



High Level Policy Dialogue On Nature, Wealth And Power

# Balancing Nature, Wealth And Power Through The PEAP Revision Process

November 20-21, 2003, Kampala - Uganda

*REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS*

Vicky Luyima  
Sophie Kutegeka



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## **Balancing Nature, Wealth and Power Through The PEAP Revision Process**

Organised by:

Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

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## List of Acronyms

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ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ENRM	Environment and Natural Resources Management
HLPD	High Level Policy Dialogue
IRG	International Resource Group
MUIENR	Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NR	National Resources
NWP	Nature, Wealth and Power
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TAI	The Access Initiative
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UPPAP	Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRI	World Resources Institute

# 1. Introduction

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The High Level Policy Dialogue on Nature, Wealth and Power took place from November 20 - 21, 2003 at Speke Resort Munyonyo, Kampala, Uganda. The Policy Dialogue was organized by the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment as part of our continuing programme to convene multi-stakeholder dialogues on complex, controversial or sometimes emerging public policy issues. Financial support for the workshop was provided by the World Resources Institute (WRI), USAID Africa Bureau and International Resources Group (IRG).

The theme of the High Level Policy Dialogue was “Balancing Nature, Wealth and Power through the PEAP Revision process.” The Dialogue was attended by senior level government of Uganda officials, senior representatives of national and international NGOs, representatives of multilateral and bi-lateral donors, Members of Parliament from Uganda, and selected civil society representatives from East and West Africa.

## 2. Background

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In 2002, the USAID Africa Bureau together with a number of international policy

think tanks released a publication entitled Nature, Wealth and Power (NWP Report). In this report, the authors argue that the fate of Africa’s natural resources cannot be separated from the broader context of economic and development challenges. In addition, the authors state that Africa’s economic and development future cannot be separated from the management of its natural resources. Nature, Wealth and Power recommends that the traditional approaches to investments in natural resources management must now be based on economic rationality and should address issues of governance and equity. NWP therefore presents a potentially useful analytical framework that can enhance our understanding of the relationship between sustainable ENRM, poverty reduction and good governance.

“A state that does not manage its natural resources in a way that benefits its population and propels the state to greater heights of political, economic and social development is not worth being sovereign at all.”  
Hon. Minister Nsaba-Buturo

The NWP report is a new framework that needs to be further understood and tested through empirical studies and analysis. In many countries including Uganda, the NWP framework can be a useful tool for analyzing the extent to which PEAP driven interventions are achieving the multiple objectives of stimulating economic growth, improving the quality of the environment and the quantity of the natural resources, strengthening good governance and enfranchising rural

people while reducing poverty. The dialogue on NWP was therefore organized to initiate discussions on nature, wealth and power in the context of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The ongoing process to revise the PEAP and the follow up process of its implementation are potential opportunities for rethinking and redesigning the investment programmes aimed at achieving the PEAP objectives.

Specifically, in order for the country to achieve the objectives of reducing the number of people living in abject poverty to less than 10% by 2017 and realising development targets set by several international agreements such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg plan of implementation, Uganda will require prudent management of its natural resources. Previous efforts that did not take into account the inter-relationship between sustainable natural resources management, equitable distribution of wealth and power relations that determine and influence decision making are exercises in futility.

Applying the NWP framework in our analytical work and future monitoring of PEAP implementation presents us with an opportunity to ask the right question: does improvements in the quality, quantity and economic value of natural resources per se lead to economic development and poverty reduction?

### 3. Organisation of the Dialogue

The High Level Policy Dialogue on Nature, Wealth and Power was organized over two days in three inter-related sessions. High quality professionals engaged in research on NWP issues and Government of Uganda officials engaged in the process of writing the revised PEAP facilitated the dialogue. This gave the participants an opportunity to fully understand the PEAP revision process and the opportunities for applying the NWP analytical framework. Participants also had the opportunity to share experiences of implementing Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) from selected African countries. The dialogue was organized in plenary sessions, working groups and then a High Level Segment where the results and recommendations of the dialogue were presented to a Segment of senior level Government of Uganda officials and representatives of the international development community.



Participants at the NWP workshop. Seated second from left is Minister Isaac Musumba

## 4. Objectives

The overall objective of this High Level Policy Dialogue was to introduce the NWP framework as an analytical tool that can generate useful and relevant policy information to strengthen policies for poverty reduction, economic development and sustainable ENRM. The HLPD is therefore the beginning of a process that will involve a series of case study based assessments to test the concepts set out in the NWP document. Follow on activities involving case studies and policy dialogues will be organized to inform future policy and decision making. At the policy level, we would like to begin to ask ourselves a series of questions on how the relationship between these principles affects poverty eradication initiatives.

Do the poor actually benefit from improvements and increased economic value of the natural resources capital? Are there cases where successful ENRM practices have empowered poor people and led to improvements in governance? What are the key links between ENR, wealth creation and power?

## 5. Opening Remarks

Opening statements were delivered by the Executive Director of ACODE and Hon. Loice Bwambale. Hon. Bwambale is the Woman Member of Parliament for Kasese District, Vice Chairperson of the Sessional Committee on Natural Resources

and Chairperson of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus in the Seventh Parliament of Uganda.

