

OUTLINE FOR COUNTRY WORKSHOP/WORKING GROUP REPORTS

The “Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Policy and Planning Initiative” aims to make the best use of revised NBSAPs – using them to improve the way that development actors and processes handle the opportunities and constraints associated with biodiversity.

As part of the project, each country was asked to organise a national workshop or set up a multi-stakeholder working group with planners from key development sectors to document the planning processes in their country of strongest relevance to biodiversity, and to identify entry points and strategies for biodiversity mainstreaming (for example reviews/revisions of national or sectoral plans). The workshops also aimed to identify capacity development needs for engaging effectively with these planning processes. A diagnostic tool was provided by IIED and UNEP-WCMC to each country to help this work.¹

Each country was requested to write up the results of their diagnostic work in a short report, using a template for writing the report that was provided by IIED and UNEP-WCMC. Some countries already produced a highly summarised version in the 3-slide PowerPoint presentations shared at our Harare meeting. The report will provide the information base for the project’s mainstreaming work in 2016, so it is now important to bring it all together. Below is a suggested outline for the report. If you choose not to follow this structure, please ensure that all of the relevant information is none-the-less presented in your report.

1. Method / approach to the country diagnostics

Briefly record the approach taken, e.g. a multi-stakeholder national workshop or a multi-stakeholder working group.

- Given the cross-sectoral nature of biodiversity, Uganda used multi-stakeholder working group to undertake the analysis. The working group was drawn from different Government institutions. The Diagnosis was held from 29th March – 1st April 2016.

Table 1: List of Participants for working group meeting from 29th March – 1st April 2016

#	Name of participant	Institution
1.	Dr. Tom .O. Okurut	National Environment Management Authority
2.	Dr. Akankwasah Barirega	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
3.	Aaron Werikhe	National Planning Authority

¹ ‘Mainstreaming biodiversity into development: DRAFT strategic diagnostic’

#	Name of participant	Institution
4.	Aggrey Rwetsiba	Uganda Wildlife Authority
5.	Francis Ogwal	National Environment Management Authority
6.	David Okwii	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
7.	Caroline Aguti	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
8.	Allan Kasagga	National Environment Management Authority
9.	Dr. Julius Ecuru	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
10.	Dr. David Hafashimana	National Agricultural Research Organization
11.	Mike Nsereko	National Environment Management Authority
12.	Issa Katwesige	Ministry of Water and Environment
13.	Monique Akullo	National Environment Management Authority
14.	James Muwanga	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
15.	Jonathan Magezi	National Forestry Authority
16.	Sarah Naigaga	National Environment Management Authority

Comment on the effectiveness^s or limits^{of} the approach if relevant.

- This methodology was highly effective since all participants concerted their much required expertise in biodiversity mainstreaming, development planning and review of different documents to undertake the country diagnosis.

2. Results of the diagnostic exercise

Development planning landscape – refer to Part 1 of the Diagnostic Tool

Short overview of the major development planning processes in your country – the overarching framework (the Vision or NDP?), sector strategies, and major investments that affect biodiversity. Cover the five dimensions in the Diagnostic Guide:

1. Development-biodiversity links.

Uganda's development planning framework is defined by the Uganda Vision 2040 and the medium term five year second National Development Plan (NDPII 2015/16-2019/20). The NDPII was informed by the NBSAP and as such two of the five prioritized sectors namely agriculture and tourism are highly linked to biodiversity. The three other prioritized sectors are energy and minerals, oil and gas;

and Infrastructure Development. The following write up explains the linkage and benefits of biodiversity to some sectors that can spur development.

- a) Energy – ecosystem goods and services - biomass energy, hydropower, petroleum, energy security, increased access to energy and rural economic transformation.
- b) Agriculture – water for production (irrigation, livestock, rainfall stabilization), species (crops and livestock) – livelihoods, income, food and nutritional security; use of tree cork in fisheries as floats and micro-organisms that shape the soil texture and structure, employment, contribution to GDP, poverty reduction and a basis of growth for other sectors of the economy.
- c) Tourism – wildlife (plants and animals); aesthetic value – revenue and income and livelihood to communities living in the vicinities of National Parks, foreign exchange to the country, a source of jobs and macroeconomic stabilization. The county as a whole benefits from tourism since it offers economic diversification.
- d) Trade and industry – species (for value addition) and products (gums and resins) from biodiversity, biomass energy, trade in biodiversity (A national policy in wildlife trade)
- e) Health – natural medicines (from plants, animals, soil) – treatment of diseases; clean air and clean water, used as raw materials in pharmaceutical industries, increased human resource productivity, increased education enrolment and completion.
- f) Water – ecosystems especially forests and wetlands, water cycle stabilization, water filtration, storm water regulation; catchment protection, industrialization especially for the beverage industries,
- g) Works and Transport – use of wood in boat construction, water for road construction, construction of bridges, use plants and trees to stabilize road reserves, provides a medium/platform for economic harnessing of natural resources.

2. Development policy and planning processes relevant to biodiversity.

Biodiversity conservation is integrated into other sectors of the economy as envisioned in Uganda Vision 2040 and the NDPII. Some of the priority sectors of NDPII including Agriculture and Tourism are highly vulnerable to biodiversity loss and this account for its integration in the plan. The following biodiversity opportunities constraints are addressed by the NDPII:

- a) Protection and conservation of wildlife and other nature based tourism products;
- b) Restoration and maintaining the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems (includes promoting PES, ecosystem based-adaptation),
- c) Increase the sustainable use of environment and natural resources (includes implementing national biodiversity and biosafety targets in the revised NBSAP)
- d) Increase wetland coverage and reduce wetland degradation
- e) Improve protection of the environment against oil and gas activities and mitigate the likely effects of Green House Gases (GHG) emission.
- f) Expand research on economic, ecological and socio-cultural values of ecosystems and biodiversity,
- g) Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigate deforestation for sustainable forestry

There are also some on-going development planning processes that can be harnessed to include biodiversity issues. These include formulation of sector development plans, national framework for the implementation of SDGs and the drafting of Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy.

