



A HANDBOOK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NDPIII
GENDER AND EQUITY COMMITMENTS

NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

www.finance.go.ug





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	iv
Acknowledgments.....	v
Foreword.....	vi
Key Definitions	vii
1.0 Introduction.....	2
1.1 Background.....	2
1.2 Justification for the Handbook.....	3
1.3 Intended Users of the Handbook.....	3
1.3.1 Primary Users.....	3
1.3.2 Secondary Users.....	3
2.0 How to use the Handbook.....	4
3.0 Gender and Equity Responsiveness in the Natural Resource, Environment Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme.....	5
3.1 Gender and Equity Issues and their Responsive Interventions in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme.....	5
4.0 Programme Gender and Equity Performance Assessment.....	16
5.0 Emerging Issues.....	25
References.....	26

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Access Benefit Sharing
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EIMS	Environmental Information System Management
EPF	Environmental Protection Force
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
FMP	Forest Management Plan
GEB	Gender and Equity Budgeting
LGs	Local Governments
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLHUD	Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAMAS	National Mitigation Action Plan
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEF	National Environment Fund
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
NMTS	National Metrological Training School
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plan
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UNFCCC	United Nations Forum Convention on Climate Change
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WMP	Wetland Management Plan
WMZ	Water Management Zone
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plan

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Handbook was developed by Mr. John Paul Apire and Mr. Richard Kityo. They were assisted by a group of gender and equity experts who included: Mrs. Margaret Kakande; Mr. Esau Mutekanga; Mrs. Angella Ssali; Ms. Lydia Nabiryo; Mr. Geoffrey Isiko; Ms. Harriet Asibazuyo; Ms. Ida Kigonya; Mr. Franklin Maloba Wanyama; Ms. Harriet Pamara; Dr. David Mpiima; Mr. Cornelius Magara Kagoro; Mr. Kenneth Atim; Mr. Hillary Muhumuza; Mr. Ronald Paul Konde; Ms. Agnes Rebecca Nakimuli; Ms. Sylvia Tereka; Mr. Alex Ssebagala; Mr. Deogratus Kiryoowa; Mrs. Elliot Orizaarwa Tumwijukye; and Mr. Vincent Kiribakka. This is also to thank Ms. Maria Muzaaki who provided the secretarial support.

The Handbook also benefitted from input from officials from the programme institutions who participated in the dialogue. These included: Sarah Nyiramugisha; Catherine Muhumuza; Eng. Lydia Asio; Firmina Acuba; Kibirige Faridah; Rutasanga Hildah Katono; Opedum Francis; Maria Sseruwo; Constance Apule; Namwiira Mildred Martha; Alice Mubiru; Douglas Lukwago; Sheillah Buyinza; Godwin Kamugisha; Ferdinard Katatumba; Alice Ninsiima, and Murungi Malcolm.

The production of the Handbook was facilitated by UN WOMEN.

FOREWORD

It is mandatory for Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and Local Government (LGs) to address gender and equity issues in formulation of Budget Framework Papers and Ministerial Policy Statements. However, there are still issues of capacity to effectively achieve this objective. The last five consecutive assessments of compliance for Gender and Equity Budgeting, by the Equal Opportunities Commission revealed persistent limited capacity of MDAs to discern gender and equity issues. It was also noted that the gender and equity issues being addressed were not necessarily aligned to the commitments in the National Development Plans.

A lot of effort was put into mainstreaming gender and equity commitments in the third National Development Plan (NDPIII). These were integrated at the strategic level, as well as in the 20 programmatic areas. In order to mobilise the MDAs and LGs to ensure effective implementation of the NDPIII gender and equity commitments, programmatic handbooks have been developed.

These Handbooks spell out the gender and equity issues under each programme; the proposed interventions in NDPIII, the related actions in the Programme Implementation Action Plan, and performance indicators. In addition, there are emerging gender and equity issues resulting from COVID-19 effects that were agreed on during the dialogue with all programme stakeholders.

I urge you to use this tool, to prioritise interventions that will foster inclusive growth and development which the country is pursuing.



Ramathan Ggoobi

Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury

KEY DEFINITIONS

Gender

Socially constructed roles and responsibilities assigned to men/women, girls/boys in a given culture or location.

Equity

Fairness and justice in the treatment of individuals or groups of people; distribution of resources; provision of opportunities and services; and protection under the law. It takes into account, varying abilities/capacities, geographical disparities, demographical and social-economic differences.

Gender Issue

This is a state/condition/situation of inequality/imbalance between males and females because of gender roles; discrimination/neglect and/or marginalisation within society.

Equity Issue

Unfair and unjust situations that put the lives of the vulnerable in dire poverty, limited access to services and a state of hopelessness.

Gender and Equity Responsive

This is the ability of an individual or agency to consider the needs of women, men, boys and girls in light of their age, disability, or geographical location and take appropriate action.

Gender and Equity Budgeting

Gender and Equity budgeting is an approach of allocating and utilizing government resources and programs taking into consideration of the different needs, interests and constraints of the various categories of people without any discrimination and addressing any imbalances that exist.

Programme

A group of related interventions/outputs that are intended to achieve common outcomes within a specified timeframe.

Sub-programme

A group of related interventions/outputs contributing to a programme(s) outcomes at the MDA level.

Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP)

A detailed description of the activities, targets and resources required to deliver a programme within a given timeframe. The PIAP operationalizes the NDPIII Programme and is it from the PIAPs that MDAs are expected to draw their strategic plans.

Indicators

This is a quantitative (calculable) or qualitative (perception) factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance.

Commitments

These are pledges/obligations to be fulfilled in terms of outputs and outcomes.

Interventions

These are actions to be undertaken to solve an identified problem/issue.

Outcome

The consequence of an action.

Outcome Indicator

A measure of whether the program is achieving the expected effects/changes in the short, intermediate, and long term.

Intermediate Indicator

A measure of progress to achieving a higher-level goal/end result.



1.0 Introduction

This Handbook spells out the gender and equity issues as well as planned interventions/actions in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme during the third National Development Plan (2020/21 to 2024/25) period.

