



**REPORT OF A CONSULTATIVE AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT  
WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL CSO'S ON  
THE GOU-UNEP PROJECT ON POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT**

**Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at the  
National and Local Levels as a Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and  
Sustainable Development**

**NOVEMBER 2005**

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## ACRONYMS

CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
ED	-	Executive Director
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
UNEP	-	United Nations Environmental Programme
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NPFPS	-	National Project Focal Points
PEAP	-	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	-	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
GOU	-	Government of Uganda
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resource
LWGPE		Local Working Group on Poverty and Environment
NTC	-	National Technical Committee
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
MFPE		Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
CBA	-	Cost Benefit Analysis
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Background**

The Government of Uganda in partnership with UNEP is implementing a project on poverty and environment called “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at the National and Local Levels as a Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Africa”.

The project will build capacity for mainstreaming of environment into national development strategies, amongst others, by building capacity for integrated ecosystem assessments specifically capturing the links between ecosystems and ecosystem services and their impact on human welfare. The specific objectives of the project include but are not limited to:

- raising awareness about the poverty-environmental linkages and bringing these linkages into development policies and poverty reduction strategies;
- build human and institutional capacity in integrated ecosystem assessments and mainstreaming ecosystems and human wellbeing issues into national development strategies and policies;
- support existing initiatives in the review of existing poverty reduction policies, programmes and plans for their relevance to the environment;
- facilitating the formulation of integrated and coherent policies mainstreaming ecosystems and ecosystem services into the existing national development and poverty reduction strategies;
- strengthening and consolidating existing partnerships in environmental management at local, national, regional and global levels; and,
- enhancing valuation of ecosystem services such as water catchments values, valuation of environmental impacts among others.

In order to realise these and other objectives, a number of activities have been planned, including holding a consultative workshop with the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), one of the key stakeholders. The widespread nature of CSOs throughout the country, their grass root connections, their advocacy and lobby skills are some of the unique advantages that can be exploited to realise project objectives. In light of this a half day workshop for CSO was organised by NEMA in collaboration with the Uganda National NGO Forum and was held on the 18<sup>th</sup> November 2005 at Grand Imperial Hotel, Kampala.

#### **1.1 Objectives of the workshop**

The workshop objectives were:

- (a) To introduce the project to the CSO;
- (b) To enhance CSOs’ understanding of the linkages between ecosystems, ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human wellbeing;
- (c) Identify and agree on the potential roles of the CSOs in the realization of project objectives;
- (d) To identify the needs and expectations of the Ugandan CSOs in the context of the Poverty and environment project;
- (e) To identify potential strategic partnerships and institutional arrangements that could be enhanced in order for the CSOs to effectively play their identified roles;

- (f) To identify the appropriate approaches or methodologies by the CSOs for realizing the agreed upon project activities/objectives;

### **1.2 Expected outputs**

The expected outputs of the workshop were:

- An enhanced understanding and appreciation by the CSOs of the critical linkages between ecosystems, ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human wellbeing;
- A shared understanding and consensus on the roles and responsibilities of CSOs in the poverty-environment project implementation;
- CSOs needs and expectations pertinent to the poverty-environment project implementation identified and concrete actions suggested to meet these needs;
- Potential strategic partnerships, institutional arrangements and on-going interventions that could facilitate the effective participation of CSOs in the poverty and environment project implementation identified;

### **1.3 Participants**

The workshop was attended by 50 representatives (of senior policy or decision making calibre) from 47 selected CSOs at both national and local levels dealing with; critical ecosystems, poverty issues, environment/natural resource policy related issues, women, youth, farmers, and indigenous people. The Uganda National NGO Forum selected and invited the CSOs to the workshop. This workshop was deemed to be strategic in that, this category of CSO staff could drive the message through their respective organizations.

Besides the CSO representatives, the workshop was attended by a representative from the Chairperson of the Donor sub-committee on the Environment, participants from NEMA and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Two papers were presented at the workshop at the end of which participants made recommendations arising from key emerging issues. The workshop recommendations “pointed” to the direction which the project Secretariat should take in its efforts to involve CSOs in the realization of the project objectives.

The workshop was officially opened by the Executive Director, NEMA and closed by the representative of the Director Uganda National NGO Forum.

This report therefore, summarizes the workshop proceeding, presentations, emerging issues and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 Proceedings

In this chapter the proceedings of the workshop are summarized. The first section deals with the opening remarks, while the second section the presentations. Section three outlines the results of the plenary session.

#### 2.1 Opening remarks

*By Dr. Aryamanya-Mugisha, Henry, Executive Director NEMA*

In his welcome remarks, the Executive Director noted that well as ecosystems and their services are critical to human welfare and poverty reduction, their strategic importance is not well defined in most of Uganda's main stream poverty reduction strategies such as the PEAP and PMA, yet no meaningful progress in improving human welfare and poverty can be made without addressing the ecosystems that sustain livelihoods.

He stressed that the project "Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at the National and Local Levels as a Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Africa" was therefore as a result of the recognition of the critical link between ecosystems, their services, human welfare and poverty reduction.

The Executive Director emphasised the need for NEMA to form strategic partnerships and alliances with key stakeholders, including CSOs, in order to realise the project objectives.

He made suggestions on the possible roles CSOs could play to realise the project objectives. These were:

- Mobilising community participation and sensitisation/awareness raising;
- Advocating for the mainstreaming of the poverty-environment linkages in policies, plans, programmes development and implementation;
- Lobbying and advocating for increased resource allocation to environment at both national and local government levels;
- Making environment case studies with proper research or collecting vital data/information for the public, decision and policy makers;
- Mobilisation of resources for implementation of some of the project activities;
- Effectively participating in project steering and technical committees, plus other initiatives.

He concluded by thanking participants for finding time to participate and brainstorm in the workshop. He finally wished the participants fruitful deliberations.

