



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**THIRD NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY REPORT**

**PREPARED BY THE**

**THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY (NEMA)**

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## A. REPORTING PARTY

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### Information on the preparation of the report

#### Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

A team of national consultants knowledgeable in Biodiversity conservation issues was hired by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to undertake a study and compile this report. They were, among other things, required to compile information on important Biodiversity resources in Uganda; look at the Articles of the Convention and the corresponding decisions of the Conference of the Parties; and through interviewing stakeholders and reference to existing reports and institutions, compile a report on the degree of implementation of the Convention articles and corresponding

decisions of the Conference of the parties.

The above task was achieved by studying existing national reports and documents (mainly compiled through wide stakeholder participation), consulting relevant stakeholders from key institutions and compiling the information collected into a draft report. The draft report was submitted to NEMA, which subjected it to a national stakeholders' consultative workshop, facilitated by the consultants. The stakeholders' input was incorporated into the draft report by the consultants, and the revised version of the report was used to obtain information for filling into the CBD report format provided by the Secretariat. Key stakeholders involved during the consultative process included Government Ministries, Government Departments, Research and Academic institutions, NGOs, the private sector and local government representatives.

## PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Uganda has a total area of 241,551km<sup>2</sup> out of which farmland is the most extensive, followed by grasslands, woodlands, water bodies, bush lands, tropical high forests, in that order. Protected areas include central Forest Reserves (under NFA), Local Forest Reserves (under Local Governments), National Parks and Game Reserves (Uganda Wild Life Authority). 47% of protected areas are forestland (plantations, tropical high forests and woodlands), and 37% grasslands.

As per 1991 population census, available farmland per capita stood at 0.6 ha. Assuming the farmland remains fixed, per capita subsistence farmland will reduce to 0.2 ha. The predicted decline in forestland per capita in this period is from 0.3 to 0.1 ha due to degradation and deforestation. Depletion of the country's agricultural and forest lands needs policy and natural resource management responses.

The table below provides the distribution in extent of each of the land cover and land use types, and the standing biomass stock in tons of air-dry biomass.

Table 1: Land cover distribution in protected and private lands

Stratum	Area by land cover (Ha)	Standing stock (000, tons)	Protected area (Ha)	Private land (Ha)	Prot. areas (000, tons)	Private (000, tons)
Plantations hard-woods	18,682	1682.7	6658	12024	623	1059.6
Plantations soft-woods	16,384	2457.6	15693	690	2354	103.6
Tropical High Forest - Normal	650,150	136491.2	477068	173083	104648	31843.3
Tropical High Forest - degraded	274,058	27596.2	97011	177047	9546	18050.2
Woodlands	3,974,102	126014.2	875854	3098248	24942	101071.7
Bushlands	1,422,395	14007.6	296111	1126285	2594	11413.3
Grasslands	5,115,266	46852.4	1149967	3965299	9858	36994.3
Wetlands	484,037	236.3	32598	451439	6	230
Subsistence farmlands	8,400,999	111824.9	137931	8263068	1311	110513.6
Commercial	68,446	154.2	1287	67159	4	150.5

Farmlands						
Built up areas	36,571	862.8	1982	34589	13	850.2
Water	3,690,254	0	14713	3675541	0	0
Impediments	3,713	0	745	2968	0	0
Total	24,155,058	468180	3107618	21047440	155900	312280

Source: National Biomass Study Technical Report, 2003

#### Diversity of Biological Resources

"Biological diversity" is defined under the National Environment Act, CAP 153 as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. "*Biological resources*" includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity.

The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity constitute the basis for sustainable development. The diversity of life forms i.e. the different species of plant, animal and micro-organisms and the ecosystems of which they form a part, provide the sources of key resources including food, medicines, industrial products and other basic requirements for human survival. They also provide several ecological services such as maintaining ecological processes, carbon sequestration, hydrological cycles and nutrient cycling, which contribute to the enhancement of the quality of human life.

#### **Species Diversity**

Uganda is very rich in species diversity, with more than 18,783 species that are known or have been recorded in Uganda.

Because of its unique bio-geographical location, Uganda harbours six of Africa's 18 plant Kingdoms - more than any other African country, including the following regional centres of endemism: Guinea Congolian in parts of western Uganda, the Guinea-Congolia/Sudania regional transition zone, the Sudanian in parts of Northern and North Eastern Uganda, Lake Victoria regional Mosaic in the Central and western and southern parts of Uganda, the Somalia Masai covering Karamoja and parts of Northern Uganda, and the Afroalpine archipelago like region of extreme floristic impoverishment on most Mountains. Its biological diversity is one of the highest on the continent.

Uganda boasts of more than half of all African bird species, and is second only to the DRC in terms of number of mammal species. Of the 345 mammalian species known, a number are under various degrees of threat.

#### **Biomass structure**

The National Biomass Technical Report (2003) presents biomass structure, growth and dynamics. The tree species composition and distribution for each agro-ecological zone is also provided. The table below provides the most common tree species per agro-ecological zone.

Table 2: Common tree species per agro-ecological zone

Agro-ecological zone	Location	Most common tree species
Agro-ecological zone 1	High altitude areas, especially in Kabale and Nebbi Districts	In woodlands, bushlands and grasslands the comonest species are <i>Acacia mearsii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> and <i>ficus natalensis</i> .
Agro-ecological zone 2	"cattle corridor" covering the Districts of Mabara, Moroto, Kotido and Na ksongola	<i>Acacia hockii</i> , <i>Rhus vulgaris</i> and <i>Grewia bicolor</i> in woodlands, bushlands and grasslands
Agro-ecological zone 3	covering semi-moist lowland areas in Northern and Eastern Uganda	<i>Combretum collinum</i> , <i>Acacia hockii</i> and <i>Combretum molle</i> in woodland;
Agro-ecological 4	Mosit lands in Central and midwestern regions	<i>Combretum collinum</i> , <i>Acacia hockii</i> and <i>Sapium ellipticum</i>

The table below provides species in major taxonomic groups of Uganda's biota.

Table 3: Number of known genera and species in major Taxonomic groups of Uganda's biota (MUIENR, 1999).

Group	Genera	Number of species	% of World species represented in Uganda
Viruses	58	88	4.4
Bacteria	137	n.a	n.a
Algae	49	115	0.5
Fungi	184	420	1.4
Lichens	51	296	1.6
Mosses	39	500	2.9
Ferns	102	386	3.9
Gymnosperms*	10	40	7.6
Monocotyledons	323	1238	2.5
Dicotyledons	1258	4056	2.4
Protozoa	27	141	0.4
Nematodes	69	126	1.0
Annelids	6	9	0.1
Crustacea	18	37	n.a.
Acarines	23	133	n.a.
Insects	3170	8999	1.2
Molluscs	23	81	0.2
Fish	64	350	2.0
Amphibians	1	67	1.6
Reptiles	75	256	4.1
Birds	347	1007	11.1
Mammals	153	345	7.8

Note: \* Includes exotics. The exact number of species of bacteria are not known

### **Ecosystem Diversity**

Physical and biophysical factors have provided Uganda a great range of variability of climatic conditions, which translates into a variety of ecosystems. These ecosystems provide a great range of variable habitats that hold a great variety of genetic resources. The major *Natural Ecosystem* diversity can be grouped into four broad categories: forests, savannas, wetlands and aquatic ecosystems. Mountains have been least affected and they still support relatively large areas of natural forest, grassland and afro-alpine communities.

### **Ecosystem benefits**

There is great dependence of Uganda's economy on natural resources. The gross economic output attributable to biological resource use in the fisheries, forestry, tourism, agriculture and energy sectors is estimated in excess of US\$ 546.6 Million a year (Emerton and Muramira, 1999). Biodiversity provides secondary inputs, ecosystem services and functions that support and maintain human production and consumption, amounting to US\$ 200 million. Agriculture, tourism, hydropower generation, fisheries all depend directly on biological resources and ecosystems. Conservation of biological diversity thus has a bearing on sustainable economic development.

Over 1 million people are employed in the forestry sector alone. The yields from forests and woodlands include woodfuel, timber, poles and non-wood forest products such as fibres, honey, fodder, medicines and wild foods (bamboo shoots, shea butter oil, honey, gum Arabic). The forests also support tourist and recreation activities.

Wildlife resources yield direct benefits such as local and national income from tourism activities, and are a source of bush meat, food, medicine, wildlife hunting, cropping and ranching.

Inland water systems including lakes, rivers, wetlands and floodplains, support a broad range of direct uses including fishing, hunting, wild plant harvesting, livestock production, recreation, tourism and the transport sector. Wetlands with a coverage of 13% support plant species harvested for food, medicine, handcraft and construction materials.

Indirect benefits from ecosystems include control of erosion, catchment protection, carbon sequestration (by woodlands, forests, bushlands and grasslands), and water retention, recharge and purification function of wetlands. The annual water purification function of Nakivubo wetland alone is estimated at US\$ 8 million annually (SOE, 2002).

### **Ecosystems and their threats**

#### **The wetlands**

Uganda's wetlands cover about, 29,000 sq. km, or 13% of the total area of the country. They comprise swamp (8,832 sq. km), swamp forest (365 sq. km) and sites with impeded drainage 20,392 sq. km. They include areas of seasonally flooded grassland, swamp forest, permanently flooded papyrus, grass swamp and upland bog. As a result of the vast surface area and the narrow river-like shape of many of the wetlands, there is a very extensive wetland edge.

There are basically two broad distributions of wetland ecosystems in Uganda: (a) the natural lakes and lacustrine swamps and the riverine and flood plain wetlands which are associated with the major river systems in Uganda. Wetlands also have intrinsic attributes, perform functions and services and produce goods of local, regional, national or international importance. Together, they represent considerable ecological, social and economic values. Notable among these are its important water sources for human consumption, agriculture, livestock, and recreation, as well as its ecosystem functions and services such as water purification, water flow, storage and recharge, shoreline stabilisation, micro-climate regulation and biodiversity habitat provision.

Wetlands in Uganda are known to support some 43 species of dragon flies (of which 8 are known to occur in Uganda only); 9 species of molluscs; 52 species of fish (which represents 18% of fish species in Uganda), 48 species of amphibians, 243 species of birds, 14 species of mammals, 19 species of reptiles, and 271 species of macrophytes. Ten sites have been identified as hot spots for biodiversity, requiring immediate and special attention. Wetlands in rivers and streams support seasonal breeding and reproduction of various fish species including Ningu, Kisinja, Mmale, Kasulu and several others. The wetlands also provide habitats for feeding and endangered fish species.

The key threats to the wetlands include;

- Unsustainable resource harvesting;
- Habitat loss through agricultural conversion, industrial development and burning;
- Inadequate address of wetland biodiversity issues in impact assessments;
- Low levels of wetland awareness of values and functions;
- Inadequate enforcement of legislation, regulations and compliance;
- Inadequate information of economic value of wetlands;
- Wetlands management is cross sectoral, yet coordination is still weak among the various agencies.

#### **Open waters**

Of the total area in Uganda, 15.3% is open water, 3.0% permanent wetlands, and 9.4% seasonal wetlands. The most significant water body in Uganda is lake Victoria, which is the second largest fresh water lake in the world and the cradle of the River Nile. The basins of the Lakes Victoria, Edward, George, Albert and Kyoga are rich with floodplains, wetlands and smaller satellite lakes that support abundant biodiversity and food production. Uganda has an extensive river system including River Nile.

The aquatic environment is a major source of food, employment, local income and of export earnings. There are over 250 species of fish, with the water bodies having a capacity of 300,000 metric tonnes of fish annually, and unknown diversity of other biodiversity forms. The fishing industry employs up to one million Ugandans. Other aquatic biodiversity is either endangered or under threat due to habitat degradation and impact of introduction of alien species.

The threats to aquatic biodiversity in open waters include:

- Overexploitation of fisheries resources due to inadequate control of activities and harvesting methods;
- Improper fish resource exploitation methods;
- Ignorance of law and need for conservation;
- Open access regime, common property applied to the fisheries resource;
- Lack of or limited involvement of local communities in the management of aquatic biodiversity;

- Introduction of invasive fauna and flora, such as the Nile Perch;
- Degradation of habitat through pollution and conversion;
- Inadequate information of aquatic biodiversity such as on stock levels and taxonomy to guide sustainable exploitation, monitoring and conservation activities;
- Unlimited access or local ownership to aquatic resources. The aquatic resources or fisheries are a public resource;
- Inadequate capacity of local communities and Beach Management Units (BMU's) in aquatic resource and collaborative ecosystem management;
- Inadequate funding for research, capacity building, outreach activities and education;
- Lack of representation for both habitats and species conservation in aquatic ecosystems in the protected area system;
- Water level fluctuations in lakes;
- Resurgence of water hyacinth;
- Reduction of inshore wetlands (breeding and nursery grounds for fish).

### **Forest biodiversity**

Forests are widespread in Uganda and include high altitude forests, medium altitude moist green and semi-deciduous forests. Uganda has forests in protected areas managed by NFA (Central Forest Reserves), UWA (National Parks and Game Reserves), Local Governments (Local Forest Reserves) and forests outside protected areas under management of private owners.

The threats to forest biodiversity include:

- Overlap in responsibility with the wildlife sector and other institutions;
- Forest degradation and deforestation;
- Invasive alien species such as *Lantana camara*;
- Limited capacity to manage forest by local communities, local authorities or private owners;
- Inadequate knowledge of economic and non-tangible forest values;
- Human population pressure;
- Poor planning (lack of a national land use plan);

### **Wildlife**

Wildlife in Uganda is mostly managed through a system of protected areas under Uganda Wildlife Authority and the National Forestry Authority, including national parks, wildlife reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, and controlled hunting areas, all covering an area of 17%.

The threats to wildlife include:

- Overlap of responsibilities with forests and wetlands
- Limited information of wildlife, in protected and unprotected areas
- Encroachment on protected areas for natural resources and other land use (agriculture)
- Inadequate consideration of wildlife outside protected areas
- Population pressure on protected area resources
- Inadequate appreciation of wildlife values
- Limited community involvement, awareness building still required
- Capacities of MOU's need to be developed

### **Mountain biodiversity**

Uganda has a number of high mountains including the Rwenzori massif, which rises to an altitude of 5120 metres, being the highest in Uganda and the 3rd highest in Africa. All mountains in Uganda rising above 2800 metres are accorded a Protected area status either as National Parks or as Forest Reserves. This has been the case since colonial times, due to their importance as water catchment areas for underlying areas and the need to protect the fragile soil on the steep slopes from erosion. Consequently, most of them still have reasonable areas of intact natural vegetation cover which is inhabited by different species of animals.

### **Threats to Mountain Biodiversity**

- Human encroachment on the lower slopes for extension of cultivation and livestock grazing



- Uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources
- Pollution mainly resulting from tourists' improper disposal of waste
- Global warming leading to climate and habitat change
- Seasonal fires in the montane grasslands and woodlands
- Hunting of the wild animals for food and cultural purposes
- Deforestation for fuel wood

### ***Agricultural biodiversity***

Most agricultural biological diversity (Agrobiodiversity) in Uganda is conserved on farm, owing to the diverse farming systems associated with different agro-ecological zones and associated farming systems.

Subsistence and commercial farmland in Uganda cover a total area of about 8 469 445 ha (National Biomass study, 2003) with an unspecified area of grasslands and woodlands also serving as rangelands for different species and varieties of domestic livestock, comprising of both improved breeds and traditional ones.

A substantial amount of agrobiodiversity is also conserved ex-situ, in the different Agricultural and Forestry research centres scattered in different parts of the country.

### **Threats to agrobiodiversity**

- Pests and diseases
- Introduction of hybrid varieties with narrow genetic base, thereby displacing traditional varieties and landraces as farming becomes more commercialised
- Inadequate control of use of pesticides and herbicides
- Clearing of more wild and semi-wild habitats leading to loss of wild relatives of domesticated varieties
- Unreliable rainfall and prolonged droughts leading sometimes to total crop failure and hence of those varieties
- Inadequate financial support for research and extension agents
- Lack of incentives for farmers to maintain traditional varieties (low yielding but resistant to pests and diseases)

For domestic animal diversity, other threats are;

- Land shortage hence reduced grazing land;
- Overgrazing in areas of high livestock populations;
- Cross breeding and erosion of the indigenous genetic base;
- Socio-cultural practices and beliefs which translate into animal rustling and other vices;

For plant genetic resources other threats are;

- Invasive species;
- Introduction of new varieties in preference to indigenous species;
- Genetic erosion of indigenous plant genetic resources due to changes in land use;
- Climatic change, leading to drought, diseases, pests, famine;
- Inadequate institutional linkages and coordination.

*For soil biodiversity, additional threats include;*

- Scanty information available on Uganda's biodiversity;
- Inappropriate land use and agricultural methods;
- Land and soil degradation due to overexploitation;
- Research on soil biodiversity is limited.

### ***Biotechnology and Biosafety***

In Uganda, the consensus is to embrace biotechnology and use it in a sustainable way to help improve the peoples' livelihoods, ensure food security and safeguard the environment. At present a number of institutions such as NARO are undertaking biotechnology related research and development activities. These activities are being guided by the Uganda Bio-safety Framework that prescribes mechanisms for the judicious application of biotechnology in Uganda. However, the Biotechnology Policy, Law and Regulations including Bio-safety Law and Regulations for implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety

have not been published to allow for importation and testing of GMOs. This is a task that is being handled by the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST). Since Uganda does not yet have adequate control mechanisms for GM materials, NARO has not authorized the importation of any clearly indicated GM crop seeds as of 2002.

The key issues, threats and constraints are: limited awareness on the potential use and applications of biotechnology, inadequate skilled human resource capacity for biotechnology and bio safety; limited institutional and infrastructural capacity to handle biotechnology research and development; inadequate public-private partnerships in biotechnology use and applications; lack of a coherent policy and regulatory framework for biotechnology and bio-safety that specifically addresses national bio-safety regulations; and intellectual property rights including the WTO's TRIPS agreement that govern access to genetic resources and benefit sharing regimes.

## **Enabling environment for conservation of biodiversity**

### ***Policies and laws***

There has been significant efforts in improving the policy and legal framework for sound environmental management. The new constitution came into force in 1995 with guiding principles on environmental management. As part of the National Environment Action Plan process, the National Environment Management Policy was put in place in 1994, followed by the National Environment Act of 1995. Additionally, sectoral policies and laws have also been put in place including: *the Water Policy (1994); the Water Act (1995); the Wildlife Policy and Act (1995); the National Wetlands Management and Conservation Policy (1996); the Fisheries Policy (2000); the National Forestry Policy (2001), and the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003).*

These policies and laws address issues such as biodiversity conservation, community participation in natural resources management and benefit sharing, and the roles of civil society and the private sector in the management of these natural resources.

### ***Economic Instruments***

The Environmental Policy Objective with respect to economic instruments is to ensure that individuals, groups, businesses and other economic entities have appropriate incentives and disincentives with regard to sustainable resource use and environmental protection.

Enabling biodiversity conservation through the provision of local economic incentives forms a central strategy of Uganda's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). A range of economic measures and instruments are being used to help address these concerns, including: property rights – so that local communities are fully involved in the management of land and biological resources; market creation – to target the residents and increase their economic gains and control over biodiversity; financial instruments so that local communities can invest in alternatives to biodiversity-depleting activities.

### ***Obligations under international law***

Uganda is an active member of the global community of Nations, having entered into several regional and international environmental protocols, conventions and agreements aimed at biodiversity conservation. The Foreign Treaties and Relations Act, 1998 allows the president or authority to enter into international and regional agreements and conventions. Some of these include The Ramsar Convention, Ramsar (1971), Convention on the protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Washington, 1973; Agreement on a tripartite Environment Management programme for Lake Victoria, 1994; The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994; The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), 1992; The Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of wild animals (CMS).

### ***Regional obligations***

Uganda has a number of regional obligations in which it is active, especially in the management of transboundary ecosystems. These include membership in the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and hosting its headquarters, Inter-Governmental Agency for Drought (IGAD) 1986, Kagera Basin Organisation (KBO) 1977, Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO) 1994, and the Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP), among others.

### ***The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)***

The National Biodiversity strategy and Action plan (NBSAP, 2002) is at the moment the most elaborate document on issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The goal of the NBSAP is to enhance biodiversity conservation, sustainable utilization and equitable sharing of its benefits at all levels.

### ***Institutional Reforms: enabling environment for biodiversity management***

#### **Establishing NEMA**

Prior to 1986, there was no institution specifically responsible for Environmental Management. The Ministry of Environment Protection was created in 1986, but later absorbed into the Larger Ministry of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection, which became the Ministry of Natural Resources in 1993, shifting the responsibility of Environmental Management to the Department of Environment (DEP). This Institutional framework did not give environment Management the Authority and profile it deserved (SOE, 2000/2001).

The NEAP process identified these institutional weaknesses, and its output, the National Environment Management Policy advocated for an Environmental Authority, NEMA, and its structure was provided for under the NES, 1995. Policy and legal provisions have been made to allow for decentralised environmental management, with an emphasis on local participation. This is also provided for in the forestry, water and wildlife policies.