1.1 Background

The third National Development Plan (NDP III), comes at a time when Uganda, like the rest of the world, is confronted with the COVID-19 pandemic. Now more than ever, the slogan of the Sustainable Development Goals of leaving none behind is critical. Fairness of treatment to the needs of people in all walks of life is vital for development. Gender equity is required in all aspects of life including; education, health, nutrition, decent employment, access to economic assets and resources, political opportunities and freedom from coercion and violence for men and women, boys and girls and the elderly. Gender and equity are crucial to ensure that gender issues are integrated into all national policies, plans and programs for development.

It is mandatory for Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and Local Government (LGs) to address gender and equity issues in the formulation of Budget Framework Paper and Ministerial Policy Statements. However, there are still issues of capacity to effectively achieve this objective. The Equal Opportunities Commission's last five consecutive assessments of Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) compliance of Budget Framework Papers and Ministerial Policy Statements revealed the persistent limited capacity of MDAs to discern gender and equity issues. It was also noted that the gender and equity issues being addressed were not necessarily aligned to commitments in the National Development Plans.

Challenges and lessons from NDPI and NDP II¹, showed seven (7) persistent gender and equity sensitive concerns. These include:

- The large proportion of households still stuck in the subsistence economy,
- High cost of electricity,
- Persistent vulnerabilities and wide-regional disparities in attaining required poverty reduction targets,
- Low investment in social protection systems,
- The poor quality of education characterised by the low levels of literacy and numeracy, coupled with the high rate of school dropouts,
- High burden of disease amidst low functionality of health facilities, and
- Undernutrition among children and women remains high.

¹These are listed in the NDPII background

A lot of effort was made to mainstream the gender and equity commitments in NDPIII. These were integrated at the strategic level as well as 20 programmatic areas. There is a need to ensure effective implementation of these gender and equity commitments by MDAs and LGs.

1.2 Justification for the Handbook

To avoid the slow implementation of the gender and equity responsive interventions, this time round, there is a need to mobilise MDAs and LGs. This necessitates the development of a mobilisation tool. This Handbook, to facilitate the mobilisation, spells out the gender and equity issues; proposed interventions and performance indicators.

The Handbook will simplify the integration of gender and equity responsive interventions into the Budget Framework Paper and Ministerial Policy Statements. This will strengthen the capacity of MDAs and LGs that has been inadequate.

1.3 Intended Users of the Handbook

This Handbook is intended for officials involved in planning, budgeting and monitoring at Central and Local Government levels, however, it can also be used by other stakeholders.

1.3.1 Primary Users

The primary users of the Handbook are the Programme Leadership Committee; Programme Technical Committee, Programme Working Group, and Programme Technical Working Group Sub-committees; specifically, decision-makers (Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, Directors, Commissioners, Programme/Project Managers). Technical officers and politicians in charge of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation can also use the Handbook.

1.3.2 Secondary Users

These will include Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Researchers, Development Partners, Academia, Gender and Equity Trainers plus Assessors.

2.0 How to use the Handbook

The Handbook shall be used in the preparation of Budget Framework Papers for MDAs and Local Governments, and Ministerial Policy Statements for MDAs and Missions. The BFPs and MPSs are policy documents structured for both reporting and planning purposes. The users should ensure integration of gender and equity outcomes, interventions, outputs and their respective indicators across all the sections.

Users should highlight how the intended target population has accessed, participated, benefited from the interventions as well as their disaggregation in terms of; location (rural, urban, hard-to-reach); equity (children, youth, elderly, persons with disability, chronically sick and other vulnerable groups); gender (women/girls, men/boys), and inclusiveness of the interventions. These parameters should also be given priority during annual and quarterly work plans development and reporting at all levels.

Table 1: How to use the Handbook during the Planning and Budgeting Process

No.	Section of the BFP	Section of MPS	Application of the Handbook	Example
1	Overview	Overview	Indicate desired gender and equity outcomes, objectives, spent budget, medium-term allocations and projections	Strengthen land use and management
2	Past Performance	Achievement at Half Year	<p>These should be drawn from the outcome performance indicators – the change desired when gender and equity issues are addressed.</p> <p>Indicate the gender and equity issues among the key performance issues to be addressed by the sector. Select these from the list of gender and equity issues.</p> <p>Indicate whether any gender and equity issues were addressed in the previous FY.</p> <p>List the outputs derived from the interventions that you carried out. These can be picked from the gender and equity issues and proposed strategies/interventions.</p>	<p>Outcome Increased titled land</p> <p>Outcome indicator Changes in titled land as a percentage of total land owned</p> <p>Output completed Women's access to land strengthened</p> <p>Output indicator Percentage of land titles issued and owned by women</p>
3	Medium Term Plans	Medium Term Plans	Indicate medium-term plans by listing which interventions shall be carried out in accordance with the planning framework i.e., NDP III.	<p>Medium-term plans Promote the security of tenure including women's access to land</p>
4		Current Year Plans	Indicate key sector output and outcome performance indicators to show that gender and equity issues have been addressed.	<p>Planned outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake survey, land titling, and certification using Fit-for-purpose approach • Strengthen access to land for women • Review and disseminate the gender strategy for National Land Policy
5	Outcome, intermediate outcome indicators	Outcome, intermediate outcome indicators		<p>Intermediate outcome Demarcated and recorded customary land</p> <p>Intermediate outcome indicator No. of Customary Certificates of Occupancy issued</p>

3.0 Gender and Equity Responsiveness in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme

Budgeting is the tool through which Government translates its priorities into public services. The government has also prioritised gender and equity as the best approach to inclusive national development and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and wealth. Therefore, Gender and Equity Planning and Budgeting is an approach of allocating and utilising resources taking into consideration the different needs, interests, and constraints of the various categories of people without any discrimination and addressing any imbalances that exist.

Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management is one of the 20 Programmes of the NDP III. Its goal is to **“reduce environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change as well as improve utilisation of natural resources for sustainable economic growth and livelihood security.”**

This programme will focus on;

- i. Reversing environment and natural resource degradation,
- ii. Ensuring availability of adequate water resources for national development,
- iii. Containing the effects of climate change and fostering effective land management.