### 2.2 Presentations

This section summarises the two papers that were presented at the workshop. The first subsection deals with the presentation that introduces the project to the participants. Subsection two summarises a presentation to enhance CSO understanding of the linkages between ecosystems, ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human wellbeing.

#### 2.2.1 Introducing the project to the participants

*By Mr. Ronald Kaggwa - Environmental Economist, NEMA; NFPF*

The objective of this presentation was to introduce the GOU-UNEP project on “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at the National and Local Levels as a Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Africa” to the participants.

The following highlights were made by the presenter:

- Contrary to the longstanding assumption that the poor are the main perpetrators of environmental degradation, new evidence points to a much more complex nexus of social and economic exclusion as well as institutional failure as the main drivers of both environmental degradation and poverty. It is therefore imperative that an approach that fully integrates the human and ecological dimension be adopted to address the problem of poverty world wide;
- In response to this need, UNEP has an approach (the Conceptual frame work) that fully integrates the environment into the challenge of poverty alleviation. Working towards the implementation of this approach in Africa, UNEP has developed the project “Strengthen Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at both the Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Africa”.
- The overall objective of the project is to increase developing countries’ capacity to mainstream environment into their development strategies.
- The project will be implemented in seven African countries i.e. Uganda, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Tanzania, Mozambique and Rwanda.
- In Uganda, the project began in April 2005 after the signing of an MOU between NEMA, that is responsible for implementation and coordination of the project in Uganda, on one hand and UNEP on the other.
- The activities that still need to be executed in 2005 under the project in Uganda include:
  - Building an ENR and poverty database and filling it with available data;
  - Defining a minimum set of indicators for tracking sustainable development based on the ENR and poverty data base;
  - Propose, define and disseminate the strategies and policies to address the gaps, exploit the linkages, synergies and lessons learnt;
  - Conduct policy reviews to assess coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on environment. Specific sectors to be decided upon;
  - Conduct cost-benefit analysis and social impact assessment of policies and regulations regarding their coherence and incoherence, effect on poverty reduction, equity implications etc.;
  - Capacity building in policy integration and coherence and their cost-benefit analysis and social impact assessment.;
  - Produce a report on ecosystems and ecosystem services and their linkages to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods in Uganda;
  - Sensitisation and awareness raising on the linkages between ecosystem and ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human well-being;
  - Capacity building on integrated assessment in four selected districts and disseminate of the report to stakeholders;
  - Sensitisation and awareness raising seminars on poverty ecosystem linkages;
  - Formation of Local Working Groups on Poverty and Environment (LWGPE);
  - Identification of pilot projects at the local level;
  - Develop a project monitoring and evaluation plan with monitoring indicators;
  - Develop a baseline of poverty environment status at the beginning of the project;

- Sensitisation and awareness raising on poverty and ecosystem linkages to the general public through mass media; and
- Ensure proper project management.

The discussions that arose from the presentation centered on the following:

- ❖ Duration of the project and whether its sustainability was guaranteed.
- ❖ Progress of the project to date
- ❖ Whether there was a possibility of reviewing the work plan which seemed to be outdated.
- ❖ The relevance of the project conceptual framework to Uganda
- ❖ Which are the four districts chosen for pilot projects at local level and the criteria used
- ❖ Whether choosing two more representatives on the NTC and NSC from the CSOs could be considered.
- ❖ The criteria used for selecting the CSOs on the NTC and NSC.
- ❖ Other project partners apart from the CSOs and their roles in project implementation;
- ❖ Ownership of the project especially at the local levels;
- ❖ Contradictions between environmental policies and legislations
- ❖ Broadening the definition of poverty to include; intellectual poverty and behavioral poverty

Some of the responses to the above discussions were as follows:

- ❖ The project duration is four years long, though the MOU is for a duration of one year. Project sustainability is guaranteed as capacity will have been built to ensure continuity after the end of the project.
- ❖ The conceptual frame work is not out dated. It is in fact an ideal approach to Uganda in understanding the complex linkages between ecosystems, poverty reduction and human well-being. It is this understanding which forms the basis for environmental policy formulation and sustainable poverty reduction strategies.
- ❖ The four locations for pilot projects at local level will be based upon the boundaries of relevant ecosystems and not districts per se. These locations are yet to be chosen. A consultant has already been contracted to put forward proposals on which relevant ecosystems to concentrate for pilot projects. Stakeholders are expected to debate upon the proposals of the consultant at an upcoming workshop, from which a consensus regarding the ecosystems on which to concentrate for pilot ecosystem assessment.
- ❖ CSOs are major stakeholders in the implementation of this project. They are already adequately represented on the decision making and project implementation structures of this project, which are the steering committee and technical committee. The steering committee oversees and guides the development and implementation of the project. The technical committee provides technical input into the project activities and ensures quality of the project outputs. CSOs on the steering committee include Green Watch, Environmental Alert, and IUCN. CSOs on the technical committee include Living Earth Uganda, Enterprise Uganda and Uganda National NGO Forum.
- ❖ CSO on the implementation of the project will work hand in hand with are the NTC, NSC, academia, line ministries, private sector as well as local communities.

### **2.2.2 Link between ecosystems, their services, poverty reduction and human wellbeing**

*By John Byaruhanga - Economist, MFPED*

The objective of this presentation was to enhance CSOs understanding and appreciation of the critical linkages between ecosystems, ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human wellbeing, and the implications.