#### **The Forestry Sector**

The Forestry department under the MWLE is the oldest Government Scientific department established in 1898. This department has faced challenges including shifts in conservation paradigms, centralised and decentralised management, and operational constraints. Government embarked on the restructuring of the forestry sector with support from development partners. The outcome of the restructuring exercise include the National Forestry Policy (2001) and the establishment of the National Forestry Authority (to manage the country's central forest reserves) under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003). The same Act establishes the District Forestry Services to manage Local Forest Reserves and to advise private landowners on how to sustainably manage the forests on their lands and on-farm forestry matters. It assigns the role of Policy, guidelines and regulations formulation for the sector to the line Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment.

#### **The National Agricultural Research Organization, NARO**

The National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) was established by an Act of Parliament, on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1992, by amalgamating several research institutions that existed within several Government Ministries. This umbrella organization is the largest sector research body in Uganda, comprising nine Research Institutes and eleven Agricultural Research and Development Centres representing all ecological zones in Uganda. NARO's mandate is to undertake, promote and coordinate research in all aspects of crops, fisheries, forestry and livestock, and ensuring dissemination and application of research results.

#### **The Water Sector**

Major institutional reforms in the Water Sector Management started with the development and adoption of the Water Action Plan, 1994 which identified priority action areas to revitalize the water resources management sub-sector, including:

- Strengthening of the water resources monitoring network
- Establishing water resources databases
- Initiation of assessment services, and
- Establishment of a water permits unit.

WAP also provided the Government of Uganda with guidelines and strategies for the protection of and development of Uganda's water resources and a structure for their management at national, district and local levels. Most of these priority areas have been initiated, a water regulation framework now in place, and consolidation of these achievements by undertaking comprehensive water sector reforms on-going.

Several Water Resources Management programmes and projects have been funded since by various external support agencies since 1993, the main ones including the National Water Action Plan, WAP (1993-1994), the Water Resources Assessment Project, WRAP (1996-2000), the Sector Programme Support,

SPS (1997), Support to Water Resources Management Department, SWRMD (200-2003), and the WRM Sub-Component of the Water Sector Program Support, WSPS 2 (2003 -2007).

After the enactment of the Constitution of Uganda, 1995, The Water Statute, 1995, The National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources, 1994 and The National Environment Statute, 1995, the National Water Policy, 1999 was developed and promotes an integrated approach to manage water resources in ways that are sustainable and most beneficial to the people of Uganda. The future framework for management and functioning of the water sector is based on the Water Act (1995), National Water Policy (1999), The Local Government Act (1997), and on-going water sector reforms.

### **Wildlife Sector**

The wild life sector falls under the Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry. The day- to - day management of wildlife Protected Areas however falls under the Uganda Wildlife Authority, which is charged with the sustainable management of National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Community wildlife areas. The Wildlife Authority was established in 1996 by the Uganda Wildlife Act, as a result of the merger between Uganda National Parks (a Government parastatal with the Game Department, in order to streamline wildlife management and increase efficiency. The ministry retains the role of policy formulation and overall supervision of the sector.

### ***Other enabling features for biodiversity management***

Various achievements have been registered to ensure improved biodiversity management. The introduction of new policies and laws and their operationalisation including National Environment Policy, 1994; the National Environment Act, 1995; the Wildlife Policy and Act, 1996, The Water Policy and Act, 1995; The National Wetlands Management and Conservation Policy, 1994; the Land Act, 1998; the Fisheries Policy, 2000; the Forestry Policy, 2001; and the Foreign treaties and Relations Act, 1998.

There has as well been progressive devolution of power to districts and lower local governments, development of environmental action plans at lower levels, and involvement of the private sector in environmental management. Uganda has been active on the regional and global scene in environmental management.

To ensure efficiency of financial resources, a sector wide approach to planning is being encouraged. Though resources for environmental management are limited, the government has been able to obtain financial support from a number of development partners to support conservation efforts. The National Environment Act, 1995 provides for tax incentives, user fees and tax disincentives, and eligible fees to support environmental management and encourage good environmental behaviour. This source however remains weak.

### ***Evaluation of existing policy and legislation***

The existing policy and legislation relevant for conservation of biological diversity has been reviewed for its relevance, adequacy and effectiveness.

One of the main challenges is the sectoral approach to legislation yet conservation issues are cross-cutting and thus legislation becomes difficult to coordinate. Wetlands and inland waters, fisheries, forestry, and the wildlife sector are some examples.

Some of the existing legislations and regulations do not reflect recent developments in the status of biological resources, socio-economics, and principles of natural resources and environmental management. The existing laws do not provide adequate incentives, which would encourage proper utilisation and conservation of biological resources. Centralised management structure for natural resources has been a weakness, and has involved the parent Ministry, Department in collaboration with District and lower local councils, with local communities delineated from the management of natural resources.

There are however various cases of involvement of local communities in biodiversity management. Local people are being involved in biodiversity conservation strategies through collaborative forest management (CFM) for the case of National Forestry Authority. Uganda Wildlife Authority has developed a community conservation policy, to enable and strengthen community participation in the conservation of

biodiversity within and around protected areas.

In accordance with the Local Government Act, 2000 the central government continues to devolve power and management responsibility to districts and lower local governments. Preparation of environment management plans at district, sub-county and parish levels has been accomplished for most of the country, and mainstreaming of environmental issues in development plans is a priority. However, local community involvement is recent and its efficacy needs to be evaluated. Recent reports site weaknesses of the system such as selective compliance with regulations and therefore strengthening is required.

Regional obligations or conventions are limited to advisory, co-ordinating, and liaison, with no effect on the sovereignty of contracting parties. Some regional conventions have been inoperable due to political instability in the region such as the Kagera Basin Organisation (Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda). Other transboundary biological resources are thus threatened - Lake Albert and Edward, and the Albertine Rift fauna and flora.

### Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		X	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	X		
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	X		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures	X		
j) Article 12 - Research and training	x		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	X		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	X		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology	x		

o) Article 17 - Exchange of information	X		
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	X		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	X		
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	X		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		
u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity			X
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

### Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

<b>2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)</b>	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

issues into other sectors																		
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	1
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	1
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2

p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	1
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	1
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	2	1	0	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	3	1
u) Poverty	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
v) Population pressure	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	1
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
bb) Others (Civil strife and insecurity)	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3



## 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box III.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>		
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Several national and sectoral targets in place, such as the wetlands, forestry, wildlife, agricultural biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Various targets under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; and Agricultural research systems on plant Genetic Resources, Animal resources, as well as soil biodiversity
b) Inland water	X		Various programmes under the Water, Fisheries and Wetlands sub-sectors
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		An action plan on rangelands in place, as well as several plans for the management of dry and sub-humid lands that happen to be wildlife or forestry Protected Areas
e) Forest	X		Various activities under the National Nature Conservation Master Plan as well as in individual Management Plans for different Forest Ecosystems falling under the Wildlife Sector.
f) Mountain	X		Various mountain biodiversity conservation efforts are in place because all mountain raising above 2800 m altitude in Uganda are gazetted as either Forest reserves, National Parks or Wildlife reserves and are thus protected with different targets and plans depending on the type of protected area.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and			

strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
A protected area system is in place, covering up to 13% of the country. These are covered under the NBSAP, The Nature Conservation Master Plan as well as in the different Management Plans of each individual protected area. In addition, up to 8 wetlands are being considered for approval as Ramsar sites, while more are being considered for declaration as protected areas under national.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
The NBSAP has been completed and most of its contents are being implemented. The Nature Conservation Master Plan, designating different forest types for different uses (Nature Reserves, Buffer Zones and Production zones); the National wetlands plan is in place and is being implemented. In addition, all protected areas are having their management plans revised or prepared (for those which did not have). The policies, laws and regulations regarding conservation have been revised and the respective institutions streamlined, with a view to strengthening them.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
In the past limited baseline data has affected monitoring of trends. However a number of taxonomy and environmental monitoring initiatives at national and sectoral levels are in place that will enable monitoring of trends in genetic diversity. Inadequate financial resources hinder enforcement of laws and regulations as well as implementation of conservation plans.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Open access to natural resources in communally owned lands and open waters to some extent, is a threat to conservation. There is still low representation of inland water resources in the protected area system.	

**Box IV.**

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Eight sites for Ramsar consideration, critical wetlands being gazetted and surveyed, and protected areas to add onto the already existing network of Protected areas, including national parks, forest reserves as well as wildlife reserves.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural	X	Various programmes under the agriculture sector, and the Agricultural research systems in the different research institutes and under the Programme for Modernization of Agriculture. There has been an emphasis on documentation and inventorying of the biodiversity of Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture.
b) Inland water	X	Various programmes under fisheries sector and the wetlands sub-sector targeting fisheries diversity and wetland ecosystems respectively
c) Marine and coastal		N/A (Not represented in Uganda)
d) Dry and subhumid land	X	An action plan on rangelands in place as well as under the wildlife and forestry sectors for protected areas under covering dry land and sub-humid ecosystems. A taxonomic study of pasture in dry and sub-humid area (cattle corridor) is currently being undertaken, for future sustainable use planning.
e) Forest	X	Various activities under the forestry and wildlife sectors, involving multiple use zonation in order to streamline harvesting activities and ensure certain areas are conserved with minimal disturbance.
f) Mountain	X	All mountain ecosystems are protected areas and programmes are on-going depending on the category of protected area and type of vegetation.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X	
Please provide details below.		
<p>The NBSAP has been completed and most of its contents implemented. There as well sectoral strategies, plans and programmes like the National Wildlife policy, national Forestry Policy 2001, National Forest Plan (2002) as well as in the management plans as well as in relevant laws and also in some relevant regional programmes.</p>		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>Uganda has an assortment of Protected Areas comprising of 10 National Parks, about 700 Forest reserves, 12 wildlife Reserves, 14 wildlife sanctuaries and five Community wildlife areas. Overall, Protected areas cover a total area of 3 107 618 ha (about 13% of the total area of Uganda). Their establishment started as far back as 1930s going till 1954. Further work that followed (until 1993) mainly involved the changing of the status from one category of Protected area to another. The laws consolidating the management of protected areas in Uganda include the Uganda Wildlife Act, 1996, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003). Up to (8) wetlands are being considered for approval as Ramsar sites. Critical wetlands are being identified to be surveyed and gazetted to increase the coverage of aquatic ecosystems in the country's protected area system.</p>		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in		

abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels; Community involvement.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The threats to implementation of this target include population pressure, ecosystem integrity issues such as encroachment, pollution, bushfires and unsustainable exploitation.

In the past limited baseline data has affected monitoring of trends. However a number of taxonomy and environmental monitoring initiatives at national and sectoral levels are in place that will enable monitoring of trends in genetic diversity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Identified refugium for threatened fish species such as Kyoga satellite lakes and Koki lakes are yet to be considered as conservation areas. Representation of inland water biodiversity in the PA system remains low.

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>		
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
A number of efforts are in place at National and sectoral levels to promote the conservation of species diversity. Some example are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ some collections of indigenous threatened species exist in Ex-situ collections in the country, including various herberia and aquaria, and at Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC);</li> <li>○ The Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, has over 50 different animal species represented by over 200 animals;</li> <li>○ The center has medicinal plants' garden with over 500 herbs, with information about diseases they cure;</li> <li>○ Ex-Situ conservation as part of the Genetic Resource activities, has is one of the priority project areas in the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), under its various research institutions is holding a great variety of germplasm;</li> <li>○ Uganda Wildlife Authority involved in the re-introduction of the White Rhino;</li> <li>○ Primates conservation including the Mountain Gorilla around Bwindi National Park;</li> <li>○ Forest Restoration in different parts of the country for degraded forests;</li> <li>○ Surveys of protected areas in an effort to avert encroachment, such as the Mt. Elgon National Park;</li> <li>○ Various taxonomy efforts to identify species requiring conservation and their distribution.</li> </ul>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Animal and Plant Genetics programme uner the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF)

b) Inland water	X		Wetlands Inspection Division (WID) has undertaken an inventory of wetlands, and has action plans that include restoration and sustainable use; The Fisheries Research Institute (FIRI) has undertaken studies on fish species around Lake Victoria, and there are efforts to re-introduce declining fish species.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		MAAIF/Rangelands section, National Forestry Authority (NFA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), undertaking studies on grasses in dry and sub-humid lands, in order to promote sustainable use and conservation.
e) Forest	X		Various efforts by NFA, forestry Inspection Division (FID), UWA, Local communities, Local Governments, NGO's and CBO's.
f) Mountain	X		Areas above 2800m are protected areas under UWA/NFA; there are various efforts by NFA, UWA, conservation agencies such as IUCN, Prime West, East African Cross-Border biodiversity Project under the GEF funding.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The government of Uganda has formulated its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which addresses all forms of biodiversity known in Uganda, setting targets and actions to be undertaken.</p> <p>Conservation issues have also been integrated in sectoral policies, such as the Wetlands Policy and Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan, the Environment Policy, National Forestry Policy and the Wildlife Policy. Wetland issues are captured in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and the wetlands sub-sector is currently benefiting from the Poverty Action Fund (PAF). Measurable targets have also been set in the wetlands and Forestry sector (the Nature Conservation Master Plan) as well as in the wildlife sector.</p> <p>There are programmes as well for conservation of agricultural diversity such as the Animal and Plant Genetics programme (MAAIF). Taxonomic work has as well been undertaken, and inventories for wetlands, dry and sub humid lands, inland water in place.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The NBSAP has been completed and most of its contents implemented. Various laws, regulations have been developed and enforced, and conservation incentives in place. Institutions have as well been strengthened (Forestry, water resources, wetlands, Wildlife).</p> <p>There is an increased involvement of NGO's and CBOs, as well as local communities in conservation efforts. An example is the Beach Management Units (Fisheries Department) and Collaborative Management agreements (NFA, UWA).</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels and methods.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The threats to implementation of this target include population pressure, ecosystem integrity issues such as encroachment, pollution, bushfires and unsustainable exploitation. In the past limited baseline data has affected monitoring of trends. However a number of taxonomy and environmental monitoring initiatives at national and sectoral levels are in place that will enable monitoring of trends in genetic diversity. However, there remains a limitation of resources to undertake taxonomic work and monitoring, and enforce species conservation efforts.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box VI .**

<b>Target 2.2</b>		<b>Status of threatened species improved</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
There have been efforts by UWA, NFA, WID, MAAIF, and various conservation agencies to ensure improved status of threatened species.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		There are ex-situ breeding programmes for conservation of plant and animal genetic resources by MAAIF/NARO (Fisheries Research Institute - FIRI, Forestry Research Institute - FORI, and other Research institutes).
b) Inland water	X		The Fisheries department is emphasizing community involvement in conservation Beach Management Units; Fisheries Research Institute has an aquarium and breeding centers for eventual reintroduction of threatened species; FIRI has also undertaken research on inland water integrity issues especially lake Victoria with Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP) funding; the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) is undertaking monitoring of water quality, and enforcement of water Resources regulations.
c) Marine and coastal			N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Conservation effort by the wildlife sector in the dry land ecosystems has seen the population of the African

			elephant recovering in the last 20 years as well as the populations of other wildlife species.
e) Forest	X		Forests have been zoned under NFA and UWA have been zoned, taking into consideration multiple use, and endangered species.
f) Mountain	X		There have been efforts by UWA (FACE project), and conservation agencies, such as Mount Elgon Conservation and Development Project (MECDP) and the current Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Management Project (MERECP) funded by IUCN and implemented by the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat; also various efforts by UWA and NFA to survey and restore degraded areas and stop encroachment.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The NBSAP has been completed and most of its contents implemented. Various laws, regulations, policies and action plans have been developed and implemented to improve status of threatened species. Institutions have as well been strengthened (Forestry, water resources, wetlands, Wildlife).</p> <p>The Process of surveying and consequently gazetting Wetland protected areas (which had hitherto been inadequately represented in the country's Protected area system) has started and is on course. The WID is currently working on 8 new potential RAMSAR sites before being presented for international consideration.</p> <p>The Fisheries department is emphasizing community involvement in conservation through establishment of Beach Management Units (BMU's). FIRI has aquarium and breeding centers for eventual reintroduction of threatened species such as Kajjansi; FIRI has also undertaken research on inland water integrity issues especially lake Victoria with LVEMP funding; DWD is undertaking monitoring of water quality, and enforcement of water Resources regulations.</p> <p>Completion of national biomass inventories by NFA, and national biodiversity data bank by MUIENR will go a long way in supporting conservation efforts for threatened species.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The status of threatened species for inland waters still needs to be addressed. Representation in the national protected area system is still low.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels and methods.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
There has been limited taxonomic information particularly on spatial distribution of these threatened			

species. There are as well integrity concerns such as encroachment or degradation of habitats, and limited resources for taxonomic work.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box VII.**

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>A collection of plants is maintained at the Entebbe Botanical Garden as well as in the different Research stations/centers covering all agro-ecological zones of the country under the National Agricultural Research Organization – NARO (now being restructured to the National Agricultural Research Systems – NARS. NARS will have 5 National Agricultural Research Institutes and 6 Zonal Agricultural Research Institute and 1 NARO Secretariat).</p> <p>The National Rangelands (Dry and sub-humid areas) Policy has been developed and is being implemented. MAAIF is undertaking a taxonomic study of grasses in the cattle corridor. The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNSCT) and National Chemotherapeutics laboratory are involved in capturing indigenous knowledge. The Natural Chemotherapeutics Research Laboratory is working with traditional healers in the country to conserve medicinal plants in their gardens or in natural bushes where they still exist.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		MAAIF/NARO: Plant and animal genetic resources; Rangelands department and the plant genetic resources Centre / Botanical garden.
b) Inland water	X		WID has undertaken an inventory of wetlands in the country; There have been breeding efforts by NARO/FIRI and re-introduction of endangered species. LVEMP has funded various taxonomic and conservation efforts around L. Victoria.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Under MAAIF, there is an effort to conserve grasses in the rangelands; UWA and NFA are other players, conserving harvested species in wildlife and forest protected areas comprised of dry and sub-humid lands.



e) Forest	X		NFA and UWA: surveying, zoning and replanting of forests has been undertaken, as well as ensuring that harvesting is done in a sustainable manner. There has also been an effort to by NGO's, CBO'S and local communities.
f) Mountain	X		Mainly Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), National Forestry Authority (NFA) and conservation agencies such as IUCN, restoration and replanting.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Various policies, laws, regulations, programmes and action plans have been developed and implemented to promote conservation and sustainable consumption. Institutions have as well been strengthened (Forestry, water resources, wetlands, Wildlife, Agriculture – under the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture - PMA, NARO, National Agricultural Advisory Services - NAADS).</p> <p>The Process of surveying and consequently gazettement protected areas is on-going for critical wetlands, Forest Reserves, and protected area.</p> <p>There have been taxonomic studies and national inventories, the results of which will enhance conservation of crops, livestock and of harvested trees, fish and wildlife. Completion of national biomass inventories by NFA, and national biodiversity data bank by MUIENR, and the gene bank at Entebbe, will go a long way in supporting conservation efforts.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The principle of sustainable harvesting is practiced and incorporated in management plans of all forest, wildlife and fisheries systems. Expansion of forest plantations has been done, as well as fish farming/aquaculture. The legal framework has also been reviewed to enable wildlife ranching by private people and attempts are beginning to be made at wildlife ranching.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>The indicators include trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as encroachment, exploitation levels and methods; trends in genetic diversity.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>There has been limited taxonomic information to support conservation of genetic diversity. There are as well integrity concerns such as encroachment or degradation of habitats, and limited resources for taxonomic work. Efforts to capture indigenous knowledge by MAAIF, UNCST, and the National Chemotherapeutics Laboratory need to be supported.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
<p></p>			

**Box VIII.**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>		
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Sustainable use has been fully incorporated and is stressed in all national and sectoral policies, sectoral laws and regulations dealing with biodiversity management and sustainable use, such as the Forestry and Tree planting Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act and Environment Act. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in sectoral action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasised for all government policies and programmes. Sustainable use is again stressed at all levels of management of natural resources in Uganda.</p> <p>Sustainable management and utilization of biological resources has been attained through collaborative management of the resources where by there is involvement of the local communities in the decision making so that conflicts of resource use are eliminated or reduced. Besides, other measures are revenue sharing and collaborative management by UWA and monitoring and marketing of timber and non-timber wildlife products (like handicrafts).</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) through its research and extension network; (National Agricultural Research Organisation NARO, National Agricultural Advisory Services -NAADS), sustainable use and consumption is promoted including soil conservation, agroforestry, organic agriculture.
b) Inland water	X		The Fisheries department, wetlands inspection division (WID), LVEMP, Water resources Management Department - WRMD, The Nile Basin Initiative – NBI; all have programs aimed at sustainable use and consumption of inland water biodiversity.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		MAAIF/Rangelands department is undertaking an inventory of grasses in the cattle corridor; there are also activities by Uganda Wildlife Authority - UWA, National Forestry Authority - NFA aimed at sustainable consumption.
e) Forest	X		There are programmes by NFA, Forestry Inspection Division (FID), UWA, NGO's and CBOs.

f) Mountain	X	NFA, UWA, have programmes in this area. Conservation agencies have provided support to these efforts.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X	
Please provide details below.		
<p>This is evident for Wetlands, Forestry and wildlife management sector. National and sectoral policies, sectoral laws and regulations dealing with biodiversity management and sustainable use, such as the Forestry and Tree planting Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act and Environment Act are being enforced. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in sectoral action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasized for all government policies and programmes. Sustainable use is again stressed at all levels of management of natural resources in Uganda.</p>		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>Sustainable use measures are outlined in Collaborative management agreements between UWA and NFA local communities living around Protected Areas, and also in community conservation plans for wetlands. FORRI under NARO has a programme for domestication of plant species like Bamboos in Eastern Uganda. Under PMA, sustainable use is emphasized through the extension network (NAADS). Beach management units have been established by the Fisheries department to promote sustainable fishing activities.</p>		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
<p>The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels and methods.</p>		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
<p>The threats to implementation of this target include population pressure leading to ecosystem integrity issues such as encroachment, pollution, bushfires and unsustainable exploitation. Alternatives to these resources are also lacking such as renewable energy, and given the poverty levels, local communities remain dependent on biological resources.</p> <p>In the past limited baseline data has affected monitoring of trends, such as degradation of ecosystems.</p>		
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.		
<p>A number of taxonomic initiatives, inventories, biomass studies and biodiversity data banks at national and sector levels are in place that will enable monitoring of trends. However, there remains a limitation of resources to undertake taxonomic work and monitoring, and enforce and promote sustainable consumption.</p>		

**Box IX.**

<b>Target 4.2</b>		<b>Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>This is evident for Wetlands, Forestry, fisheries, and wildlife management sector. National and sectoral policies, sectoral laws and regulations aiming at reducing unsustainable consumption, such as the Forestry and Tree planting Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act and Environment Act are being enforced. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in sectoral strategies and action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasized for all government policies and programmes. Sustainable use is again stressed at all levels of management of natural resources in Uganda. The new land Act grants ownership rights of land and all resources on it to the landowners; thus giving landowners incentives to sustainably manage biodiversity on their land, since the benefits arising from the use of the resources go directly to the owner.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Promotion of intensive agricultural farming, soil conservation practices, reducing rangeland degradation
b) Inland water	X		The Fisheries department, wetlands inspection division (WID), LVEMP, DWD/WRMD, NBI – all have programs aimed at sustainable use and consumption of inland water biodiversity.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and sub-humid land	X		MAAIF/Rangelands department is undertaking an inventory of grasses in the cattle corridor. This will determine future stocking levels. There are also activities by UWA, NFA aimed at sustainable consumption.
e) Forest	X		There are programmes by NFA, FID, UWA, NGO's and CBOs.
f) Mountain	X		NFA, UWA, have programmes in this area. Conservation agencies have provided support to these efforts.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>This is evident for Wetlands, Forestry and wildlife management sector. National and sectoral policies, sectoral laws and regulations dealing with biodiversity management and sustainable use, such as the</p>			

Forestry and Tree planting Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act and Environment Act are being enforced. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in sectoral action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasised for all government policies and programmes. Sustainable use is again stressed at all levels of management of natural resources in Uganda.

