

**THE POVERTY ERADICATION ACTION PLAN (PEAP) REVIEW, 2003**

**GUIDELINES FOR MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENT  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES (ENR) ISSUES IN OTHER  
SECTOR PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**

**ENR PEAP REVISION SUB-COMMITTEE**

**MINISTRY OF WATER, LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT**

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## **Acknowledgement**

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**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 For the Private Sector
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
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
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PSF	Private Sector Foundation
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. INTRODUCTION

The ENR Sector comprises of the Environment, Land, Wetlands, Meteorology, Forestry, Energy and Minerals, Water, Fisheries and Wildlife sub-sectors and the built environment such as roads and buildings. The sector provides goods and services essential for the well being of the people of Uganda for economic and social development. The poorest section of the population who live below the poverty line, mostly the 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 cost of the degradation of the ENR 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 ENR

- 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. 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 concerns 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;
7. tap and maximize inter-sectoral linkages with key sectors; and
8. to guide other collaborating institutions on how to mainstream environmental concerns in their policies, plans and programs.

## **3. USING THE GUIDELINES**

Environment and Natural Resources are often considered as cross-cutting over a wide range of functions and sectors. The challenge has always remained as to how to effectively integrate ENR in other sectors for sustainable development and poverty eradication. These guidelines are therefore designed to help other collaborative institutions to mainstream ENR concerns in their strategies.

Mainstreaming environment and natural resources in other sectors implies understanding the implications of the ENR concerns on the realization of each the objectives of the four pillars of the PEAP and adapting the core activities of the collaborative agencies or institutions with the realities of those issues or concerns.

### **3.1 Key Principles of Mainstreaming**

The following are some of the principles for mainstreaming ENR in other sector developments:

- i. Sustainable environment and natural resource utilization and management important for any development
- ii. Benefits from a holistic, multi-sectoral approach to development, improving on co-ordination and synergies among several sectors and actions.
- iii. Working within existing institutional structures and strategies;
- iv. Promoting comparative advantages within institutional settings;
- v. Identifying and working through strategic partnerships, and
- vi. Understanding / being aware of the impact that the issue is having on achieving PEAP objectives

### **3.2 How to mainstream ENR in other sector programmes**

- i. Analyze poverty – environment links, with reference to the PEAP document to keep within the national framework;
- ii. Identify key relevant ENR concerns under each of the pillars;
- iii. Identify the most efficient strategy for integrating ENR concerns;
- iv. Assess capacity available within the collaborative institution to address ENR concerns;
- v. Identify allies and initiate partnerships;
- vi. Develop ENR sector plans;
- vii. Identify resource requirements; and
- viii. Mobilise resources and implement planned activities

### **3.3 Identifying Key Issues/Concerns**

Mainstreaming environment in any development strategies requires prior recognition of the impact such strategies have on ENR, and making a deliberate effort to minimize the negative impacts. These Guidelines have identified some of the key issues or concerns that need to be addressed, arranged in accordance with the four PEAP Pillars. It is possible, however, to expand the list to suit individual and situational needs, and for that matter these should not be considered as the only alternative strategies.

### **3.4 Performance and Impact Indicators**

There has been particular effort to identify key performance and impact indicators for consideration under the mainstreaming process. These have been fairly harmonized with the existing indicators under the PMA Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the PRSC matrix and those from UBOS.

## **4. KEY ENR CONCERNS TO BE MAINSTREAMED**

As a guide to mainstreaming ENR in PEAP revision, a checklist of key concerns 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 have been developed. The contributions 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.

Sustainable growth and poverty reduction cannot be achieved through individual sectoral work but through an integrated multi-sectoral approach by all sectors. Therefore all collaborative institutions and stakeholders have a crucial and strategic role to play.

#### 4.1.1 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 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.

#### 4.1.2 Key ENR Concerns 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. Inadequate 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 (fees are too low),
8. The potential of ENR to provide rural employment is not fully tapped,
9. Multiple taxation on the poor increases ENR degradation,
10. inadequate utilization of ENR information

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

**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 development and personal freedom**

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.

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.

#### 4.2.2 Key ENR concerns under Pillar II

1. Limited 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 with local communities
6. ENR related corruption limits the benefits to the poor,
7. The environmental human rights are not adequately addressed by Human Rights agencies
8. Inefficiency and delays in the justice system perpetuates ENR degradation

#### 4.3.1 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 more 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.