The paper highlighted the following key issues:

- Ecosystems and their functions and processes provide outputs of goods and services which generate benefits to human populations that can be measured as increases in human wellbeing;
- The focus of environmental economics is not the absolute value of human life but the marginal value of ecosystem services and thus the concept of Total Economic Value (TEV) which can be disaggregated into: direct use values i.e. extractive use, indirect use value from services, non use values, and option values.
- The drivers of change in the relationship between ecosystems and human wellbeing are both direct and indirect. The direct drivers are demographic, scientific and technological, cultural and religious, social political, or economic. The indirect drivers are land use changes, species removal/introduction, technology adoption and use, external inputs like irrigation, resource consumption, climate change, and natural physical and biological drivers like volcanoes.
- There is limited understanding of ecosystem dynamics. There is also inadequate information about the economic value of ecosystem functions, goods and services. Thus markets fail to incorporate the full economic value of ecosystems in pricing and hence decision making mechanisms. The use of information to redress market and policy failures is still a challenge.
- There is need to develop a response strategy for addressing the drivers that are destroying ecosystems and inhibiting the poor from accessing and using ecosystem services. This will require an integrated policy approach that looks at instruments and institutions. This constitutes the main challenge and thus calls for informed and effective participation of all stakeholders.

In response to the presentation the following issues were discussed:

- ❖ No urgency or examples shown that in Uganda there is need to understand such ecosystem dynamics.
- ❖ The project will need to document such information in languages the locals understand.

The presenter responded as follows:

- ❖ There is great need to understand the dynamics of particular ecosystems in Uganda. Information about the economic value of a particular ecosystem's functions plus its goods and services can for instance help show decision makers, governments or private investors the real economic impact of destroying that ecosystem which in turn can influence decision making relating to that particular ecosystem. This urgency is also reflected in the project planned activities in as far as the need to conduct CBA and SIA of policies and regulations regarding their incoherence is concerned.
- ❖ All project output documents will be written in lay language (popular versions). They will also at a later stage be documented in the languages the locals understand.

### **2.3 Plenary session**

This section outlines the issues agreed upon during the workshop plenary session. The first subsection is a summary of the consensus that was reached relating to the roles CSOs will play to achieve project objectives. Subsection two summarizes the partnerships created by the CSOs amongst themselves, to enhance their effectiveness in project implementation.

#### **2.3.1 Brain storming session to identify the roles of CSO's in achieving project objectives**

Bellow are the general roles CSOs chose to play to achieve project objectives:

- a) Mobilizing communities, awareness raising and sensitization;
- b) Training
- c) Advocacy
- d) Monitoring of project implementation
- e) Applied research and analysis

During the brainstorming session the following issues were discussed:

- ❖ The chosen roles are so generic. How will the CSO roles fit into the project activities to be executed?
- ❖ Research should be applied research as opposed to only data collection so as to ensure relevance and a win - win situation for both the local community and the project.

The consensus reached after brain storming was as follows:

- ❖ By the roles being generic, there is room for each role to be linked (by the concerned CSOs)<sup>1</sup> to 'related' project activities.
- ❖ All research shall be applied research so as to ensure relevance and a win – win scenario.

#### **2.3.2 Creating partnerships to enhance CSO effectiveness in project implementation**

The following is a summary of the partnerships created by the CSOs amongst themselves, to enhance their effectiveness in project implementation:

- The CSOs agreed upon five (5) general roles they would play to enhance project implementation. The roles are; mobilizing communities, awareness raising and sensitization; training; advocacy; monitoring of project implementation; as well as applied research and analysis.
- Each of the roles was entrusted to a particular group of CSOs for implementation. These CSO groups, five in number, were referred to as thematic working groups<sup>2</sup>. Each thematic working group included CSOs whose day to day activities involved carrying out the role entrusted.

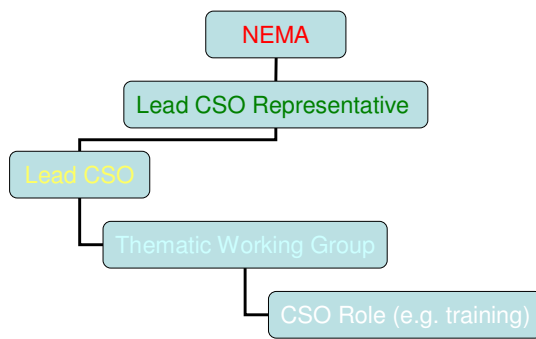
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<sup>1</sup> Each CSO role was entrusted to a particular group of CSOs as indicated in section 2.3.2 of this report

<sup>2</sup> These thematic working groups are shown in appendix 5 of this report.

- Each thematic working group elected a 'lead-CSO' to coordinate its activities and to ensure the effective implementation of its role.
- It was agreed that the representatives of the lead-CSOs on the project, were to be their directors. These five directors/representatives of the lead CSOs formed the committee that was to dialogue directly with NEMA/the project secretariat for effective implementation of the CSO roles.

Fig 1 A SUMMARY DIAGRAM SHOWING THE CSO PARTNERSHIPS



During this plenary discussion the following issues were discussed:

- ❖ How best a lead-CSO could kick-start effective work, together with its thematic working group.
- ❖ How to bring CSOs not represented at the workshop on board.

The responses to the above discussed issues were as follows:

- ❖ A consensus was reached. Each lead-CSO representative was to convene a first meeting/liaise with the CSOs in his/her thematic working group to discuss and agree on the priority activities to realize their role, planned methodology for undertaking the identified activities, requirements to undertake their role as well as a proposed budget for the planned activities.
- ❖ The sensitization and awareness rising thematic working group will be responsible for bringing CSOs not represented at the workshop on board.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 Way Forward

This session highlighted the key follow-up issues to the workshop i.e.:

- ❖ Each 'lead-CSO' director/representative was to convene a first meeting/liaise with the CSOs in his/her thematic working group, to discuss and agree on:
  - Priority activities to realize their role;
  - Planned methodology for undertaking identified activities;
  - A proposed budget for the planned activities; and
  - Requirements to undertake their role.
- ❖ CSO commitment on the agreed-upon ideas was also called for.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 Closing Remarks

The workshop was closed by the representative of the Director Uganda National NGO Forum.

