

**UGANDA – CONTRIBUTION – SBSTTA/17/2/ADD 1****Uganda is making specific interventions on strategic goal A.**

Uganda has developed provisional national targets using the Aichi targets as a flexible framework and has also reviewed and aligned the objectives of its current NBSAP to the Strategic Goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

Therefore the achievement of objectives of Uganda's NBSAP will have a direct link on reporting on the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets. Two additional objectives identified to be included in the revised NBSAP:

- a) Biotechnology and Biosafety for implementation and reporting progress towards achievement of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020
- b) Resource Mobilization

Uganda has identified and assigned each target to specific institutions – whose mandate, activities and programmes relate to that target. We have called these institutions "Biodiversity Champions" because they will be taking lead in the target assigned to them.

Uganda has a Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation which is providing over technical guidance.

The following are some of the lessons that Uganda has learned so far:

1. Capacity building is critical for monitoring progress towards the achievement of targets
2. Effective coordination is needed to bring all the institutions – the biodiversity champions together. The is function of the CBD National Focal Point

3. Institutions are able to report on progress of implementation of the Aichi targets because they participated in the development of the national targets corresponding to the Aichi target
4. Data availability and harmonized protocol for data collection is very important. Acquisition of primary data requires financial resources and technical capacity. At the moment Uganda is relying on secondary data.
5. A system has to be in place to facilitate sharing of information. To this end Uganda established a National Clearing House Mechanism which was launched on 13 December 2012.

With respect to target 1, awareness raising is an on-going process, requiring translation of awareness materials into local languages, use of media, integrating biodiversity into training programmes among others.

Poverty is a major driver of biodiversity loss. Even where people are aware about the importance of biodiversity, absence of provision of alternative income generating activities limits the options that local communities engage in to reduce biodiversity loss

On target 2, capacity development is needed to have critical human resources that can carry out valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. However not every aspect can be valued and this has been recognized by Uganda.

Regarding target 4, Uganda is involving the private sector in the review and updating of its NBSAP and this has help to identify strategies that private sector will contribute to their implementation

### **In conclusion**

Implementation of Aichi targets involves many actors and therefore requires adequate and predictable financial resources

Capacity building for valuation of biodiversity is an integral part of Aichi target 2