The Executive Director of ACODE stated that the uneven changes in the levels of poverty since the PEAP was first adopted in 1997 required that policy makers begin to rethink the strategies that were being employed to achieve the PEAP objectives. He observed that although poverty levels had reduced significantly according to official statistics, the most recent data from the National Household Surveys (NHS) showed poverty levels were increasing. Furthermore, the data relating to geographic, demographic and gender distribution of poverty was alarming. He observed that even in key natural resource sectors such as forestry and fisheries where there were impressive growth figures, the communities that are dependent on these resources were still among the poorest. He emphasized that the NWP analytical framework was designed to enable research and policy analysts ask relevant questions and generate useful and relevant information for improving policies and strategies for poverty reduction. Accordingly, ACODE was interested in convening future dialogues of this nature based on empirical research and analysis that applies the NWP framework.

On her part, Member of Parliament Loice Bwambale commended ACODE for continuing to provide an opportunity for members of Parliament, policy makers,

researchers and other policy practitioners on important international and national public policy issues. She recognized that Civil Society Organizations have very useful experiences and information that could be used by policy makers in designing effective policy responses and strategies for poverty reduction. She observed that dialogues of this nature were an eye opener for legislators. She further encouraged ACODE to continue engaging legislators in its work so that they make informed decisions. Hon. Bwambale noted that in spite of the abundance of natural resources, growth of the economy based on privatization and liberalization, 38% of the population still live below the poverty line.

“It was stated that 44% of the population of Uganda live in abject poverty. And Uganda had been singled out to be a model in economic growth and economic development. Uganda has also been singled out as very much endowed with natural resources. And Uganda was also being promoted for supporting a very progressive democratic process ..... In spite of being endowed with NR and having hard working people and having an economy that is growing, and based on the policy of privatization ... liberalizing the markets.... How can we talk of 44% of the people of Uganda living below the poverty line?”  
(Hon. Loice Bwambale)

Consequently, as the PEAP revision process nears completion and plans are underway for implementation, the NWP analytical framework seemed to provide a new tool for reassessing the design, implementation and impact of public investments in natural resources.

She questioned the current investment priorities of Government and citing the

minerals and fisheries sector, argued that these natural resources should be the strategic investment priorities as far as achieving the objectives of the PEAP is concerned. She cautioned, however, that unless the wealth generated from these resources was shared equitably, built on the pillars of good governance, accountability and transparency in government resource allocation - and therefore balancing nature, wealth and power - poverty eradication will remain an elusive objective.

## 6. Summary of Session Presentations and Discussions:

### 6.1 The contribution of natural resources to achieving the pillars of the PEAP.

The objective of this session was to make presentations and stimulate discussions among the participants on the contribution of ENR in achieving the objectives of poverty eradication as set out in the PEAP 2001. The session also sought to explore opportunities for integrating the NWP analytical framework in the process of revising the PEAP so as to move the current debate beyond the notions of economic growth and to look at other important policy considerations such as sustainable natural resources management, social equity and good governance.

This session was facilitated by Dr. Hussein Sosovelle from the University of Dar es Salaam, Richard Sewakiryanga, Team Leader of the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process (UPPAP) in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Boaz Kezire from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

It was emphasized that the linkage with poverty reduction rests on the vital role of the ENR in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), ability of GDP growth to benefit the poor and need for

#### Pillars of PEAP 2001

- Creating an enabling environment for rapid and sustainable economic growth and structural transformation
- Strengthening good governance and security
- Actions which directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their income
- Actions which directly improve the quality of life of the poor

sustainable growth. Generally, there was agreement that ENR has the potential for contributing to economic growth but the problem has mainly been the failure at the policy level to prioritize appropriate investments in the management and equitable utilization of natural resources.

Drawing on the Tanzania experience, participants were able to learn and appreciate that growth does not always lead to poverty reduction because the gains do not trickle down to the poor. Like in Uganda and many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, natural resources such as tourism and mining were the main

sources of economic growth in Tanzania.

Consequently, it was emphasised that if poverty and inequality were increasing as is evidenced in the case of Tanzania, then researchers needed to adopt new analytical tools to generate data and information needed to direct national policies and strategies to be more poverty focused and pro-poor. Particular attention needed to be paid to key issues such as: strengthening access to key natural resources by the poor; enhancing the capacity of rural people to sustainably manage natural resources; reducing environmental vulnerability; and facilitating the development and adoption of environmentally friendly technologies.

The discussions during this session also dwelt on the relationship between ENRM, poverty reduction and governance. The participants were informed that the PEAP revision team considered governance to be at the core of the revised PEAP, 2004. For purposes of the PEAP revision process, good governance includes respect for human rights, political openness, participation, tolerance, administrative and bureaucratic capacity and efficiency. Good Governance is considered necessary in creating effective partnerships to ensure that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society.

The following key governance issues have been identified through the UPPAP process as requiring immediate attention

“Governance is the system of values, policies and institutions by which society organizes collective decision making and action related to political, economic and socio-cultural and environmental affairs through the interaction of the state, civil society and the private sector.” (Adopted from Richard Sewakiryanga’s presentation)

if future PEAP interventions are to target the poor.