In his remarks, the representative of the Director Uganda National NGO Forum noted that:

- With the project, CSO had a challenge as well as an opportunity to prove to NEMA and UNEP that they could effectively contribute towards the implementation of many of the planned initiatives.
- CSO work relating to the project had just begun and thematic working groups as well as lead-CSOs still had a lot to do to realize implementation of their roles as per project objectives and activities. Project documents and the workshop report would be distributed to the individual CSOs.
- There was need for NEMA, Environmental Alert and Uganda National NGO Forum to collaborate with lead-CSO representatives and thematic working groups. There was also need for a strong working link amongst and between the thematic working groups and lead-CSO representatives.
- Various ways of collaboration like meetings would be used. Members were asked to endeavor to respond positively whenever called upon by a lead-CSO.

## APPENDIXES

### APPENDIX I

#### Consultative and Needs Assessment Workshop Programme

Time	Topic/ Activity	Responsible Officer
8:30-9:00	Participant registration	Secretariat
9:00-9:30	Welcome remarks, introductions and Participants expectation	Ms. Dorothy Kaggwa, Environmental Alert and Head NGO Forum Environment and Natural Resource Thematic Group
9:30-9:45	Official opening	ED. NEMA
9:45-10:15	Introducing the project to the participants	Mr. Kaggwa Ronald
10:15-10:45	The critical link between ecosystems, ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human wellbeing.	Mr. Richard Ssewakiryanga John Byaruhanga
10:45-11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	<b>ALL</b>
11:00-12:00	<b>GROUP DISCUSSIONS</b>	Technical Committee
	Brain storming session to discover/identify the roles of CSOs in achieving project objectives	
	Creating partnerships and exploiting on-going interventions to enhance CSO effectiveness in project implementation	
	Approaches/methodologies to the implementation of project.	
12:00-12:45	Plenary Session (Group presentations)	All
12:45-1:00	Way Forward	Kaggwa Ronald
1:00	Closing remarks	Mr. Fred Kafeero, Executive Director - Environmental Alert
<b>1:00-2:00</b>	<b>LUCH BREAK</b>	<b>All</b>

## APPENDIX II

### REMARKS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NEMA, AT THE OPENING OF A CONSULTATIVE, CAPACITY BUILDING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP FOR CSOs FOR THE GOU-UNEP POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

The Representative of the Director NGO Forum

Representatives of CSOs and NGOs gathered here

Distinguished Participants

Ladies and Gentlemen

#### **Background to the Project**

- Whereas ecosystems and ecosystems services are critical to human welfare and poverty reduction, their strategic importance is not well defined in most of the mainstream poverty reduction strategies such as the PEAP and PMA.
- Yet no meaningful progress in improving human welfare and poverty reduction can be made without addressing the ecosystems which sustain livelihoods.
- In recognition of the critical linkage between ecosystems, ecosystem services and human welfare, the GOU through NEMA in partnership with UNEP came out with this project on; “Strengthening Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at the National and Local Levels as a contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Africa”

#### **The need for Partnerships between NEMA and CSOs**

To realise the project objectives we need to form strategic partnerships and alliances with key stakeholders such as CSOs. CSOs have unique advantages and abilities which can be tapped to enhance project objectives.

Why CSOs?

- They are widespread in the country and many have grass root connections and intimate knowledge of grass roots issues and realities;
- They have advocacy and lobbying skills;
- Have mobilization skills;
- Provide an independent critical voice and are a counterbalance to Government thus helping to keep it on the right track.

#### **Potential roles of the CSOs in Project Implementation**

We are here to consult you, share experiences and to build consensus on the critical roles you can play in the realisation of project objectives. I have a few suggestions on the possible roles which you can examine and discuss further;

- Sensitisation and awareness raising on the linkages between human well-being, poverty reduction and ecosystems at both local and national levels;
- Advocate for the mainstreaming of the linkages between human well-being, poverty reduction and ecosystems in policies, plans and programmes;
- Lobby and advocate for increased resource allocation to environment at both national and local government levels;
- Mobilise community participation to implement planned project activities;
- Make case for environment to the public, decision and policy makers with proper analysis, researched data (quantitative and qualitative), facts etc
- Mobilisation of resources for implementation of some of the project activities;
- Effective participation in project steering and technical committees and other initiatives. Already CSOs such as IUCN, Environmental Alert, Green Watch, NGO Forum and
- Collection of vital environmental project related data /information to guide policy and decision-making.

If we move together and in a harmonised manner, we should be able to achieve our common goals and objectives.

With these few remarks, I wish to thank you for honouring our invitation. It is now my pleasure to declare this consultative meeting open.

I wish you fruitful deliberations.

## **APPENDIX III**

### **INTRODUCTION OF THE GOU-UNEP PROJECT ON STRENGTHENING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS AS A CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

#### **Background**

New evidence is emerging that the complex nexus of social, economic exclusion as well as institutional failures are the main drivers of both environmental degradation and poverty. Consequently increasingly an approach that fully integrates the human as well as the ecological dimensions is being adopted world-wide. In response to this need, UNEP developed a conceptual framework that fully integrates the environment into the challenge of poverty reduction. The conceptual framework combines the capability approach and the ecosystem approach.

In order to implement this conceptual framework, UNEP has developed a project: Strengthen Environmental Policy and Management Capacity at both the Local and National Levels for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development.

The project is being implemented in seven African countries including; Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritania, Mali, Mozambique and Rwanda.

#### **Overall objectives of the project**

The overall objective of the project is to increase developing countries' capacity to mainstream environment in their development strategies. To achieve this objective the project proposes to use pilot studies that will provide technical guidance to the seven pilot countries. The pilot studies will be in the form of national workshops, local level ecosystem-poverty assessments, response strategy formulation and integrating these strategies within national development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers or any national development strategy the country uses.