VIII) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Sustainable use measures are outlined in Collaborative management agreements between UWA and NFA local communities living around PAs, and also in community conservation plans for wetlands. Under PMA, sustainable use is emphasized through the extension network (NAADS). Beach management units have been established by the Fisheries department to promote sustainable fishing activities. With strengthened enforcement, collaborative management and provision of alternatives, there are indicators of reduced unsustainable consumption, such as fish sizes caught, reduced use of beach seines, reduced illegal tree cutting in forest reserves or PA's.

IX) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats regeneration; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels and methods.

X) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The threats to implementation of this target include population pressure leading to encroachment on protected areas, greater demand for tree resources, and unsustainable exploitation. Alternatives to these resources are also lacking such as renewable energy, and given the poverty levels, local communities remain dependent on biological resources.

XI) Please provide any other relevant information.

A number of taxonomic initiatives, inventories, biomass studies and biodiversity data banks at national and sector levels are in place that will enable monitoring of trends. However, there remains a limitation of resources to undertake taxonomic work and monitoring, undertake national inventories and enforce and promote sustainable consumption. There is also a need to look into tackling Poverty causes leading to unsustainable consumption.

**Box X.**

<b>Target 4.3</b>	<b>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Laws are being formulated revised to ensure all trade in wildlife, especially endangered species, is regulated and maintained at sustainable levels.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		X	Cultivated species are not threatened
b) Inland water	X		Harvesting of resources from wetlands and inland waters is now regulated and controlled to ensure sustainability and conversion of wetlands to other uses has also been

			greatly reduced.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Management practices have been reviewed and improved in all protected areas that fall into dry and sub-humid lands and all harvesting for whatever purpose is regulated to ensure sustainability.
e) Forest	X		Measures have been put in place to improve management and harvesting of resources from forest ecosystems both in protected areas and those outside protected areas by sensitizing their private owners.
f) Mountain	X		Mountains are protected areas and thus receive the same status of protection and regulation as protected areas depending on the type of protected are and vegetation type.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The NBSAP comprehensively covers different aspects of conservation, stressing sustainable utilization. In addition, all national and sector plans and programmes also address the principle. In addition, national laws regarding trade in wildlife are being reviewed to bring them in line /conformity with CITES and other relevant regional and international treaties.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Law enforcement has been improved especially in protected areas, while the revision of the laws is in advanced stages. Draft revised laws are in place, awaiting approval by the relevant national authorities.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Number of species confiscated as a result of illegal trade; Number of permits issued to licensed traders; and the status and integrity of the different habitats and ecosystems of the relevant species.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Inadequate human and financial resources for law enforcement; Inadequate political support especially during election time; Inadequate co-ordination of different sectors involved in law enforcement; Inadequate penalties meted out to wildlife law breakers, not being deterrent enough; and Poverty among the population making it attractive to break the law even when the people are aware of the consequences.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XI .**

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>		
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Legislation and its enforcement is in place to promote sustainable use, including the Forestry and Tree planting Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act and Environment Act. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in national and sectoral policies as well as action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasised for all government policies and programmes. Under the poverty eradication action plan (PEAP), causes of pressure on natural resources are being addressed.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Being addressed under Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP); Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS).
b) Inland water	X		Being addressed by WID (wetland management plans), Fisheries Resources Research Institute - FIRRI (promotion of aquaculture and sustainable fishing methods), Fisheries department (establishment of beach management units and enforcement of fishing regulations), Directorate of Water Development – DWD (enforcement of Water resources regulations).
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Programmes in place under MAAIF (NARO, Ranagelands department); UWA and NFA (Inventory of grasses to guide sustainable use).
e) Forest	X		Key players include NFA, UWA, Local Governments (enforcement of regulations and Collaborative management agreements); conservation agencies (IUCN, Prime West,); NGO's (Environment Alert)
f) Mountain	X		There are programmes by UWA, NFA and conservation agencies to reduce pressure on mountain ecosystems.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

The NBSAP has been completed and most of its contents implemented. Various laws, regulations, policies and action plans have been developed and implemented and enforcement undertaken to reduce pressure on natural resources. Institutions have as well been strengthened (Forestry, water resources, wetlands, Wildlife, agriculture).

Under PEAP, PMA, Vision 2025, the issues related to degradation of natural habitats are being addressed. There is also an emphasis on community participation in reducing degradation. Other partners in ensuring reduced degradation include the private sector, NGO's and CBO's.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

There have been efforts to determine degradation of habitats. Inventories of wetlands, forests, PA's and national biomass studies reveal the spatial extent and distribution of these habitats. Integrity issues such as encroachment on PA's, pollution of water bodies, and exploitation levels of natural resources are documented and enforcement of regulations stronger for most sectors.

However, temporal aspects of data capture need to be addressed to better reveal rate of loss of habitats.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species, including endangered species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The challenges include high population pressure, political interference, lack of alternatives to ecosystem resources such as fuel wood, and limited resources for enforcement of regulations and inadequate regulation outside protected areas, leading to higher habitat loss there.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Resources remain inadequate to undertake detailed regular inventories, as well as for the purchase appropriate of satellite images for change detection purposes.

#### Box XII.

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>		
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The water hyacinth, Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ), are some of the cases well documented. Some work has also been carried out on the Paper mulberry ( <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> ) as well as <i>Senna</i> spp. there is also ongoing work on invasive species in rangelands by MAAIF and in wetlands by WID.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>



a) Agricultural	X		The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) under the livestock improvement project
b) Inland water	X		Water hyacinth eradication by MAAIF.
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Rangelands department/MAAIF – ongoing work on <i>Lantana camara</i> . Also Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and National Forestry Authority (NFA) in protected areas.
e) Forest	X		Work by UWA, NFA
f) Mountain	X		Taxonomic work by UWA, NFA
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>An assessment has been carried out in the Forestry, Wildlife and Agricultural sector, to identify key invasive Alien species and the areas that are affected. However, not much has been done yet, regarding measures to eradicate them where they exist. There are however on-going efforts to eradicate <i>Senna siamea</i> and <i>S. spectabilis</i> in specific protected areas by the Uganda Wildlife Authority.</p> <p>The National Environment Act prohibits planting of exotic species close to the borders and also within wetlands. In addition the government has reviewed the Plant Protection Act. The Act provides for Plant quarantine inspectors at key border/ entry points into Uganda to inspect any plant material entering Uganda.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>The Nile Perch (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) introduced to L. Victoria in the 1950's remains a threat to indigenous species such as haplochromines that have found refugium in the wetlands, riverine systems, and satellite lakes surrounding lake Victoria and Kyoga. The challenge now is to sustain the commercial fish species, conservation and restoration, and controlling degradation of endangered species. These require effective research and management institutions at regional, national, and community levels, a strong policy and legal framework, and information for management of fisheries and their habitat (FIRRI, 2004).</p> <p>The other recent concern has been the water hyacinth native to the Amazon River Basin in South America, and is one of the most invasive alien plants in fresh water environments, due to its fast vegetative reproduction and rapid growth. Its invasion of lake Victoria in the 1980's brought about devastating socio-economic and environmental impacts. Some of these include interference with fishing, water transport water supply, generation of electricity and recreation; displacement of biodiversity due to degradation of water quality (depleted oxygen levels) and smothering of habitats.</p> <p>Over the ten years of challenges of weed control have been addressed, including the dynamics of water hyacinth infestation; its distribution, proliferation and impact modalities; and the development and implementation of appropriate weed control methodologies. The water hyacinth has been contained by use of biological control weevils (<i>Neochetina bruchi</i> and <i>Neochetina eichorniae</i> from Benin), ecological succession by native plants (<i>Polygonum spp</i>, <i>Pycnium munditi</i>, <i>Commelina bengalensis</i>, and <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>) and mechanical control. Research on control of riverine water hyacinth, an early warning system on the weed resurgence and invasion, and involvement of transboundary stakeholders in its control is being promoted (FIRI, 2004).</p>			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial); trends in abundance and distribution of selected invasive species.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
A major setback has been limited resources for taxonomic work, monitoring and eradication. Most control activities have as well been ad hoc.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Most of the work done in the eradication of invasive alien species has mainly been in reaction to an outbreak than regular/ routine monitoring work.

**Box XIII.**

<b>Target 6.2</b>	<b>Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Some of these are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Water Hyacinth control programme;</li> <li>Ongoing assessment of alien species carried out in the Forestry, Wildlife and Agricultural sector, to identify key invasive Alien species and the areas that are affected.</li> </ul>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		MAAIF under the livestock improvement project
b) Inland water	X		Water hyacinth eradication by MAAIF.
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Rangelands department/NARO – ongoing work on <i>Lantana camara</i> . Also UWA in protected areas.
e) Forest	X		Work by UWA, NFA as part of monitoring of ecosystems
f) Mountain	X		Taxonomic work by UWA, NFA
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X

Please provide details below.
Besides on-going assessments (in protected areas and in the agricultural sector - rangelands), and control programmes, regulations have been developed and implemented such as the Plant Protection Act and related regulations which control the introduction of alien species in the country, and also institutional strengthening undertaken.
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
The control of the water hyacinth has greatly been successful, having involved various stakeholders including Line Ministries (MAAIF, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment - MWLE), regional environmental programmes (LVEMP, NBI) and other parties (Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda). Inventory, taxonomic, monitoring and eradication activities are on-going.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial); trends in abundance and distribution of selected invasive species.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Implementation of alien species eradication plans require resource (human, financial, technological), and these have been limiting for most activities.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>	
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X
Please provide details below.		
<p>A limited preliminary vulnerability and adaptation assessment was done under the US Climate Change Country Study Programme (1996), covering agriculture (crop and livestock), water resources and forestry sectors. The National Adaptation Programme of Action report (2005) has been completed and covers adaptation interventions required to minimize impacts of adverse effects of climate change in crop and livestock production, pasture in rangelands, forestry, water resources.</p> <p>The National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) is spearheading research in the development of drought resistant species (crops, livestock and trees); There are Tree planting programmes under the National Forestry Authority (NFA) and other agencies, with incentives for private sector participation; Gazetting and surveying of Forest Reserves; Methane reduction programmes such as waste composting for municipalities being promoted by the national Environment Management Authority - NEMA; Ban on CFC's being enforced.</p> <p>In the water resources sector, there are national and regional initiatives under NBI, LVEMP addressing climate change concerns. An Integrated river basin management model is in its advanced stages of development by FAO/Nile Basin. Conservation of wetlands and catchment areas is being emphasized, such as the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem under the Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Management Project (MERECP). The Wetlands Inspection Division is implementing wetland</p>		

conservation programmes, with various NGO's involved.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		MAAIF – Research in the development of drought resistant species (crops, livestock and trees); Agroforestry under PMA/NAADS
b) Inland water	X		Programmes under the Directorate of Water Development (DWD), Department of Meteorology, FAO/Nile Basin, WID, LVEMP
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		MAAIF – Research in the development of drought resistant species (crops, livestock and trees), inventory of grasses; Also inventory activities by UWA, NFA.
e) Forest	X		Restoration efforts by UWA, NFA, Local Governments; Also gazettement and surveying of Forest Reserves and other Protected Areas, NGO involvement in tree planting activities (Environment Alert).
f) Mountain	X		Restoration programmes by UWA, NFA, and conservation Agencies (IUCN). Also regional programmes under the East African Community, the Nile basin Initiative.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

The Department of Meteorology is the institution mandated to implement policies related to climate and climate change. The policy goal in this sector is "to maintain a well developed weather and climate monitoring system that provides necessary information and advisories to support sustainable socio economic development. The NAPA (2005) has been prepared and constitutes a short-term means for addressing impacts of adverse effects of climate change.

Apart from targeted activities such as the proposed creation of the National Climate Change Secretariat, a number of relevant policy guidelines and objectives related to climate and climate change have been highlighted in various policy documents including the population policy (1994), the Health Policy, Disaster Management and Preparedness Policy, the Forestry Policy (2001), the National environmental Policy, the Water Policy and Action Plan (1995), the Energy Policy, Waste Management Regulations (1999), and the National Wetlands Policy.

Uganda was actively involved in the IGAD-SRAP (IGAD – Inter Governmental Authority on Development, created in 1986 by six drought stricken East African countries to coordinate development in the Horn of Africa) and participated in several IGAD programs. Major projects/activities included: Water harvesting in dry land areas; Early warning and response network; Joint framework for mainstreaming and partnership for IGAD member states; IGAD Regional Integrated Information System (RIIS); IGAD Disaster and Drought Preparedness Strategy; and Joint capacity building projects un-

dertaken by member states.

Uganda is piloting a capacity building project for synergistic implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). This project focuses on UNCCCD, CBD and UNFCCC. Uganda was also linked to the UNCCD Regional Action Program through several thematic program networks.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Various programmes are being implemented at Regional, National and Sectoral levels. Policy and legislation has as well been developed at national, sectoral and local levels (bye – laws) and is being enforced. There is as well an emphasis on community participation.

Action programmes implemented in relation to UNCCD convention priority areas include; Integrated Dry Lands Development Program (IDDP), addressing livelihood of communities in dryland areas. Specifically, the Program is targeted to increase the productivity of the drylands, diversify drylands enterprises, and enhance information availability on early warning. The development of the IDDP involved extensive stakeholder consultations.

Special development program for Karamoja region: Government established a special program in the Prime Minister's Office to address the unique and urgent issues prevalent in this dryland region. Its main functions are to coordinate the disarmament program, facilitate conflict resolution with neighboring and often cattle rustled regions, re-stock livestock in the region, and coordinate and monitor implementation of development projects. This program is essential in providing an enabling environment for implementing the greater part of NAP activities. It also needs to be linked to the NAP coordination system.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species, including endangered species; ecosystems integrity such as encroachment, exploitation levels, restoration.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The challenges include high population pressure, political interference, lack of alternatives to ecosystem resources such as fuel wood, and limited resources for enforcement of regulations, undertaking inventories and monitoring.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XV.**

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X
Please provide details below.		
Policy and legislation has been developed regarding pollution control, and these include the constitution of Uganda, the National Environment Act (1995), the Water Act (1995), THE national (waste management) regulations, the National Environmental Impact assessment regulations, the		

National Environment (standards for discharge of effluents into water or on land) regulations, the National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, the National Environment (Management of ozone depleting substances and products) regulations, the Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations, and the control of Agricultural Chemicals Act.

A number of National programs (under the Water Resources Management Department, wetlands Inspection Division, Fisheries Research Institute – FIRI, and higher institutions of learning) and Regional programs (such as LVEMP, NBI) undertake pollution monitoring, research and prevention.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		MAAIF regulates agricultural chemical use.
b) Inland water	X		Directorate of Water Development Compliance department enforces water resources regulations; Water Resources Management department – water quality monitoring countrywide and air quality around L. Victoria. Also LVEMP, NBI project components on pollution prevention.
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and fisheries - MAAIF regulates agricultural chemical use; UWA, NFA – have regulations on waste disposal in protected areas which fall in dry lands.
e) Forest	X		MAAIF regulates agricultural chemical use; UWA, NFA – regulations on waste disposal.
f) Mountain	X		UWA, NFA – regulations on waste disposal

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Various national and sectoral programmes are being implemented to monitor and prevent pollution. Of particular interest is the national water quality monitoring network by the Water Resources Management Department currently under review, as well as a network on lake Victoria under LVEMP. There are as well regional programmes such as LVEMP, NBI promoting sustainable. The Centre for Cleaner Production funded by UNIDO promotes technology and practices in industry that limit generation and disposal of pollutants into the natural environment.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

For Water Resources, there is now regular water quality monitoring (quarterly) for all major rivers, lakes and pollutant sources. However, lake water and air quality monitoring has been limited to Lake Victoria. A national database has been established from which water quality maps will be produced.

The Water Resources management department undertakes storing, processing and disseminating

water resources data and information to all users. However,

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The indicators used include spatial distribution of pollutants and their sources; water quality in aquatic ecosystems (physical, chemical and biological parameters are monitored; Nutrient deposition on major lakes (nitrogen, phosphorous); trends in extent of selected biomes, species; trophic indicators.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

A major challenge to pollution control is resources for enforcement (human, financial, technological). Resources have also limited adoption of Cleaner production investments. Insecurity in the northern parts of the country has restricted water quality monitoring activities.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
In relation to this target, various policies, laws, regulations are in place and institutions to implement and/or enforce them strengthened. There is emphasis on sustainable use, and community based conservation. Management plans of key protected areas are also being reviewed to assess and ensure the management reflects their current status and capacity.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Under the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), Plan for modernization of Agriculture (PMA), and the extension support and research system of the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) – degradation is discouraged and sustainable methods of production promoted.
b) Inland water	X		Various activities by directorate of Water Development (DWD), MAAIF, WID, NARO/FIRI, conservation agencies (IUCN) and NGO'S.
c) Marine and coastal			

d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Programmes by MAAIF, UWA, NFA
e) Forest	X		Programmes by UWA, NFA, NGO's, conservation agencies (IUCN, Prime West/USAID)
f) Mountain	X		Programmes by UWA, NFA, conservation agencies and regional programmes (MERECP by IUCN/EAC)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>In maintaining capacity of ecosystems to maintain goods and services, sustainable use has been fully incorporated and is stressed in all the sectoral laws dealing with biodiversity management and sustainable use. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in sectoral action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasized for all government policies and programmes. Sustainable use is again stressed at all levels of management of natural resources in Uganda, though there are some challenges in its enforcement.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>To ensure the <b>capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services are maintained</b> Collaborative management of resources is being practiced with involvement of the local communities in the decision making so that conflicts of resource use are eliminated or reduced. Besides, other measures are revenue sharing and collaborative management by UWA, NFA and the Fisheries management department through the beach management units. Institutional capacity to enforce regulations and implement programmes is also being strengthened.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>The indicators used include trends in extent (spatial) of biomes, ecosystems and habitats; trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; ecosystems integrity such as pollution, encroachment, exploitation levels, pollution.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Increasing populations, over dependence on ecosystem resources, lack of alternatives, limited resources for implementation of programmes promoting ecosystem productivity, and enforcement of regulations, as well as for monitoring ecosystem integrity issues.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			



**Box XVII.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>		<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Government working with farming communities to identify such important Plant genetic resources and their habitats so that they can be conserved. A policy is being drafted to ensure conservation, sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture as well as provide incentives for private sector participation.
b) Inland water	X		Wetland inventories have been carried out with a view to finding out resource availability as well as resource use by local communities. Government is working with relevant communities to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity of inland water ecosystems.
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Government is working with people living around protected areas of a dry and sub-humid ecosystem nature to identify resources of their interest for food or medicine to work out a sustainable means of their use and conservation.
e) Forest	X		Government is working with people living around protected areas of a forest ecosystem nature to identify resources of their interest for food or medicine to work out a sustainable means of their use and conservation
f) Mountain			They are managed as protected areas depending on the type of protected area and nature of vegetation Whether forest or dry sub-humid lands.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	

Please provide details below.
Collaborative management and community conservation have been incorporated in all relevant sector laws and regulations and are being implemented as such.
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Collaborative agreements have been signed and MoUs entered between government protected area managers and local communities living around protected areas and these agreements are recognized in the law and management regimes of these areas.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Number of Collaborative management agreements entered into and number of community members brought on board; Cost of forest protection and policing/ law enforcement before such agreements compared with costs after bringing the communities on board; Harvesting levels compared before and after the agreements (is harvesting more sustainable now than it was before these collaborative programmes).
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
High diversity of peoples' interests; Resources sometimes too small compared with peoples' needs (perhaps due to high population density of poverty-stricken people); people mainly interested in accessing the resources rather than contributing towards protection and law enforcement (sometimes covering up the law breakers who are neighbours or relatives).
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
More time and effort has to be spent on community sensitization regarding the sustainable use principles.

