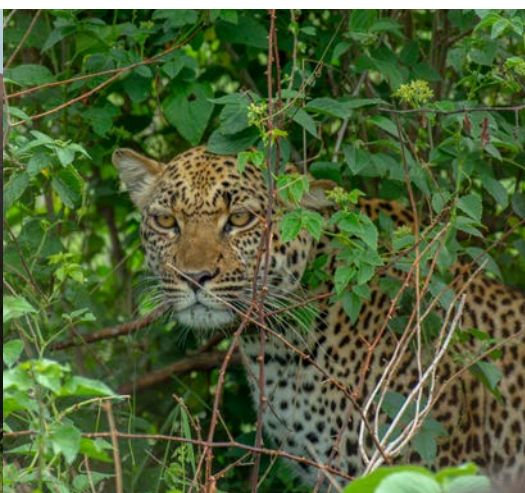




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA'S ROADMAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

OCTOBER 2023



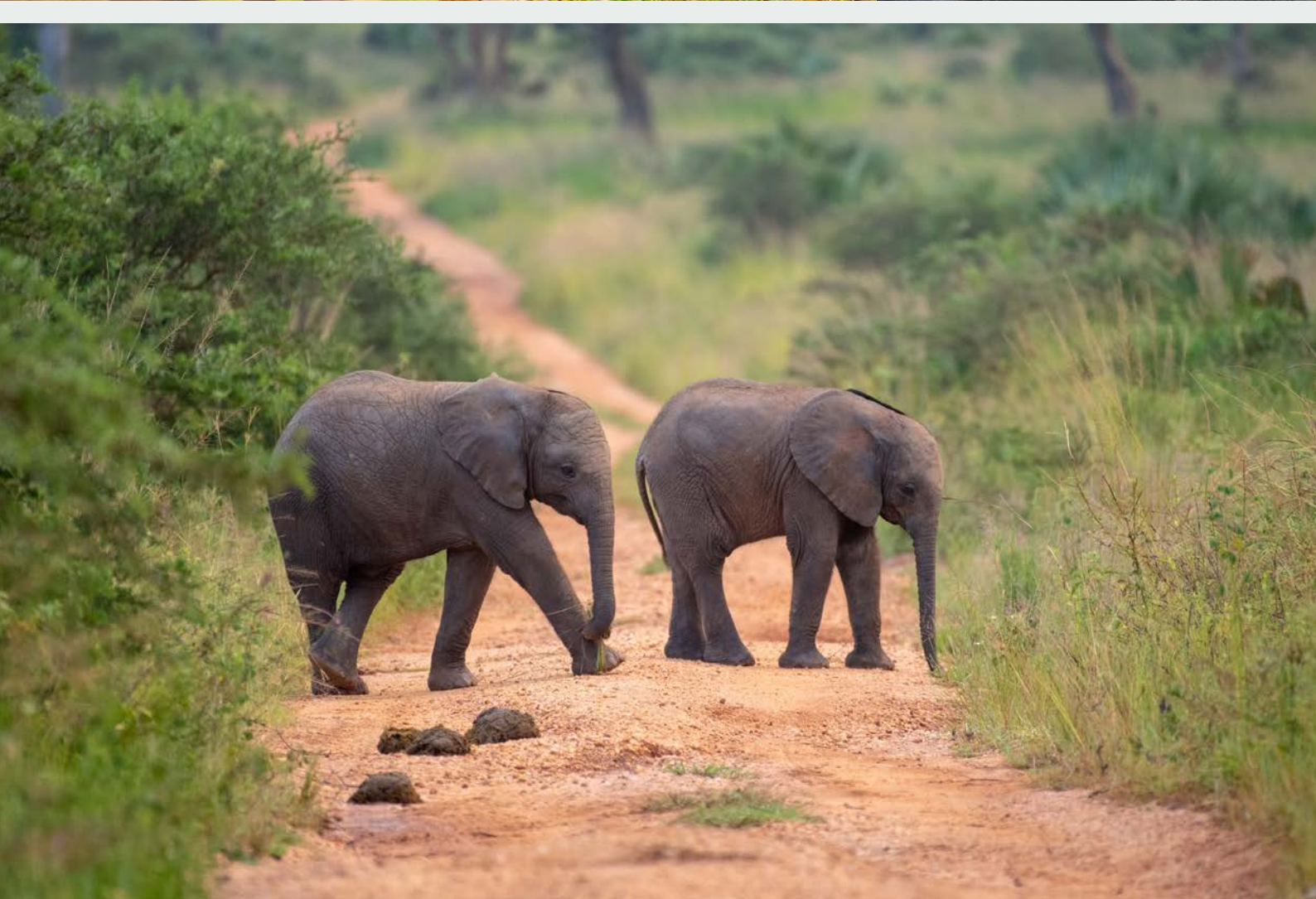


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LIST OF ACRONYM

BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CISCO	
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Cooperation
COP15	Fifteenth Conference of Parties
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EcoTrust	Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda
ENRCSO	Environment, Natural Resources Civil Society Organisation
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agroforestry
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KMGBF	Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LG	Local Government
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperation
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAFFIRI	National Fisheries Research Institute
NAGRC&DB	National Animal Genetic Resources Center and Data Bank
NAPE	National Association for Professional Environmentalists

NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
PGRC	Plant Genetics Resource Center
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
UBF	Uganda Biodiversity Fund
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UFWG	Uganda Forestry Working Group
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UMA	Uganda Manufacturing Association
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCBD	United National Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNDP	United Nations Development Authority
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers Federation
UNMA	Uganda National Metrological Authority
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UTGA	Uganda Timber Growers Association
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWCEC	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Center
UWS	Uganda Wildlife Society
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Uganda (Francis Ogwal) and Canada (Basile van Havre) co-chaired the development of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Uganda participated in the fifteenth meeting of Conference of Parties (COP15) of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) in December 2022, during which KMGBF was adopted. The Framework will enable countries including Uganda take action to halt and reduce biodiversity loss achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature.

To enhance implementation of the goals and targets KMGBF in Uganda, a roadmap has been developed to enable ministries, departments and agencies, civil society, private sector, academia, IPLCs, and media, together with development partners; to participate in delivering the targets set with ambitious innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources and increase investments towards biodiversity conservation; and transforming the lives of Ugandans to reduce poverty for better wellbeing.

On behalf of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the government entities, partners and stakeholders that participated in the development of the KMGBF roadmap for Uganda and with gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its support in supporting the process to publish the KMGBF Roadmap for Uganda.

I look forward to successful implementation of the Roadmap.

