



**CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN
AFRICA
ON ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
TO SUPPORT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY
TARGETS**

OVERVIEW OF THE NBSAP PROCESS IN UGANDA

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- The legal basis for NBSAP is Article 6 of CBD which requires Parties to the Convention to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, *inter alia*, the measures set out in CBD relevant to the Party concerned.
- The Article further calls upon Parties to integrate, as far as possible and appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- NBSAPs are key implementation tools of the CBD and hence help to address all its three objectives namely the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of the components of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.
- Uganda developed its first NBSAP in 2002 and it is being review and updated to align it to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and other emerging issues like climate change, oil and gas, taxonomy among others in the NBSAP2.
- Uganda received financial support from the GEF through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the review and updating of NBSAP

Steps to the review and Update of the NBSAP

- The process began in June 2012 with a capacity building workshop for the Thematic Working Groups on setting of national biodiversity targets basing on Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets
- Development of national biodiversity targets was done by a Thematic Working Group comprising of key stakeholders from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as academia, research institutions and representatives of CSOs.
- The Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol 2011-2020 was also used for setting national targets for biotechnology and biosafety.

Cont - Progress

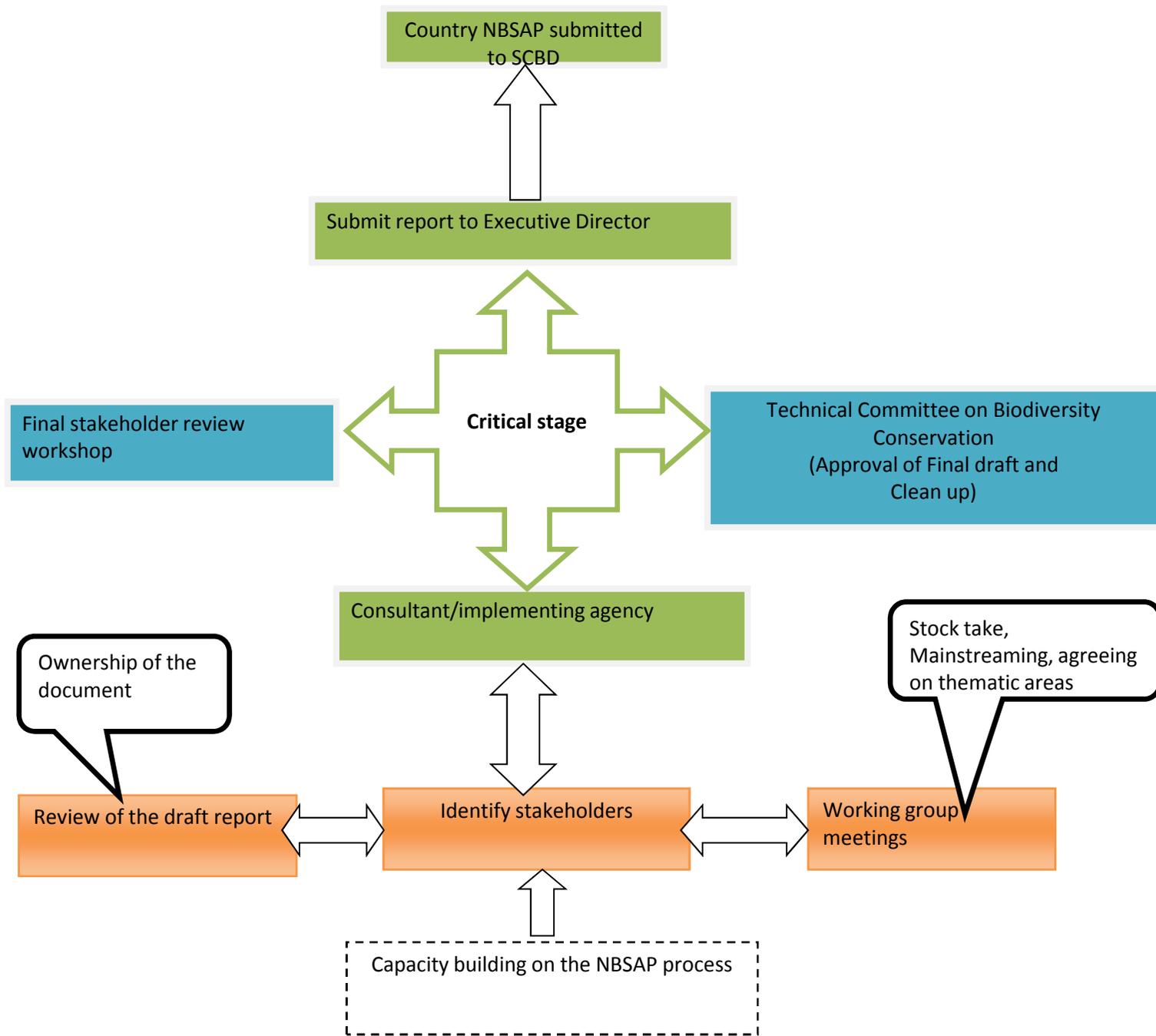
- The Thematic Working Groups were divided into four groups namely:
 1. Policy, legislation and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation in Uganda
 2. Aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity of Uganda
 3. Biodiversity and national development
 4. Status of biotechnology and biosafety in Uganda