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>	
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X
Please provide details below.		
In relation to Protected area management, collaborative management arrangements have been put in place for PA's (Forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries). In the Forestry sector, the new Forestry and Tree planting Act recognises the rights of people Including local communities to own all forest resources growing on their land as long as they manage the sustainably. Collaborative forest management is already in place to involve local communities in management of central forest reserves near their homes.		
The Plant Genetic Resources Unit of NARO is charged with and is carrying out among others, documentation of indigenous knowledge pertaining to Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) as well as encouraging traditional methods of conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.		
In the EIA regulations, Social and cultural considerations are already being taken into consideration during the conduct of EIA and are provided for in the relevant law.		

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Activities by NARO - Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA). Also Animal genetic resources and in rangelands.
b) Inland water	X		Activities by FIRI, Fisheries Department.
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Activities by NARO, UWA, NFA
e) Forest	X		Programmes by UWA, NFA, NGO's
f) Mountain	X		Programmes by UWA, NFA, and conservation agencies.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>For sectoral policies, plans and programmes traditional knowledge, innovations and practices have been emphasized. This is evident in NAPA (2005), forestry action plans, and documentation of indigenous knowledge pertaining to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) by NARO. There have as well been efforts by the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology, and the National Chemotherapeutics Laboratory.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Much there are efforts to capture this knowledge, a lot remains to be done in various sectors, such as taxonomy and dissemination of knowledge and practices. With an emphasis on participatory approaches in conservation, more is likely to be achieved.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Community participation in conservation (MoUs signed) and documentation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Loss of indigenous knowledge, and lack of resources for its documentation and protection; coupled with local peoples' unwillingness to part with their knowledge.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>		<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
All land and resources thereof in Uganda belongs to Ugandans (including indigenous and local communities) and as such they have their rights to knowledge and benefits thereof protected by law.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		People own the agricultural lands they use and the agricultural biodiversity there belongs to them
b) Inland water	X		Local people have a right to traditionally use inland waters and wetlands for activities compatible with their survival and continued existence
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Local people have unlimited access to rangelands traditionally used for grazing as well as regulated access to dry and sub-humid lands that fall within protected areas. These rights are embedded within the relevant laws.
e) Forest			Local people have unlimited access to forests on traditionally owned land and their use for different purposes as well as regulated access to forests that fall within protected areas. These rights are embedded within the relevant laws.
f) Mountain			Mountains in Uganda fall under one type or other of protected area and are thus managed as protected areas, depending on the category of protected area that applies to a specific mountain.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
Local community issues and their relation with biodiversity are well catered for in the NBSAP as well			

as the relevant laws and policies.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

About 70% of the forestry resources in Uganda fall outside protected areas, on lands traditionally owned and controlled by small scale landowner, indigenous and local communities, with government providing a policy and legal framework and advice to them to ensure sustainable management.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Amount of resources coming from the areas held and managed by local communities; the % of national forest cover on privately held lands; the rate of biodiversity loss/ gain on privately owned lands compared with that on lands held by government on behalf of the people.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Inadequate sensitization of the local people on the recent changes in land ownership laws leading to continued apathy by the people, unknowing the resources now belong to them; Inadequate financial and human resources to sensitize the population; poverty, making the investment into long-term activities difficult for local people and lack of incentives to motivate local peoples interest in conservation.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
A new law has been enacted in line with the CBD and the Bonn guidelines while the one to domesticate the international treaty on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is being drafted along the same lines.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Access to any agricultural diversity will have to be after prior informed consent is obtained from the owner of such resources as well as after ensuring that benefit-sharing arrangements have been ensured.

b) Inland water	X		Wetlands, rivers and lakes are part of resources that government holds in trust on behalf of the people. Access to genetic resources from inland waters is also addressed likewise regarding the Prior Informed Consent and benefit-sharing arrangements except that here, it is government that will negotiate and enter into agreement with the applicant on behalf of the people.
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Access to genetic resources in dry and sub-humid lands will have to be line with the CBD and ITPGRFA as well the newly enacted national legislation, which takes the above treaties into consideration.
e) Forest	X		Same as for Dry and sub-humid lands
f) Mountain	X		Same as for Dry and sub-humid lands
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
A new law has been enacted in line with the CBD and the Bonn guidelines while the one to domesticate the international treaty on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is being drafted along the same lines.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The law (regulations) came out this year (2005) and ready for application. Hitherto such matters were handled in accordance with the Environment Act, which gives basic principles.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Number of access certificates issued; Number of benefit-sharing agreements signed/ entered into and amounts of benefits involved; Number of people benefiting from the benefits accruing from access to genetic resources.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Enforcement of the regulations will be a challenge in the face of modern biotechnology where small quantities of plant tissue is sufficient to use for micro-propagation instead entire seed / cutting, making contraband access easier to conceal; Inadequate financial and human resources for enforcement of the regulations; trans-boundary nature of some of the genetic resources, making it difficult to trace the exact origin of genetic resources found with a third party; difficulties in differentiating between pre-convention and post convention accessions in possession of countries other than the countries of origin .			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>		<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The regulations on Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, have provisions for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources, in line with what is provided for under the CBD and its Bonn Guidelines.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
There are general provisions in the regulations, covering access to all biodiversity in Uganda and the institutional arrangements in case of one requiring to access the resources and how the benefit-sharing arrangements will be approached. The institutional arrangements are made to fit with other existing national laws and related institutional set-up rather than being based on CBD thematic areas.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
There is a national competent Authority, to which all requests for access are addressed. The requests are then forwarded to relevant lead agencies/ stakeholders for discussions to begin between the applicant and the lead agency (owner of the genetic resources). The Competent Authority serves as a government representative as well as a link between the applicant and the lead agency, ensuring fair play (especially where the owner of the resources are local communities).			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Number of access certificates issued; Number of benefit-sharing agreements signed/ entered into and amounts of benefits involved; Number of people benefiting from the benefits accruing from access to genetic resources.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Enforcement of the regulations will be a challenge in the face of modern biotechnology where small quantities of plant tissue is sufficient to use for micro-propagation instead entire seed / cutting, making contraband access easier to conceal; Inadequate financial and human resources for enforcement of the regulations; trans-boundary nature of some of the genetic resources, making it difficult to trace the exact origin of genetic resources found with a third party; difficulties in differentiating between pre-convention and post convention accessions in possession of countries other than the countries of origin
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is lack of financial resources to commit to the activity, Uganda being one of the least developed countries.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		



f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
There has been a general increase in personnel assigned to implementation of the provisions of the Convention, but new and additional financial resources are still a problem.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
There has been a general increase in personnel assigned to implementation of the provisions of the Convention, but new and additional financial resources are still a problem. In some cases however, there has been limited additional financial resources from developed countries as development support or as bilateral loans for supporting work related to the objectives of the Convention.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Amount of new and additional financial resources coming into the country to support conservation activities; new and additional financial resources allocated from the national budget for conservation activities.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Inadequate financial resources to implement approved and proposed programs; Inadequate co-ordination between different agencies within the country, often leading to duplication of effort and limited understanding of different sections of stakeholders, leading to some sectors being over-funded while others are under-funded.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		X	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Inadequate technology and financial resources for its transfer, being a least developed country.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Inadequate resources available.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
-			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
-			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Inadequate technical, technological as well as financial resources available.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>There is a National Biodiversity Data Bank at Makerere Institute of Environment and Natural Resources established containing species checklists for various taxa (flowering plants, insects, fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals), the distribution records showing the gazetted (survey form and biological forms) protected areas and others, data analysis and output through distribution maps of species based on geo-referenced records, suitable habitat prediction for the species based on a logical model and species checklists from PAs.</p> <p>The National Forestry Authority has a data set of (Indicator) species of all woody plants in the country, following a nation-wide inventory carried out from the late 1980s to the mid 1990s by its predecessor, the Forest Department. The inventories also targeted and yielded information on Small mammals, Butterflies, moths and birds.</p> <p>The Wetlands inspection Division has conducted national wetlands inventories, targeting plants as well as some animal species, particularly fish, to generate baseline data for use in management. National Agricultural Research Organisation (Plant, livestock, aquatic biodiversity), Uganda Wildlife Authority (wild fauna and flora) all have working lists of biodiversity.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Policies, laws, regulations, action plans, Master plans and programmes have been developed and are being implemented.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

The NBDB is operational under MUIENR, the Entebbe Botanical Gardens (EBG) has also formed a list of almost all plants species in Uganda and are all designing the conservation strategies through the Gene Bank.

The data generated during the national forest inventories were published into Biodiversity reports which are also available as CD-ROM (and are therefore available for use by different stakeholders). The data generated was used in preparation of a National Nature Conservation Master Plan, which provides, among other things, a Multiple-use zonation system designating approximately 20% of the total Forest estate as Strict Nature reserves, 30% as Buffer zones (for low impact uses) and 50% as a Production zone for intensive production of timber and other forest products on a sustainable basis. The Multiple use zones prescribed in the Nature Conservation Master Plan are in the process of being demarcated on the ground so that forest managers can put them into practice when carrying out their management activities. These zones are taken into consideration when preparing individual management plans for the different forest reserves.

A wetlands inventory has been completed by the wetlands inspection division and they are using the generated data in planning sustainable management programmes for the country's wetlands ecosystems. District and sub-county wetland management plans are being undertaken as part of the District Environment Action Planning process to ensure sustainable management of wetlands throughout the country.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

There have been a number of activities in the different sectors and institutions mentioned above. There has been a review of the policies and laws governing Wildlife Protected Areas, Forest Protected Areas as well as a review and preparation of a National Wetlands Policy and regulations. The decentralization policy is also being implemented countrywide, to give more autonomy and responsibilities to the lowest possible levels of decision - making. Together with this devolution of powers comes also devolution of revenue collection such that local governments realize more revenue from their natural resources, which serves as an incentive for their more committed support for conservation. However, Central government still renders support in terms of policy formulation, standards setting as well as dealing with cross-cutting issues like aspects of conservation related to international obligations.

In research and training institutions training and research programmes have also been reviewed and revised to incorporate conservation considerations and components. This ensures that fresh graduates coming out of all training institutions are well informed on plant conservation and conservation in general. In addition, there has been greater government-NGO partnerships, as well as partnerships with Development partners who have supported training in plant inventories, contributing to the national list of known plants. A National Biodiversity Databank (NBDB) has been established at Makerere University, a Gene Bank under the National Agricultural Research Organisation (at Entebbe Botanical Gardens), to in different ways contribute towards compilation of lists of plants in Uganda, which is a step towards the attainment of the target.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

A Gene Bank and NBDB are in place and can be accessed by anybody as well as libraries and databases established in the different institutions named above, all of which contain information on plant species of Uganda.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Inadequate funds to support the people involved in collection and compilation of information/data to make up the data bank/plant lists of the whole Nation; Poor coordination of sectoral policies and programmes, sometimes leading to duplication of effort; Conflict of interests between national and donor policies; inadequate personnel to implement inventory and curation programmes; Lack of adequately trained taxonomists to do the inventories (even the few that are available are not directly deployed in the relevant sectors). There is also weak coordination and networking among stakeholders, as well as within government institutions.

VII) Any other relevant information

There is need to address institutional weaknesses such as inefficiency that lead to limited accountability in terms of time, output.

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The assessments plant biodiversity in Uganda is generally done by the NFA, FID, UWA, NARO, MUIENR, and other higher institution of learning. Various taxonomic activities have been undertaken by these institutions. Of interest is the National Biomass Study by NFA, activities by the plant Gentic resources centre under NARO, and the National Biodiversity Data Bank of MUIENR. However, several contributions are through donors, NGOs like ECOTRUST, ARCOS and Nature Uganda among others. The assessments came up with distribution and relative abundance of the different species, which is related to their conservation status, within the country.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There are various policies in place including UWA, NFA. The policy on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture under development. The assessments of forest biodiversity in Uganda is generally done by the NFA, UWA, which are the main biodiversity conservation bodies. The distribution of rare and endangered species was taken into consideration by both the Wildlife and Forestry Authorities in determining which parts within Protected areas are designated as Strict Nature Reserves, Buffer Zones or Production Zones.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Assessment of biodiversity was done between 1988 -1996 when the biodiversity inventories were done of which since then no other assessments were done except the biomass studies that were carried out after the 33 biodiversity reports; as well as those carried out as part of academic research by graduate and post graduate students at different times in the different academic and research institutions. Management plans for different Protected areas and Private forests are currently being prepared (with some already completed), to demarcate the multiple use zones on the ground for use in management.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The constitution as well as land use, natural resource conservation policies and laws and their implementing institutions have been revised and streamlined to ensure they are equipped to understand and implement these conservation targets. Training as well as research programs have as well been revised to ensure production of the necessary personnel to implement these programs.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The revised laws and policies are being enforced, and programmes implemented.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

Scarcity of funds to carry out the inventory and monitoring of biodiversity since the first inventory programme was donor funded. There is also a lack of human capacity, particularly taxonomists; as well as high staff turnover of the few skilled personnel due to poor remuneration by government.

VII) Any other relevant information

Funds should be solicited to carry out fresh species inventory since the last report is almost ten years old since its write up. Government should also increase its own support towards conservation as well as solicit for more donor support in this area.

**Box XXVI.**

**Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.**

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

N/A

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Lack of necessary personnel in the existing research institutions; Inadequate political support; Inadequate financial resources.

VII) Any other relevant information

The gap has been realized and NARO has created an Ecological and Biodiversity research Unit under its Forestry Resources Research Institute. Recruitment now on-going.

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
In montane regions, inland water (fresh water and wetlands), rangelands, forests there are strategies, action plans, and programs in place. Strict Nature reserves have been created in all protected areas (20% of the entire Forest estate).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Under respective authorities, such as NEMA, UWA, WID, MAAIF. The Multiple use zonation scheme creating Strict nature reserves has been incorporated into the relevant laws (spelling out their special conservation status) and they are also clearly spelt out in the Nature Conservation Master plan as well as the respective Management plans of all Forest Reserves and National Parks as well as other forms of Protected areas.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not reducing in size, but in species diversity.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
There are various national, sectoral activities in place to achieve this target discussed in this report.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No specific progress established, due to inadequate monitoring being done on the established measures.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Limited resources, inadequate enforcement of regulations and limited community involvement and appreciation; poverty leading to ignoring of the regulations.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
There are communication gaps, and population pressures.	

**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Deforestation and plant habitat loss still going on especially outside protected areas but in some protected areas as well.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The identified important areas for plant diversity are yet to be demarcated and accorded adequate protection. However there have been efforts by UWA and NFA to zone PA's.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some places identified, which were already in protected areas are in reasonable conservation state, but some others are still facing high pressure from other competing land uses.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Laws and regulations in place but not implemented effectively. Relevant Institutions such as NFA and UWA, and NARO/FORI have been strengthened.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Minimal progress on the ground, save for the paper work which is complete.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Minimal progress on the ground, save for the paper work which is complete.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Population pressure is a major constraint; coupled with inadequate political support especially during election seasons.	



**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
This is being undertaken in the various agro-ecological zones in Uganda. The forestry and tree planting Act also stipulates that in addition to forests in protected areas, forests on privately owned lands shall be managed on sustainable basis and in accordance with an approved management plan (by the land owner in question for his/ her own direct benefit as well as the indirect benefit of the nation).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Restoration of degraded areas (NFA), agroforestry (NAADS), catchment conservation (LVEMP), wetlands management Plans (Wetlands inspection Division) and several activities by NGO's, and support from conservation agencies (IUCN, CARE) as well as the relevant laws.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The laws have just been reviewed and personnel recruited, no assessment has been carried out yet.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
National policies, laws (Land Act, Forestry and Tree planting Act), regulations, programs (national, sectoral, regional, and trans-boundary) in place.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Laws in place are being enforced.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Limited human capacity for activities and enforcement of regulations. The staff recruited at local government level are inadequate and quite often (judging from past experience) are poorly facilitated and motivated.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Changing livelihoods and population growth pressure has an effect on achievement of this target.	

**Box XXX.**

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
A protected area system including Forest reserves, National parks, Wildlife reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, community wildlife areas as well as World heritage sites, Ramsar sites is established. Eight other sites have been proposed for consideration as Ramsar sites. Uganda has an assortment of Protected Areas comprising of 10 National Parks, over 700 Forest reserves, 12 wildlife Reserves, 14 wildlife sanctuaries and five Community wildlife areas. Overall, Protected areas cover a total area of 3 107 618 ha (about 13% of the total area of Uganda).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The Protected Areas are recognized in the Constitution of the country, and there are sector laws specific to these Protected areas. In addition, they are also taken care of and recognized in other relevant laws such as the Land Act. Finally PAs and their roles also recognized and taken care of in the NBSAP.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Most of the country's threatened species are either found entirely or are predominantly represented within the Protected area network.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
There are provisions in the conservation laws that allow for declaring a species as Protected if found to be highly threatened. Within the PA management, there has been a deliberate effort to accord higher protection of sites with threatened species eg. By declaring them Strict Nature Reserve, meaning that no human/ commercial activities would be allowed to interfere with their survival.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Little monitoring done so far, hence difficult to determine how much progress has been made.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Population pressure and poverty. In addition, all land in Uganda by law belongs to the people, implying that if any threatened species is found on privately owned land and government wants to gazette the habitat to protect the species, the landowner has to be first fully compensated. Such money is often not forthcoming, making such a move difficult.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Attitude change by both the people and policy makers in government and behavioral adaptation is required.	

**Box XXXI.**

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Some collections of indigenous threatened species exist in Ex-situ collections in the country, but the proportion is not yet near the global target of sixty percent.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Seedling raising and raising for propagation and sell to individuals for planting within Uganda in individual gardens is part and parcel of the on-going programmes and activities of the Plant Genetics Resource Centre, at Entebbe botanical gardens (under NARO).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some limited collections exist of some few selected plants like Cycads and some medicinal plants at the Botanical gardens.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Regular visits are made to different parts of the country to locate and collect samples of threatened species for ex-situ conservation, and the collected plants are propagated.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Some progress being made through interesting more and more people to grow these threatened species in their home gardens and some commercial nurseries are taking up more space for such plants. Indicators are in form of numbers of threatened species established in the Botanical Garden and the number sold by the botanical gardens to private growers; as well as numbers sold to the public nationally by the private nurseries.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Land tenure and shortage, limited funds, and attitudes. Most of these plants are appreciated by the elite urban dwellers as opposed to rural dwellers who tend to look more at commercial value. However, the urban dwellers tend to have small plots with limited space where establish gardens, save for a few plants (small in size) per compound. Many people hardly appreciate the importance of planting threatened species for the sake of it, unless they have a commercial or ornamental values as well.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Generally knowledge on indigenous plants is still low, except for specialized users like traditional medicine practitioners and conservationists, leave alone the rare and endangered species.	