Training manuals will be developed in the process, which will provide tools that countries can use in integrating environmental policies derived from integrated assessment within national poverty reduction or development strategies.

#### **Overall scope of the project**

- The scope of the activities will be broad-based, including challenges such as sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity, agriculture, water supply, cleaner production and gender sensitivity.

### **THE PROJECT IN THE UGANDAN CONTEXT**

The project therefore is of great relevance to Uganda in its struggle to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In view of NEMA's experience and expertise it was selected to be responsible for the implementation and coordination of the project in Uganda.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Uganda through NEMA and UNEP was drawn. It details the areas of cooperation and specifies the obligations of NEMA and UNEP in project implementation. The MOU was initially drawn to support identified activities for a period of 12 months starting from January 2005 to December 2005. However due to the delays in approving the plans, budgets and signing of the MOU it was only able to take off in April.

### **Poverty eradication and sustainable development**

The Project is intended to achieve the following:

- (a) Raise awareness about the poverty-environmental linkage and bring this linkage into development policies and strategies geared to poverty reduction;
- (b) Build human and institutional capacity in integrated assessments and help to mainstream ecosystems and ecosystem services into national development strategies and policies;
- (c) Support existing initiatives in the review of existing poverty reduction policies, programmes and plans for their relevance to the environment. It will therefore help to identify gaps, linkages and synergies in these interventions;
- (d) Facilitate the formulation of integrated and coherent policies mainstreaming ecosystems and ecosystem services into the existing national development and poverty reduction strategies;
- (e) Assist Uganda to create, strengthen and consolidate existing partnerships in environmental management at the various levels including; the local, national, regional and global levels; and
- (f) Establishing resource values is critical to environmental management. The project will help in the valuation of ecosystem services such as water catchments values, valuation of environmental impacts among others.

### **Activities to be executed**

- (a) Review existing poverty reduction programmes, projects policies and plans for their relevance to the environment;
- (b) Build an ENR and Poverty database and fill it with available data;
- (c) Define a minimum set of indicators for tracking sustainable development based on the ENR and Poverty data base;
- (d) Propose, define and disseminate the strategies and policies to address the gaps, exploit the linkages, synergies and lessons learnt;
- (e) Capacity building for selected CSOs on techniques for participatory approaches in poverty-environment issues;
- (f) Conduct policy reviews to assess coverage of environment-poverty concerns and their impacts on the environment, specific sectors to be decided upon;

- (g) Conduct cost-benefit analysis and social impact assessment of policies and regulations regarding their coherence and incoherence, effect on poverty reduction, equity implications etc.;
- (h) Capacity building workshop in policy integration and coherence and their cost-benefit analysis and social impact assessment. Dissemination of report to stakeholders;
- (i) Produce a report on ecosystems and ecosystem services and their linkages to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods in Uganda;
- (j) Sensitisation and awareness raising on the linkages between ecosystem and ecosystem services, poverty reduction and human well-being;
- (k) Capacity building on integrated assessment in four selected districts and disseminate of the report to stakeholders;
- (l) Sensitisation and awareness raising seminars on poverty ecosystem linkages in four selected areas and disseminate the report;
- (m) Formation of Local Working Groups on Poverty and Environment (LWGPE) in four selected districts to nominate members onto the LWGPE
- (n) Identification of pilot projects at the local level;
- (o) Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan with monitoring indicators;
- (p) Develop a baseline of poverty environment status at the beginning of the project;
- (q) Sensitisation and awareness raising on poverty and ecosystem linkages to the general public through mass media; and
- (r) Ensure proper project management.

### **Outputs and deliverables:**

The project is expected to achieve the following outputs;

- Project formally launched, partners have a clear understanding of the project and the expected value addition to the existing initiatives;
- Gaps, linkages, synergies, entry points and lessons learnt identified in the existing poverty-reduction initiatives;
- A data-base for ENR and Poverty developed;
- Strategies and policies put in place to address the gaps and exploit the linkages, synergies and lessons learnt at the local level;
- CSOs and NGOs support for the project gained, harmonised implementation strategies made and capacity of CSOs in participatory approaches built;
- Current policies checked/reviewed regarding coherence or incoherence;

- National awareness on integrated assessment, capturing the link between ecosystem and ecosystem services, poverty reduction and improved livelihoods raised;
- Capacity in integrated assessment built;
- Local governments and committees sensitised on poverty-environment linkages and Local Working Groups on Poverty and Environment (LWGPE) formed in four selected districts;
- A monitoring and evaluation framework developed to track progress;
- Proper management of the project

## APPENDIX IV

### THE CRITICAL LINK BETWEEN ECOSYSTEMS, ECOSYSTEM SERVICES, POVERTY REDUCTION AND HUMAN WELLBEING

#### Outline

- Background
- Definitions and constituents of Ecosystems; Ecosystem services; Human Wellbeing.
- The links and their implications
- Contemporary issues on Ecosystems
- Conclusion

#### Background

- P & E Project has a particular focus on ecosystems in light of their significance for Human Wellbeing and thus poverty reduction.
- The Project thus aims to enhance the understanding, among key stakeholders, of the significance of ecosystems with a view to drawing inferences that allow policy makers to formulate strategies that promote sustainable Human development/wellbeing.

#### Definitions

##### Ecosystems

- An Ecosystem refers to a “Home” for biological elements, e.g. plants, animals etc., that are interrelated and thus depend on each other.

