



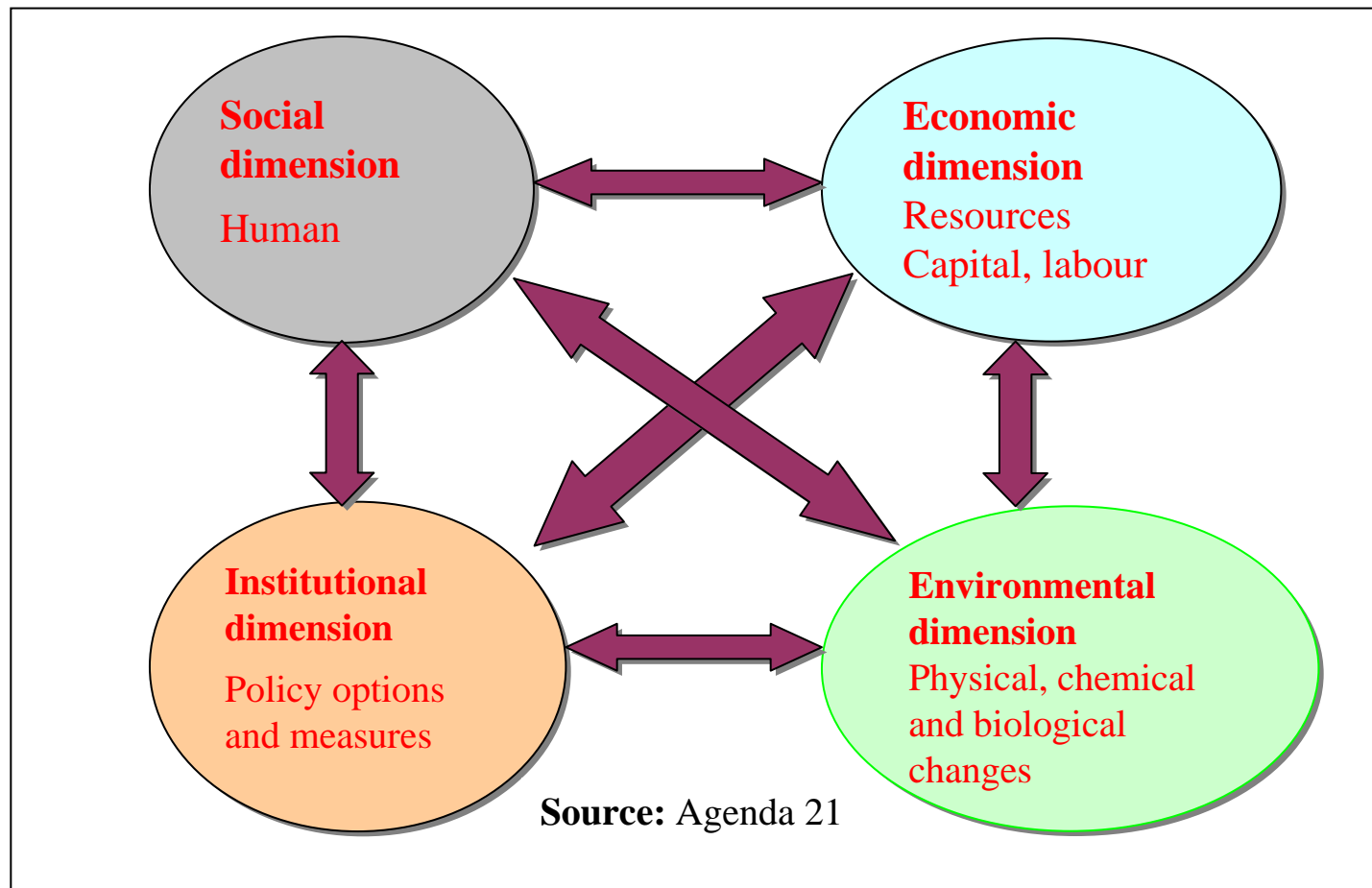
ROLE OF UNDP IN ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL (MDG)7 IN UGANDA

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WHAT IS UNDP?

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge expertise, and resources to help people build a better life.
- On the ground in 166 countries. UNDP works with the respective countries to generate solutions to national and global development challenges.

The different dimensions of Human and Sustainable Development



UNDP Cont'd

- UNDP's main goal is “to help developing countries build their own national capacity to achieve sustainable human development, using its global network to help the UN system and its partners raise awareness and track progress”.
- In Uganda, UNDP has provided support to the Country's development efforts for over 30 years through various programmes, the current one being the Country Action Plan (CPAP) 2006 – 2010.