Barirega Akankwasah (PhD)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

1. BACKGROUND

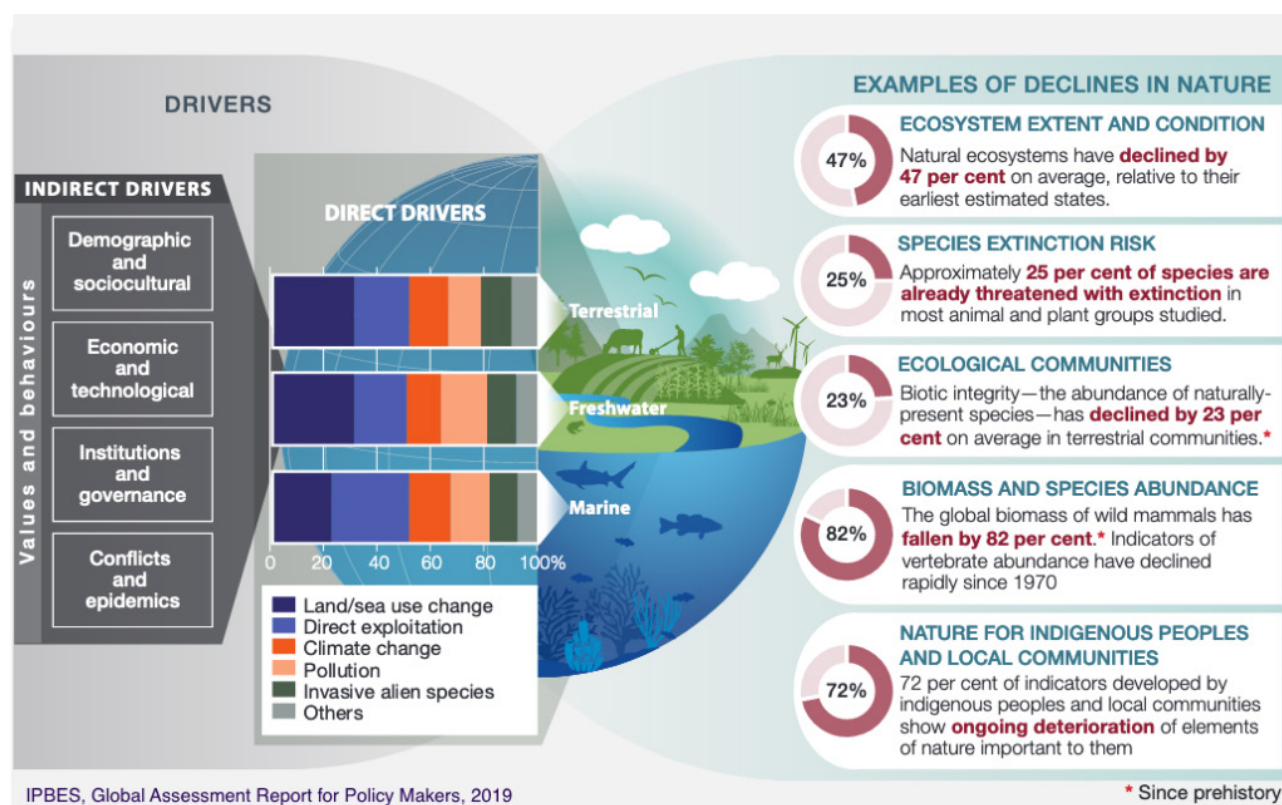
Uganda is party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) upon ratification in on 8th September 1993 and a party to the Protocols under the CBD namely the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing, and the Nagoya Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress on Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Biodiversity is nature that supports life on earth.¹ The current global negative trends in biodiversity and ecosystem functions are projected to continue or worsen in many future scenarios in response to indirect drivers such as rapid human population growth, unsustainable production and consumption

and associated technological development.² To safeguard the global environment, international cooperation and interlinked local measures are required for nature to be conserved, restored, and used sustainably while fostering transformative change for people and societies.

During the UNCBD 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) in December 2022, in Montreal, the Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) was adopted by the Parties, making it a turning point for the global community to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet.

Figure 1: The driver of biodiversity loss



Source: https://www.sfecologie.org/en/actions/statements/climate_biodiversity/

In its twenty-three (23) global targets the KMGBF aims to catalyze and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and subnational and local authorities, private sector, the academia, youth, women and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), to halt and reverse