##### Ecosystems Services

- Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These can be classified into four main categories:
  - Provisioning e.g. food, medicine, energy
  - Regulating e.g. water & air purification
  - Cultural e.g. spiritual significance
  - Supporting e.g. soil formation

##### Human Wellbeing

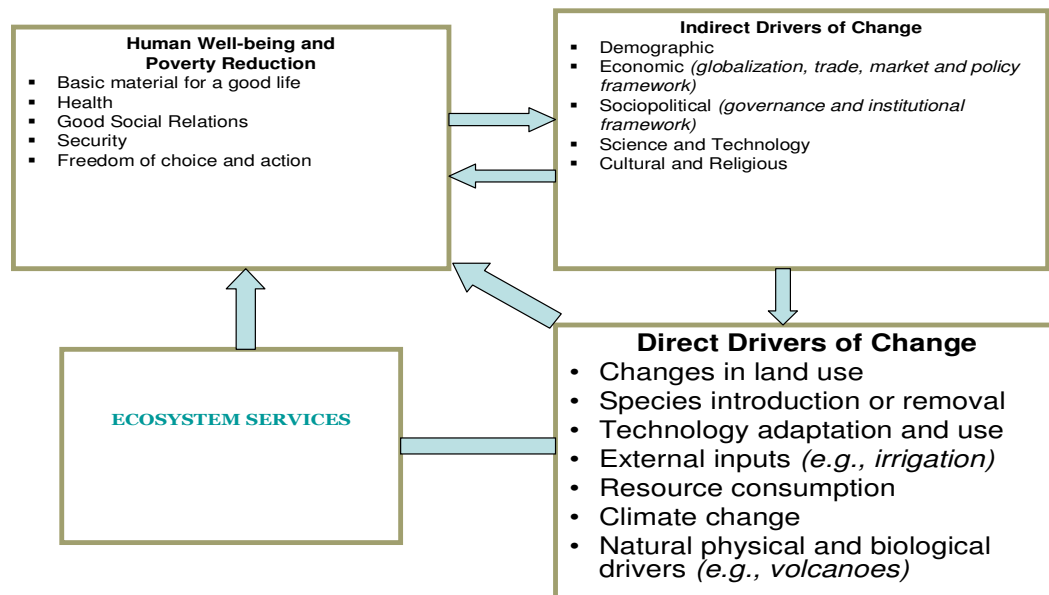
- Put simply Human Wellbeing refers to a satisfactory state of Humankind. It is associated with being able to:
  - be adequately nourished;
  - be free from avoidable disease;
  - live in an environmentally clean and safe shelter;
  - have adequate and clean water;
  - Have clean air;
  - Have energy to keep warm and cook;
  - Use traditional elements found in ecosystems for traditional cultural & spiritual practices;
  - Cope with extreme natural events/disasters;

- Make sustainable management decisions that respect natural resources & enable the achievement of sustainable income stream.

### The Link and Its implications

- Ecosystems and their functions and processes provide outputs of goods and services which generate benefits to human populations that can be measured as increases in Human wellbeing.
- The focus of environment economics is not the absolute value of human life BUT the marginal value of ecosystems services and thus the concept of Total Economic Value (TEV) which can be disaggregated into:
  - Use values
    - Direct use values – involves human interaction with the ecosystem itself rather than via the services it provides i.e. consumptive/extractive use e.g. timber OR non-consumptive e.g. recreation
    - Indirect use value – derived from services provided by the ecosystem (as indicated earlier)
  - Non-use value
    - Existence value – derived from satisfaction that ecosystems continue to exist without necessarily being of benefit to others.
    - Bequest value – arises from knowledge that ecosystems and their services will be passed on for the enjoyment of future generations.
    - Altruistic value – derived from knowledge that present generation can enjoy the goods & services provided by the ecosystems.
  - Option value – an individual deriving benefit from ensuring ecosystems services will be available for his/her future use.

**Fig.1 Drivers for change in the relationship between Ecosystems and Human Wellbeing**



### **Contemporary issues on ecosystems**

- There is a limited understanding of ecosystem dynamics.
- There is inadequate information about the economic value of ecosystem functions, goods and services.
- Thus markets fail to incorporate the full economic value of ecosystems in pricing and hence decision making mechanisms.
- The use of information to redress market and policy failures is still a big challenge.

### **Conclusion**

- There is need to develop a response strategy for addressing the drivers that are destroying ecosystems as well as inhibiting the poor from accessing and using ecosystem services.
- This will require an integrated policy approach that looks at Instruments – market and non-market; Institutions – formal & non-formal; Organisations – public & civil.
- This constitutes the main challenge in this regard and thus calls for informed and effective participation of all stakeholders.