#### 4.3.2 Key ENR concerns under Pillar III

1. Limited alternative income-generating activities increases pressure on ENR,
2. Limited access and right of ownership over land and common property resources,
3. Inadequate mechanisms for equitable sharing of benefits from ENR,
4. The demand driven approach to agricultural advisory services is 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,
7. The development of economic infrastructures, e.g. roads, needs to effectively address ENR concerns,
8. Accelerated land degradation directly reduces the income of the poor
9. Limited focus on ENR concerns affecting pastoral communities.

#### 4.4.1 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

#### 4.4.2 Key ENR concerns 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 (sanitation provision falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Education, Health and Water as well as local governments and communities),
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. The role of ENR as social safety nets is not well appreciated
7. Disproportionate use of ENR by internally displaced people and refugees lead ENR degradation,

8. Unsustainable use and management of ENR leads to reduced access to ENR good and services for subsistence;
9. Inaccessibility to safe and clean water and air increases the vulnerability of the poor to health hazards; and
10. Nomadic populations complicate and increase the cost of the provision of essential services such as health, education, and water and sanitation



**5. PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING ENR ISSUES IN OTHER SECTORS**

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAAIF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in agricultural productivity</li> <li>• % of HH applying sustainable agricultural</li> </ul>
			2. Promote development of alternative sources of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEMD</li> <li>• UNBS</li> <li>• UREA</li> <li>• NEMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of taxation on environmentally friendly use equipments</li> <li>• % of reduction on HEP tariffs</li> <li>• Number of HH connected to national grid</li> <li>• % of people using biomass energy</li> <li>• % of HH using energy saving technologies</li> </ul>
			3. Promote energy conservation practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEMD</li> <li>• UREA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of economic incentives and disincentives applied</li> </ul>
			4. Develop incentives and disincentives for sustainable ENR use and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• MoLG</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	
			5. Promote studies on Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of ENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAAIF</li> <li>• MWLE</li> <li>• MEMD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ENR, MSY established</li> </ul>
	Environmental Impact assessment	6. Ensure that development activities carry out EIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation measures</li> </ul>	
	2. Inadequate public and private investment in ENR	MTEF, Budget Framework Paper MTCS PMA	7. Mobilize funds and other resources for the ENR sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of GoU budget for ENR</li> </ul>
			8. Create incentives to attract private investment in ENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UIA</li> <li>• PSF</li> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of private investments in ENR</li> </ul>
		LGDP, Non conditional grants	9. Integrate ENR concerns in local government Budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Local Government budgets allocated ENR sector</li> </ul>
	3. The contribution of ENR to GDP is undervalued	Systems of National Accounting (SNA)	10. Carry out ENR valuation studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• UBOS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of use of the Sustainable Net National Product (SNNP)</li> </ul>
-do-		11. Include ENR contribution in national accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• UBOS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENR valuation results reflected in GDP</li> </ul>	