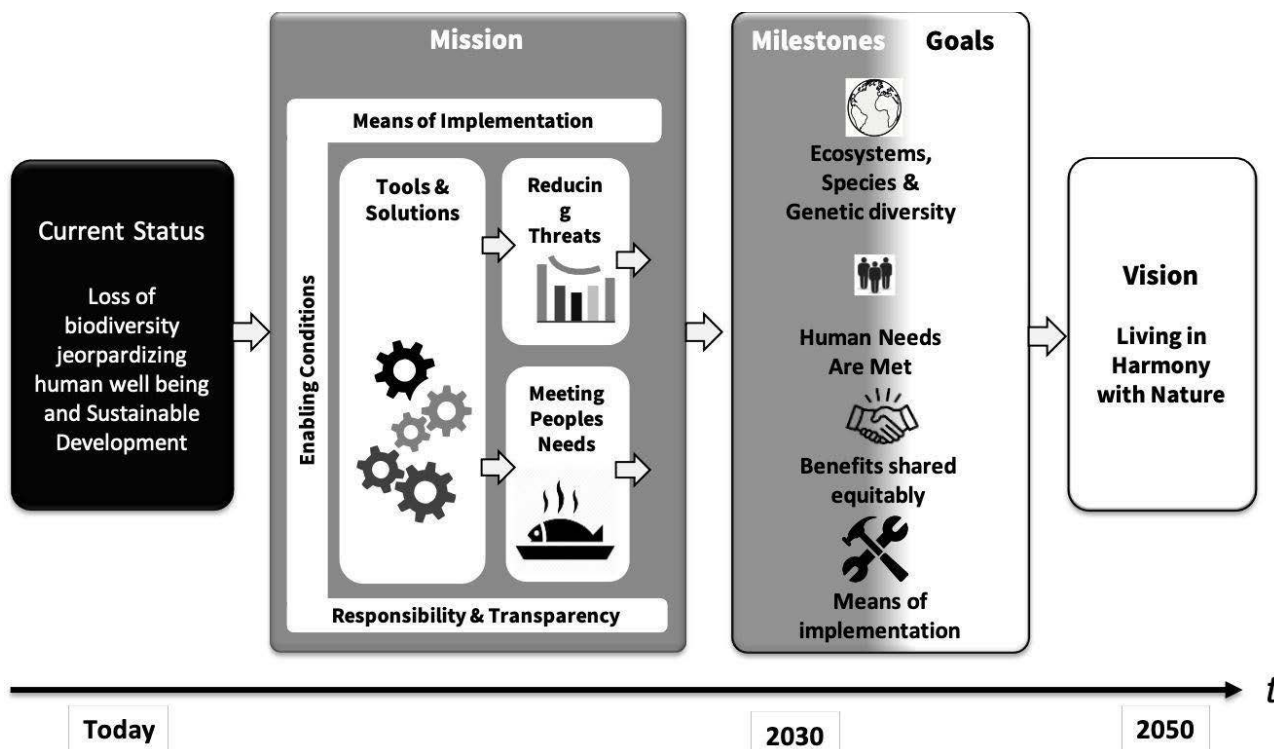
biodiversity loss. Uganda is facing high levels of biodiversity loss with forest cover reducing from 24% in 1990 to only 9.5% in 2015 and wetland cover reducing from 15.6% in 1994 to only 8.9% in 2019 and the threat poses a decline in nature reserves and human well-being.

¹ UNDP (2018). *The BIOFIN Workbook 2018: Finance for Nature. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative. United Nations Development Programme.*
² IPBES (2019), *Global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, Brondizio, E. S., Settele, J., Díaz, S., Ngo, H. T. (eds). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1144 pages. ISBN: 978-3-947851-20-1

According to the Theory of change, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is built around a theory of change which recognizes that urgent policy action is required globally, regionally, and nationally to achieve sustainable development so that the drivers of undesirable change that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will be reduced and/or

reversed to allow for the recovery of all ecosystems and to achieve the Convention's Vision of living in harmony with nature where "by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



Source: <https://drreddysfoundation.org/global-biodiversity-building-a-shared-future-for-all-forms-of-life/>

For Uganda to address the ecological footprint of biodiversity loss both at national, regional, and international level, it requires an ambitious commitment that is supported by all actors as seen during the COP15 in Montreal and the subsequent adoption of the KMBGF. Hence the implementation of GBF will require participation at all levels of government and whole of society. It is against this background that a road map for the National Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was developed.

1.1 Goal

To promote a whole of society, whole of government approach in halting and reversing biodiversity loss in Uganda by 2030.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the Road Map for the National Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is to build a whole of government whole of society approach in implementing and mobilizing resources for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The specific objectives are to:

- To identify areas of collaboration and partnership in relation to the KMGBF targets
- To support coordination and implementation of the KMGBF road map.
- To guide the review and update of the NBSAPII.
- To strengthen information and knowledge sharing on the implementation of the KMGBF.