**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
A collection of most of these plants is maintained at the Entebbe Botanical Garden as well as in the different Research stations scattered in different parts of the country under the National Agricultural Research Organization – NARO (now being changed to National Agricultural Research Systems – NARS).	
The Natural Chemotherapeutics Research laboratory is working with traditional Healers in the country to conserve medicinal plants in their gardens or in natural bushes where they still exist.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Gene banks at Entebbe Botanical Gardens, Kawanda and Kabanyolo research stations, while all the rest of the research Institutes and Agricultural and Rural Development Centres maintain living collections of germplasm, by continuously growing them as part of their research programmes.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Different Research Institutes have specialized in specific species of Plant Genetic resources according to Agro-ecological zone they are located and available expertise, resources that they maintain and research on, while maintaining viable collections. Attempts are being made to establish medicinal plant gardens in each region of the country to ensure survival of these socially important plants.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Specially trained scientists have been employed and facilitated to maintained the selected Plant Genetic resources for each of the research Institutes and centers. Sensitization of farmers and landowners has also been conducted in different parts of the country.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Considerable progress has been made, and a representative collection of Germplasm is maintained throughout the country. Currently a Policy on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is being formulated to ensure the continued conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA and associated Indigenous knowledge. Indicators include, number of species conserved and maintained per station, number of infra-specific taxa conserved ex-situ in research stations and on-farm in collaboration with the farmers on whose land they grow.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Limited financial resources and peoples' attitudes sometimes are unfavourable.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIII.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Management plans of wildlife protected area systems on specific alien and invasive species. A programme is also in place to eradicate the water hyacinth from the Lake Victoria ecosystem under Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in collaboration with NARO.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
In the management plans of the specific habitats in question.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Uprooting invasive species in national parks, as well as mechanical and biological control of water weeds (water hyacinth) have been done. Consequently, the water hyacinth on lake Victoria has been considerably controlled. There are efforts by UWA to eradicate invasive species in PA's by manual removal.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Mechanical weeding, biological control, legal and institutional measures preventing transfer.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Significant. Total area of covered by the Invasive Alien species after control measures as compared with before.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Resource limitations for identification, monitoring and control.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Control measures are usually applied in response to a weed outbreak, rather than having in place a continuous programme for monitoring and control of IAS. The only planned case is that of the water hyacinth on Lake Victoria.	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Laws are being formulated to ensure all trade in wildlife is regulated and maintained at sustainable levels.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Provisions have been put in relevant laws, policies and plans, as well as the NBSAP.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Being implemented as part of a holistic programme of conservation. Certain species can not be exported without special permits, though some cases of smuggling especially of seed and by-products can not be ruled out.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Plant Inspectors have been deployed at selected entry points into the country, partly to check unauthorized trade in plants and products thereof.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Some progress has been made as some confiscations have been made, perhaps scaring other would be traffickers.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Inadequate financial resources, inadequate trained personnel, and lack of identification manuals for key suspect plants and their by-products. Another constraints is the inadequate coverage of entry points leaving loopholes which can be exploited by illegal dealers in plants.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
The deployment of plant inspectors at some entry points is a good development but not yet sufficient as not all entry points are covered.	

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Both Yes and No. Sustainable management measures have been instituted and are being implemented in Protected areas regarding extraction of Timber. However, the extraction of non-timber forest products is still based on arbitrary figures as their sustainable levels are yet to be established to gaps in knowledge of their abundance, distribution and growth rates.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
As above, the known ones have been incorporated, while the unknown ones are either not incorporated or the figures used are rough estimates.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There are attempts to establish inventory techniques of the lesser known species and non wood forest products but the studies are not yet complete and therefore not yet yielded data for practical application.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Training of inventory experts, working with local communities and specialized resource users.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Little progress so far due to limited resources committed to the studies.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of resources, limited interest by resource managers as they still regard non-wood forest products as less important (from a commercial point of view), though they are very important to the local communities as a source of food, medicine as well as material for construction and handicrafts; not to mention their ecological values.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Interest is growing in this area as the principle of Collaborative management is promoted and local peoples' demands taken more seriously.	

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Assessments are being started of the assessment of national plant resources with a view to incorporating measures to halt that decline in a Policy and legal document.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There has been a continued decline of plant diversity especially in privately owned lands outside protected areas.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Some legislative measures have been put in place while more are being drafted	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Action has just started and the progress is yet to be seen and assessed.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Inadequate awareness among the people, inadequate financial resources, inadequate political support, high human population growth.	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XXXVII .**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Conservation education including information on importance of plant diversity has been incorporated into conservation education programs both in the formal and informal education sectors.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Conservation education including information on importance of plant diversity has been incorporated into conservation education programs both in the formal and informal education sectors. They are likewise reflected in the different sector plans and actions.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Conservation education is taught at all levels in all relevant institutions of learning as well as conservation education programs designed for local communities and other stakeholders.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Conservation education including information on importance of plant diversity has been incorporated into conservation education programs both in the formal and informal education sectors. They are likewise reflected in the different sector plans and actions.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Number of people trained and level of knowledge possessed (depending on the level of education and length of exposure).	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Inadequate financial resources and human resources (the latter especially at the beginning of the program).	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The training was incorporated into the syllabi of schools and colleges, so every one coming out is appropriately trained, while those already in service were subjected to refresher courses.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The training was incorporated into the syllabi of schools and colleges, so every one coming out is appropriately trained, while those already in service were subjected to refresher courses.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Protected are managers are all trained personnel with qualifications ranging from College certificates through Diplomas, University degrees, (including some with post graduate training), depending on the level, so are those involved at local government levels in management of forestry and wildlife or wetland resources.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
There are legal and administrative arrangements in place to ensure that plant resource managers at different levels have the appropriate technical training commensurate with the task at hand.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Protected are managers are all trained personnel with qualifications ranging from College certificates through Diplomas, University degrees, (including some with post graduate training), depending on the level, so are those involved at local government levels in management of forestry and wildlife or wetland resources.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Inadequate financial resources to employ enough well trained personnel in plant conservation and motivate them to do the job.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Technical and Professional networks and NGO and voluntary organizations are in place, aimed at increasing awareness on plant conservation.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	X
Please specify	
There are a few technical committees provided for under a few laws, while most of the rest are either voluntary or NGO based.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A number of technical Committees (statutory) and Professional networks and NGO and voluntary organizations are in place, aimed at increasing awareness on plant conservation. In addition, Task forces are appointed and dismantled as and when necessary to attend to specific needs.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Some technical committees are provided for under some laws like the National Environment Act.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The amount of activities undertaken by such committees, networks or bodies and how these feed into the national programs and plans.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Inadequate financial resources to motivate them; Inadequate skilled personnel, leading to overloading of the few who are available.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XL.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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## Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

<b>3. ■<sup>1</sup></b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

<b>4. ■</b> Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	X

<b>5.</b> Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

<b>6. ■</b> Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	X

<sup>1</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with ■ have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

There are several regional programmes in which Uganda actively participates, including LVEMP and MERECP, and the East African Cross biodiversity project under the EAT African Community (EAC); the NBI; IGAD.

**7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)**

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

There exist exchange programmes among academic institutions, and some of these are being promoted by LVEMP and NBI.

**8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)**

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

The NBSAP, national and sectoral policies, laws and regulations that have been developed for major ecosystems, such as inland water, wetlands, forests, mountainous areas, and dry and sub-humid land emphasise the ecosystem approach.

## C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

### Article 5 – Cooperation

<b>9. ■ Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or sub-regional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	X
<b>Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</b>	
<p>There are several regional programmes in which Uganda actively participates, including Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) and Mount Elgon Ecosystem Regional Environment Management Project (MERECP), and the East African Cross biodiversity project under the East African Community (EAC). Uganda is a key member of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), and IGAD.</p> <p><b>The Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP)</b></p> <p>Lake Victoria is one of the most important shared resources of East Africa, and the world's second largest freshwater lake in the world with an area of 68457km<sup>2</sup>, 28,665km<sup>2</sup> of which lies in Uganda. Its catchment covers an area of 184,000km<sup>2</sup>, of which 59,858km<sup>2</sup> is in Uganda. The Lake Victoria basin is endowed with aquatic biodiversity and immense ecological values. The need for joint lake management of the lake as a shared ecosystem gained momentum in the 1990's, and led to design and implementation of LVEMP 1.</p> <p>Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project is a regional and comprehensive environmental development programme. The project evolved through the process guided by the Tripartite Agreement signed on 5th August 1994 by the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Uganda which provided for both the preparation and the implementation of the Project.</p> <p>The fundamental objective of the Project is to restore a healthy, varied lake ecosystem that is inherently stable and can support, in a sustainable way, the many human activities in the catchment and in the lake itself. The project is implemented through relevant national government departments and institutions. Regional and national coordinating mechanisms are in place to ensure timely and quality implementation of the various components of the Project.</p> <p>The components implementing the different project activities in the three countries are listed below.</p> <p>a) Catchment Afforestation: aims at increasing forest cover through tree planting and preventing soil erosion through conservation of natural forests with full involvement and participation of communities.</p> <p>b) Land Use Management: emphasizes soil and water conservation and appropriate use of agro-chemicals to reduce pollution loading and improve on agricultural production.</p> <p>c) Wetlands Management: emphasizes sustainable use of wetlands in order to conserve them as well as improve their buffering capacity.</p> <p>d) Industrial and municipal wetlands: emphasizes the rehabilitation of existing treatment plants and use of the same by stakeholders, demonstrating the wise use of artificial or natural wetlands in waste</p>	

treatment.

e) Water Quality Monitoring: provides qualitative and quantitative information on nutrient, eutrophication and pollution; phytoplankton communities and their composition; algal blooms and their dynamics; lake zooplankton, etc

f) Water Hyacinth Control: and Management focuses on the control of the weed by removing the weed to manageable level by using biological, manual and mechanical

g) Fisheries Management: focuses on the establishment of a sustainable collaborative management of the fisheries through stakeholders involvement in extension services, law enforcement, and data collection, fish quality control, post harvest marketing improvement, fish levy trust fund to ensure sustainability, while simultaneously financing community demand driven micro-projects to enhance the welfare of the community.

h) Fisheries Research: generates information on fish biology and ecology, stock sizes, qualitative and quantitative information in aquatic biodiversity, socio-economic characteristics of the fishery stakeholders and restoration of scarce or depleted species

i) Micro-projects: are small community demand driven investments which address concerns directly related to the communities

j) Support to the Riparian Universities: aims at building capacity and strengthening facilities for environmental analysis and graduate teaching at Dar es Salaam, Makerere and Moi Universities.

The second phase of this project (LVEMP II) is in its final preparatory stages. Under LVEMP 1, significant knowledge and technical capacity has been built to enable assessment of the lake catchment environmental concerns. Such information, capacity, participatory approaches and additional research can help in optimising and ensuring sustainable future investment in the lake basin.

### **The Nile Basin Initiative**

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is a regional partnership, among the basin states of the Nile, which provides a forum for cooperative development of the water resources of the Nile River. Its membership includes Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Burundi, Sudan, Kenya, Egypt, United Republic of Tanzania. Launched in 1999, NBI provides an agreed basin-wide framework to fight poverty and promote socio-economic development in the region. SVP includes eight projects, seven of these are thematic and include:

The Nile Transboundary Environment Action, Nile Basin Regional Power Trade, Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production, Water Resources Planning and Management, Confidence Building and Stakeholder Involvement, Applied training and Socio-economic Development and Benefit Sharing.

The Vision of NBI is to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from the common Nile Basin water resources.

The objectives include;

1. to develop the Water resources of the Nile in a sustainable and equitable way to ensure prosperity, security and peace for all its people
2. to ensure efficient water management and the optimal use of the resources
3. to ensure cooperation and joint action between the riparian countries, seeking win-win gains
4. to target poverty eradication and promote economic integration
5. to ensure that the program results in a move from planning to action.

Subsidiary programmes include the Nile Basin Initiative's **Nile Equatorial Lakes Investment Program**, known as NELSAP1[1], which is developing joint investment projects to fight poverty in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. NELSAP's mission is



to reduce poverty by promoting economic growth and reversing environmental degradation. The NELSAP program includes the six countries that make up the sub-region, as well as Sudan and Egypt who participate as active supporters and potential investors.

**The intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD)**

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is the successor organization to the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), created in 1986 by six drought stricken East African countries to coordinate development in the Horn of Africa. IGAD headquarters are in Djibouti, and the member countries are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda.

Uganda is a member of the steering committee of the Medium Sized Project (MSP) on the Development and Implementation of the Environment Component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) started in 2001. Uganda has also hosted 9th meeting of The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN, 2002). AMCEN has continued to pay particular attention to the implementation of environmental conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Uganda hosted the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) from 8 to 15th November, 2005.

**10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)**

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

Under Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP), Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and support from GEF and development partners various existing mechanisms are being strengthened. In terms of implementation of CBD, this is reflected in the various thematic areas, and institutional development of lead agencies.

**11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)**

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

Environmental mainstreaming is emphasized for all policies, Action plans, Development strategies Under the coordination and monitoring of the National Environment Management authority.

Decentralisation policy: Environment Action Plans at Local levels (District, a translation of NEAP); environmental mainstreaming emphasised

**Box XLI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Environmental mainstreaming has been done at the national and local levels, and Environmental Action Plans have been developed for the national and local administration levels.
- b) – f) The programmes have not yet been implemented for long enough for this assessment to be carried out.

**Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

**12.** Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

Enabling Policies, legislation, regulations, and institutions in place for all thematic areas. Strategies and Action Plans have been developed, and programmes implemented aiming at biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been completed and most of its contents implemented. A Nature Conservation Master Plan for the forestry and wild-life sector is being implemented and zones being surveyed on the ground.

Various components of biological diversity requiring conservation and sustainable use have been identified per thematic area, processes and activities likely to have significant environmental impacts identified and monitored for their impacts, and conservation measures implemented.

**13.** Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
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b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
Targets have been set in the NBSAP, and sectoral reports on implementation available. However, there has been a limitation of resources (financial, human) in implementation.	

<b>14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
Priority Actions have been identified for each ecosystem, stating the strategies to be taken, Actions required and the key actors to undertake them.	

<b>15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
There is integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into major sectoral plans, programmes and policies. Some of these are the Wetlands Management Policy and Action Plans, National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority (User Agreements with neighbouring communities to protected areas), Fisheries Department (Beach Management Units emphasizing sustainable fishing and conservation of breeding areas). There is as well an emphasis on environmental mainstreaming for all development policies and programmes such as the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture under the Poverty Eradication Plan.	
The above has been done in collaboration with relevant CBOs, NGO (national and international) as well as some IGOs.	

<b>16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) Yes	Yes

b) No	
I) If <b>YES</b> , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Promotion of ecotourism
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Some of the habitats are within protected areas like national parks, others gazetted as Ramsar site
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	Activities likely to have adverse impacts the habitats for migratory species have to go through the EIA process, and mitigation measures have to be implemented
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Nature Uganda, an NGO carries out annual bird counts/monitoring including sites for migratory species
(e) Transboundary movement	X
II) If <b>NO</b> , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

## Biodiversity and Climate Change

<b>17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</b>	
<p>A limited preliminary vulnerability and adaptation assessment was done under the (US-funded) Climate Change Country Study Programme (1996). The study covered agriculture (crop and livestock), water resources and forestry sectors. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (2005) covers adaptation interventions required to minimize impacts of adverse effects of climate change in crop and livestock production, pasture in rangelands, forestry, water resources.</p> <p>NARO is spearheading research in the development of drought resistant species (crops, livestock and trees); There are Tree planting programmes under National Forestry Authority and other agencies, with incentives for private sector participation; Gazetting and surveying of Forest Reserves; Methane reduction programmes such as waste composting for municipalities being promoted by National Environment Management Authority; Ban on CFC's being enforced.</p> <p>In the water resources sector, there are national and regional initiatives under Nile Basin Initiative, Lake Victoria Environment Management Project, addressing climate change concerns. An Integrated river basin management model is in its advanced stages of development by FAO/Nile Basin Initiative. Conservation of wetlands and catchment areas is being emphasized, such as the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem under Mt. Elgon Resources and Environmental Conservation Project. The Wetlands Inspection Division is implementing wetland conservation programmes, with various NGO's involved.</p>	

<b>18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.</b>	
<p>Apart from targeted activities such as the proposed creation of the National Climate Change Secretariat, a number of relevant policy guidelines and objectives related to climate and climate change have been highlighted in various policy documents including the population policy (1994), the Health Policy, Disaster Management and Preparedness Policy, the Forestry Policy (2001), the National environmental Policy, the Water Policy and Action Plan (1995), the Energy Policy, Waste Management Regulations (1999), and the National Wetlands Policy.</p> <p>The Department of Meteorology is the institution mandated to implement policies related to climate and climate change. The policy goal in this sector is "to maintain a well developed weather and climate monitoring system that provides necessary information and advisories to support sustainable socio economic development. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (2005) has been prepared and constitutes a short-term means for addressing impacts of adverse effects of climate change.</p>	

**Box XLII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Some programmes and Action plans have been developed and their implementation is underway
- b) –e) The plans and programmes have just commenced and their impact is yet to be seen and assessed
- f) Inadequate financial resources to put in place long term monitoring programmes on effects of climate change

### Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

**19.** ■ On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	X

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

There are programmes by: Wetland Inspection Division that has resulted into a national wetlands inventory; Higher Education institutions Mainly Makerere and Mbarara University; Various research institutes under the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO).

There is now a National Biodiversity data bank at Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR). The National biodiversity data bank under MUIENR carries out inventory of biodiversity after every two years and compiles a report on the status of Uganda's biodiversity report like that of 2000, 2002 and 2004 reports. The assessment is mainly at ecosystem level and species levels with no genetic level lists. However efforts are under way and achievement are likely to be realized after the building of the gene bank at Entebbe Botanical Gardens.

20. ■ On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	30%
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	N/A
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	N/A
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>The 30% given under a) is an indication of the total area of the country covered by the key ecosystems being monitored (Forests, Woodlands, Grasslands/ Rangelands, fresh water ecosystems). The inventory is based on sampling of Indicator species (e.g. Fish, Birds, mammals, Woody plants, sedges and macrophytes for wetlands) within these ecosystems while monitoring is mainly at ecosystem level (with exception of a few species of high conservation and economic value eg. Primates and elephants).</p> <p>For threatened species and communities, there is a system of protected areas under (Forestry and Wildlife), as well as Ramsar and heritage sites, and herbarium at various Agricultural research institutes. The National Gene bank has been launched at Entebbe Botanical Gardens.</p>	

21. ■ On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.	
<p>b) The invasive species are being controlled by the crop protection department of the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) which has 25 phytosanitary centers all over the country where plant materials are first inspected before being allowed to leave or enter the country. There is also a programme for monitoring invasive fish species by the Fisheries department of the same ministry. The wildlife sector is carrying out an eradication programme on invasive <i>Senna siamea</i> and <i>S. spectabilis</i> in targeted protected areas where they had become invasive. An assessment has been carried out in the Forestry sector, to identify key invasive Alien species of interest to forestry and the areas that are affected</p> <p>c) In Climate change monitoring, the lead agency is the meteorological department. However with completion of The 30% given under a) is an indication of the total area of the country covered by the key ecosystems being monitored (Forests, Woodlands, Grasslands/ Rangelands, fresh water ecosystems). The inventory is based on sampling of Indicator species (eg. Fish, Birds, mammals, Woody plants, sedges and macrophytes for wetlands) within these ecosystems while monitoring is mainly at ecosystem level (with exception of a few species of high conservation and economic value</p>	

eg. Primates and elephants). For threatened species and communities, there is a system of protected areas under (Forestry and Wildlife), as well as Ramsar and heritage sites, and herbarium at various research institutes of NARO. The National Gene bank has already been launched at Entebbe Botanical Gardens. However, with the completion of the National Adaptation Programme of Action, an increased effort by stakeholders is expected in climate change monitoring.

d) For monitoring pollution of inland waters, the lead agency is the Directorate of Water Development, which has a national regular monitoring network for water quality. Enforcement of Water Resources regulation, such as wastewater discharge and issuing of permits, is undertaken by the Permits division of the Water Resources Department of this directorate. In addition, the Department of Environmental Affairs, particularly the Wetlands Inspection Division carries out regular monitoring of Wetlands and Water bodies for any illegal and unacceptable discharge of pollutants. The National Environment management Authority works closely with these lead agencies. Furthermore, there are programmes under Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP) and Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) for water quality monitoring.

e) For land use change and land degradation, there are programmes under MAAIF, various NGO's, LVEMP, NBI and various international conservation agencies such as IUCN.

f) The aspect of over exploitation/unsustainable uses of forest products has been regulated through 2 phases i.e. No access regime and controlled access regime depending on the status of the biodiversity aspect being dealt with. The protected areas have been zoned (Forests and wildlife) depending on required conservation effort. For example with the timber sector, harvesting of *Milicia excelsa* (Mvule/ Iroko) is under tight restrictions by National Forestry Authority, since it is considered to be an endangered species at national level. Unsustainable use in the fisheries sector is being done through strengthening of enforcement, and establishment of the Beach management Units at local levels. There are several sectoral efforts encouraging community conservation and alternatives such as in Wetland Inspection Division, National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority and NGO's.

**22.** On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

The National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Wetlands Inspection Division all have spatial inventories and thematic data/attributes useful for monitoring, as well as an information capture and management mechanism. Other data sources include the Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR) biodiversity data bank, various herbaria under NARO (Fisheries Research Institute, Entebbe Botanical Gardens, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre).

National Forest Inventories of major Forest Ecosystems were undertaken between 1988–1995. The country National Biomass study under the Forestry authority continues to produce comprehensive land use cover and stratification maps covering the whole country. However temporal and spatial resolution of these data, and expertise for image processing needs to be improved.

Coordination of information collection and synergy between lead agencies needs attention. Access to



and dissemination of this information also needs to be addressed.

**23.** Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

The Forestry Sector used Woody plants, Birds, Small mammals, Butterflies and Moths as indicators. The Wetlands inspection Division used wetland higher plants, fish and dragonflies. Information is available both as hard copies and as CD-ROM.