§ Environment and natural resources are concentrated in the hands of the well off as may be evidenced by mass evictions of the poor from land, distress land sales and increasing privatization of common property resources;

§ Bribery and corruption are eroding people’s faith in government

“We have been denied so many of our resources. Butamira forest has been the only source of firewood in this village..... There are no trees in the village. All our gardens are on that land. Now, with the sale of the forest to Madhvani, there is going to be a shortage and you are going to see people in this village dying of hunger”.

(Quotation of an elderly man from Butamira)

regulatory bodies because they have to pay bribes to officials to access resources inside the protected areas. Although permits are issued to access resources in protected areas, they are still restricted to a few and it compels some individuals to pay bribes for unlimited access.

§ Awareness of rights and conflicting policies affects the poor people’s participation in management of natural resources. Poor people are not aware of their rights with regard to natural resources because of contradictory policies from different government institutions.

“In the past, we looked to science and technology and environmental economics to solve environmental problems. But increasingly, we understand that while science and technology can tell us what management options would be most effective, and economics can tell us what would be most cost efficient, only getting the governance right can tell us what’s fair.”

Speech by the UNDP Resident Representative to Uganda at the Launching of the 2004 World Resources Report during the NWP Dialogue



From the left, Dan Temu (the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative) launches the World Resources Report. Looking on: Godber Tumushabe, Hon. Loice Bwambale and Hon. Ken Lukyamuzi

During this session, participants also discussed a presentation focusing on the role of ENR in increasing the incomes of the poor and improving the quality of life of poor people. It was demonstrated that economic values and employment levels from natural resources related sectors were high and increasing and ENR was the biggest employer of labour in Uganda.

Yet, results from the 2003 household survey done by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) shows that poverty levels are highest among the communities that contribute the most to the value of the natural resources.

**Contribution of ENR Sector to Wealth**

Type of Resource	Amount Contributed	
	UGX Billion	USD Million
Soil Nutrient loss	1,250	625
Fisheries	602	301
Forestry	720	360
Wetlands	454	227
Tourism and Wild life	326	163
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>1,676</b>

Source: Yaron and Moyini (2003)

Estimated employment in the ENR Sector (Where power should be)	
Nature	Employment:
Fisheries	Over 280,000 direct Over 1.2 million indirect
Forestry	100,000 direct 750,000 mainly subsistence
Wetlands	2,400,000 mainly subsistence
Tourism and Wildlife	11,000 formal sector
Total	3,761,000 (16% of population)

Source: Yaron and Moyini (2003)

Participants observed that given the trends in national economic development and the high level of economic dependence on agriculture, there was need to ensure that there was effective integration between agriculture and ENR through a coherent and comprehensive sector investment plan. There were concerns expressed with respect to

population growth. The participants recognised that increased population growth had implications for the success of poverty eradication programmes and the management of natural resources. However, population growth was being politicized and there were no apparent attempts to address the issue at the policy level.

## 6.2. Governing Natural Resources for Poverty Reduction and on-going Constitutional Reforms.

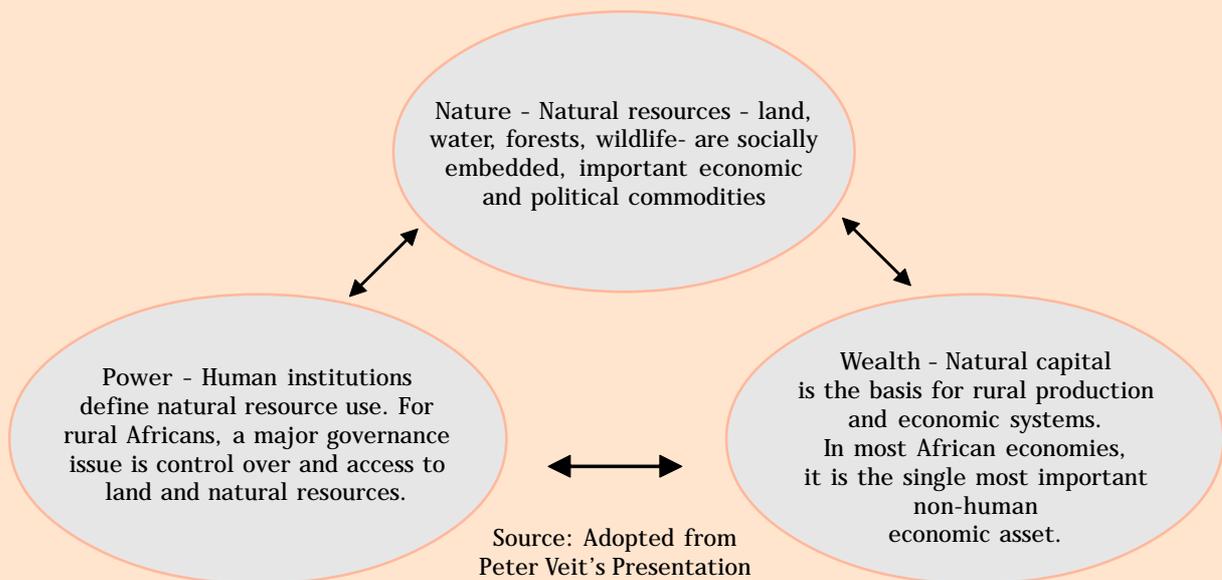
“There is no part of nature that has intrinsic physical or chemical properties that make it a resource. Rather, any part of nature can become a resource when people perceive it as having utility or value.” Panta Kasoma, Director, MUIENER.