## APPENDIX V

### LIST OF CSOS REPRESENTED AT THE WORKSHOP

- | No. | CSO Name / Title  |
|-----|---|
| 1.  | Action for Social Economic Development (ASED)                         |
| 2.  | Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)           |
| 3.  | Africa Development Consult  |
| 4.  | Agency for Environment and Wetlands (AEW) -Wakiso                     |
| 5.  | AICM (CARE-Kabale)  |
| 6.  | Albertine Rift Conservation Survey (ARCOS)                            |
| 7.  | Budongo Forest Community Development Organization (BUCODO-EMPAFORM)   |
| 8.  | CARE (CUHQ-REPA)  |
| 9.  | CARE- Kasese/Kabale (REPA Project)                                    |
| 10. | CARE- REPA Accountability (South West)                                |
| 11. | CEEWA -Uganda   |
| 12. | Center for integrated Development (CIDEV)                             |
| 13. | Community Development and Child welfare Initiative (CODI)             |
| 14. | Community Development Resource Network (CDRN) / (PELUM)               |
| 15. | Development Research and Training (DRT)                               |
| 16. | Development Research and Training (DRT)                               |
| 17. | East Africa Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN-U)          |
| 18. | Environmental Alert   |
| 19. | Foundation for Rural Housing Sanitation and Environment – Uganda      |
| 20. | Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development (Kasese-CARE)              |
| 21. | Hoima Environmental Project (HEP)                                     |
| 22. | Integrated Family Development Initiative (IFDI)                       |
| 23. | Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDI)                       |
| 24. | KADDENT (CARE)  |
| 25. | Kasese District Development Network                                   |
| 26. | Kigulu Development Group (Iganga District)                            |
| 27. | Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA - Mubende district)           |
| 28. | Multipurpose Farmers Community Initiatives (MFACOI) = Kamuli district |
| 29. | National Association for Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)        |
| 30. | Nature Uganda   |
| 31. | NAYODE (CARE-Kasese Dstrict)  |
| 32. | New Horizons  |
| 33. | Rukungiri Functional Literacy (CARE-Kabale District)                  |
| 34. | Sustainability Watch  |
| 35. | Sustsinable Development Watch (SUDE WATCH)                            |
| 36. | Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development                          |
| 37. | Uganda Debt Network C/O CARE Kabale / Bushenyi / Kanungu dstricts     |
| 38. | Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF)                      |
| 39. | Uganda Forestry Working group Members (C/O Environmental Alert)       |
| 40. | Uganda Land Alliance  |
| 41. | Uganda Resource Management Foundation                                 |
| 42. | Uganda Wildlife Society   |
| 43. | Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement (UWTPM)                           |
| 44. | UOBDU (Batwa-CARE)  |
| 45. | Volunteer Effort for Development Concerns (VEDCO)                     |
| 46. | Voluntary Action for Development                                      |

47. Wakiso District NGO/CBO Network
48. Water Aid
49. Women's Advocacy Network for Development of Agriculture
50. Youth Watch

## APPENDIX VI

### LISTS OF THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

#### CSOs ENTRUSTED WITH THE SENSITISATION AND AWARENESS RAISING ROLE

1. Uganda Land Alliance (**LEAD-CSO**)
2. Uganda Resources Management Foundation
3. Foundation for Rural Housing, Sanitation and Environment – Uganda
4. Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA-Mubende district)
5. Voluntary Action for Development
6. Uganda Land Alliance
7. Youth Watch
8. Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)
9. Wakiso District NGO/CBO Network
10. Hoima Environmental Project (HEP)
11. Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDI)
12. Center for integrated Development (CIDEV)
13. Kigulu Development Group- Iganga
14. Volunteer Effort for Development Concerns (VEDCO)
15. Albertine Rift Conservation Survey (ARCOS)
16. Uganda Environment Education Foundation
17. Agency for Environment and Wetlands (AEW) -Wakiso
18. Community Development and Child welfare Initiative (CODI)
19. UWTPM (Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement)
20. Nature Uganda
21. Integrated Family Development Initiative (IFDI)
22. Budongo Forest Community Development Organization (BUCODO)
- 23.** Good Hope Foundation (CARE- Kasese)
24. KADDENET (CARE-Kasese)
25. Rukungiri Functional Literacy (CARE-Kabale)
26. AICM (CARE-Kabale)
27. New Horizons
28. Women’s Advocacy Network for Development of Agriculture
29. CEEWA -Uganda
30. Uganda Forestry Working group Members (C/O Environmental Alert)
31. Multipurpose Farmers Community Initiatives (MFACOI)
32. Action for Social Economic Development (ASED)

## **CSOs ENTRUSTED WITH THE TRAINING ROLE**

1. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF) **(LEAD-CSO)**
2. National Association for Professional Environmentalist (NAPE)
3. Multipurpose Framers Community Initiative – Kamuli
4. New Horizons
5. Volunteer Effort for Development Concerns (VEDCO)
6. Women's Advocacy Network for Development of Agriculture
7. CEEWA-Uganda
8. Uganda Forestry Working group Members (C/O Environmental Alert)
9. Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDI)
10. Agency for Environment and Wetlands (AEW) -Wakiso
11. CARE – Kasese/Kabale (REPA Project)
12. Hoima Environmental Project (HEP)
13. Albertine Rift Conservation Survey (ARCOS)
14. Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA-Mubende district)
15. Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement (UWTMPM)
16. Budongo Forest Community Development Organization (BUCODO-EMPAFORM)
17. Integrated Family Development Initiative (IFDI)
18. Community Development and Child welfare Initiative (CODI)
19. Kigulu Development Group (Iganga)
20. Uganda Resources Management Foundation
21. Foundation for Rural Housing, Sanitation and Environment – Uganda

## **CSOs ENTRUSTED WITH THE ROLE OF MONITORING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

1. Community Development Resource Network (CDRN) (**LEAD-CSO**)
2. Sustainable Development Watch (SUDE WATCH)
3. Volunteer Effort for Development Concerns (VEDCO)
4. Multipurpose Framers Community Initiative (MFACOI) – Kamuli
5. Agency for Environment and Wetlands (AEW) - Wakiso
6. Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (IRDI)
7. CEEWA-Uganda
8. Uganda Forestry Working group Members (C/O Environmental Alert)
9. Women's Advocacy Network for Development of Agriculture
10. Africa Development Consult
11. East Africa Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN-U)
12. Community Development Resource Network (CDRN / PELUM)
13. Nature Uganda
14. Environmental Alert
15. Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement (UWTPM)
16. Sustainable Watch
17. Community Development and Child welfare Initiative (CODI)
18. CARE-REPA Accountability (South West)
19. Kasese District Development Network
20. Uganda Debt Network C/O CARE Kabale / Bushenyi / Kanungu
21. New Horizons