- The provisional national biodiversity targets were further refined by a national consultant and were subjected to further review through technical stakeholder's review workshop to validate the proposed national targets.

- Each national biodiversity target has been assigned to a specific institution to take lead in the implementation and reporting on the progress towards achievement of the target. These institutions constitute **the biodiversity/target champions**.

Cont - Progress

- The setting of the national targets by the Thematic Working Group has created ownership of the national targets and this is expected to enhance implementation and reporting on the progress towards the achievement of the Aichi targets at the national level.
- It was realised that more than one national target may be required to implement an Aichi target and thus some of the Aichi targets have more than one corresponding national target.



Linkage between objectives of NBSAP2 and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

No.	Strategic Objective of NBSAP2	Linkage to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi targets
1.	To strengthen stakeholder co-ordination and frameworks for biodiversity management	Linked to strategic goal A, B, E and Aichi targets 2,4,17
2.	To facilitate research, monitoring, information management and exchange on biodiversity	Linked to Strategic Goal A, C, E and Aichi targets: 12,18,19
3.	To reduce and manage negative impacts while enhancing positive impacts on biodiversity	Linked to Strategic Goal A, B, C, D and Aichi Targets 1,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11,12,13,14,15

➤ Two additional strategic objectives have been developed for the NBSAP2 to cater for resource mobilization and biotechnology/biosafety and these have also be linked to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi target

No.	Strategic Objective of NBSAP2	Linkage to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi targets
1.	To promote innovative sustainable funding mechanisms	Linked to strategic goal A, E and Aichi targets 2 and 20
2.	To harness modern biotechnology for socio-economic development with adequate safety measures for human health and the environment	Linked to the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020

National Targets and Aichi T5,T11&T15

No.	Aichi	Corresponding National Target
5.	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced	<p>By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats including forests, is at least halved and where feasible is brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p> <p>By 2020, restoration plans and measures are in place for all depleted species are in place</p>
11.	By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved through effective and equitable ecologically representative and connected management of protected areas.

National Targets and Aichi T5,T11&T15

No.	Aichi	Corresponding National Target
15.	By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2018, Biodiversity issues fully integrated into the National REDD+ program 2. Maintain 5% of the identified National carbon sinks and storage ecosystems' integrity by 2020 3. Restore at least 5% of the degraded CFRs and 2% of LFRs by 2020 4. At least 15% of the communities living in biodiversity hotspots appreciate the role of biodiversity conservation in weather, climate, climate change and livelihood by 2019 5. At least 10% of all relevant institutions have the capacity to monitor and evaluate the impacts of cc on biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services by 2020

Integration of New and Emerging issues in NBSAP2

- Taxonomy
- Climate change
- Alien invasive species
- Biotechnology and biosafety
- Genetically Modified Organisms
- Pollinators
- Oil and gas exploration
- Development and use of biofuels in Uganda
- Pollution
- Green procurement
- Trans-boundary management of biodiversity

THANK YOU

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