UNDP Cont'd

- The CPAP defines mutual co-operation between Government of Uganda (GoU) and the UNDP and was developed through an inclusive and participatory engagement between UNDP Uganda and the GoU, civil society, the private sector and academia and other stakeholders.
- The current CPAP is based on development challenges identified in the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA) in 2004 and the UN response to the identified challenges outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

UNDP Cont'd

- The UNDAF in turn takes into account other UN Conventions and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the lessons learned from the previous Country Co-operation Framework experience 2000-2005, and others before. It fully takes into other commitments of GOU as reflected in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).
- The CPAP identified 3 key priority areas namely Poverty Reduction (including Energy and Environment), Crisis Prevention and Recovery and Democratic Governance.

WHAT ARE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS) ?

MDGs are goals agreed upon internationally at the Millennium Summit in 2000 and to be achieved by 2015.

They include:-

- MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
- MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
- MDG3: Promote Gender Equality & Empower women
- MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality
- MDG 5: Improve maternal health
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases
- MDG7: **Ensure Environmental Sustainability**
- MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for Devt.

MDGs Cont'd

- The Goals are interdependent, achieving one requires achieving the others.
- The environmental goal is central to achieving the rest owing to its strong linkage with the others.
- **Addressing poverty is also central because poverty undermines capacity to achieve the other goals.**
- The PEAP provides that the environment and natural resources contribute directly to the economy and the livelihoods of all Ugandans.
- A healthy and clean environment leads to quality life

5 PILLARS OF THE PEAP

The PEAP identifies 5 ways to make the economy stronger and to fight poverty:

1. Good economic management including more investments to create jobs and other fiscal policies like efficient tax collection
- 2. Increased production, competitiveness and incomes (including export development) – this boosts income of individuals and households, companies and the country.**
3. Peace security and conflict resolution
4. Good Governance for poverty eradication, and
5. Human Development: through strategies such as UPE, develop skilled man power, better medical care ...

The PEAP is currently under review to prepare a 5 years National Development Plan

POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT LINKAGES

- Up to 86% of Ugandans live in rural areas and about 82 % are engaged in agriculture
- Natural resources contribute approx. 54% of the GDP.
- Under UPPAP 1 & 2, the main causes of poverty were identified to be linked to both human development and environmental perspectives.
- The burden of poverty, hunger and disease coincides with acute deterioration of natural services such as supply of fresh water and availability of natural resources such as fuel wood.
- It is the poor who are most vulnerable to ecosystem deterioration.
- Of the 1.1 billion people living on less than \$1 a day.
- Uganda's prospects for dev't in the foreseeable future will largely depend on the prudent mgt of the country's "rich" env't & Nat. Res. Base.

Poverty and Env't links Cont'd

- The country continues to experience serious land degradation, deforestation, encroachment into wetlands, river banks and lake shores, water and air pollution etc.
- Information from the health sector suggests that over 90% of the disease burden in Uganda is associated with the poor state of the environment.
- Environment hazards such as landslides, drought and floods that commonly occur are linked to the mismanagement of the environment and natural resources.
- Improving environmental mgt in the country is therefore essential to reducing the negative impacts of environmental hazards.

WHY IS THE ENVIRONMENT (IN KAWEMPE) NOT BEING MANAGED SUSTAINABLY?