This session was intended to give the participants an opportunity to enhance their understanding of the relevance of

the concept of environmental governance and its linkages to natural resources management and the national goal of poverty eradication. The session was facilitated by Dr. Panta Kasoma (Director, MUIENR) and Dr. Peter Veit, the Regional Director for Africa at the World Resources Institute.

The presentations explored the dynamics between nature, wealth and power and emphasized that poverty eradication strategies must address the inter-relationship between these concepts.

Figure 1: Nature, Wealth and Power: Dynamics.



In Uganda, like in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, ecosystem goods and services dominate national economies, household livelihoods, corporate profits and individual wealth. In most African economies, NR are the single most important economic asset. Investments in natural capital have high rates of return at the national level.

This means, therefore, that African economies will continue to depend on natural resources for decades to come.

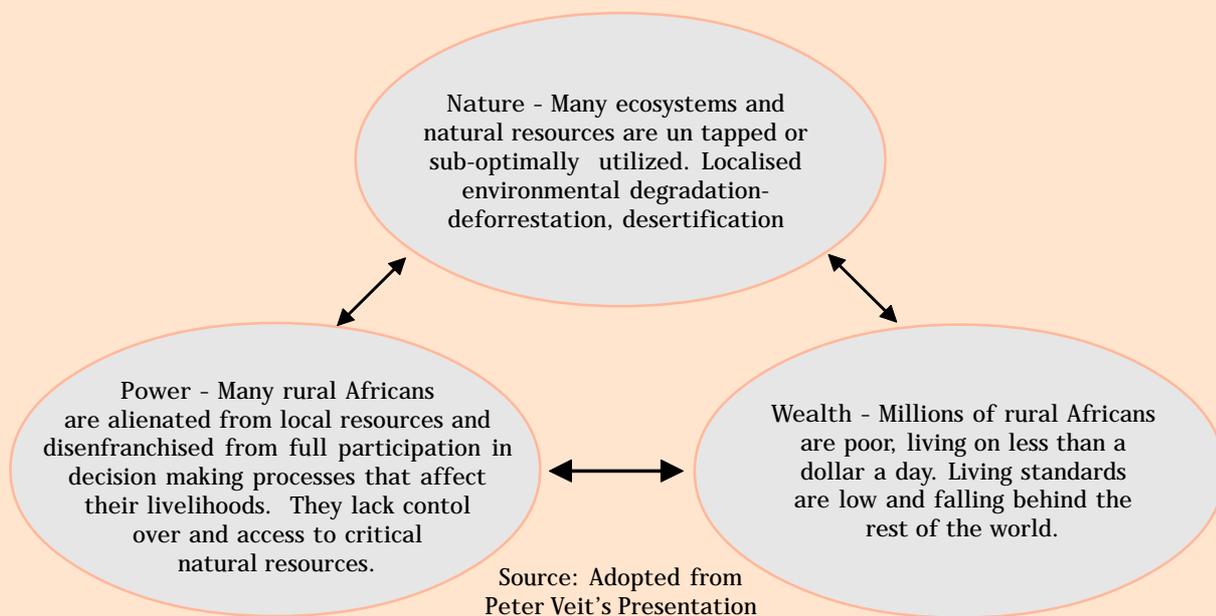
On the other hand, rural poor people depend more on natural resources for their livelihoods than their urban rich counterparts. Although some poor

people live in resource-limited areas, many live in regions with potential for generating nature based wealth. The poor are more adversely affected by loss of access to natural resources and soil degradation than the better off. Poverty is therefore partly a function of inequity in distribution of public resources including nature-based wealth.

“Governance, in this context, is about who makes the decisions that affect the environment. It’s about how we apportion the benefits of exploiting natural resources, and the costs of protecting ecosystems. It’s about whether the actions of public agencies and private corporations that affect the environment are open to public scrutiny: What information do they have to disclose? Who do they have to consult? And how can they be held accountable?”

Speech by the UNDP Resident Representative to Uganda. Supra

Figure 11: Nature, Wealth and Power: Conditions



Finally, it was emphasized that the challenge for ENR based economic growth and poverty reduction was the problem of corruption and lack of democracy which enhances elite capture. Increasingly, natural resources are being used to buy off the opposition or reward political allies. Given that the poor have no political power, they are left out in this equation, disenfranchised, and without any incentives to invest in sustainable management of environment

and natural resources. Consequently, any reforms to strengthen democracy should be seen as an opportunity to enfranchise rural resource users and as a mechanism for making natural resources based corruption a politically costly enterprise.