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
	4. Lack of incentives for effective private sector investment in ENR management	Medium-term Competitive strategy for the Private Sector, PMA, The Big Push Strategy	12. Develop appropriate incentives packages to attract private sector investment in ENR management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• UIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of private investment in ENR management</li> </ul>
	5. The role of ENR in macro-economic stability is not well appreciated	PMA/NAADS	13. Develop awareness programmes for ENR promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• MAAIF</li> <li>• BoU</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of ENR degradation as a % of GDP</li> <li>• No. of awareness programmes developed/implemented</li> <li>• Level of integration of ENR concerns in government programmes</li> </ul>
	6. Weak linkage between ENR and industrialization	Medium-term Competitive Strategy for Private Sector (MTCS)	14. Develop strategy to promote ENR resources as industrial raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MTTI</li> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• UIA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value added to ENR</li> </ul>
	7. Low royalty charged on ENR resources	Fiscal policy	15. Carry out studies on ENR royalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of central &amp; local government revenue contributed by ENR management</li> </ul>
			16. Develop economic rents as a basis for ENR goods and services		
	8. The potential of ENR to provide rural employment is not fully tapped	PMA/NAADS MTCS	17. 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	18. Harmonize taxation systems on ENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction % of the tax burden on the poor</li> <li>• Harmonized tax system in place</li> </ul>	
II Good governance and security	1. Limited access to justice on ENR issues perpetuates ENR degradation	Justice Law & Order strategic plan	19. 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> <li>• Level of awareness created on ENR rights</li> </ul>
			20. Develop awareness programs on Environmental rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of justice</li> <li>• NEMA</li> </ul>	
			21. 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 in place</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
			22. Operationalise Land administration institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoFPED</li> <li>Local governments</li> <li>MPS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional District Land Boards &amp; land tribunals</li> </ul>
	2. Limited capacity to manage the decentralised ENR functions	District Development Plan, DEAP, SEAP LGDP ENR action plans	23. Build local capacity 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 skilled persons working in ENR District (disaggregated by sub-sectors)</li> <li>% of budget allocation to ENR sector (disaggregated by sub-sectors)</li> <li>Number of persons at local government &amp; community levels trained in ENR</li> </ul>
24. 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 /DEAPs sector strategies plans developed</li> <li>No. of Districts with ENR integrated in SDPs DDPs</li> </ul>	
25. Support ENR depts. at districts and community levels			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of local government budget allocation to ENR sector (disaggregated by sub-sectors)</li> </ul>	
3. Poor compliance culture and weak enforcement of ENR laws	Justice Law & Order strategic plan	Community participation in law enforcement	26. Train police, magistrates and prisons in environment laws, environmental crime detection, investigation and prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoJ</li> <li>NEMA</li> <li>Police</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainees</li> <li>Level of ENR related crimes</li> </ul>
			27. Train communities in law enforcement and bye-law formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoJ</li> <li>NEMA</li> <li>Police</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of trainees</li> <li>No. of ENR cases reported</li> </ul>
			28. Sensitize communities on environmental rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoJ</li> <li>EJAU</li> </ul>	
4. Absence of Cross-border ENR management mechanisms/protocols	District Development Plans	International ENR protocols	29. Develop & implement common management plans for shared ENRs	<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>% of Budget allocation for common resource management</li> </ul>
			30. Develop regional collaboration in ENR management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Regional Co-operation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of MoUs and treaties signed and implemented</li> <li>No. of ENR areas under collaborative management</li> <li>Level of conflicts</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
	5. Increased ENR related conflicts with local communities	Collaborative ENR management, Community Mobilisation Strategy	31. Support traditional conflict resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments</li> <li>Institutions of cultural and traditional leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of ENR related conflicts</li> <li>Number of ENR related conflicts</li> <li>% of cases handled traditionally</li> </ul>
			32. 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>No. of conflicts resolved by cultural leaders</li> </ul>
			33. Create Access to information on land law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of public institutions and communities open access to public information on ENR</li> </ul>
			34. Build partnerships in management of ENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Line Ministries and resource managers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of effective partnerships agreements for ENR management</li> </ul>
			35. 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 CSOs effectively monitoring ENR management</li> </ul>
	6. ENR related corruption limits the benefits to the poor	Justice, Law & Order Strategic Plan, Medium Term Communication Strategy	36. 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> <li>Number of ENR anti-Corruption strategies developed and implemented</li> </ul>
	7. The environmental human rights are not adequately addressed by Human Rights agencies	Uganda Human Rights Charter	37. 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>No. of cases on Violation of ENR related human rights (e.g. clean air) adequately addressed by human rights agencies</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
III Ability of the poor to raise income	1. Limited alternative income-generating activities increases pressure on ENR	Medium Term Competitive Strategy for the private sector PMA/NAADS	38. Support non-ENR income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• UIA</li> <li>• USSIA</li> <li>• Micro-finance Institutions</li> <li>• PMA/NAADS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of investment in alternative income-generating activities</li> <li>• % of HH income from non-ENR activities</li> <li>• % of rural non- farm employment</li> </ul>
			39. Enhancing the skills base of the poor for small & medium scale enterprise development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UIA</li> <li>• USSIA</li> <li>• Micro-finance Institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of persons trained</li> <li>• Type of training/skills imparted</li> </ul>
		Electricity for Rural Transformation Strategy	40. Increase access to electricity for rural industrialization and local income generating projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UEDCL</li> <li>• MFPED</li> <li>• MEMD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of rural industries and income generating projects using electricity</li> </ul>
	2. Limited access to land and common property resources	Sector Strategic Plans, Land Sector Strategic Plan	41. Develop land administration institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<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 and common property resources</li> </ul>
			42. Develop a pro-poor policy to access ENRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Line Ministries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• policy in place and functional</li> </ul>
	3. Inadequate mechanisms for equitable sharing of benefits from ENR	Decentralized ENR management	43. Support participatory formulation and implementation of ENR plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % benefit sharing going to local communities</li> <li>• No. of Participatory ENR plans developed and implemented at national and local levels</li> </ul>
	4. Agricultural advisory services delivery approach inappropriate to ENR	PMA/NAADS	44. Support delivery of ENR advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAADS</li> <li>• MAAIF</li> <li>• Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the NAADS budget allocated to ENR service delivery</li> <li>• No. of ENR related enterprises selected for advisory services under NAADS</li> </ul>
			45. Provide market information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAADS</li> <li>• Local governments</li> <li>• Line Ministries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of people accessing market information</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
	5. The focus of research and technological development does not effectively address ENR	PMA, NARS	46. Support ENR based research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NARO/FO RRI</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. and % of farmers/HH using improved technologies</li> <li>% of households adopting environmentally friendly technologies</li> </ul>
	6. The multiple taxation on the rural and urban poor increases pressure on ENR	Fiscal Policy	47. Tax reforms in the ENR sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MFPED</li> <li>Parliament</li> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of tax reforms developed</li> <li>% of reduction on Tax burden on the poor</li> </ul>
	7. Economic infrastructure development e.g. roads, does not effectively address ENR issues	Road Sector Development Plan	48. 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>
		Environmental Impact Assessment	49. Ensure that EIA is done for all Economic infrastructural developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEMA</li> <li>MEMD</li> <li>MWHC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation measures in place</li> </ul>
	8. Limited focus on ENR concerns affecting pastoral communities	Water for Production Integrated Drylands Development Programme for Uganda	50. Integrate ENR management practices with livestock management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAAIF</li> <li>Water for Production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of adequate water for production and domestic use</li> <li>Agro-forestry and silvi-pastoralism popularized</li> </ul>
	9. Accelerated land degradation directly reduces the income of the poor	PMA Land Sector Strategic Plan	51. 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> <li>% of HH applying sustainable agricultural practices</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	52. Integrate environmental education in formal education curricular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of integration of ENR in school curriculum</li> </ul>
		Medium Term Communication Strategy	53. Develop and implement awareness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EJAU</li> <li>Media</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> <li>Number of awareness programmes implemented</li> </ul>