3. Development debate concerning biodiversity

There is a number of Non-State Actors including Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector that have expressed particular value for biodiversity through printed and electronic media. These include and are not limited to the following:

- a) Uganda Timber Growers Association – loss of trees, promoting tree planting
- b) ACODE – Policy advocacy
- c) Nature Uganda – species - birds
- d) WWF – ecosystems, species, resource mobilization for conservation
- e) IUCN – biodiversity conservation, advocacy in partnership with Governments
- f) WCS – Species (mainly in the Albertine rift), ecosystems and species mapping, trends in ecosystems and species, resource mobilization;
- g) Environmental Alert – Species conservation (Plants)
- h) CSWCT –protection of chimps and habitats
- i) JGI – chimpanzee protection
- j) Eco-trust- Carbon trade and indigenous species conservation
- k) NAPE – Policy Advocacy
- l) Uganda Wildlife Society – Policy advocacy

4. Development implementation and financing affecting biodiversity

There is still limited budgetary allocation for biodiversity and this affects the implementation of planned activities. Mainstreaming should therefore stretch beyond the plans to the budgets.

5. The stakeholders supporting or blocking effective biodiversity-development links, and their capacities

There are a number of state and non-state actors supporting effective biodiversity development links and their capacities.

- a) The government has demonstrated support for biodiversity at both planning, policy and institutional level through mainstreaming and development of the NDSAP
- b) The civil society organizations have done this through advocacy and proactive roles. Some organizations have undertaken studies to enlighten the public about costs associated with biodiversity loss.
- c) Cultural institutions also undertake massive biodiversity sensitization campaigns
- d) Development Partners availed financial and technical support towards biodiversity conservation.
- e) The capacity and interest of the private sector in biodiversity conservation needs to be enhanced.

The mainstreaming target – refer to Part 2 of the Diagnostic Tool

- What is the target e.g. the NDP, the agriculture strategy, a major foreign investment in land?
The target is the NDPII because it guides policy and the strategic direction of other planning frameworks. Having biodiversity mainstreamed in the NDPII automatically results into its mainstreaming in sectoral and local government plans. Nevertheless, it is

pertinent to follow up mainstreaming at the lower levels to ensure effective and reciprocal mainstreaming. The target sector is energy and a program or project on renewable energy.

- Why has it been chosen – refer to criteria in Part 2 of the diagnostic tool.
 - a) High profile – a development process or issue that inspires many stakeholders e.g. jobs
 - b) Future-relevant – It will be more important in future years e.g. renewable energy;
 - c) Tractable – demand from both development and biodiversity interests and (latent) political will e.g. SDGs.
 - d) It is easier to make an economic case for energy from the biodiversity perspective and increase ownership from the policy makers and development planners.
 - e) *Urgency* – Loss of biodiversity is energy development (especially hydropower) and threat to energy security (biomass energy)
 - f) *Tractable* – demand from both energy development and biodiversity interests

- *What is its current focus on biodiversity?* Provide base-line information for the chosen policy or sector so we can track the impact you have made at the end of the project.

The sector's focus in the next five years is to mobilize additional financial resources to address the funding gap for biodiversity conservation and management in Uganda. A resource mobilization plan is being developed under BIOFIN project to guide the process of mobilization of additional resources.

- What improvements are you seeking e.g. A change in language/understanding? An improvement in budget allocation?

Increase in investment in biodiversity conservation through increase in budget allocation for biodiversity.

3. The anticipated outcomes /outputs

- The expected outputs of the project, for example:
 - a) Biodiversity mainstreaming in the Mineral and Energy Sector Development plan.
 - b) Increased knowledge and awareness about biodiversity mainstreaming among policy makers and development planners
- The expected outcomes of the project, for example:
 - a) Biodiversity linkages in national public and sector budgets; inclusion of ecosystem services in national accounting systems.
 - b) Reduced biodiversity loss through deforestation for energy purposes.

4. The mainstreaming plan

How is the project team going to influence the chosen target and make the required improvements? E.g. the project team will join an NDP or sector policy review working group or drafting group, inform a parliamentary committee, synthesise evidence.

- a) Participate in the Energy sector working group meetings;

- b) Organize meetings and workshops with stakeholders from the energy sector;
- c) Engage with the energy sector team to produce a working paper on the nexus between biodiversity and energy;
- d) Actively participate in the drafting process of the Energy Sector Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20).

Table 1: Timeline for activities and deliverables

#	Activity	By Who	When
1.	Draft a Background Paper about the energy project.	Short term consultancy or Thematic Working Group	April 2016
2.	Prepare policy brief	NEMA/NPA/MEMD/other stakeholders	May 2016
3.	Hold Meetings with MEMD on briefing paper & breakfast meeting.	MEMD/NEMA/NPA/other stakeholders	May 2016
4.	Participate in sector working group meetings	NEMA/NPA/MEMD/other stakeholders	Continuous
5.	Participate in drafting process of the Energy Sector Development Plan	NEMA/NPA/MEMD/other stakeholders	On-going
6.	Disseminate policy brief	MEMD/NEMA/NPA	June 2016