2. ROADMAP MATRIX FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KMGBF

Table 1: Roadmap matrix for the KMGBF implementation in Uganda

Uganda's roadmap Implementation matrix for KMGBF		Timelines in Fiscal Year(FY)		
		FY2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY2025/26
Objective 1	To identify areas of collaboration and partnership			
Expected outcome	Increased biodiversity financing through integration of biodiversity management strategies in development plans, programmes, activities, budgets			
<i>Output 1.1</i>	A stakeholder assessment report to support implementation of the KMGBF	Q2,Q3		
Activity 1.1	Conduct stakeholder analysis and mapping in line with the KMGBF targets			
<i>Output 1.2</i>	Stakeholder partnerships in implementing the GBF targets formalized with particular focus on women and youth enterprises		Q3, Q4, Q1	
Activity 1.2	Develop and agreements/MoUs on implementing the KMGBF between partners		Q1,Q2, Q3, Q4	
Objective 2	To support the coordination of the KMGBF partnership action plan			
Expected outcome	Increased financing and cooperation in implementing the aligned NBSAPII and KMGBF targets			
<i>Output 2</i>	A national GBF partnership action plan developed			
Activity 2.1	Develop and integrate partner action plans	Q2,Q3		
Objective 3	To guide the review and update of the NBSAPII			
Expected outcome	Increased capacity of stakeholders to implement national actions			
<i>Output 3</i>	NBSAPII aligned to the KMGBF			
Activity 3.1	Align Uganda's second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action (NBSAP)II to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Q4		
Activity 3.2	Carry out Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the current monitoring system of the NBSAPII to improve on reporting of the KMGBF targets and SDGs	Q3		
Activity 3.3	Review and update the biodiversity finance plan for Uganda to support resource mobilization for implementing the aligned NBSAPII to KMGBF.	Q3		
Activity 3.4	Carry out assessment of monitoring system for the second national biodiversity strategy and action plan 2015-2025	Q3		
Activity 3.5	Review biodiversity policy and institutional alignment for coherence with the Kunming – Montreal global biodiversity framework	Q3		
Objective 4	To strengthen information and knowledge management on biodiversity conservation and management			
Expected outcome	Increased knowledge exchange, stakeholder and institutional cooperation in halting and reversing biodiversity loss in Uganda			
<i>Output 4</i>	Information dissemination and knowledge sharing mechanisms operationalised			
Activity 4.1	Develop, translation and dissemination of public education materials (policy briefs, TV. Radio talk shows, print media, local content prints etc)		Q1,Q3, Q4,	Q1, Q2,Q3 Q4,
Activity4.2	Popularize the implementation roadmap of the KMGBF among men, youth, and women.		Q3, Q4,	Q1, Q2,Q3 Q4,

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The risks to the implementation of the Road Map for the National Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework may arise from unforeseen institutional delays in sharing information, financial constraints in implementing the KMGBF targets, limited baseline information to guide strategy development. However, it is assumed that the financing for biodiversity will have an encompassed approach to ensuring that expenditures from private sector and civil society, and ODA is captured.

4. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Official Development Assistance (OECD) supports developing countries with financing for economic development. However, the primary source of financing, is from domestic public budgets³ which requires developing countries like Uganda to leverage financing for biodiversity from private sector to conserve and restore biodiversity. The scope of financing from traditional central government budgeting remains limited and more opportunities will be seen through incentivizing private sector investment.

Financing from as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has been one of the largest multilateral funders with more than US \$ 3.5 billion invested globally to countries⁴. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) countries show that on average, biodiversity expenditure accounts for between 0.03 to 0.04 percent of GDP. The Government of Uganda (GOU) presents opportunities for aligning the KMGBF to the NBSAPII and the third NBSAP, as well as national planning documents.

The launch of the Global Biodiversity Fund in August 2023 gives opportunities for provision of adequate,

predictable, and easily accessible financial resources from all sources on a need's basis in addition to having cooperation and collaboration in building the necessary capacity and transfer of technologies to fully implement the framework.

These opportunities are integrated into the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which has elaborate provisions on environment and natural resources including biodiversity; the Vision 2040, aiming to increase the forest cover as a percentage of total land area to 25% and wetlands to 13%; Section 59 of the National Environment Act 2019 requiring the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) develop national strategies, plans and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the country; the Ten-Year Action Plan for Restoration of the Environment and Natural Resources (2021 – 2031); the National Development Plan III 2020/21 – 2024/25 targets aimed at putting the forests and wetlands in the country on a path to recovery (increase forest cover from 9.1% to 15% & increase wetland cover from 10.9 to 12%) by 2025.