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
	2. Inadequate leadership role in the implementation of sanitation provisions	Health Sector Strategic Plan	54. 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>Institutional Frameworks in place and operating</li> </ul>
	3. Unclear institutional role for pollution management	Institutional reform	55. 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>institutions for management of Pollution in place and functional</li> </ul>
	4. Lack of a comprehensive environmental health strategy	Health Sector Strategic Plan	56. Develop an environmental health Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental health Plan in place</li> <li>% of the poor accessing Sanitation facilities</li> <li>Proportion of the health burden related to environmental factors</li> </ul>
	5. Poorly planned human settlement reduces quality of life.	National Shelter Strategy, Land Use Plan	57. Develop standards for basic housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban &amp; Country Planning</li> <li>Urban authorities</li> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of population with permanent housing</li> </ul>
	6. Life.		58. Develop Land-use Plans		
	7. The role of ENR as social safety nets is not well appreciated		59. Awareness raising on the role of ENR as a protection mechanism for the poor during disasters, adjustment programs and reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Disaster Preparedness</li> <li>MFPE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of awareness created</li> </ul>
	8. Disproportionate use of ENR by internally displaced people and refugees lead ENR degradation	Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS)	60. 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>Level of restoration of Tree cover, biodiversity, water and other environment and natural resources in camps</li> <li>Rate of ENR degradation in camps</li> </ul>
	9. Unsustainable use and management of ENR leads to reduced access to ENR good and services for subsistence	Decentralised ENR management	61. Support management of private, community and on-farm forests and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of 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> </ul>
			62. Develop Ordinances & bye-laws to support ENR management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments</li> </ul>	

PEAP PILLAR	Issue	Strategy	Actions	Collaborative Institutions	Performance/impact Indicators
	10. Inaccessibility to safe and clean water increases the vulnerability of the poor to health hazards	Rural Water and Sanitation operational Plan	63. Formulate sanitation policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
			64. Protect wells and springs, harvesting rainwater, digging more bore holes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments</li> <li>•</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>
	11. Low social service delivery to nomadic populations is a threat to ENR	UPE, HSSP	65. 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 with sa facilities</li> </ul>

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