**Box XLIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Baseline data is available for use in management planning as well as for education purposes
- b) Knowledge of what biodiversity is where has served as a basis for implementing the 3 objectives of the Convention
- c) The baseline data has been used in setting aside special conservation areas (Strict Nature Reserves and Buffer zones) within Protected Areas to control further biodiversity loss
- d) Availability of baseline data has contributed towards the implementation of the NBSAP strategies in the different ecosystems
- e) The baseline data is a good basis for sustainable utilization and Access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, which directly contribute towards MDGs, especially Poverty Eradication
- f) Inadequate dissemination of the information collected, inadequate coordination between institutions, inadequate financial and human resources (especially Taxonomists)

## Decisions on Taxonomy

<b>24. ■</b> Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	X
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
<p>There has been established a national Herbarium in the Botany Department, Makerere University. Furthermore, there have been sectoral efforts to develop and revamp infrastructure for national taxonomic collections at various research institutes under the National Agricultural Research Organization. There is also support to training programmes at different educational levels. Dissemination of taxonomic information is however limited by resources. Coordination of efforts also remains weak.</p>	

<b>25. ■</b> Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
<p>Various herbaria and living collections are in place, such as the National Herbarium at Makerere University, Entebbe Botanical Gardens, and at research Institutes under National Agricultural Research Services. A gene bank for Plant genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has just been commissioned at the Entebbe Botanic Gardens.</p>	

<b>26. ■</b> Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>Higher Institutions of learning (Makerere University, Mbarara University, Kyambogo University) and Research Institutes under NARO provide training in taxonomy. However there remains limited expertise in the area (even at the National Herbarium), and most specialized identification is done elsewhere outside the country/region.</p> <p>Training in different aspects of Taxonomy has been undertaken at both technical, undergraduate and post graduate levels both within Uganda and overseas and the graduates of these courses are in the field or training others. The Taxonomic and conservation biology training has also been incorporated in training curricula of different institutions both for technical support staff and Graduate students in different Universities and colleges.</p>	

<b>27. ■</b> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity
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inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* <sup>2</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
<p>GEF funding for research projects in Biodiversity Conservation and taxonomy was received and utilized. Some bilateral support has also been received from the European Union, DANIDA and NORAD support training institutions as well as to the Forestry Wildlife sectors. A regional taxonomic needs assessment was earlier carried out for the eastern Africa region under the auspices of BioNET International and the Eastern African sub-regional Biosystematics network was formed.</p>	

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
<p>Taxonomic capacity needs assessment was carried out for the Uganda as part of the Eastern African sub-region under the auspices of EAFRINET (Eastern African Biosystematics Network), a branch of BioNET International.</p>	

<sup>2</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

<b>30. *</b> Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
Under Eastern African Biosystematics Network of BioNET International, as well as under Lake Victoria Environment Management Project, there have been limited efforts to support access to and generation of taxonomic information.	

<b>31. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	N/A
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	
b), d), e), f), g) and I) work was done as part of the National Forest Inventories and training programmes that were carried out in different Protected Areas. These ecosystem types were covered in as far as they form part of the Protected Area system.	
e) Biodiversity of Inland waters was further covered more specifically under the National Wetlands programme.	

<b>32. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	

e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	
No specific support has been developed for the above cross-cutting issues, except where they happened to form part of the national inventories or training programs mentioned in 31 above.	

**Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation**  
**[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

<b>33. ■</b> On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
<p>Measures have been taken at national level and in various sectors, including policies, laws, regulations, institutional development to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. There is also an emphasis on community conservation, and benefits sharing for protected areas.</p> <p>Conservation policies that are in place include Uganda Forestry Policy-2001, Uganda Wildlife Policy 1999, Uganda Wildlife community conservation policy-2004, Poverty Eradication Action Plan-1997, Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture, the National Environment Management Policy-1994, the National Water Policy – 1999, and a policy on access to plant genetic resources is under development.</p> <p>For all these policies, there have been laws, regulations, action plans and programmes developed. These include the National Forest plan 2002, the Uganda Wildlife strategic plan 2002-2007, the National forestry and Tree Planting Act-2003, the National Forestry Authority Business Plan-2003, the plant protection Act-1963 (under review, but revised version not yet passed by Parliament), the water Act - 1995 and the national environment act -1995.</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation has been enabled through good institutional framework like ministry of water, lands and environment, and institutional reforms in the Forestry, Environment, Wildlife, Water Resources, Wetlands and Agricultural sector.</p> <p>Strengthening of research and incorporation of conservation education in curricula of all institutions of learning has also been undertaken. The country has also created an atmosphere and incentives for private sector/ private landowners' involvement in the conservation campaigns like tree planting, sustainable management of forest resources on both public as well as privately owned lands, and involvement of NGO's and other conservation.</p>	

**34. ■** On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

There are laws and regulations in place for the protection of threatened species. The Constitution of Uganda -1995, The National Environment Act –1995, The Wildlife Act – 1995, the Plant Protection Bill – 2000, the Land Act – 2000, the Forestry and Tree planting Act (2003) among others provide for the protection of threatened species. Review of the wildlife Act is underway to make specific provisions for the protection of endangered species. There are provisions in the wildlife Act and Forestry and Tree Planting Act specifically aimed at protection of Endangered and threatened species.

The Process of surveying and consequently gazetting Wetland protected areas (which had hitherto been inadequately represented in the country's Protected area system) has started and is on course. The Wetlands Inspection Division has submitted proposal for the consideration of 8 new RAMSAR sites.

**35. ■** On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

The National Environment Act –1995 provides for environmental impact assessment for projects and policies that may, are likely or will have significant impact on the environment. This Act also provides for environmental easements, environmental restoration and environmental standards. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998, define the process of undertaking EIA, emphasise public and stakeholder participation, and environmental auditing.

When an EIA proves that a development is going to cause a significant loss of Biodiversity, it is either stopped or given a number of mandatory mitigation measures to implement to minimize the foreseen biodiversity loss.

**Box XLIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

- a) b), c), d) Some projects that would lead to high biodiversity loss have been stopped or forced to mitigate the foreseen loss and hence the biodiversity saved
  - e) The saved biodiversity still forms a basis for providing livelihoods to many especially rural communities, which directly depend on utilization of natural living resources.
  - f) Sometimes, there is competition between developers and Environment, coupled with inadequate political support (often skewed towards economic development projects), which makes the enforcement of the EIA legislation difficult. In addition, the high population pressure and inadequate financial and human resources to enforce the laws and regulations

### Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

**36.** Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

The main indicators used in Protected Areas were recorded in the biodiversity reports of 1996 as being trees and shrubs, small mammals, large moths, butterflies. The inventory reports show the coverage of the various indicators and reasons of choosing the given indicators.

**37.** Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Uganda has an assortment of Protected Areas comprising of 10 National Parks, about 700 Forest reserves, 12 wildlife Reserves, 14 wildlife sanctuaries and five Community wildlife areas. Overall, Protected areas cover a total area of 3 107 618 ha (about 13% of the total area of Uganda). Their establishment started as far back as 1930s going till 1954. Further work that followed (until 1993) mainly involved the changing of the status from one category of Protected area to another. The laws consolidating the management of protected areas in Uganda include the Uganda Wildlife Act, 1996, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003).

Restoration has been done in some of the National Parks and Forest reserves that had been degraded. Reintroduction of the Northern White Rhino, which had become extinct, is in final stage, with some few animals already in the country to start stocking the sanctuary, which has been acquired. They will ultimately be re-introduced into their former home ranges and sanctuaries.

However, aquatic and wetland ecosystems are inadequately represented in the country's Protected area system and plans are underway to identify suitable aquatic and wetland ecosystems to gazette as Protected Areas.

**38.** Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

The Process of surveying and consequently gazetting Wetland and aquatic protected areas (which had hitherto been inadequately represented in the country's Protected area system) has started and is on course. The Wetlands Inspection Division is currently working on 8 new potential RAMSAR sites as outlined in 34 above. These selected sites cover refugia of endangered fish species such as haplochromines, *Oreochromis esculentus*, *Oreochromis variabilis*, that are found in the L.Kyoga satellite lakes, Nabugabo and Koki lakes, while others are important for birds, including migratory ones.

**39.** Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

This will be part of the national land use Policy, which has been developed, but awaits to be assented to by Cabinet.



40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
EIA Guidelines are being implemented for all relevant projects both in and outside Protected Areas.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
<p>A number of gaps have been identified hence the institutional and legislative reforms in water, fisheries, wildlife, forestry and agricultural sectors. There also remain weaknesses in enforcement. One of the main challenges is the sectoral approach to legislation yet conservation issues are cross-cutting and thus legislation becomes difficult to coordinate. Wetlands and inland waters, fisheries, forestry, and the wildlife sector are some examples.</p> <p>Some of the existing legislations and regulations do not reflect recent developments in the status of biological resources, socio-economics, and principles of natural resources and environmental management. For the fisheries sector, fees and fines in the regulations of the 1960's are too low in light of continuous inflation, devaluation, and currency reforms, and are not effective as a sanction to deter offenders.</p> <p>The existing laws do not provide adequate incentives, which would encourage proper utilisation and conservation of biological resources. Local community involvement is recent and its efficacy needs to be evaluated. Recent reports site weaknesses of the system such as selective compliance with regulations and therefore awareness and institutional strengthening is required.</p>	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

Some capacity needs assessment was done in the Forestry sector in the early 1990s and it was proved that there was need for training in Biodiversity conservation. All staff of the then Forestry department were subjected to refresher courses in Nature conservation from the lowest to the highest. Training of trainers was also carried out and consequently, curricula for universities and other institutions were also revised to include biodiversity conservation.

However, the Forestry sector has since undergone more reforms and restructuring and perhaps another training needs assessment is necessary especially for the staff at local government level and more capacity building done.

**43.** Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

The plans are in place, but the level of financial support from government is still inadequate to cover all the protected management costs. Support is still being sought from both bilateral and multilateral donors to supplement the funds from government and locally generated funds.

**44.** Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

The policies governing Protected Areas have just undergone reforms, with creation of new institutions and devolution of some management powers from the Central to the local government. New methods, criteria and indicators are still being developed in line with the recent policy changes.

**Box XLV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Species and ecosystems have been conserved as protected areas, where they could have been lost or greatly reduced due to human population pressure
- b) Protected areas have been serving as demonstration sites for conservation, sustainable use as well as fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization
- c) Protected areas are examples of sites where there has been reduced biodiversity loss, despite the losses elsewhere outside the Protected Area system
- d) The NBSAP was formulated when we already had long established the Protected Areas, hence they just fed into the NBSAP relevant sections
- e) There has been more stress to sustainable utilization, community participation as well as facilitated Access for communities living around Protected Areas, thereby making the communities realize more benefits for their livelihood from Protected Areas.
- f) Inadequate financial resources are still a major challenge, followed by fluctuating political support. In addition, some protected areas are so small and scattered all around the country, making the costs of protection very high.

### Article 8(h) - Alien species

**45.** Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	X

**46.** Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

The water hyacinth, Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), are some of the cases well documented. Some work has also been carried out on the Paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) as well as well as some *Senna* spp. However for most of the other species, only identification has been undertaken.

**47. ■** Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

An assessment has been carried out in the Forestry, Wildlife and Agricultural sector, to identify key invasive Alien species and the areas that are affected. However, not much has been done yet, regarding measures to eradicate them where they exist. There are however on-going efforts to eradicate *Senna siamea* and *S. spectabilis* in specific protected areas by the Uganda Wildlife Authority.

The National Environment Act prohibits planting of exotic species close to the borders and also within wetlands. In addition the government has reviewed the Plant Protection Act. The Act provides for Plant quarantine inspectors at key border/ entry points into Uganda to inspect any plant material entering Uganda.

The crop protection department under Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has developed the Plant Protection Act and related regulations which control the introduction of alien species in the country. In order to attain the objective, the department has plant inspectors located at over 25 entry points all over the country. Its at these entry point that inspection of all plant materials is done using the plant protection compendium version 2003 which shows the likely pests , weeds and diseases of the plant from both exchanging countries.

**48. ■** In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

**49. ■** Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

By the use of the crop protection phytosanitary inspectors, any suspicious plant material entering the country is quarantined and subjected to a period of observation and monitoring until it is confirmed to be safe. In addition, the different lead agencies particularly the Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry authority, Fisheries department as well as the wetlands Inspection division also carry out routine monitoring in all the ecosystems under their control to identify and control any invasive alien

species.

**50.** Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   | X |
| b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified  |   |
| c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified) |   |

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

Apart from the phytosanitary inspectors at major entry points and water hyacinth control, activities in the area of invasive species control and management have mainly been retroactive rather than proactive, in response to an outbreak of invasive alien species.

**51.** Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development                    | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) |   |

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

A national technical committee on Biodiversity is in place, under the National Environment Act. The committee has various functions relating to biodiversity conservation, including Invasive Alien species.

**52.** Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but review under way   |   |
| c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)   | X |
| d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing  |   |
| e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below) |   |

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

The Plant Protection Act has been revised, but it is still awaiting debate and approval by parliament. It has proposed mechanisms and institutional frameworks of relevance to the Guiding principles.

<b>53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
<b>Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.</b>	
<p>Some institutions e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has a Water hyacinth control unit (formed in reaction to the outbreak), while Uganda Wildlife Authority and the National Environmental Management Authority have Monitoring Units within their set up. Attempts are underway to coordinate their activities to ensure more coordinated approaches to biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Over the ten years of challenges of weed control, the dynamics of water hyacinth infestation, its distribution, proliferation and impact modalities, and the development and implementation of appropriate weed control methodologies have been addressed. The water hyacinth has been contained by use of biological control weevils (<i>Neochetina bruchi</i> and <i>Neochetina eichorniae</i> from Benin), ecological succession by native plants (<i>Polygonum spp</i>, <i>Pycnopus munditi</i>, <i>Commelina bengalensis</i>, and <i>Impomea aquatica</i>) and mechanical control. Research on control of riverine water hyacinth, an early warning system on the weed resurgence and invasion, and involvement of transboundary stakeholders in its control is being promoted.</p>	

<b>54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	X
<b>Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.</b>	
<p>There has been a systematic effort by the three riparian states (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) in the control of the water hyacinth in the shared lake and related river systems.</p>	

<b>55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
<b>Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.</b>	
<p>General provisions exist and are incorporated in EIA guidelines and procedures to take care of effects a proposed project (including planting /growing of introduced species) to assess their invasiveness as part of the EIA.</p>	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
There are some Institutions, Policies and tools to promote activities to reduce invasive species in place. These include government ministries /departments, research institutions and institutions of higher learning which are fully or partially funded by government.	

**Box XLVI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Water Hyacinth has been brought under control, using a combination of physical and biological means</li> <li>b) The water weed is no longer a threat to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</li> <li>c) The control of the weed which was chocking the bigger part of the lake including breeding grounds for most fish species was removed, thus reducing loss in fish and other aquatic species</li> <li>d) The contribution to NBSAP implementation in as far as it removed a threat to ecosystem and species conservation</li> <li>e) Various uses have been developed for the invasive weed, such that it is contributing towards sustainable development and poverty eradication.</li> <li>f) Inadequate financial and human resources, poor coordination of different sectoral institutions, inadequate monitoring of all ecosystems</li> </ul>

## Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

### GURTS

<b>57.</b> Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	
In the Agricultural sector, decentralisation of research to zones is being emphasised with a research institute in each zone. The National Agricultural Advisory Services NAADS also emphasizes involving people in determining what kinds of technology they are interested in acquiring and promoting. This is generally true of all Agricultural technologies, not specific to GURTs.	

### Status and Trends

<b>58.</b> Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	X
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
The Plant Genetic Resources Unit of National Agricultural Research Organisation is charged with and is carrying out among others, documentation of indigenous knowledge pertaining to Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) as well as encouraging traditional methods of conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.	

### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	X
Further information on the review.	
Regarding Akwé:Kon Guidelines on Social impact assessment, Social and cultural considerations are already being taken into consideration during the conduct of EIA and are provided for in the relevant	



laws and regulations including the national Environment Act (1995), and the EIA regulations (1998).

**60.** Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

The EIA regulations (1998) incorporate Akwé: Kon guidelines, and for various development projects, these have been utilised prior to approval of projects. Cultural considerations have been taken into consideration when carrying out an EIA for construction of a hydropower station at Budhaghali (Bujjagali) falls on River Nile, which is considered as an important cultural site by the local people.

### Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

**61.** Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Various lead agencies in collaboration with some NGOs have tried to enhance and strengthen capacity of local communities, through community conservation and collaborative forest management programmes. The wildlife sector formulated a policy on community conservation-2004 through which the communities are involved in the management activities of Protected Areas, through revenue sharing, collaborative management, Joint-decision making among others.

The forestry sector has introduced a system called collaborative forest management, which is being steered by the district forest services through management of forests within and out side the central forest reserves is done. In 2003, guidelines for implementing Collaborative Forest Management were drafted by ministry of water, lands and environment. Communities are also being empowered and sensitized on sustainable management of forests and other biological resources occurring on their land. The new techniques and methods have also been incorporated into training curricula of relevant institutions at different levels.

Regarding Indigenous Knowledge related to Traditional medicine, the Ministry of health is working closely with Traditional medical Practitioners and Traditional Birth attendants to promote, conserve and protect traditional knowledge as it relates to biodiversity and traditional medicine.

<b>62.</b> Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	
The Local Government Act, the land Act (2005), the Environment Act (1995), Water Act (1995), Wildlife Act (1996), Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003), and associated regulation and guidelines emphasise local participation in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and related decision making.	
The above policy and legal instruments which emphasize collaborative decision making mechanisms are in place and being implemented at local levels and national level.	

<b>63.</b> Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	
Involvement of women in decision making in all sectors and all levels is of high priority to government and as such considerations are being made in all new policies, laws and programmes.	

### Support to implementation

<b>64.</b> Has your country established national, sub-regional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	X

<b>65.</b> Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

The inclusion of Indigenous and local communities on the national delegations to CBD COP meetings and relevant intersessional meetings has always been hindered by lack of resources and NOT the lack of the will to involve them. However, the decentralized environment management structure provides an opportunity to capture their concerns. Local environment management committees are in place at all levels of governance in Uganda from the smallest unit (village) to the highest (parliament) administrative and policy making level. A sector-wide approach is being taken in Uganda (Environment and Natural Resources Sector) rather than looking at Biodiversity per se.

**66.** Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the support provided.

The government has assisted in formulation and facilitation of local environment committees to parish level for most districts in the country. In relation to Protected area management, collaborative management arrangements have been put in place and are being implemented by all protected area management units in the country.

In the Forestry sector, the new Forestry and Tree planting Act recognises the rights of all people including local communities to own all forest resources growing on their land as long as they manage them sustainably. These initiatives are already incorporated in the relevant laws and as such are supposed to be financially supported by government.

Besides, government is required by law to finance the district forestry services, to among other things assist local communities in conservation and sustainable management of forest resources on their land and on government held land within their localities.

**Box XLVII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) - e) Provisions have been passed in the law and recruitment of personnel has just been concluded. The impacts are yet to be seen. Perhaps to be reported in the subsequent reports.

f) However, much as the start is good and in the right direction, there has been lack of adequate funds to and personnel carry out the programmes (only a few people per district have been recruited) and the headquarters is also inadequately staffed and therefore monitoring and evaluation of the performance of these groups is likely to be constrained.

## Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

<b>67. ■</b> On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
<p>In an effort to complement in-situ measures, a number of measures have been undertaken by government by establishing the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre which has over 50 different animal species represented by over 200 animals, all housed in large, open air enclosures, simulating their natural habitat in the wild, with interpretations about each animals' biography, biological and social information. The center also has medicinal plants' garden with over 500 herbs, with information about diseases they cure.</p> <p>Ex-Situ conservation as part of the Genetic Resource activities, is one of the priority project areas in the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), and under its various research institutions is holding a great variety of germplasm. Efforts to conserve plant genetic resources for food and agriculture started way back in 1898 when government established the Entebbe Botanical gardens, which is a store of for plant genetic resources. Effort is now are geared towards resource mobilization to enable implementation of the activities.</p> <p>The Entebbe botanic garden under the Forestry Resources Research Institute of NARO is a centre of excellence in ex-situ conservation of tree species (exotic and indigenous), medicinal plants and Plant genetic resources for Food and agriculture. The Gene bank at Entebbe Botanical Gardens will conserve almost all plant genes in the country and also the gardens have got species from different localities of the country especially the endangered ones like yams and wild rice, which are being used in the multiplication studies. Further stocks of <i>ex-situ</i> collections of plants and animal biodiversity are held in the Agricultural and Livestock research centres located in different parts of the country the Agricultural Research and development Centres in different districts (former District Farm Institutes).</p> <p>For Fisheries, Fisheries Research Institute maintains a collection representative of various species on Ugandan inland waters and wetlands. Of interest are fish species that are endangered on lake Victoria, including <i>Astatotilapia latifasciata</i> and <i>Labeo victorianus</i>.</p>	

<b>68. ■</b> On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
<p>Reintroduction of the Northern White Rhino, which had gone extinct, is in final stages, with some few animals already in the country to start stocking. Currently government has gazetted a Rhino zone in Nakasongola district of Uganda. Its here that Rhinos are being bred and multiplied. They will ultimately be re-introduced into their former home ranges and sanctuaries.</p>	

**69.** ■ On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

This is being undertaken by all organizations charged with management of natural resources, particularly protected areas.