It was also emphasized that while previous efforts have focused on strengthening governance through public participation, there was need to put similar emphasis on strengthening

effective representation so that legislators can articulate the interests of their constituencies as far as environment and natural resources management are concerned. Dr. Peter Veit observed that strengthening participation could generate significant benefits for democracy and poor resource users by:

- Direct citizen engagement in government matters;
- Promoting the will of the people;
- Giving voice to minorities and marginalized; and
- Reinforcing majority rule.

### 6.3. The links between poverty and the environment in Uganda: Current Practices and Experiences

The focus of this session was to enable participants have a better understanding of the current state of play in as far as the link between the environment and poverty was concerned based on current practice and field experience. The session was facilitated by Eugene Muramira (NEMA).

It was noted that over the recent years, Government policy makers have increasingly appreciated the fact that Uganda's economy largely depends on the environment and natural resource assets. In 1998, the environment and natural resource assets contributed 54.4% of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1999, environment and natural resource sector contributed over 90% of Uganda's exports and more than 90% energy

consumption in form of firewood and charcoal. However, the contribution of ENR assets to economic growth and poverty eradication at the macro and household level is mainly indirect and not valued. In addition, the system of national accounting in Uganda is based on the expenditure and consumption approach and as such, the full contribution of ENR was not fully valued or accounted for.

The participants were informed that the private sector has become interested in investing in the ENR sector. For example, there have been applications for commercial rearing of butterflies and cultivation of high value spices in the protected areas. There is also an interest in advancing markets for ecosystem services such as watershed protection and biodiversity habitat. This would contribute to financing from the public sector if the enabling environment was conducive for the private sector.

It was strongly recommended that in order to enhance the productivity of the ENR base for poverty reduction, there is need to increase investment in the sector and improve coordination by speeding up the development of the Sector Wide Plan. In addition, there is need to document the contribution of the NR sector to economic growth and to the livelihoods of the population. This will require researchers to collect data on production and use of natural assets in the household surveys.

## 7. The High Level Policy Segment

During the High Level Segment, the participants shared their conclusions and recommendations with senior Government of Uganda officials and development partners. The session was attended by Minister of State for Planning Isaac Musumba and Minister of State for Information Nsaba-Buturo who officiated at the closing of the Dialogue.

During the working session of the dialogue, participants agreed that future research and advocacy work should focus on how the following key policy processes should be targeted to increase investments in natural resources, create mechanisms for better wealth distribution while strengthening systems of governance, responsibility and accountability.

- The PEAP review and implementation;
- The ongoing constitutional review process;
- Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) of the World Bank;
- And the process of implementing the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture.

Minister Isaac Musumba noted that in an environment that was politically charged, it was gratifying on the part of Government that there was a group of people somewhere in the country which was concerned with issues of development. He invited ACODE and other civil society organizations to take advantage of the newly created National Planning Authority and influence the national development agenda and associated resource allocation.



From left to right  
Minister of State for Planning Isaac Musumba,  
Minister of State for Information Nsaba-Buturo  
and Godber Tumushabe Executive Director ACODE  
at the Closing of the Dialogue

In his closing remarks Minister Nsaba-Buturo congratulated the participants and ACODE for convening the dialogue and reiterated that it was timely for different actors to be dialoging on issues of nature, wealth and power. He noted that there were important policy processes going on in the country and he was pleased that there were stakeholders focusing on addressing environmental protection issues and their inter-relationship with good governance and distribution of political and decision-making power.

## 8. Annexes

### ANNEX 1: NEXT STEPS AND ACTION PROPOSALS

#### KEY NWP ISSUES IN UGANDA:

Institutions that are responsible for making decisions over natural resources are not independent;  
Failure of policy implementation at all levels and therefore need to use the PEAP process to trigger more effective implementation;  
Need to ensure investments in ENR address issues of wealth distribution;  
Need to ensure quality of and accountability in services delivery  
Need to strengthen representation of poor people and other marginalized groups.  
Need to transfer real power over natural resources to communities.

#### PEAP Revision and Implementation Process

##### Why the PEAP review process should continue

The grassroots are still not accessing adequate information on the PEAP;  
Benchmarks for evaluating PEAP impacts at the grassroots are not known by the targeted groups.

#### Key Specific Actions

CSOs should mainstream monitoring of PEAP implementation in their work including periodic review of PEAP performance as well as feedback;  
CSOs should lobby Government to provide for a budget for CSOs to monitor the PEAP in addition to Government monitoring ;  
To lobby for the announcement of time-tables and milestones for implementation of PEAP Programmes to all stakeholders in advance;  
CSOs should oblige themselves to ensure the widest consultations at all levels;  
To help to mainstream environment/ENR issues in sub-counties/village governments.

#### Key Target Groups

Parliamentarians,  
CSOs/Media;  
Grassroots;  
Presidency;  
Cabinet/Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development  
Anti-Corruption groups

#### Constitutional Review Process

There is need for the constitution to Put a time frame within which Government would fulfill its ENR obligations;

The constitution should include a section on land in the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy;

The constitution should give effect of law to international agreements once ratified;

There is need to strengthen the provisions on minerals and mining to ensure equity, local community benefits and accountability;

#### Why the Constitution Process is Important

The process is the main framework through which issues related to NR are being reviewed;

It is important to ensure that present gains on ENR in the constitution are not reversed.