Most of these challenges are part of the gender and equity issues which when addressed shall improve the livelihood of Ugandans especially the vulnerable persons. The Programme will be delivered through three sub-programmes namely: (I) Water Management and Development, (II) Environment and Natural Resources, and (III) Land Management.

Therefore, the Programme Objectives are to:

- i. Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses;
- ii. Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands;
- iii. Strengthen land use and management;
- iv. Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment;
- v. Promote inclusive climate-resilient and low emissions development at all levels;
- vi. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters;
- vii. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources.

And the key expected results include: improved land use and management; increasing land area covered under forests and wetlands, increasing compliance of water permit holders with permit conditions and enhancing the accuracy of meteorological information.

3.1 Gender and Equity Issues and their Responsive Interventions in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme

This section elaborates the gender and equity issues in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme, and how they affect programming for inclusive development. It is intended to guide users to effectively implement gender and equity responsive interventions.

Table two (2) highlights the gender and equity issues and their justifications, related interventions, outputs and corresponding actions in the Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP).



Table 2: Gender and Equity Issues and their Responsive Interventions in the NDP/PIAP

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/ Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDP/PIAP	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
Water Resource Management	<p>Water shortage in water stressed areas, the cattle corridor belts, some small towns and underserved districts</p> <p>Limited access and use of improved sanitation facilities in the rural areas</p>	<p>Water shortage affects agricultural production, productivity, sanitation and access to water for household use among others exacerbating outbreaks of food shortage and waterborne diseases among the vulnerable populations. The most affected vulnerable groups are mainly children and women.</p> <p>Limited access to improved sanitation facilities results in open air urination faecal disposal which heightens levels of disease infections. This results in high morbidity and mortalities and reduces agricultural production and productivity in the rural areas which mainly affects the women, youth and children.</p>	<p>Increase access to inclusive safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage of improved toilet facilities and handwashing practices</p> <p>Invest in effective management of the entire WASH value chain segments such as containment, emptying, transportation, treatment, safe reuse or disposal</p>	<p>Increased access to inclusive safe water supply in rural areas</p> <p>Increased access to inclusive sanitation and hygiene services in rural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Piped Water Systems Construction of Solar/Wind Powered Water Supply Systems Construction of New Point Water Sources Construction of an improved water point per village Social behavior change communication for construction and use of improved sanitation facilities, (number of Villages). Faecal Sludge Management promotion in rural areas (Districts / No. of villages in districts)
	<p>Limited skills and access to information about the appropriate water, sanitation and environmental technologies</p> <p>Limited access to safe and affordable water by the urban poor</p>	<p>Limited skills and access to information hinders the ability of women, youth and children to make evidence-based decisions on water-appropriate technologies and innovations. So the community prospects of socio-economic development are undermined.</p> <p>Limited access to safe and affordable water by the urban poor has socio- economic implications. They spend their meagre resources to buy or pay for water for home consumption.</p>		<p>Increased stock of Appropriate Technologies and Innovations to Improve water supply and sanitation services</p> <p>Increased access to inclusive safe water supply in urban areas</p>	<p>Training of community groups in new water supply, sanitation and environment protection technologies and approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct new piped water supply systems using regional and integrated national approaches in small towns (number) Construct/upgrade water supply systems in large towns to increase

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	<p>Poor faecal disposal in urban centers</p>	<p>Poor faecal disposal in urban centers results in health and environmental hazards. This arises from the limited access to user friendly sanitary facilities in households and public places.</p>		<p>Increased access to inclusive sanitation and hygiene services in urban areas</p>	<p>production capacity (additional cubic meters / day).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct Faecal Sludge Management processes, transport and appropriate sewerage infrastructure in small towns (number of urban centers) Construction of public toilets Expansion of the sewerage pipe network (Km Laid) Connection of new sewer customers to increase access to sewerage services (new sewer connections)
	<p>Poor hygiene and sanitation in the Institutions</p>	<p>Poor hygiene and sanitation in the Institutions leads to intermittent outbreak of diseases especially affecting the females.</p>		<p>Support to improved WASH services in institutions</p>	<p>Construction/extension of water supply infrastructure targeting institutions (schools, prisons, Barracks, Religious establishment, health facilities, etc) – number of institutions</p>
	<p>Limited participation of women, PWDs, on the water management committees</p>	<p>Limited participation of women, PWDs, on the water management committees deprives them of adequate representation. The water sources may be located in inappropriate places and far distant points that do not meet the concerns of the women and children.</p>	<p>Establish functional gender regional and zonal management committee for water resources</p>	<p>Functional gender-sensitive water catchment management committees established</p>	<p>Constitute and operationalise 16 gender sensitive water Catchment Management Committees</p>

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	Increased pollution of water as a result of industrial waste	Increasing pollution affects the livelihood of vulnerable communities that depend on water and this leads to low production, productivity and eventually leading to increased incidents of poverty.	Ensure effective early warning and early action for sustainable efficient utilisation of water resources	Improved water use efficiency for increased productivity in water consumptive programmes (agro-industrialisation, manufacturing, mineral development)	Implement 1 water efficiency and pollution reduction technologies per program (manufacturing, agro-industrialisation, mineral development, oil and gas)
	Limited adherence to social safeguards	Limited adherence to social safeguards increases vulnerability of women and children during the project life cycle. Compensations for the project affected persons (PAPs) is usually taken by the households heads who are usually men. Women and children remain homeless which leads to further social risks.		ESIA for water-related projects reviewed	Review of 120 ESIA for water related projects
	Increased water scarcity especially during the long dry seasons	Increased water scarcity especially during the long dry seasons has led to women and children travelling long distances to find water for home use. It wastes a lot of time and they are exposed to sexual abuse.	Maintain natural water bodies and reservoirs to enhance water storage capacity to meet water resource use requirements	Increased water storage capacity to meet water resources use requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and Demarcate 500km of natural water bodies and reservoirs, and river banks • invest in strategic water management infrastructure and machinery, i.e., sand dams for ground water recharge,