**Box XLVIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) A permit system is in place to regulate what species may be collected from their natural habitats and in what quantities per period of time.
- b) Particular restrictions are imposed on all those species that are known to be rare or threatened, ensuring that any utilization of biological diversity is done in a sustainable manner.
- c) Regulated access and utilization is directly contributing to curbing biodiversity loss.
- d) Sustainable utilization is part and parcel of the NBSAP, therefore the regulated access is contributing towards implementation of NBSAP.
- e) Regulated access and sustainable utilization contributes to sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction.
- f) Inadequate funds and personnel to enforce the laws and regulations; high population growth exerting high pressure on resources, political instability in some parts of the country, making law enforcement difficult.

**Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

**70.** ■ On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological

resources into national decision-making.

Sustainable use has been fully incorporated and is stressed in all the sectoral laws dealing with biodiversity management and sustainable use, such as the Forestry and Tree planting Act, Wildlife Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act and Environment Act. Sustainable use has as well been incorporated in sectoral action plans. Environmental mainstreaming is emphasised for all government policies and programmes. Sustainable use is again stressed at all levels of management of natural resources in Uganda, though there are some challenges in its enforcement.

**71.** ■ On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

This is evident for Wetlands, Forestry and wildlife management sector. Sustainable management and utilization of biological resources has been attained through collaborative management of the resources where by there is involvement of the local communities in the decision making so that conflicts of resource use are eliminated or reduced. Furthermore, reducing negative impacts on biodiversity by development projects is one of the issues stressed in EIAs.

**72.** ■ On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Some of these measures are outlined in Collaborative management agreements between protected area management and local communities living around them, and also in community conservation plans for wetlands. The access to genetic resources for customary use is also given special consideration under the Access and Benefit sharing regulations under the National Environment Act.

<b>73. ■</b> On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.	
Government has in the past been working with the local communities and some development partners in restoration of degraded areas, both in protected areas and on their lands. Communities are given incentives and inputs for such activities as reforestation, establishment of woodlots and on-farm tree growing.	

<b>74. ■</b> Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
In the forestry sector, the indicator used is collaborative forest management. Incentive measures used include: revenue sharing, joint decision making where the community feels relaxed when their representatives are involved in making decisions concerning the resources, sow log grant scheme where by some farmers are facilitated to establish their own forest plantations for their own possession and management.	
Perhaps the greatest incentive is provided in the Constitution and the Land act, as well as the Forestry and tree planting, which recognize the rights of citizens to own not only land, but also the natural resources on it. A land owner who has a forest on his land is paid directly by anyone interested in harvesting forest resources from the land, while the land owner can use them freely as long as it is done within the law (ensuring sustainable harvesting).	

<b>75. ■</b> Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Sustainable use is embedded within all our natural resources management laws and policies. All poverty alleviation programmes in Uganda are based on either agricultural, fisheries or forest/wildlife biological diversity. Since most of the economic activities in Uganda are natural resources based, which is in turn based on the principle of sustainable use, it can be concluded that programmes for poverty alleviation are all based on sustainable use of Biodiversity.

**76.** ■ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

The management of natural resources is vested into government and government bodies, but the business aspects of it like harvesting and Tourism management are run by the private sector on a concession/license basis. In addition, private sector is now being involved in reforestation and afforestation programmes (long-term investments) in sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. The business people are offered long-term permits on land so that they can grow, nurture and later harvest their forest resources after maturity.

**77.** Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	X

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Almost all the practical Principles are already being implemented as part of already on-going biodiversity management and conservation programmes, as they were already based on the principle of sustainable use.

**78.** Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	



Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

### Biodiversity and Tourism

**79.** ■ Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

Almost all the tourism in Uganda is Eco-tourism, which is based on the emphasizing quality and minimal impact. Measures are already in place to regulate the number of tourists allowed at a time to visit sensitive ecosystems and species. In addition, constant monitoring is carried out to ensure that any negative impacts identified are mitigated to the best level possible.

**80.** ■ Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

Educational /awareness programmes are in place to explain the tourism guidelines to tour operators and guides as part of their licensing process and renewal is subject to adherence to the agreed guidelines.

**81.** Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

Communities living around key tourist attractions like national parks and aesthetic forest reserves

have been sensitized and facilitated (say through provision of training and seed money) to participate in Tourism planning and management. In some areas they are assigned areas where to construct and manage community tourist camps where they host the tourists themselves and are paid directly; while in others they provide only services to the tourists; in addition to sharing part of the tourism revenue collected by the government agency managing the resource on which the tourism is based.

**82.** Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	X

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

Most of the principles and guidelines especially regarding impact assessment and impact management are already incorporated in the national tourism policy and are being implemented.

**Box XLIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Tourism development is taking place without undue negative impact on the biodiversity
- b) – e) The practice of sustainable eco-tourism is contributing to the objectives of the Convention, while at the same time contributing to the 2010 target of reducing biodiversity loss, while at the same time contributing towards the implementation of the NBSAP as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
- f) The constraints encountered are insufficient financial and human resources for enforcement of the principles.

## Article 11 - Incentive measures

<b>83. ■</b> Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Government has identified and provided incentives in form of recognition of local community property rights regarding ownership of land the biodiversity thereof. Landowners in Uganda have a right to benefit economically directly from the biodiversity resources on their land. In addition, there is also a revenue sharing scheme between Protected area management and local communities living around the protected areas, as well as a right to access to resources for personal use (without pay) or with some pay if the resource access is for commercial purposes. Government always comes in (be it on private, public lands or in protected areas) to regulate access in order to ensure sustainability principles are respected. Furthermore, collaborative forest management/ community conservation programmes are in place for the forestry and wildlife sectors respectively.</p>	

<b>84. ■</b> Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	
<p>Whereas the policy is already in place and the political environment is favourable, there is still inadequate understanding of the market values of certain aspects and elements of biodiversity.</p>	

<b>85. ■</b> Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	X
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

**86.** Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Identification of the problem: Goals and objectives of the measures, Threats to biodiversity supposed to be addressed, Identification of relevant Stakeholders and their expected roles.

Design: Ecosystem approach taken but on a case by case basis, depending on the prevailing circumstances, taking into account existing national policies and relevant international and regional instruments.

Capacity building and support: Training workshops and meetings were held with the identified stakeholders in a participatory and transparent way; then sources of funding for the activities were identified and financial resources provided.

Management and enforcement: Management, enforcement and monitoring is usually incorporated in the management plan /structure for the organization(s) involved, with the beneficiary communities being represented within the management /monitoring structures.

**87.** Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	X
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Most of the incentive measures are still recent in application and their evaluation is still going on. Identification of perverse incentives and those that do not contribute towards achievement of set objectives is part and parcel of the monitoring and evaluation process.

**Box L.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Communities and other stakeholders (including NGOs and CBOs) are working together with government agencies in identifying and applying incentives for biodiversity conservation
- b) – e) The measures are still new and their outcomes are yet to be assessed and evaluated. To be covered in more detail by future reports.
- f) Inadequate human resources to enforce the incentive measures; Diverse interests among the different stakeholders making the administration difficult; high variation in literacy levels making organisation of training programmes challenging

### Article 12 - Research and training

**88.** ■ On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

In-service refresher courses were organized for serving officers and trainers while for the rest, the programmes were incorporated into the training curricula of all relevant educational institutions at all levels to ensure future graduates are all appropriately trained.

**89.** ■ On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Research on biodiversity, ecology and ecosystem conservation has been recognized and is being incorporated within the National Research systems in addition to research on conservation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and that on Aquatic biodiversity resources, which had been incorporated earlier on.

**90.** ■ On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Research results generated from earlier research and monitoring programmes are being incorporated in biodiversity management and conservation programmes.

**Box LI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Results of an earlier nationwide biodiversity inventory of forest and aquatic/freshwater ecosystems is already forming the main basis for the conservation and management plans currently being implemented.
- b) Though still in its infancy, management plans and programmes based on sound scientific data will contribute towards the goals and strategic plan of the Convention.
- c) The sound science based management plans and programmes will also contribute towards the realization of the 2010 target. Use has already been made of such data in Uganda, when there was a proposal for change in land-use of one Forest ecosystem which research had proved to be a home for a number of rare and unique species, the argument was advanced and the proposal to change the land –use was withdrawn
- d) Research results, where available were partly the basis for the NBSAP and future results from research will form the basis for future review of the NBSAP to bring it in line prevailing circumstances.
- e) Research results are again the basis for sustainable use, which can make a contribution towards sustainable livelihoods and hence the achievement of the MDGs.
- f) Inadequate resources for effective research and monitoring; Long term research whose immediate benefits can not be seen by laymen tends to attract less funding; Socio-economic and political pressures often lead to the policy makers ignoring the research results to solve short-term immediate problems.

## Article 13 - Public education and awareness

<b>91.</b> Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
CEPA is part and parcel of national biodiversity conservation and management programmes, such as Conservation education in training institutions, Collaborative Management and Community Conservation programmes. However, it is not promoted as CBD but its objectives are well catered for and have been incorporated in national programmes.	

<b>92.</b> Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
All organizations dealing with biodiversity have put in place within their establishments a position/ positions of Information and Communication officers as part of a broader government strategy to promote Information and Communication Technology in all sectors.	

<b>93.</b> Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
The area is developing and more and more articles and programmes are appearing in the public media. However, it is still hampered by the lack of enough Scientific reporters, which often leads to distortion of information.	

<b>94.</b> Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
Biodiversity and Environmental information and education has been incorporated in all levels of government training and administrative structures to the lowest level possible.	

<b>95.</b> Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	
Biodiversity education and communication issues have been incorporated in all training curricula of all relevant institutions and are being taught at all levels. Programmes have also been incorporated in different print and broadcast media (both government-owned and privately owned). Uganda also participates in a number of regional and International arrangements and agreements which have communication and education related on Biodiversity on their agenda.	

<b>96.</b> Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
Some capacity has been developed and is being used, while others have been initiated on job from different (Arts) fields. The number of Science reporters and broadcasters is still very low and needs to be improved upon.	



<b>97.</b> Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
Exchange programmes exist between Ugandan education Institutions and other biodiversity –related institutions and other dealing with similar/ related activities both within the African region and globally. We have as well benefited from similar exchange programmes arranged by other countries. Furthermore, Ugandan laws promote access to all information (except proprietary and security sensitive information) and as such provides a conducive atmosphere for information exchange.	

<b>98.</b> Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Activities regarding Sustainable use, Tourism, the ecosystem approach are some of the cross-cutting issues covered in on-going programmes. Different thematic programmes of work such as Forest Biodiversity, Inland Waters/ wetlands, Dry and sub-humid lands Protected areas, Land management issues, Agricultural biodiversity, Biotechnology and Biosafety are some of the thematic areas currently covered as part of on-going work in the different sectors.	

<b>99.</b> Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
Uganda government supports different groups (governmental and non-governmental) dealing with biodiversity conservation. With the governmental organizations, government provides both financial and moral support while with NGOs government support is mainly moral support, collaborative activities and provision of a conducive environment for their work (mainly due to lack of financial resources to give them). The collaborative linkages, however are so strong that in many cases, we have high ranking government officials such as Ministers officiating at functions organized by NGOs.	

In addition, NGOs upon expression of interest are often accredited to participate in COP meetings as part of the government delegation.

**100.** Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

A task force was put in place to make recommendations for the implementation of all decisions of COP7, but has not yet accomplished the task, due to lack of financial resources and other overriding priorities.

**Box LII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Awareness and general knowledge have increased. As a starting point, an informed population is an asset in itself. It will make implementation of the practical provisions much simpler. Some people and organizations are already putting in practice some of the awareness material. This in one way or another contribute towards the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the Convention; as well as reducing Biodiversity loss and implementation of the NBSAP provisions.

f) The high diversity of languages (56 indigenous languages in the country) has made the translation of awareness material very expensive, hence unaffordable. Awareness material has been mainly restricted to several of the main languages which are often used by the key media houses.

## Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

**101.** ■ On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development                |   |
| c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development               |   |
| d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)            |   |
| e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The National Environment Act 1995 has been in place and is being implemented. It makes it mandatory for EIAs to be conducted prior to execution of specified projects. In addition there have been two regulations to this Act which have been enacted that are of relevance to EIA:

- The National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (1998)
- The National Environment (Environmental Impact Practitioners) Regulations (2004); both of which are being implemented
- Government has also put in place Guidelines for EIA to guide the process.

**102.** ■ On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development     |   |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development    |   |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

The Environment Act provides a list of activities, which have to first undergo an EIA before they can continue. As part of the provisions on EIA in the Environment Act, the public is usually notified of an EIA report for those with an interest to submit their comments before it can be approved. If there is controversy, a public hearing is organized so that all likely environmental impacts are brought out and discussed. The outcomes of the public hearing are taken into consideration before a final decision is taken.

**103.** ■ On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but assessment of options is in progress                           |   |
| c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes (please provide details below)                                     |   |

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Agreements under the lake Victoria Environment Management Project as well as the Nile Basin Initiative are partly aimed at dealing with biodiversity issues that are of a regional nature.

**104.** On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

**105.** On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

There has been established a Ministry of disaster preparedness, which could be looking at all possible types of emergency, but due to financial constraints, it is still restricted to emergencies of a humanitarian nature.

**106.** Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	X

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Biodiversity considerations are part and parcel of EIAs in Uganda and are always addressed, for all projects that are likely to impact on biodiversity.

<b>107.</b> On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
There is no comprehensive law regarding Liability and redress for damage on Biodiversity, but it is indirectly covered under other existing law on environment.	

<b>108.</b> Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
The Environment Act provides for mandatory restoration of the environment to as close as possible to its original state. In addition, the same Act, under the Hazardous waste regulations, the polluter pays principle is stipulated. There are also restrictions on certain activities in wetlands, Forest and Wildlife protected areas in the respective sectoral Acts, with clear punitive measures spelt out.	

<b>109.</b> Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
Some cooperative activities are underway under the Nile Basin Initiative as well as under the East African Community (EAC). Harmonisation of laws is being done (under the EAC) and other regional plans and programmes are being developed.	

**Box LIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Most of the undertakings are still in the planning phase and the outcomes are yet to be seen and assessed.

### Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

**110.** ■ Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Access to genetic resources has been ongoing for very many years. Of recent, however, as the drafting of the Access and Benefit-sharing were being drafted, most of the Access that has taken place was for Academic and Scientific research by foreign Institutions working in collaboration with Ugandan training institutions. The Access was done within the terms and conditions in Memorandums of Understanding signed between the foreign institutions and their Ugandan collaborating counterparts. These were more or less stressing collaborative research arrangements.

**111.** ■ Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

The National Environment (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing) Regulations (2005) have been passed and are ready for application. Among other things, collaborative research is stressed as one of the conditions for Access to Uganda's Genetic Resources.

<b>112. ■</b> Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the type of measures taken.	
The National Environment Act (1995) gives the basis for Access and Benefit sharing in Uganda. The National Environment (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing) Regulations spell out the modalities for Fair and Equitable sharing of benefits arising from Access to Uganda's Genetic Resources, as well as spells out the Institutional Framework for implementation of the regulations.	

<b>113. ■</b> In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	
Consideration was taken of the multilateral system of Access and Benefit-sharing. The Plant genetic resources that are part of the multilateral system were "excluded " from the current Access and Benefit-sharing regulations. A new law specific for the Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is being drafted to take care of among other things, the multilateral system of Access and Benefit-sharing.	

<b>114.</b> Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	

The Bonn Guidelines were used while drafting our National Environment (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing) Regulations and their relevant components were taken into consideration and incorporated in the national law as appropriate. It is the national legislation which we are going to implement. Much as we have not yet gained much experience with implementation of the national legislation (it was passed only this year), we do not envisage a situation where we shall be implementing the Bonn Guidelines as they stand, since they are voluntary.

**115.** Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

The law relating to Intellectual Property Rights is being reviewed, but the process is not yet complete.

**116.** Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	X
b) No	

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

A few workshops were held as part of the drafting and stakeholder sensitization and consultation process while drafting the Access and Benefit sharing regulations. More work is expected as part of popularizing the Regulations, now that they have been passed, as part of the preparation for their implementation.



**Box LIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) The major outcome of the actions taken is the Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing Regulations, which define the actions to follow, the stakeholders and their respective roles.
- b) – e) The implementation of the legislation will contribute towards the achievement of the goals of the strategic plan of the Convention; contribute towards, curbing Biodiversity loss; contribute towards the implementation of the NBSAP as well as through the Benefit-sharing arrangements, contribute towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
- f) With regard to constraints, they are yet to be identified as we start implementing the legislation provisions.

**Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology**

**117.** ■ On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Some measures under development under on-going regional initiatives under the East African Community and the Nile Basin Initiative.

**118.** ■ On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	

f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	X
g) Not applicable	

**119.** ■ On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	
No measures taken yet.	

**Box LV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Still too early to judge what the impacts will be as some of the measures are not yet in place.

f) Lack of adequate technology and technological resources and financial means for transfer of the technology based on Indigenous Knowledge.

**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation**

**120.** Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	
There are no financial resources to do this.	

**121.** Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

Some preparatory work is underway for Scientific and Technical co-operation under regional and sub-regional Initiatives.

**122.** Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

Some preliminary assessment was done as part of the National Capacity Needs assessment for the Implementation of the Rio Conventions. The assessments took a sector approach, rather than looking at the needs of the entire country.

**123.** Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

Not yet done, but work expected to start in the near future.

**124.** Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

Some programs are in place and being used. Their development was based on sector needs, capacities (human and financial) and some sector needs for further technology transfer were identified as appropriate.

**125.** Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

The law on patents / Intellectual Property Rights is currently under review, to bring it in line with the country's current needs and obligations under the different international treaties.

**Box LVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) A new draft law has been produced and discussed with key stakeholders
- b) – f) The implementation of the new measures has not yet started; to be reported on in future following the implementation of the new measures.

## Article 17 - Exchange of information

**126.** ■ On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

### *The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

**127.** ■ On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

### **Box LVII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Several data bases and a National Biodiversity Databank as well as a National Herbarium have been established
- b) Available data on Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can be easily accessed for environmentally sound uses
- c) Data on vulnerable species and their habitats has led to increased awareness about their plight, leading to their conservation
- d) Availability of data on different species, their status and their habitats has contributed to a better understanding of the different tasks and responsibilities assigned to different organizations under the NBSAP
- e) Better knowledge of the different species, their distribution and conservation status will contribute towards planning for sustainable use and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, which will contribute towards peoples' well being
- f) Inadequate institutional, human and financial capacity; high rate of turnover of skilled personnel, inadequate IT resources and possible increase in Bio-prospecting arising from better knowledge of species and their distribution.

## Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

**128.** ■ On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Bilateral arrangements have been entered into for research, training and twinning arrangements for researchers and personnel dealing with Biodiversity Conservation.

**129.** ■ On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	X

**130.** ■ On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

The recently enacted regulations on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing stress the need to encourage collaborative research. The National Council for Science and Technology Act also encourages collaborative research; with foreign researchers being required to have local collaborating institutions. Consequently, there are already on-going and concluded joint research ventures regarding biodiversity in Uganda.

**131.** Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	X
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

**The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>132.</b> Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

<b>133.</b> Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Through the existing national Biodiversity databases and information networks, information has been made more readily available to researchers, decision-makers and other stakeholders.	

<b>134.</b> Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	
Not yet done, but currently a project is underway to create one clearing house/ national Secretariat and improve synergies between all biodiversity related conventions ratified by Uganda.	

**Box LVIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) –e) Information has been generated and processed into a more user-friendly way, making it more usable for conservation management planning. This is likely to lead to a reduction in Biodiversity loss, encourage sustainable use and lead to more contribution to improved livelihoods of the people
- f) Inadequate financial and human resources and the sectoral nature of national legislation and planning, yet biodiversity conservation is cross-cutting, making coordination of implementation of programs difficult.

**Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

**135.** ■ On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	X
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

**136.** ■ On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	



**Box LIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) – f) Provisions have been put in the legislation on Access to Genetic Resources and benefit-sharing and similar provisions have been put in the draft law on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The impacts are yet to be seen, when implementation of the laws is carried out.

## Article 20 – Financial resources

**Box LX.**

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	Budgetary allocations in Uganda (including donor support) take a sector-wide approach (Environment and Natural Resources sector) and so is the allocation of work to serving officers. There are no separate budgets for the Convention, save for subscription towards the Annual BY Budget of the Convention.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	same as in a) above
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	same as in a) above
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	same as in a) above
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	same as in a) above
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	same as in a) above
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	same as in a) above

**Box LXI.**

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

There are a few Trust funds which are up and functioning, such as the Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable Forests Conservation Trust (conserving the habitats for the rare and endangered mountain Gorilla- *Gorilla gorilla beringei*) and a number of others are planned, but not yet functional. Most of the other funding for conservation has been from government and donor funded projects, lasting for a specified period and aimed at addressing a specific conservation issue.

Other financial instruments include the Environment Impact Assessment Certification Fees, Wetland and Water Permits, Grazing permits in Forest Reserves, Fishing Permits and registration for boats, National Park entry fees. These are defined in the respective laws and regulations (Environment Act, Environment Impact Assessment Regulations, Water Act, Forestry and Tree Planting Act, Fishing Act).

There is funding from donor agencies to the Ministry of Lands and Environment which amounted to 32.84 billion Uganda shillings in 2003/2004 but has dropped to 25.06 billion Uganda Shillings for 2006/2007. The table below provides a summary of financial allocations from the Government of Uganda and donors to the Ministry of Lands and Environment since 2003. These funds contribute to the implementation of activities under the Environment and Natural Resource Sector including biodiversity conservation.