#### Key Actions

Review constitution draft report in the context of ENR;  
Set out lobby actions to engage legislators and other actors.

#### Priority Target Group

Parliament- Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee and Natural Resources Committee;  
ENR CSOs;  
Media,  
Cabinet?

#### Country Assistance Strategy/PRSC Matrix

##### Why the process is important

It is the main framework for funding PRSP/PEAP;  
It is the Main framework for conditionalities that trigger the World Bank credit and most times they are not in the interest of the poor;

The PRSC is a set of agreed actions and monitoring indicators - therefore an opportunity to include NWP actions in the matrix;

There is concern about the future of the debt burden for Uganda viza avis decreasing exports;

#### Priority Actions

Carry out awareness raising and sensitization among CSOs;

Build capacity and understanding of the process among CSOs;

Carry out an independent assessment of previous CAS/PRSC matrix performance;

Carry out specific case studies on the burning issues from the review to improving decision making;

Draw up and implement a CSO agenda for dialogue between CSO and WB, Government and other donors;  
Information sharing and dissemination;

There is a lack of ownership of PMA by other ministries;  
The dissemination of the PMA is still limited;  
There is ineffective targeting of PMA investments

#### Priority Target Group

Donor community - both bilateral and multilateral;  
Government - especially MoFPED;  
CSOs and the media;  
Cabinet;  
Relevant Parliament Committees.

#### Priority Actions

Play a monitoring role by collecting feedback information to policy makers;  
Participate in PMA information dissemination.  
Improve awareness of people's rights so that they can effectively engage/participate;  
Document and disseminate best practices on participation.  
Build capacity of farmer groups in business entrepreneurship.  
Influence regulatory mechanisms for investors;  
Monitoring and evaluation of impacts through research

#### Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA)

##### Why the process is important

There is a problem with translation of PMA principles at sector planning level;  
The implementation of PMA priority areas is not synchronized;

## ANNEX 2: AGENDA FOR THE NATURE, WEALTH AND POWER WORKSHOP

Day 1 - Thursday, 20 November 2003

National Meeting (targeted to govt officials, NGOs, and donors - up to 40 participants)

#### Session 1: Official Opening

Chair: Godber Tumushabe - Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment - (ACODE)

9:00-10:00 Official Opening - Hon. Loyce Bwambale, MP and Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources

10:00-10:30 Break for Press

Session 2: The contribution of natural resources to achieving the pillars of the PEAP [Economic Growth; Good Governance; Increasing Incomes of the Poor; Improving the Quality of Growth] (15 minutes each presenter)

Chair: Rosette Nabumba - Poverty Monitoring Unit, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

10:30-1:00 Pillar I: George Jambiya/Dr. Sosovelle Hussein

Pillar II: Richard Sewakiryanga - Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)

Pillar III: Keizire Boaz Blackie- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries

Pillar IV: Godber Tumushabe, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE),

Respondents: (8 minutes each)

Hon. Sebuluba Mutumba, Member of Parliament - Uganda

Hon. Nabwiso Bulima Wilberforce, Member of Parliament

Session 3: Governing Natural Resources for Poverty Reduction and on going constitutional reforms. (15 minutes each)

Chair: Christine Nantongo - CARE International, Uganda

2:00-3:30 Dr. Panta Kasoma, Director-Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR)

Peter Veit, World Resources Institute

Respondents (15 minutes each)

Dr. Aryamanya Mugisha Henry, Executive Director, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Dr. Joy Tukahirwa, Executive Director, Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST)

Session 4: The links between poverty and the environment in Uganda (current practices and experiences) - 10 minutes each.	11:00-12:30	Develop Advocacy Strategies/Action Plans
Chair: Alaystair Taylor, NOGAMU		Preparation of PowerPoint presentation Identify the presenters
4:00-5:30	Government perspective - Eugene Muramira- Director, Policy and Planning (NEMA)	12:30-2:00 Lunch Break
	Civil society perspective - Godber Tumushabe.	2:00-500 HIGH LEVEL POLICY SEGMENT
General Discussions and End of Day 1	Chair: Godber Tumushabe.	Chief Guests: Hon. Nsaba Buturo, State Minister for Information
6:00-7:30	Cocktail Hosted by the Board Chair of ACODE and the Resident Coordinator, UNDP. [Launch of the World Resources Report]	Hon. Isaac Musumba, State Minister for Finance
Day 2 - Friday, 21 November 2003		Formal presentation of workshop results, pillar specific research priorities and advocacy plan to a group of high-level policymakers, MPs, donors, and the media (8 Minutes each presenter)
Morning working meeting (targeted to NGOs, but can also include lower-level government workers, donor project personnel, PVOs, etc. - about 20 resident participants)		High-level respondents- (10 Minutes each)
Facilitator: Godber Tumushabe - Advocates Coalition for Development and the Environment (ACODE)		Richard Sewakiryanga, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
8:30-10:30	Priority Next Steps Research Priorities Ongoing and planned Policy Initiatives Advocacy options and Priorities	Hon. Salaamu Musumba, (Sessional) Presidential and foreign affairs.
10:30-11:00	Break	Discussions and Closure

