border ENR conflicts	District Development Plans	11. Develop & implement common management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of common management plans for shared ENR</li> <li>Budget allocation for common resource management</li> </ul>
		International ENR protocols	12. Develop regional collaboration in ENR management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Regional Co-ordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoUs</li> <li>Treaties</li> <li>Level of conflicts</li> </ul>
	5. Increased ENR related conflicts with local communities	Collaborative ENR management, Community Mobilisation Strategy	13. Support traditional conflict resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ENR related conflicts</li> </ul>
			14. Promote the role of the cultural leaders and institutions in conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions of cultural and traditional leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
			15. Develop Access to information land law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open access to public information on ENR</li> <li></li> </ul>
			16. Build partnerships in management of ENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of effective partnerships in ENR management</li> </ul>
			17. Promote independent monitoring of ENR management by civil society and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of effective CSO monitoring ENR use and management</li> </ul>
	6. ENR related corruption limits the benefits to the poor	Justice, Law & Order Strategic Plan, Medium Term Communication Strategy	18. Implement anti-corruption strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Justice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ENR Corruption cases</li> </ul>
	7. The environmental human rights are not adequately addressed by Human Rights agencies	Uganda Human Rights Charter	19. Develop advocacy and lobbying programmes for environmental human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda Human Rights agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violation of ENR related human rights (e.g. clean air)</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Responsible Sector	Performance/impact Indicators
III Ability of the poor to raise income	1. Lack of alternative income-generating activities increases pressure on ENR	Medium Term Competitive Strategy for the private sector PMA/NAADS	1. Support non-ENR income generating activities 2. Enhancing the skills base of the poor 3. Increased access to electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MiFPED</li> <li>• UIA</li> <li>• USSIA</li> <li>• Micro-finance Institutions</li> <li>• PMA/NAADS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household income</li> <li>• % of rural non- farm employment</li> </ul>
	2. Limited access to land and common property resources	Sector Strategic Plans, Land Sector Strategic Plan	4. Develop land administration institutions	• Local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional District Land Boards</li> <li>• Functional Land tribunals</li> <li>• Proportion of population with secure access to land and common property resources</li> </ul>
			5. Develop a pro-poor policy to access ENR	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• policy</li> </ul>
	3. Inadequate mechanisms for equitable sharing of benefits from ENR	Decentralized ENR management	6. Support participatory formulation and implementation of ENR plans	• Local governments	•
	4. Agricultural advisory services delivery approach inappropriate to ENR	PMA/NAADS	7. Support delivery of ENR advisory service delivery	• NAADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the NAADS budget allocated to ENR advisory service delivery</li> <li>• No. of ENR related enterprises selected for advisory services under NAADS</li> </ul>
			8. Provide market information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments</li> <li>• Line Ministries</li> </ul>	•
5. The focus of research and technological development does not effectively address ENR	PMA, NARS	9. Support ENR based research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NARO/FORRI</li> <li>• NCST</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of total research &amp; development budget allocated to environmentally friendly technologies</li> <li>• No. of farmers using improved technologies</li> <li>• % of households adopting environmentally friendly technologies</li> </ul>	

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Responsible Sector	Performance/impact Indicators
	6. The multiple taxation on the rural and urban poor increases pressure on ENR	Fiscal Policy	10. Tax reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax burden on the poor</li> </ul>
	7. The development of economic infrastructures, e.g. roads, does not effectively address ENR issues	Road Sector Development Plan	11. Integrate ENR concerns in infrastructure development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MWHC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of MWHC budget allocation to ENR concerns</li> </ul>
	8. Accelerated land degradation directly reduces the income of the poor	Land Sector Strategic Plan	12. Support sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAAIF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the poor living on marginal land</li> </ul>
IV Improving the quality of life of the poor	1. Low awareness of environmental issues leads to unsustainable use of ENR	Environmental education	1. Integrate environmental education in formal education curricular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Education</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
		Medium Term Communication Strategy	2. Develop and implement awareness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EJAU</li> <li>• Members of Parliament</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of awareness on ENR at all levels</li> </ul>
	2. Inadequate leadership role in the implementation of sanitation provisions	Health Sector Strategic Plan	3. Establish institutional framework for implementing sanitation programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• NEMA/NWSC</li> <li>• MOE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	3. Unclear institutional role for pollution management	Institutional reform	4. Establish institutions for management of Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEMA</li> <li>• UCPC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	4. Lack of a comprehensive environmental health strategy	Health Sector Strategic Plan	5. Develop an environmental health Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access for the poor to Sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Proportion of the health burden related to environmental factors</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Responsible Sector	Performance/impact Indicators
	5. Poorly planned human settlement reduces quality of life.	National Shelter Strategy, Land Use Plan	6. Develop standards for basic housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban &amp; Country Planning Urban authorities</li> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of population in thatched houses</li> </ul>
			7. Develop Land-use Plans		
	6. The role of ENR as social safety nets is not well appreciated		8. Awareness raising on the role of ENR as a protection mechanism for the poor during adjustment programs and reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Disaster Preparedness</li> <li>MFPED</li> </ul>	
	7. Disproportionate use of ENR by internally displaced people and refugees lead ENR degradation	Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS)	9. Integrate environmental concerns in UNHCR programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR</li> <li>Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree cover, biodiversity, water and other environment and natural resources restored</li> <li>Rate of ENR degradation</li> </ul>
	8. Unsustainable use and management of ENR leads to reduced access to ENR good and services for subsistence	Decentralised ENR services	10. Support afforestation programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree cover, biodiversity water, and other environment &amp; natural resources restored</li> <li>% of the poor using firewood and Charcoal</li> <li>Distance moved to fetch firewood</li> <li>Time spent collecting firewood</li> </ul>
9. Inaccessibility to safe and clean water increases the vulnerability of the poor to health hazards	Rural Water and Sanitation operational Plan	11. Formulate sanitation policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>		
		12. Protect wells and springs, harvesting rainwater, digging more bore holes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of poor with access to safe water</li> <li>Distance moved to collect water</li> <li>Time spent by the poor collecting water</li> </ul>	

<b>PEAP PILLAR</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Responsible Sector</b>	<b>Performance/impact Indicators</b>
	10. Low social service delivery to nomadic populations is a threat to ENR	UPE, HSSP	13. Develop special program for social service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MOE</li><li>• MOH</li><li>• DWD</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of schools, health centers and sanitation facilities</li></ul>

**References**

DFID, World Bank, UNDP et. al. (2002): Linking Poverty Reduction and Environment Management; Policy Challenges and Opportunities.

Jan Joost Kessler (2002): Mainstreaming Environmental Issues into Rural Development Strategies, Policies and Plans.

MAAIF, MFPED (2000): Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture; Eradicating Poverty in Uganda

MFPED (2002): Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process: PPA2; Deepening the Understanding of Poverty.

MFPED (2003): Uganda Poverty Status Report

Moyini, Y and T. Muramira (2001): The Costs of Environmental Degradation to Uganda's Economy, With Particular Reference to Poverty Eradication.

NEMA (2001): Environment Economics Guidelines For Uganda

NEMA: National State Of Environment Reports, 1998/1999, 2000/2001, 2002/2003 (Draft)

PMA Sub- Committee on Natural Resources (2003): Indicators of the PMA priority area on Sustainable Natural Resource use and Management for the PMA M&E Framework.

World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002): Various Issues.

Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment (2002): The National Forest Plan