Budgetary Allocations for the Lands and Environment Sector in billions

**(a) 2003/04**

Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-wage	Domestic Development	Donor	Total
Lands and Environment (012)	1.79	3.63	11.27	32.84	49.52

**(b) 2004/05**

Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-wage	Domestic Development	Donor	Total
Lands and Environment (012)	1.93	1.74	8.49	22.90	35.08

**(c) 2005/06**

Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-wage	Domestic Development	Donor	Total
Lands and Environment (012)	1.43	2.26	4.65	12.01	20.36
NEMA (150)	-	0.03	0.40	6.74	7.17

**(d) 2006/07**

Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-wage	Domestic Development	Donor	Total
Lands and Environment (012)	1.46	2.16	4.65	16.79	25.06
NEMA (150)	-	0.03	0.91	5.84	6.77

Biodiversity projects funded by the GEF in Uganda

Single Country Projects - 7 Projects					
Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	Biodiversity	IBRD	Full Size Project	4.430
Uganda	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU)	Biodiversity	IBRD	Full Size Project	2.289

Uganda	Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (PAMSU)	Biodiversity	IBRD	Full Size Project	8.000
Uganda	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	Biodiversity	IBRD	Enabling Activity	0.125
Uganda	Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	Biodiversity	IBRD	Medium Size Project	0.750
Uganda	Support for the Implementation of the Uganda National Biosafety Framework (NBF) within the context of the Cartagena protocol	Biodiversity	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.560
Uganda	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Albertine Rift Forest Protected Areas	Biodiversity	UNDP	Full Size Project	3.755
Regional and Global Projects - 11 Projects					
Country	Project Name	Focal Area	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
Regional	Community-based Management of On-farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	Biodiversity	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.750
Regional	African NGO-Government Partnership for Sustainable Biodiversity Action	Biodiversity	UNDP	Full Size Project	4.544
Regional	Botanical and Zoological Taxonomic Networks in Eastern Africa (BOZONET): Linking Conservation to Taxonomy	Biodiversity	UNDP	Full Size Project	5.275
Regional	Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa	Biodiversity	UNEP	Full Size Project	5.725
Regional	Institutional Support for the Protection of East African Biodiversity	Biodiversity	UNDP	Full Size Project	10.000
Regional	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	Biodiversity	UNDP	Full Size Project	12.899
Regional	Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation	Biodiversity	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.796
Global	Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity	Biodiversity	UNEP	Enabling Activity	2.744
Global	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change (PLEC)	Biodiversity	UNEP	Full Size Project	6.276
Global	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I	Biodiversity	UNEP	Full Size Project	5.296
Global	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranch 2	Biodiversity	UNEP	Full Size Project	4.007

**137.** ■ On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	X
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Government has provided incentives through favourable legislation eg. For guaranteeing ownership rights on land and of biological resources on it as long as they are managed sustainably. Following this, however, some financial support has come in from development partners such as the EU to partially compensate people involved in planting forests on their lands and in selected protected areas.

***The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**138.** ■ On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

***The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION***

**139.** ■ On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes	X

**140.** ■ Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

In the forestry sector, where the Saw log production grant scheme and other donor support is operational, a performance contract has been established as a form of accountability by the National Forestry Authority to government, where they are supposed to demonstrate what they have accomplished with the financial support given by both government and donors.

**141.** ■ Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

A comparable system is in place for the forestry sector, whereby a person harvesting forest resources from government forests is required to pay tax to government, while one harvesting on his/ her land is exempted from this tax; or is allowed to charge the same tax from those harvesting from his/her land.

**142.** Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

**143.** Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

Sustainability of environmental management is incorporated in key national policies and initiatives such as the Plan for Modernizations of Agriculture, Poverty Eradication Action Plan, as well as the

various sector policies, laws, regulations and operation /management plans.

**144.** Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

Some projects are on going which are jointly funded by government and development partners, aimed at biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

**The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

**145.** Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	

l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

**146.** Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)	X	X	
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	X	X	
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		X	
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X	X	
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	X	X	
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)	X	X	

k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X	X	
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative	X	X	
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	X		
n) Others (please specify)	-		
Further information on application for financial support.			

**Box LXII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Uganda has received substantial support for biodiversity conservation activities from the GEF as well as from other bilateral donors such as the EU, NORAD, DANIDA, African Development Bank, USAID etc.

## D. THEMATIC AREAS

**147.** Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	3	N/A	2	2	1



(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	2	N/A	1	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	2	N/A	1	1	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	3	N/A	2	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	N/A	1	3	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	3	N/A	3	2	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	3	N/A	2	3	3
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	N/A	2	3	3
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	N/A	1	2	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	3	N/A	3	3	3
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	N/A	3	3	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	3	N/A	2	2	2
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	3	N/A	2	3	3
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	3	N/A	3	2	1
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	3	N/A	2	2	2

(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	N/A	1	1	3
(u) Poverty	3	3	N/A	3	3	3
(v) Population pressure	3	3	N/A	3	3	3
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	3	N/A	3	3	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	3	N/A	2	2	1
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	2	N/A	2	2	3
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	N/A	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	1	N/A	1	1	1
(bb) Others (please specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### Inland water ecosystems

<b>148.</b> Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans			X	
b) Wetland policies and strategies			X	
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development			X	
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity			X	
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
Biodiversity of Inland Waters is an integral part of Uganda's NBSAP and Biodiversity of Inland Waters is fully recognized and taken care of wherever water resources/ wetlands overlap with other ecosystems that are subject to conservation. Furthermore, Uganda is implementing a Wetlands Policy and Wetlands Sector strategic plan, which, together with the National Environment Act and the				

National Environment (Riverbanks, wetlands and Lakeshores) Regulations address most of the provisions of the Program of work. On coordination of actors responsible for Inland waters ecosystems, the ecosystems are adequately represented on the National Technical committee on Biodiversity Conservation, one of the statutory technical committees provided for under the National Environment Act.

**149.** Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )

a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	X

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

The Wetlands sector strategic plan has clear targets and priority activities which are already being implemented.

**150.** Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

The wetlands sector managers (who are charged with implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands) are fully participating and fully involved in planning activities related to biodiversity conservation in Uganda and as such, they bring on board any concerns of relevance to Ramsar for incorporation in national biodiversity planning and conservation.

<b>151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )</b>			
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No, but development is under way</b>
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied <b>"YES"</b> above.			
The National Wetlands program has undertaken a national inventory of wetlands countrywide, focusing not only on species of plants and animals in the inland water ecosystems, but also on socio-economic aspects (peoples usage of the ecosystems), water quality and key threats to the ecosystems and their species. In addition, the Fisheries Research Institute is also undertaking research of interest to the Fisheries sector, while the directorate of water development also is doing work related to water quality and supplies and factors affecting both water quality and supplies in Uganda.			

<b>152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )</b>	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	X
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
Rapid assessment of inland water ecosystems has been done using selected indicator species such as higher plants, fish, dragonflies and water birds and the national data is available in the database of the National wetlands programme.	

**Box LXIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) A national database is available on inland water ecosystems and their biodiversity, which is being used in planning their conservation and sustainable use.
- b) The data collected is contributing tremendously towards conservation, sustainable use as well as fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of inland water biodiversity and ecosystems
- c) The scientific data based planning has contributed towards halting of biodiversity loss in the inland water ecosystems
- d) The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of inland waters is part of the NBSAP and essentially, implementation of programs on inland water biodiversity contributes towards implementation of the NBSAP
- e) The ecological and socio-economic surveys have contributed to a better understanding of the contribution of inland water ecosystems and their biodiversity towards livelihoods and the data has been used in management to ensure that their contribution to livelihoods is more sustainable.
- f) Key among the constraints include inadequate human and financial resources; overlapping laws and institutional mandates, leading to conflicts; inadequate political support and conflicting demands on land use such as agricultural and industrial development which often encroach on wetlands and lakeshores.

### Marine and coastal biological diversity

#### General

<b>153.</b> Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	N/A
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	N/A
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	N/A
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	N/A
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	N/A
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	N/A
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	N/A

h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	N/A
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	N/A
j) Others (please specify below)	N/A
k) Not applicable	N/A
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
Marine and Coastal ecosystems are not represented in Uganda, being a land-locked country.	

### Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	N/A
b) Early stages of development	N/A
c) Advanced stages of development	N/A
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	N/A
e) Not applicable	N/A
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
N/A	

<b>155.</b> Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	N/A
b) Early stages of development	N/A
c) Advanced stages of development	N/A
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	N/A
e) Not applicable	N/A
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	
N/A	

### Marine and Coastal Living Resources

**156.** Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

N/A

**157.** Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X

g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
N/A				

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

<b>158.</b> Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	N/A
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	N/A
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	N/A
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	N/A
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	N/A
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	N/A
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	N/A
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	N/A
i) Other (please describe below)	N/A
j) Not applicable	N/A
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
N/A	



## Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	N/A
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	N/A
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	N/A
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	N/A
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	N/A
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	N/A
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	N/A
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	N/A
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	N/A
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	N/A
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	N/A
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	N/A
m) Not applicable	N/A
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
N/A	

## Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	N/A
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	N/A
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	N/A
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	N/A

e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	N/A
f) Not applicable	N/A
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
N/A	

**Box LXIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
N/A

**Agricultural biological diversity**

<b>161.</b> ■ Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	X
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
A national Policy on conservation and sustainable use of Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is under preparation, which will be followed by legislation to make the same policy operational.	

<b>162.</b> ■ Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction	

technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

This is one of the concerns so far identified by stakeholders and being incorporated in the Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture policy under development.

### Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

#### Programme element 1 – Assessment

**163.** Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

a) No

b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)

X

c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)

X

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

Some assessments on pests have been undertaken and completed, while assessment on genetic resources of both plants and animals as well pollinators, has been going on for some time, generating some data, but not yet completed. The Plant genetic Resources assessments focused on Crops and their wild relatives while work on Animal genetic resources focused on goats and chicken. There is also an on-going project aimed at assessing below ground biodiversity, while in the past, some assessment of micro-organisms of importance to agriculture has also been undertaken.

**164.** Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No

b) Yes, assessments are under way

c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)

X

d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

Some projects have been undertaken of assessments of agro-biodiversity, both on farms and on seasonally used farmland looking at the relationship between different farming systems on diversity and distribution of agro-biodiversity and agricultural productivity. More work however, needs to be done, to cover most of the country not yet covered and to take on board all farming systems.

**165.** Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No

b) Yes, assessment is under way

c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)

X

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

In the studies mentioned in 164 above, part of the farming systems study was focusing on local farmers innovations and practices and their contribution to farm productivity and diversity. Furthermore, community-based management of plant genetic resources focusing on various crop species like finger millet, pigeon peas, sorghum, and vegetables taking into account the rare varieties.

**166.** Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on observations.

Some little work done (though it was project based/ academic research based, rather than a proactive and continuous study; plus a recent survey, carried out among different stakeholders as part of the policy formulation on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), the main view was that the genetic resources are continuously decreasing/ getting lost.

### Programme element 2 - Adaptive management

**167.** Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.

Some work has been undertaken in different parts of the country, focusing on halting land degradation, intensification of agriculture, growing of high value crops and livestock, intercropping, mixed farming and agroforestry practices. These in one way or another have been aimed at reducing the need for agricultural land expansion (producing more, using less land) and diversification of produce, or increasing profits through specialization.

### Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

**168.** Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

Some pilot work has been done with both crop farmers and livestock keepers, aimed at improving traditional farming systems for better productivity. Focus has been on different areas depending on the farming systems; ranging from reduction of soil loss, reducing post harvest loss, improved livestock pastures improving crop yields and increasing livestock productivity by using improved varieties.

**169.** Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	X

**170.** Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	X
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Agricultural policy encourages community-based management of plant genetic resources, especially the rare varieties. The draft policy on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture also stresses this. In the National Agricultural Advisory Services, encouragement is made to have different stakeholders including stakeholders to undertake provision of different technical services to farmers in different areas including agro-biodiversity. In the Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (being drafted) there is a section dedicated towards provision of incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

#### Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

**171.** Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Agricultural biodiversity has been incorporated into the NBSAP, and in the policies on Forestry and wildlife there is a deliberate effort to conserve agricultural biodiversity that falls within forestry and wildlife protected areas.

**172.** Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

A number of policies are already doing this such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services, National Agricultural Research Services, the National Land Use Policy and the Forestry Policy.

**173.** In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

Community-based conservation of plant genetic resources is on going, targeting different crops like Bananas, finger millet, pigeon peas, sorghum and vegetables. Furthermore, farmers' rights over their plant genetic resources and associated knowledge are recognized and protected by law. In addition,

genetic resources that are still wild, their habitats are part of the national Protected Area system (eg. Wild coffee is predominantly in National parks and Forest reserves, so are species of Yam *Dioscorea* spp.).

**Box LXV.**

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Spraying of certain chemicals is prohibited near protected areas and other ecologically sensitive areas, unless an EIA has proved that such applications will not have a significant impact on friendly insects, birds and other biodiversity.

**Box LXVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Policies and laws put in place which support the need to conserve and sustainably utilize plant genetic resources.
- b) – e) The conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity as well as their habitats has improved, enabling it contribute towards the implementation of the NBSAP, reduction of biodiversity loss and contributing better towards sustainable livelihoods.
- f) Due to land pressure as the population increases, there is a negative impact on agrobiodiversity as more of their habitats get lost or altered. In addition, there is limited human and financial resources to champion the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity; in addition to commercialization of agriculture, which tends to favour improved and hybrid varieties, thereby negating the importance of traditional farmers' varieties.

## Forest Biological Diversity

### General

**174.** Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	X
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	X
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	X

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP

and forest programmes

- b) Key areas incorporated are the Ecosystem approach in promoting Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing; restoration of degraded forest ecosystems; promotion of fair and equitable sharing of benefits and Institutional and socio-economic reforms.
- c) The main constraints met include: mitigation of effects of climate change; prevention of forest habitat fragmentation and conversion to other land-uses, faced with a fast growing human population, heavily dependent on agriculture; containing illegal timber and other forest produce harvesting
- d) Lessons learnt mainly are to do with the strong linkage between forest degradation and poverty. Successful forest conservation programs should be incorporated with poverty alleviation programs.
- e) Main area requiring priority action is conservation of forests outside protected areas, and maintaining the current area of protected areas amidst rising needs for more land for other development activities.

**Box LXVII.**

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

The key tool applied in the reform of management of the forestry sector is decentralization of management of the greater part of the country's forest biodiversity to local government levels, giving local communities more stakes and say in forest management decision making.

The reforms in the sectors of forestry and wildlife and recent and the evaluation of the successes and failures is yet to be assessed.

**Box LXVIII.**

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

The indigenous and local communities have full rights of ownership of forest resources on their land (they have rights to land ownership as well) as long as their activities are in line with the laws to ensure sustainable use. In addition, they also have guaranteed but restricted rights to Forest resources in protected areas under collaborative management arrangements with protected area managers. This is also provided for in the laws governing forestry and wildlife (the key protected area management laws that cover forest ecosystems).

**Box LXIX.**

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Training has been carried out at technical and professional levels for forestry technicians and professionals respectively. However, the main challenge is how to absorb the personnel so trained as there are less jobs than the trained personnel.

**Box LXX.**

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs



identified.

Uganda government has had useful North-South co-operation from mainly the EU, GEF, Norway and several other Nordic countries in form of provision of support for implementation of forestry programs. There has also been South-South cooperation mainly within East African countries especially in management of cross-border forest ecosystems.

### Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

#### Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

**175.** Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)

b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)

c) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

Measures have been attempted to explain the concept of ecosystem approach to forest management; participation of all stakeholders especially local people living close to the forests in management and planning activities and selection of suitable forest management practices for the different forests.

Whereas the stakeholders have been sensitized on the holistic approach to forest management, most of them remain focused on the services/ products they have traditionally been extracting from the forests. The other lesson learnt is that even among the local people living around forests, their needs and views on benefits from the forests are very varied. The issue of collaborative forest management/ community conservation has been tried in a number of forest areas; but the needs of the people in most cases are much higher than the forest can sustainably provide. There is need for further education and training for resource users. Even when they have been sensitized on the importance of sustainable use, poverty is still an overriding factor and it is difficult for most of them to appreciate that you have to spare something for tomorrow, when you are not yet satisfied. There is need to explore further into provision of alternative sources of livelihood; or better still, integration of forestry with non destructive activities such as Bee keeping for the surrounding local people.

**176.** Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions Habitat fragmentation and conversion to other uses; Forest fires; Invasive alien species and Impacts of climate change (in that order starting with the most significant).
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).	
-	

<b>177.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Replanting of selected species of trees has been done in some degraded areas. Where degradation was minor, this has been effective; where degradation had been major and for a long time, the ecosystem has changed so much that the original species can no longer thrive there. You have to look for a different combination of species to first serve as a nurse crop to rehabilitate the site.		

<b>178.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Sustainable use has been incorporated in all policies and laws and action and operation plans. However, enforcement is still a challenge in some areas and for the lesser known species whose growth rates are not well known and therefore their sustainable yield levels also unknown.		

<b>179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?</b>		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken Through legislation and through collaborative management arrangements.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		

<b>Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment</b>		
<b>180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?</b>		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Stakeholder identification and involvement at both local and central government level as well as NGOs.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?</b>		
Options	X	Details

a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Through identification of suitable incentives for biodiversity conservation and identification of perverse incentives with a view to removing the latter.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>182.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Conservation Education has been incorporated in training curricula of formal and informal training courses and institutions at all levels.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring</b>		
<b>183.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Biodiversity inventories as well as Land –use cover and stratification surveys have been carried out and changes are being monitored.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).	
Use of quick survey/ sampling techniques as well as use of GIS have been made.	

<b>184.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	<b>X</b>	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>185.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	<b>X</b>	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>186.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
<b>Options</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

**Box LXXI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

<b>187.</b> Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2 )	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	

<b>188.</b> Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
Most wildlife protected areas and Rangelands in Uganda are part of this ecosystem type and wildlife protected areas as well as rangelands are incorporated in the NBSAP.	

<b>189.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
Regular meetings of the National Focal Points of these Conventions are held to discuss overarching issues of concern to both Conventions.	

<b>Programme Part A: Assessment</b>	
<b>190.</b> Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	

**Programme Part B: Targeted Actions**

**191.** Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

Work being done in the rangelands as well as in dry land wildlife and forest reserves to establish the optimum carrying capacity for each habitat.

**192.** Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

**Box LXXII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.



## Mountain Biodiversity

### Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

**193.** Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

Mountains in Uganda that rise above 2800 m above sea level are gazetted as either national Parks, forest or wildlife reserves and as such, they have been to different protection, conservation and mitigation measures, depending on the type of protected area in question.

**194.** Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Restoration work was carried out by replanting degraded forests on mountain slopes, with mainly indigenous trees to replace what had been lost.

**195.** Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Sustainable use is a policy for all protected areas in Uganda and all mountains are protected areas and as such, sustainable use is being emphasized.

<b>196.</b> Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
As much as it has been applied to Protected area management, since all mountains in Uganda are Protected areas and -	
Access and benefit sharing is being promoted by law in all natural resource Management.	

<b>Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>197.</b> Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
Ye in as far as they are all protected areas, measures that apply to protected areas apply to mountains.	

<b>198.</b> Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
Some arrangements have been in place under the East African Community as well as under the Nile Basin Initiative.	

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**199.** Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

Mountain ecosystems were included in the national Biodiversity inventories and monitoring of biodiversity in protected areas applies also to mountain ecosystems, since they are protected areas.

**200.** Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

As far as they are also Protected areas, they have been catered for in that respect.

**201.** Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

**Box LXXIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) – e) All measures taken above have contributed towards conservation, sustainable use as well as fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from Mountain Biodiversity. Furthermore, they have as well contributed towards curbing Biodiversity loss, the NBSAP implementation, and towards sustainable livelihoods.

f) Inadequate human and financial resources; Difficulty in accessibility of especially high steep mountains (restricting movement) has been another constraint

## E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

**202.** Has your country actively participated in sub-regional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the regional and sub-regional activities in which your country has been involved.

Whenever these have been arranged for by UNEP/ or the CBD Secretariat, we have always actively participated.

**203.** Is your country strengthening regional and sub-regional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and sub-regional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on regional and sub-regional cooperation and processes.

Measures are underway under the East African Community, The Nile Basin Initiative and The Lake Victoria Environment Management Project.

**The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>204.</b> Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub-regional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and sub-regional networks or processes.	

<b>205.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

<b>206.</b> Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms.	
Uganda has contributed to the assessment of the regional and sub-regional mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention through the assessment carried out under the Under the East African Community, The Nile Basin Initiative, The Lake Victoria Environment Management Project and the Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Project. In addition, the PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa) Project coordinated by the Department of Botany in Makerere University has documented information on the different plant species of tropical Africa, their ecology and uses.	

**Box LXXIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

### Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

The format of the Report is long, complex, repetitive in some cases and consequently, very cumbersome to fill. It should be made simpler, by considering the following:

- ❖ Remove all areas that were previously reported on, save for any changes that may have occurred since the last report.
- ❖ The details can be given as alternatives so that the reporting country picks out the relevant option that applies to them
- ❖ Avoid repetition of the same question on the same subject e.g. The same question is asked under The articles, The thematic areas and under cross-cutting issues

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