



Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Sector Plans and Policies

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Top people and processes Uganda engaged with/influenced



1. Organized forums for achieving middle income status – biodiversity critical in this.
2. Effectively participating in the budgeting process for FY2017/18, NDPII & Uganda Vision 2040.
3. Engaging Ministry of Gender and CSOs on mainstreaming of gender in NBSAPII.
4. Effectively participating at the Joint Sector Review workshops (Energy, ENR, Agriculture & Tourism)
5. Oil exploration and development has mainstreamed biodiversity
6. Mainstreaming biodiversity into national accounts.
7. Engaged the leadership and senior officers of sectors through high level policy dialogue and round tables.
8. Engaged Development Partners such as the World Bank to leverage funding for biodiversity mainstreaming, biodiversity offsets.



Top change achieved or expected



1. Budget Call Circular for 2017/18 by Ministry of Finance advised and guided sectors to implement the national biodiversity targets stipulated in NBSAPII. First time this has been done.
2. Sectors including local governments expected to plan for and allocate resources for implementing in NBSAPs beginning FY2017/18 up to 2025 (NBSAPII runs from 2015 - 2025).
3. Linking the revised NBSAP to achievement of middle income status and SDGs as its them over the next 10 years.
4. Expected change - to factor natural resources in the calculation of GDP – Natural Resource Accounting.
5. Renewed understanding and appreciation of the role of biodiversity in development (reflected in the Presidential Directives);
6. Renewed appreciation of biodiversity by Dev't planners and policy makers.



Top lessons about successful mainstreaming

1. Engagement of the right stakeholders is critical – those in resource allocation, planning among others.
2. Empirical evidence on the economic benefit of mainstreaming biodiversity in development accelerates the process leading to increase on energy demand and increase in budget allocations.
3. Engagement of non-state actors such as cultural institutions and religious leaders is paramount. This can be seen among communities affected by biodiversity offset plans.
4. Awareness creation on the role of communities creates more impact.
5. Identification of key mainstreaming targets and entry points at the start can break or make the mainstreaming process.



Top challenges



1. Prioritising biodiversity within the allocated resources is still low across all sectors and not energy alone;
2. Up to date data is lacking to support enhance mainstreaming;
3. Budget allocation is still low which undermines full implementation of planned activities;
4. High population growth and demand for economic development that affects Biodiversity conservation and management negatively and positively



Thank you