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
Environment and Natural Resources	Increased contamination of water bodies	Increased contamination of water bodies increases the cost of treating water for home use. This increases poor service delivery particularly to women and children.	Create a critical mass of human resource to undertake enforcement of set standards and regulations	Capacity of entities Water Resources Standards, Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives developed to safeguard water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore 15 natural catchment to maintain the water cycle. Strengthen implementation of Water use standards, Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives (irrigation, drinking water, waste water discharge and effluent)
	Increased pollution and waste in urban centres	Increased pollution and waste in urban centres possess a big risk of poor hygiene and sanitation that encourages outbreak of diseases that mainly affect women and children.	Build partnerships with stakeholders such as KCCA, Uganda Police, Urban Authorities and non-state actors to enhance compliance to water use and pollution regulations and permit conditions	Capacity of cities and urban councils in sustainable urban development	Strengthen the capacity of cities and urban councils in sustainable urban development (greening, pollution and waste management)
	Limited sources of fuel wood for cooking	Increased encroachment on the natural forests for fuel wood damages the environment making the areas prone to disasters and landslides.	Establish dedicated fuel wood plantations necessary to contribute to achieving or exceeding net biomass surplus levels	Dedicated fuelwood plantations established	Provide 5,000 quality seedlings for woodlots planting in communities
	Frequent land slides	Frequent landslides displace the populations with the vulnerable women, youth, older persons and the children being the most affected. Their homesteads, food and cash crops are often damaged, leaving many of them homeless.	Ensure the protection of rangelands and mountain ecosystems	The National Strategy for Sustainable Mountain Development Implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake implementation of the Sustainable Land Management approach in 8 districts of Bulambuli, Sironko, Manafwa Kween, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Bududa, Namisindwa. Support communities establish gene banks

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	<p>Environmental degradation in refugee settlements</p> <p>Limited knowledge and skills of the local government staff in gender responsive climate risk analysis</p> <p>Limited early warning systems for disaster preparedness</p>	<p>Environmental degradation in refugee settlements arises out of congestion and cutting trees for firewood. To create agricultural areas for farming, the refugees cut trees, which increases drought and therefore reduces the production and productivity of the crops. This mainly affects women and children because of reduced food security.</p> <p>Limited knowledge and skills among the local government staff in gender responsive climate risk analysis reduces the opportunity to plan and programme for the districts to cope with climate risks.</p> <p>Limited early warning systems for disaster preparedness limits the ability of vulnerable groups to plan</p>	<p>Integrate environmental management in all disaster and refugee response interventions</p> <p>Build gender response capacity in climate change monitoring and evaluation systems through integration in local government performance assessment and national monitoring frameworks</p> <p>Develop a National Disaster Risk Management Plan</p>	<p>Environment Management Integrated in Disaster and Refugee Response Intervention</p> <p>Gender-responsive capacity building for climate risk screening in projects and programmes undertaken at MDA and LG levels</p> <p>National monitoring frameworks and LG performance assessment revised to include climate change indicators</p> <p>A comprehensive National Disaster Risk Management Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resurveying, marking and maintenance of 12,000km of forest reserves' boundaries Establish an armed ranger force and effectively protect forest areas from illegal activities/ encroachment and enhance natural forest regeneration. Distribute 360,000 tree seedlings to Refugee targeted projects and Local Governments Undertake mainstreaming, sensitisation and training of environmental health in Refugee targeted projects and Local Governments <p>Sensitise and Train DLGs in climate risk screening of projects and programmes</p> <p>Develop a national gender and climate change strategy and action plan</p> <p>Finalize and implement the National Disaster Risk Management Plan.</p>

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
		for and cope with disasters once they strike. They lack sufficient information about the different weather conditions.			
	Inadequate data and information on the impact of climate change especially amongst the most at risk communities	Inadequate data and information on the impact of climate change especially amongst the most at risk who include women and children. This affects their ability to prevent and respond to climate impact resulting in an adverse impact on their livelihood and health.	Strengthen the Disaster Risk Information Management Systems	Thresholds and indices for detection and monitoring droughts developed	Carryout climate risk assessments to collect data about impacts of climate extremes in various strategic sectors
	Limited availability of post-harvest storage handling systems	Limited availability of post-harvest storage handling systems leads to sell of harvests immediately which fetches low values. This is recycling the poverty levels of the women, youth, older persons in the community.	Strengthen the national store and relief food chain management system	Well-functioning storage and relief food chain national system established	Construct reliable and functional food chain management systems
	Delayed response to the needs of disaster-stricken places	Delayed response to the needs of the disaster-stricken places affects the livelihoods and safety of the women and children who fail to get relief items on time.	Ensure timely access of relief food and non-food commodities by disaster victims	Timely disbursement of relief food and non-food items to disaster victims	Undertake rapid disaster needs assessment and distribution of food and non-food items
	Limited information in sustainable natural resources management amongst vulnerable groups	Sustainable food security cannot be realised when vulnerable persons do not have adequate information about sustainable natural resource's management.	Undertake targeted sensitisation campaigns with information packaged in forms tailored to the information needs of recipients	Targeted stakeholders sensitised in sustainable natural resource management	Undertake sensitisation campaigns on sustainable natural resource management

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
	<p>Unfair distribution of benefits from eco-tourism</p>	<p>Unfair distribution of benefits from eco-tourism disadvantages the vulnerable persons because they get either low or very small benefits limiting their bargaining power.</p>	<p>Support local community-based eco-tourism activities for areas that are rich in biodiversity or have attractive cultural heritage sites</p>	<p>12 new eco-tourism concessions developed in partnership with the private sector and communities</p>	<p>Implement the Equal Benefit Sharing strategy in tourism communities</p>
Land Management	<p>Limited access to land registration services</p>	<p>Limited access to land registration services by the vulnerable groups limits their capacity to fulfil the requirements for securing their land tenure thus making them prone to evictions. They cannot use the land as collateral security to access funds from financial institutions.</p>	<p>Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems</p>	<p>Land Information System automated and integrated with other systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rollout of LIS to 22 zonal offices across the country • Establish Land data bases at 70 sub-counties in heavily tenanted areas • Establish and maintain mobile offices covering the 21 regions of the country
	<p>Inadequate land legislations</p>	<p>Inadequate land legislations pose loopholes for vulnerable groups. They lead to rampant land evictions with women and children being the most affected.</p>	<p>Fast track the formulation, review, harmonisation, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines</p>	<p>Land Laws, Policies, Regulations, standards and guidelines formulated and reviewed</p>	<p>Formulate/review Land Laws, Policies, Regulations, standards and guidelines. Disseminate and implement Land Laws, Policies, Regulations, standards and guidelines.</p>
	<p>Lack of security of tenure for squatters</p>	<p>This increases the rampant land evictions which affects food production and security among the vulnerable groups especially women and children.</p>	<p>Capitalise the Land Fund to ensure access to land by lawful and bona-fide occupants</p>	<p>Land Fund capitalised and accessed by bona fide and lawful occupants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalise the Land Fund • Hold stakeholder engagements to operationalise the Land Fund • Process and issue land titles to bona fide occupants • Review the operations of land to support bona fide occupants • Develop loan scheme guidelines.