## **CSOs ENTRUSTED WITH THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ROLE**

1. Development Research and Training (DRT) (**LEAD-CSO**)
2. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF)
3. New Horizons
4. National Association for Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)
5. Uganda Forestry Working group Members (C/O Environmental Alert)
6. CEEWA-Uganda
7. Africa Development Consult
8. East Africa Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN-U)
9. Community Development Resource Network (CDRN/PELUM)
10. Water Aid
11. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
12. Albertine Rift Conservation Survey (ARCOS)
13. Nature Uganda
14. Environmental Alert
15. Budongo Forest Community Development Organization (BUCODO-EMPAFORM)
16. Sustainable Watch
17. Uganda Wildlife Society (CARE)
18. CARE Kasese (REPA)
19. Rukungiri Functional Literacy (CARE)
20. Community Development and Child welfare Initiative (CODI)
21. Integrated Family Development Initiative (IFDI)

## **CSOs ENTRUSTED WITH THE ADVOCACY ROLE**

1. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) (**LEAD-CSO**)
2. National Association for Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)
3. New Horizons
4. Foundation for Rural Housing Sanitation and Environment – Uganda
5. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF)
6. Development Research and Training (DRT)
7. Environmental Alert
8. Uganda Land Alliance
9. Integrated Rural Development Initiatives (Local Government Level)
10. Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
11. Hoima Environmental Project (HEP)
12. East Africa Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN-U)
13. Multipurpose Farmers Community Initiatives (MFACOI)
14. Agency for Environment and Wetlands (AEW) -Wakiso
15. Youth Watch
16. Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement (UWTPM)
17. Community Development and Child welfare Initiative (CODI)
18. Sustainability Watch
19. Budongo Forest Community Development Organization (BUCODO-EMPAFORM)
20. Nature Uganda
21. CARE (CUHQ-REPA)
22. Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development (Kasese-CARE)
23. Uganda Wildlife Society (CARE)
24. KADDENT (CARE)
25. UOBDU (Batwa-CARE)
26. NAYODE (CARE-Kasese)
27. AICM (CARE-Kabale)

## APPENDIX VII

### LIST AND CONTACTS OF LEAD-CSOs

1. Uganda Land Alliance (ULA)  
*Bukoto-Kisasi*  
*Makonzi zone, off Kisasi road*  
*Block 213*  
*Bukoto*  
*Tel: 041540048*  
*Email: [ula@africaonline.co.ug](mailto:ula@africaonline.co.ug)*
2. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation (UEEF)  
*Mukono Town Council, next to the land tribunal*  
*Mukono*  
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*Email: [ugandaenvironmental@yahoo.com](mailto:ugandaenvironmental@yahoo.com)*
3. Community Development Resource Network (CDRN)  
*Plot 433*  
*Balintuma Road*  
*Nankulabye*  
*P.O.Box 3791, Kampala*  
*Tel: 041534497*
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*Gaba Road, Next to American Embassy*  
*P.O. Box 1599,*  
*Kampala.*  
*Tel: 041269495 / 031263630 / 031263629*  
*Email: [cprcu@drt-ug.org](mailto:cprcu@drt-ug.org) or [info@drt-ug.org](mailto:info@drt-ug.org) or [clntale@africaonline.co.ug](mailto:clntale@africaonline.co.ug)*
5. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)  
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## APPENDIX VIII

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Institution/organisation
1	Yawe Agnes	Environmental Alert
2	Birigenda Hussein	Hoima Environmetal Project
3	Kitawu Rosette	Multipurpose Farmers' Community Initiatives Kamuli
4	Semwogerere David	Agency for Environment and Wetlands (Wakiso)
5	Mugabi Simon.L.	Agency for Environment and Wetlands (Wakiso)
6	Rev. Dr. Bonny Kyaligonza	SUDEWATCH
7	John Byaruhanga	Ministry of Finance
8	Ankundo Oscan	Integrated Family Development Initiatives
9	Ofwono Charles	Foundation for Rural Housing and Environment
10	Cate Najjuma	Centre for Development Resource Network
11	Sebyala Amos	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
12	Charles Kahindo	Albertine Rift Conservation Survey (ARCOS)
13	Stephen Kigoolo	Nature Uganda
14	Denis Mvukiyehe	Sustainable Development Watch
15	Kathelyne Craenen	Belgian Embassy
16	Mukasa Concepta	Integrated Rural Development Initiative
17	Kaganga John	Kikandwa Environmental Association
18	Ruth Mubiru	Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement
19	Odongo Eruulio	ASED-Nebi
20	Madira Davidson	BUCODO
21	Nantongo Christine	CARE International
22	Simon Omoding	Sustainability Watch
23	Kateregga Dennis	Youth Watch
24	Muhangi John	DENIVA
25	George Katumba	Wakiso District NGO Forum
26	Misango Stephen	EAETDV-U
27	Ssempijja Arnold	NEMA
28	Alice Ruhweza	NEMA
29	Mubende Besweri	Africa Development Consult
30	Patrick Tumwine	Uganda Resources Mangement Foundation
31	Stephen Mondo	Community Development Foundation
32	Babirye Maria	Voluntary Action for Development
33	Twesigye Bashir	ACODE
34	Vicky Luyima	ACODE
35	Beatrice Mugambe	DRT
36	John Segujja	CODI-LWRO
37	Mugambwa Kizito	UCSD
38	John Wosula Wabwire	UBC-TV
39	Dorothy Kaggwa	Environmental Alert
40	Mulindwa Joseph	UEEF
41	Mwedde Geoffrey	Environmental Alert
42	Florence Sekabanja	CEEWA
43	Tabaro Denis	NAPE
44	Oweyegha Afunaduula	NAPE
45	Larok Arthur	National NGO Forum
46	Kabishanga Emmanuel	New Horizons
47	David Bateganya	MECCO

48	Rita Aciro	Uganda Land Alliance
49	Cecily Kabagomya	CIDEV
50	Nakangu Barbara	IUCN
51	Mulondo Elia	KDG
52	Steven Segawa Katumba	Water Aid
53	Ronald Kaggwa	NEMA