## ANNEX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### NAMES AND CONTACTS

Hon. Nsaba Buturo  
Minister of State for Information  
P.O Box 7178,  
Kampala  
Tel:041-235023  
Mob:077-684670  
Email: njbuturo@parliamen.go.ug

Hon. Isaac Musumba  
Minister of State for Finance  
P.O Box 7178,  
Kampala  
Mob: 077-569280  
Email: imusumba@parliament.go.ug

Alexandra Karekaho  
Assistant Resident Representative UNDP  
P.O Box 7184  
Kampala  
Tel: 041-233441  
E-mail: alexandra.karekaho@undp.org

Hon. Loyce Bwambale  
Member of Parliament  
Woman Representative, Kasese District  
P.O Box 7178,  
Kampala  
Tel: 077-436424/619169  
E-mail: blbwambale@parliament.go.ug

Rossette Nabumba  
Poverty Monitoring Unit  
Ministry of Finance, Planning and economic  
Development.  
P.O Box 8147  
Kampala.  
Tel: 041-236205/234700  
Email: finance@imul.com

Hon. Nabwiso Bulima Wilberforce  
Member of Parliament, Jinja District  
P.O Box 9761,  
Kampala  
Mob: 077-482626  
Email: w Nabwiso@parliament.go.ug

Hon. Bikwasizehi K. Deusdedit  
Member of Parliament  
Bushenyi District  
P. O. Box 7178  
Kampala, Uganda  
Tel: 077 - 543819  
E-mail: bkdeus@parliament.go.ug

Hon. Sebuliba Mutumba Richard  
Member of Parliament, Kawempe South  
P.O Box 7178,  
Kampala  
Mob:071-832574 or 077-832574  
Email: rsebuliba@parliament.go.ug

Hon. Salaamu Musumba Proscovia  
Member of Parliament  
Bugabula South, Kamuli district  
Parliament of Uganda  
P.O Box 7178, Kampala  
Mob: 077-795490  
Email: psalaamu@parliament.go.ug

Christine Nantongo  
CARE International- Uganda  
Doreen Ruta  
P.O Box 7280,  
Kampala.  
Email: nantongo@careug.org

Jacob Manyindo  
Uganda Wildlife Society,  
Plot 51 Kanjokya street  
Tel:041-530891  
Mob:077-486307  
Email: jeggie@hotmail.com

Specioza Kiwanuka  
Program Officer  
Vredeseilanden Coopibo Uganda  
P.O Box 7844,  
Kampala.  
Tel: 256-41-269635  
Email: specioza.kiwanuka@vecor

Jackie Asimwe  
Coordinator  
Uganda Women's Network (UWONET)  
Plot 144, Kiira Rd, Kamwokya  
P.O Box 2799, Kampala  
Tel: 041-543968.  
Email: uwonet@starcom.co.ug

Davis Ddamulira  
Coordinator  
Food Rights Alliance  
C/o Action Aid-Uganda  
P.O Box 676, Kampala.  
Tel: 041-26 77 38/26 78 63  
Mob: 071-588252  
Email: davisfra@actionaid.uganda

Paul Crawford  
United States Agency for International  
Development (USAID)  
42 Nakasero 77 location  
P.O Box 7856  
Kampala.  
Tel: 031-387387  
Email: pcrawford@usaid.gov

Dr. Joy Tukahirwa  
Nina Robbins  
The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda  
Plot 111A, Kiira Road Kamwokya

---

P.O Box 8986,  
Kampala.  
Tel: 041-343129/1  
Mob: 077-786816

---

Dr. Henry Aryamanya Mugisha  
Alice Ruhweza  
Ronald Kaggwa  
National Environment Management Authority  
(NEMA)  
P.O Box 22255,  
Kampala  
Tel: 256-41-251064/5/8; 236859  
Email: nema@imul.com

---

Nightingale Nantamu  
Programme manager Environment and Natural  
Resources  
United States Agency for International  
Development (USAID)  
42 Nakasero 77 Location  
P.O Box 7856  
Kampala  
Tel: 041-258983-7/341521  
Mob: 075-693360  
Email: nnantamu@usaid.gov

---

Andrua Hudson  
Ministry Of Water, Lands & Environment  
(Forest Department Nakawa)  
P.O Box 7124  
Kampala.  
Tel: 256-41-349085  
Mob: 077 451354  
E-mail: info@ecforest.org.ug

---

Keizire Boaz Blackie  
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries  
P. O. Box 4  
Entebbe  
Tel: 077-402234  
E-mail: blackiesq@yahoo.com

---

Hon. Ken Lukyamuzi  
Member of Parliament, Rubaga South  
P.O Box 7178,  
Kampala  
Tel: 041-271556  
Mob: 075-694597  
Email: ljken@parliament.go.ug

---

Viola Namisangu,  
C/o Parliament of Uganda  
P.O Box 7178,  
Kampala

---

Augustine Bahemuka  
Human Rights Network  
Plot 94 Old Kira Road Ntinda  
P. O. Box 21265 Kampala  
Tel: 041 286923  
Fax: 041 286923  
Email: hurinet@swiftuganda.com