Sub-Programme	Gender and Equity Issues	Justification/ Impact of the Gender and Equity Issues	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Corresponding Actions in the PIAP
		<p>Food insecurity and low production cannot take place because women cannot access credit to widen their scope of work. They remain smallholder farmers with limited output.</p>	<p>Promote land consolidation, tiling and banking</p>	<p>Landbank facility established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 230 Communal Land Associations (CLAs) Demarcation and record of customary land Demarcate, survey, register and certify land
	<p>Limited awareness on tenure rights particularly amongst women and the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Increase tenure insecurity among women and other vulnerable groups affects household food security.</p>	<p>Promote tenure security including women's access to land</p>	<p>Tenure security for all stakeholders including women enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake survey, land tilling, and certification using Fit-for-purpose approach Strengthen access to land for women Review and disseminate the gender strategy for National Land Policy
	<p>Increasing land disputes and evictions</p>	<p>Increasing land disputes and evictions disrupt agricultural practices with effects on food insecurity and security of the vulnerable groups especially women and children</p>	<p>Promote tenure security including women's access to land</p>	<p>Land conflict mechanisms reviewed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen land conflict resolution mechanisms Conduct land awareness creation and sensitisation through symposiums and campaigns Establish the assurance of title Scheme and fund (to cater for ADR) Establish and operationalise the land dispute resolution desk



4.0 Programme Gender and Equity Performance Assessment

The Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme aims at achieving several outcomes namely;

- i. Increased compliance with all water permit conditions.
- ii. Enhanced water resources management
- iii. Increased land area covered by forests and wetlands
- iv. Increased titled land
- v. Reduction in land conflicts
- vi. High compliance to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) condition by developers
- vii. Improved air quality in cities
- viii. Climate Change Responsive Development Pathway
- ix. Reliable and accurate meteorological information
- x. Reduced human and economic loss from natural hazards and disaster
- xi. Increased incomes and employment from natural resources

These outcomes are gender and equity responsive and are measured for five (5) years of the NDP III against their respective indicators of;

- i. Compliance to groundwater abstraction (%).
- ii. Compliance to surface water abstraction (%).
- iii. Compliance to wastewater discharge (%).
- iv. Trends in water samples complying with national standards for water bodies.
- v. Trends in water samples complying with national standards for water collection points.
- vi. Trends in land area covered by forests as a percentage of total land area
- vii. Trends in land area covered by wetlands as a percentage of total land area.
- viii. Changes in titled land as a percentage of total land owned.
- ix. Trends in land conflicts (%).
- x. Percentage change in permit holders complying with ESIA conditions at the time of spot check.
- xi. Trends in Air Quality Index PM2.5
- xii. Trends in annual average Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions (MtCO₂e).
- xiii. Changes in Climate Vulnerability Index.
- xiv. Changes in the accuracy of meteorological information (%).
- xv. Trends in automation of weather and climate network.
- xvi. Trends in human mortality and missing persons directly attributed to water and environment-related disasters per 100,000 population.
- xvii. Economic Loss (USD) incurred per disaster as a % of GDP
- xviii. Proportion of green jobs to total jobs

Table three (3) indicates the gender and equity output performance indicators and their respective targets for the five years of the NDP III Programme implementation.

Table 3: Selected Gender and Equity Output Performance Indicators

Sub - Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Years)			
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Water Resource Management	Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses	Increase access to inclusive safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage of improved toilet facilities and hand washing practices	Increased access to inclusive safe water supply in rural areas	% of people accessing safe and clean water sources in rural areas	20	40	50	60	70
				No. of Solar/ Wind Powered Water Supply Systems constructed	70	140	200	260	320
				No. of New Point Water Sources constructed	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	10,000
	Invest in effective management of the entire WASH value chain segments such as containment, emptying, transportation, treatment, safe reuse or disposal	Increased access to inclusive sanitation and hygiene services in rural areas	Increased stock of Appropriate Technologies and Innovations to Improve water and Sanitation Services	% of the population with access to basic sanitation (Improved toilet not shared with other households)	298	298	298	298	298
				No. of innovations / new technologies developed	2	2	2	2	2
				No. of practical research studies conducted to improve water supply and sanitation service provision	2	3	3	3	3
				No. of Rural Water and Sanitation	134	134	134	134	134

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PI/AP	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
				Regional Centers (RWSRCs) operationalised						
	Increased access to inclusive safe water supply in urban areas			Construct new piped water supply systems using regional and integrated national approaches in small towns (number).	20	127	127	127	127	127
				Water supply systems constructed /upgraded in Large towns to increase production capacity (additional cubic meters / day).	5,200	11,000	160,000	48,190	110,064	
				No. of existing water supply system in small towns rehabilitated/upgraded.	0	300	300	300	101	
	Increased access to inclusive sanitation and hygiene services in urban areas			No. of urban centres with access to basic sanitation in urban areas (Improved toilet not shared with other households).	218	218	218	218	218	218
	Support to improved WASH			No. of institutions (schools,	0	60	120	120	60	60

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			in services institutions	prisons, barracks, religious establishments, health facilities, etc) with Water supply infrastructure constructed/ extended						
				No. of schools provided with basic sanitation and hand washing facilities	218	218	218	218	218	218
				Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan Developed.	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Establish functional gender-sensitive regional and zonal management committee for water resources	Functional gender-sensitive water catchment management committees established	No. of Water Resources Management Zones with functional gender-sensitive Management Committees	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Ensure effective early warning and early action for sustainable efficient utilisation of water resources		Operational Water information systems at the central level and in the 4 Water Management Zones		1	2	3	4	5	