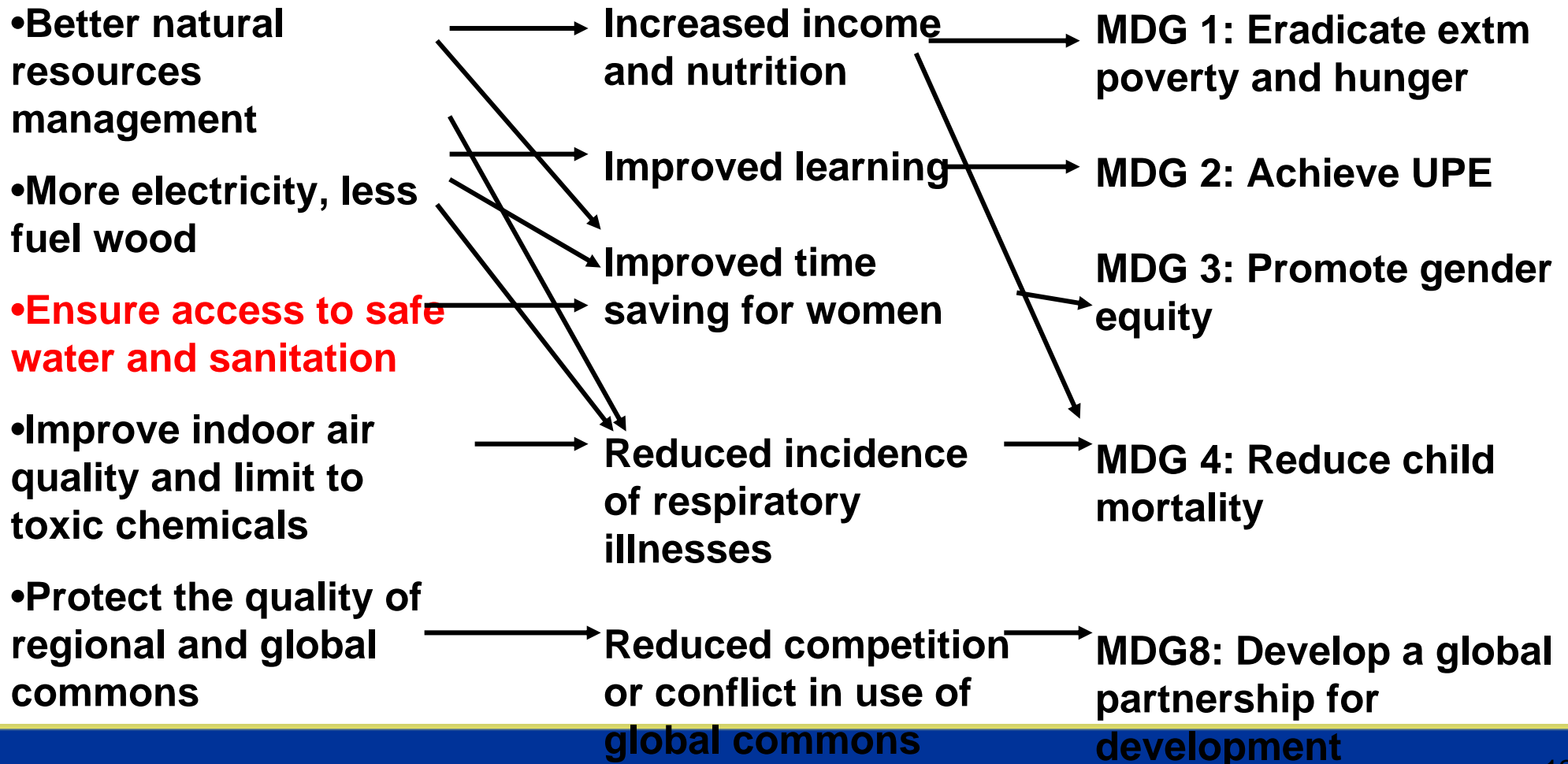
- Land tenure issues
- Market failures
- Knowledge base
- Limited investment to scale up good initiatives
- Poverty
- ??????????????

LINKING MDG 7 TO OTHER MDGS

Type of Outcome under MDG 7

Likely Changes

Other MDGs to be impacted upon



Can Uganda meet this Goal by 2015?

- Yes, but only with certain conditions in place.
- Many of the targets (and Goals) are unlikely to be achieved without significant improvement in management of natural resources.
- The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment findings indicate that the regions of the world facing the most serious decline in the services provided by natural resources are the very areas showing the slowest progress in achieving the MDGs.
- Development policies which fail to address the link between the health of the natural resources and development stand a little chance of reducing poverty of the majority.

MDG7 status at a glance

| Target | Indicators | Achievement | Year | Will target be achieved ? | State Supportive environment |
|---|--|-------------|------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <p>Target 9 (a) Integrate principles of Sustainable devt into country policies and programmes.</p> <p>Target 9 (b): Reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> | <p>25. proportion of land area covered under forest</p> | 21.3% | 2000 | Unlikely | Strong ??? |
| | <p>26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity</p> | 9.6% | 1999 | Probably | Strong |
| | <p>28b. Proportion of pop. using solid fuels</p> | >90% | 2000 | Unlikely | Fair |
| <p>Target 10: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water</p> | <p>29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source</p> | 61% | 2004 | Probably | Weak Strong |
| <p>Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at-least 100 mill. slum dwellers.</p> | <p>30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation</p> | 75% | 2002 | Potentially | Weak <u>Imp.</u> |

SOME POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS: (UNDP HDR 2005)

1. As a first strategy, environmental management must be mainstreamed in all spheres of development.
2. Secondly, additional finances need to be raised to fund new or expanded investments e.g. for water and sanitation and the worsening problem of land degradation.
3. The government needs to assess the missing link between past and current investments in environment and **poverty reduction** to understand better why resources productivity is generally on the decline.

Policy Recommendations Cont'd

4. Access to clean energy sources will reduce levels of indoor air pollution with overall positive effects for the household.
5. It will relieve the girl child and women from the **burden of fetching firewood** that currently undermines school attendance by the girl child and labour productivity of women.
6. Communities should be supported to acquire more capacity in environmental and natural resource management and to fight poverty.
7. Govt. must increase its investment and commitment in energy and Environment, short of which the achievement of all MDGs will be frustrated.

CONCLUSION

- It takes a whole range of a number of key interrelated inputs/interventions to achieve the MDG 7.
- Certainly sustainable management of the environment is one of them, and without which all other efforts could be undermined.
- Unfortunately, a lot more work needs to be done if we are to achieve MDG 7 targets by 2015.
- So in fact MDG 7 is achievable, but are we all doing enough as individuals, communities, NGOs, Government and the global community to fight poverty and ensure environmental sustainability ?



THANKYOU