---

Kabann Kabanukye  
Social Anthropologist,  
Makerere University, Institute of Social Research  
P.O Box 24 04  
Tel: 256-41-554582  
Mob: 077 41 30 22  
Email: misrilib@imul.com

---

Richard Sewakiryanga  
Project Officer (UPPAP)  
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic  
Development.  
P.O Box 8147  
Kampala.  
Tel: 041-236205  
Mob: 077-408365  
Email: rssewa@uppap.or.ug

---

Asikule R. Kajuni  
Project Management Specialist - E/NRM  
USAID / Tanzania  
686 Old Bagamoyo Rd. Msasani  
P. O. Box 9130  
Tel: +255 22 266 8490  
Fax: +255 22 2668421  
Dar es Salaam  
E-mail: akajuni@usaid.gov

---

Hussein Sosovele  
USAID / Tanzania  
686 Old Bagamoyo Rd. Msasani  
P. O. Box 9130  
Tel: +255 22 266 8490  
Fax: +255 22 2668421  
Dar es Salaam

---

Alaystair Taylor  
KULIKA Charitable Trust Uganda  
Nsambya Hospital Road  
P.O Box 11330, Kampala  
Tel: 041 266261  
Fax: 041 510005  
Email: Uganda@kulika.org

---

Eugene Muramira  
National Environment Management Authority  
(NEMA)  
P.O Box 22255,  
Kampala  
Tel: 256-41-251064/5/8; 236859  
Email: tmuramira@nemaug.org

---

Dr. Panta Kasoma  
Director- Makerere University Institute of  
Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR)  
P.O Box 7062  
Kampala  
Tel: 041-530134.  
Email: muiens@imul@imul.com

---

George Abalu  
Managing consultant  
Agrosearch International Limited.  
P.O Box 11584,

---

Gaki, Abuja  
Nigeria  
Tel: 882 165 420 0902  
Cell: 234 803 380 5234  
Email: abalu@agrosearch.com

---

Nkonya Ephraim  
International Food Policy Research Institute  
2033 K Street, N.W  
Washington, D. C. 20006-1002 U.S.A  
Tel: 202-862-8185  
E-mail: e.nkonya@cgiar.org

---

Kenneth Kakuru  
Executive Director  
Green Watch  
6<sup>th</sup> Coville Street Ground Floor  
Airways House  
P.O Box 10120  
Kampala  
Email: greenwatc@infocom.co.ug

---

Fred Kafeero  
Dorothy Kaggwa  
Environmental Alert  
Kabalagala Off Ggaba Road  
P.O Box 11259 kampala  
Tel: 256-41-510215  
Email: envalert@envalert.org

---

Stephen Mugenyi  
Economist  
Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment,  
P.O Box 7096  
Kampala  
Tel: 041- 259944

---

Hon. Kikungwe Issa  
Member of Parliament  
Kyadondo South  
P. O. Box 7178  
Kampala - Uganda  
Tel: 077 - 500077  
E-mail: ikikungwe@parliament.gov.ug

---

Dr. Eve Kasirye  
Association of Professional Women in Agriculture  
and Environment  
Tel: 041 - 342034 / 077-697617  
E-mail: pearl-nalugwa@yahoo.com

---

Godber Tumushabe  
Onesmus Mugenyi  
Vicky Luyima  
Sophie Kutegeka  
Annet Nuwagaba  
Susan Nampijja  
Advocates Coalition for Development and  
Environment (ACODE)  
P. O. Box 29836  
Kampala - Uganda  
Tel: 256 - 041 - 530798  
E-mail: acode@acode-u.org /  
library@acode-u.org  
Web: www.acode-u.org

---

John Ntambirweki  
Faculty of Law, Makerere University  
P.O Box 7062,  
Kampala  
Mob: 077-405 660  
Email: lawdean@imul.com

---

Sellelah Atieno Okoth  
Research officer,  
Institute for Law and Environmental  
Governance  
P. O. Box 9561 - 00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254020721600458  
Email: favourke@yahoo.com

---

Dr. Ann Stroud  
Africa Highlands Initiative (AHI)  
Royal Suites  
Royal Suites, Luthuli Avenue,  
Binayomba Road, Plot 13  
Kampala  
E-mail: a.stroud@cgiar.org

---

Peter Veit  
Regional Director for Africa  
World Resources Institute  
10 G Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20002 USA  
Email: peter@wri.org;

---

Gerald Tenywa  
Environmental Reporter  
The New vision  
P.O box 9815,  
Kampala  
Tel: 235209/230314  
Mob: 077-479142  
Email: gmagumba@yahoo.com

---

Grace Kintu  
Grotius School of Law  
Busoga University, Kabakanjagala Rd. Mengo  
P.O Box 1636,  
Kampala  
Tel: 041-270749

---

Henry Kizito Musoke  
Executive Director,  
Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns  
(VEDCO)  
P. O. Box 11224  
Bukesa, Kampala  
Tel: 256 - 041 - 270598  
E-mail: vedco@infocom.co.ug

---