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the	Outputs in the PIAP	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			ESIA for water-related projects reviewed	Review of 120 ESIA for water-related projects		40	60	85	100	120
		Maintain natural water bodies and reservoirs to enhance water storage capacity to meet water resource use requirements	Increased water storage capacity to meet water resources use requirements	No. of KM of River Banks and lakeshores demarcated	-	100	100	100	100	100
		Create a critical mass of human resource to undertake enforcement of set standards and regulations	Capacity of entities Water Resources Standards, Guidelines and Water Quality Objectives developed to safeguard water resources		-	1	1	1	1	1
		Build partnerships with stakeholders such as KCCA, Uganda Police, Urban Authorities and non-state actors to enhance compliance to water use and pollution regulations and permit conditions	partnership guidance strategy developed for partners.	No. of annual partners' meetings held	0	4	4	4	4	4

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Year)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Environment and Natural Resources	Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas and rangelands	Establish dedicated fuelwood plantations necessary to contribute to achieving or exceeding net biomass surplus levels	Dedicated fuelwood plantations established	No. of hectares of fuelwood plantations planted and established	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
		Ensure the protection of rangelands and mountain ecosystems	10,000 Ha of mountain ecosystems restored	No. of Ha of mountainous areas protected	0	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
		Integrate environmental management in all disaster and refugee response interventions	Environmental Management integrated in Disaster and Refugee Response intervention	No. of tree seedlings distributed and planted in refugee-hosting districts ('000')	0	50	60	70	80	100
		Build gender response capacity in climate change monitoring and evaluation systems through integration in local government performance assessment and national monitoring frameworks	Gender-responsive capacity building for climate risk screening in projects and programmes undertaken at MDA and LG levels	No. of MDAs	0	5	10	15	20	25
				No. of Local Governments	0	45	65	85	105	125

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
			National monitoring frameworks and LG performance assessment revised to include climate change indicators			5	10	15	20	25
		Develop a national Disaster Risk Management Plan	A comprehensive national disaster risk management plan	No. of National Disaster Risk Management Plan	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Strengthen the Disaster Risk Information Management Systems	Disaster Risk Information System automated	Percentage change in automation of Disaster Risk information system	0	10	20	30	40	50
		Strengthen the national store and relief food chain management system	Strong and well-connected national relief food store with reliable and functional food chain management system to provide good for victims when disaster strikes	No. of new, reliable and functional relief food chain management system in place	-	1	1	1	1	1

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDPIII	Outputs in the PIAP	Indicators	Base Line	Target (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
		Ensure timely access of relief food and non-food commodities by disaster victims	Timely disbursement of relief food and non-food items to disaster victims	% of disaster victims accessing timely lifesaving food and non-food items	-	70	80	90	90	90
		Undertake targeted sensitisation campaigns with information packaged in forms tailored to the information needs of recipients	Local governments and communities sensitized on sustainable natural resource management.	No. of local governments and communities sensitised on sustainable natural resource management	10	20	20	20	20	40
		Support local community-based eco-tourism activities for areas that are rich in biodiversity or have attractive cultural heritage sites	Eco-tourism hotspot vicinity communities empowered.	No. of tourists visiting the 4 ecotourism sites	507	7	907	1,107	1,307	1,507
				No. of communities covered in the tourism community benefit-sharing scheme under UWA	4	6	6	6	6	6
Land Management	Strengthen land use management	Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems	Land Information System (LIS) automated and integrated with other systems	No. of systems integrated with the LIS	1	3	1	1	0	0
			Data Processing Centre established	Percentage establishment of	0	20	50	80	100	100

Sub-Programme	Objective	Interventions in the NDP/III	Outputs in the PIAP	Indicators	000000	Target (Financial Years)				
						2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
				the data processing centre						
	Fast track the formulation, review, harmonisation, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines.	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy adopted and implemented	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act adopted	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act adopted	0	1	-	-	-	
				Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy adopted	0	0	1	-	-	
				Percentage of implementation of the LARAP.	0	40	70	90	100	
				Land Act reviewed, %	0	20	50	80	95	100
	Capitalize the Land Fund to ensure access to land by lawful and bona fide occupants	Land Laws, Policies, Regulations, standards and guidelines formulated and reviewed	Land Fund capitalised and accessed by bona fide and lawful occupants	No. of Land regulations reviewed	2	1	1	1	1	
				Acre of purchased land and issued to lawful and bona fide occupants, ('000s)	200	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
				No. of titles processed for bona fide occupants ('000s)	238	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Promote tenure security including women's access to land	SLAAC program in 135 districts implemented	SLAAC program implemented	No. of Districts implementing Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification (SLAAC)	4	27	24	26	30	24
				Women's access to land strengthened	20	24	29	35	41	48
				Land conflict mechanisms reviewed	87	65	58	52	47	40

5.0 Emerging Issues

During the dialogue held with stakeholders in the Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme, the following were the emerging issues for consideration during the midterm review of the National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 to 2024/25 and NDPIV.

1. Water Resource Management

- Water harvesting has critical gender implications for homes and the environment. The Physical Planning Guidelines could include a provision for each household to have options for water harvesting and a certain area within the homes to be kept green.
- The Disaster Management Department under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) should be part of this programme in order to harness the synergies needed to support areas facing disasters because of flooding.