5. CONCLUSION

There is urgent need to shift the current traditional investment and policy paradigm to incorporate the economic value and financial benefits of biodiversity because of the high dependence of the private sector in the natural capital such as forest, water, fishes, minerals, and land. This roadmap must guide the stakeholders to have interest in the coherent policies and governance of environment and natural resources to address the insufficient financing.

³ UNDP (2018). *The BIOFIN Workbook 2018: Finance for Nature. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative. United Nations Development Programme.*

⁴ The GEF. See: <https://www.thegef.org/topics/biodiversity> Accessed September 2023.

ANNEX I: THEMATIC AREAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

TARGET AREAS OF PARTNERSHIPS	PROPOSED PARTNERS
Target 1: Spatial planning	PAU, MLG, NPA, MLHUD, CISCO, MEMD
Target 2: Restoration	MWE, NEMA, MAAIF, LG, ENRCSO net, UWA, WCS, WWF, NFA, MTWA, UWS, UNDP, IUCN, ICRAF
Target 3: Protected Areas	UWA, WCS, WWF, NFA, MTWA, UWS, NEMA, MWE, UWEC, Eco trust
Target 4: Protection/ recovery of threatened species	UWA, WCS, WWF, NFA, MTWA, UWS, NEMA, MWE, UWEC, MAAIF
Target 5: Prevention of illegal trade	UWA, WCS, WWF, NFA, MTWA, UWS, NEMA, MWE, UWEC, LG, UNCST, MIA, URA, MTIC
Target 6: Invasive alien species	Academia, WCS, UWA, NFA, MAAIF, MWE, NARO, LG, CSO
Target 7: Pollution & Eliminating plastic pollution.	MAAIF, NEMA, LG, MWE, UMA, Academia, UNMA, WWF, Bwaise facility- EMLI, KCCA,
Target 8: Climate change	UNMA, MWE, NEMA, UNDP, ICRAF, ENRCSO net, LG, Academia, UNCST,
Target 9: Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people.	MTIC, IUCN, MTWA, MWE,
Target 10: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are managed sustainably.	NEMA, MWE, ICRAF, NFA, NARO, Academia, NaFFIRI, ENRCSO net, UNDP, UNFFE, UCDA, ILRI, FAO, NAGRC & DB
Target 11: Regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk	MAAIF, NEMA, MWE, LG, NARO, OPM, NFA, ICRAF, UNMA
Target 12: Green spaces in urban and densely populated areas	KCCA, LG, Urban planners, NEMA, NFA, UN habitat, MLHUD, academia
Target 13: Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge	MAAIF, MTWA, NEMA, MWE, NFA, UWA, IUCN,
Target 14: Mainstreaming biodiversity across sector, policies	MWE, NEMA, NPA, FAO, MOFPED, MLG, NFA
Target 15: Private sector involvement	UMA, UIA, Total energies, PSFU, Banks, EACOP, CNOOC, WWF, Media houses, UFWG, UTGA
Target 16: Sustainable consumption	Food rights alliance, consumers association, NEMA, UNBS, ENRCSO net, CSCO
Target 17: Biosafety and biotechnology	Academia, NEMA, MWE, NARO, UNCST, UNBS, MOH, MAAIF, NAPE, MoDVA
Target 18: Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives harmful for biodiversity	MOFPED, MAAIF, MWE, MIT, NEMA, UIA, UNDP, URA, Judiciary
Target 19: Resource Mobilization from all sources	MOFPED, NEMA, MWE, MAAIF, UNDP, PSFU, Eco trust, WWF, UBF, UNCST, AWF
Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer.	Academia, NEMA, CSO, UNCST, AWF, MWE, FAO, NFA, Media houses
Target 21: Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available.	NARO, UWA, NFA, MWE, NEMA, MEDIA HOUSES, etc
Target 22: Gender- responsive representation, IPLCS, women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities	Equal opportunities commission, UN women, UNDP, Banks, Cocacola, PSFU, UMA, MGL,
Target 23: Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach.	Equal opportunities commission, UN women, UNDP, Banks, Cocacola, PSF, UMA, MGL



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