2. Environment and Natural Resources

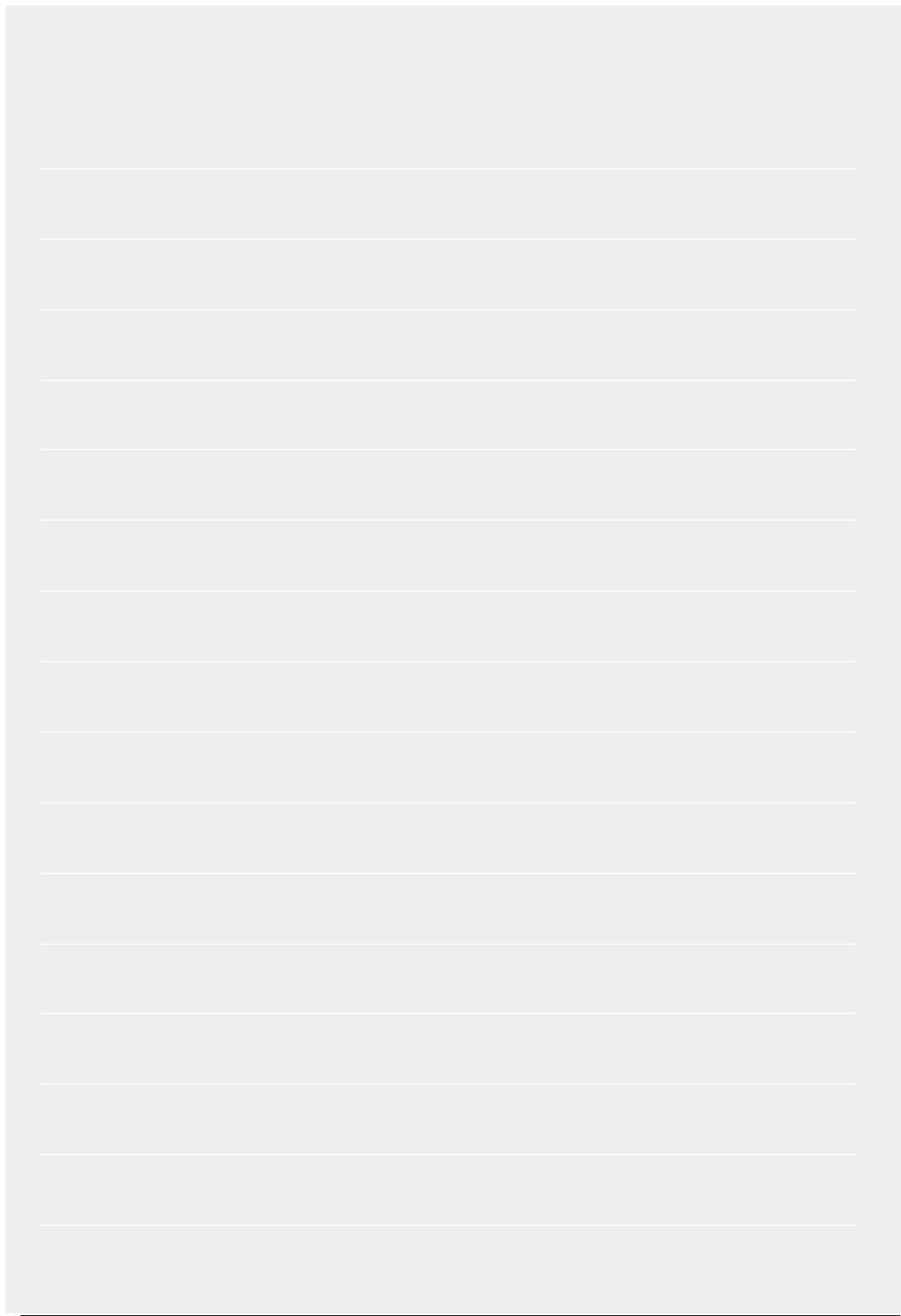
There is a need for action to address the pollution of water bodies.

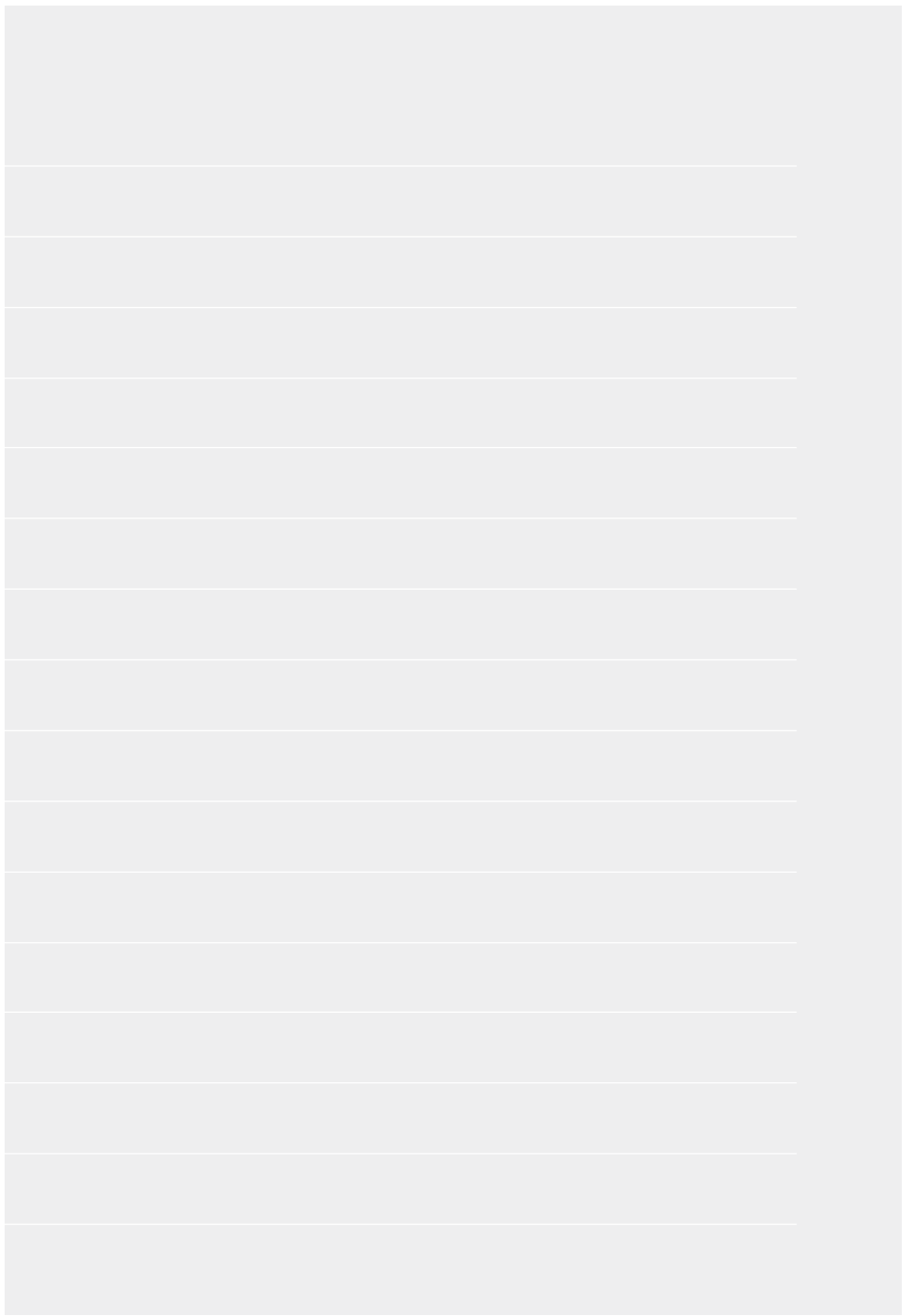
3. Land Management

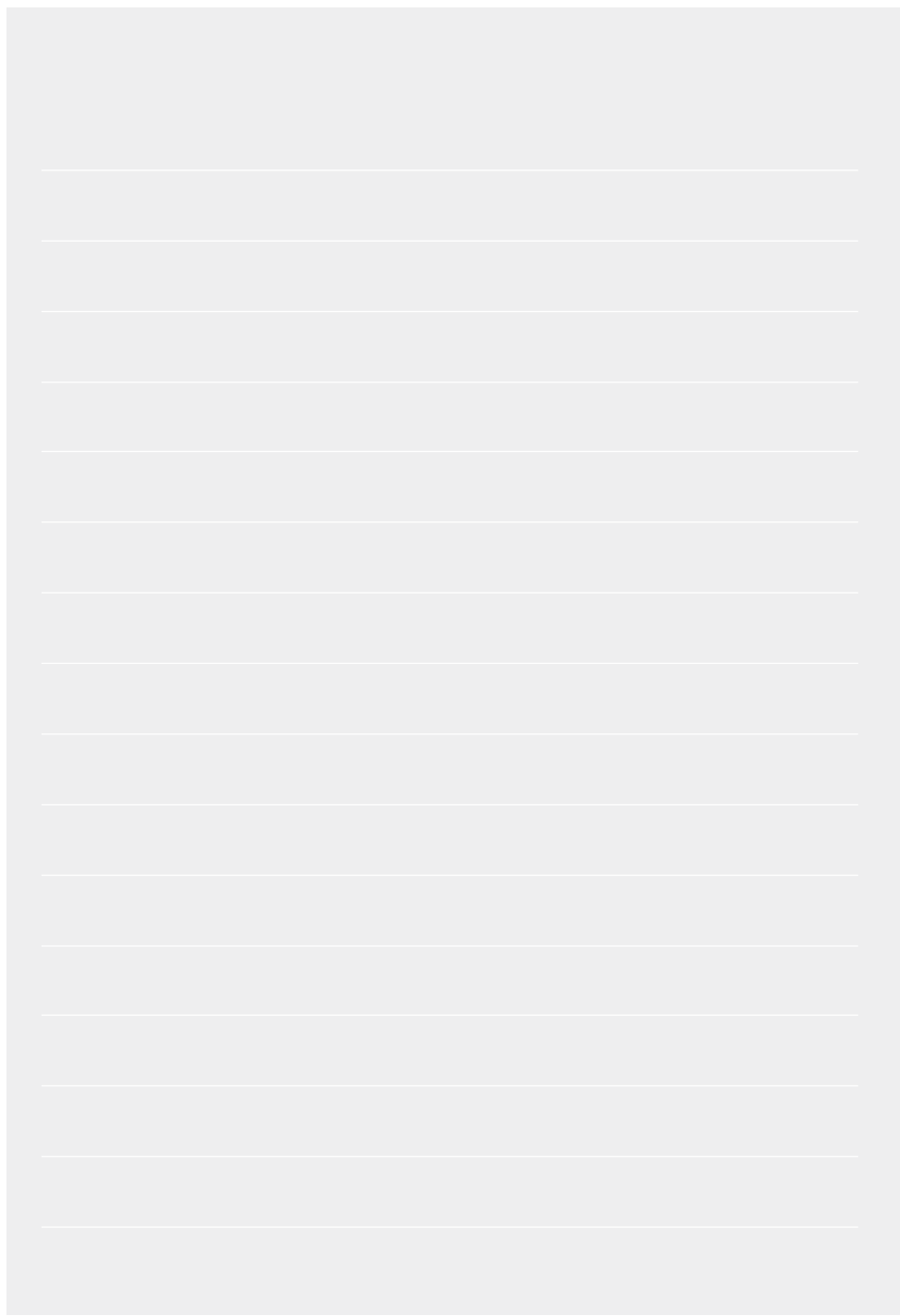
- The current land laws should be reviewed – there is also a need to identify the causes of land wrangles in areas where title ownership is rampant.
- The Succession Act is not clear on land inheritance.
- There should be land offices in all cities such that individuals can easily access land registration services, but there should be a Fund to ease registration for low-income earners.

References

1. Equal Opportunities Commission. (2020/2021 - 2024/2025). Issues Paper on Proposed Sector Specific Gender and Equity. Kampala.
2. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming, Kampala
3. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2015; Public Finance Management Act, Kampala
4. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2007) Budgeting for Gender Equity: A Manual for Facilitation, March 2007.
5. National Planning Authority, 2020, National Development Plan III 2020/2021 to 2024/2025, Kampala
6. National Planning Authority, 2020, National Development Plan III Results Framework 2020/2021 to 2024/2025, Kampala
7. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Water and Land Management Programme Implementation Action Plan, 2020
8. NDP III Gender and Equity Commitments, 2020
9. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995
10. Equal Opportunities Commission. (December, 2017). Compendium of Vote Specific Gender and Equity Issues







Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Plot 2-10 Apollo Kaggwa Road
P.O. Box 8147, Kampala
www.finance.go.ug