



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-008
Project title	Integrating Natural Capital into Sustainable Development Decision-Making in Uganda
Host country/ies	Uganda
Contract holder institution	WCMC
Partner institution(s)	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), National Planning Authority, Uganda (NPA), National Environment Management Authority, Uganda (NEMA), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), Institute for Development of Environmental Economic Accounting (IDEEA Group)
Darwin grant value	£355,388
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2018 – 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2018 – March 2019 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	John Tayleur
Project website/blog/Twitter	Webpage: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda Blog: https://www.iied.org/environment-or-economy-how-uganda-uses-natural-capital-accounts-policy-making
Report author(s) and date	Sarah Ivory, John Tayleur, Steven King, 30 April 2019

1. Project rationale

Natural capital can be defined as the “stocks of natural assets which include geology, soil, air, water and all living things” (<https://naturalcapitalforum.com/about/>). These ‘living things’ – of which biodiversity is an essential characteristic - are critical components of any country’s natural capital stock, and nowhere more so than in Uganda, the focal country of this project. Here, with over 80% of its population living in rural areas, the well-being of the population is inherently dependent on the goods and services provided by biodiversity, yet a lack of understanding of its economic value results in planning and policy processes that fail to take biodiversity into account. Ensuing negative impacts disproportionately affect the rural poor, who primarily and directly depend upon ecosystem services for their livelihoods and well-being.

Uganda openly recognises these challenges, and the potential benefits of natural capital accounting (NCA) to help overcome them. The country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Development Plan (NDP II) and Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) all acknowledge the need to improve management of natural capital to deliver economic development and poverty alleviation. Following the development of preliminary natural capital accounts for land, forests and selected key species, the country developed a National Plan for Advancing Environment Economic Accounting, which, based on extensive consultation, identified several accounting themes which address priority issues for the country. Despite this clear leadership and initiative in the field, a lack of resources has hindered the institutionalisation of account development and use. This project is therefore working to extend Uganda's capacity for natural capital accounting, and build complementary analytical capacity amongst public decision-makers, and other users, to employ this new evidence base for integrated economic and land-use planning and policy. This will help mainstream considering the benefits of biodiversity management into sector development planning, which, in turn, delivers on national priorities for green growth, poverty alleviation and biodiversity enhancement. The work also supports Uganda's international commitments to integrate the values of biodiversity-related natural capital in decision making (Aichi Target 2, SDG Target 15.9) and as an associate member of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa. The project will also advance the application of natural capital accounting more widely through links to similar regional and international initiatives, including WAVES.

2. Project partnerships

UNEP-WCMC, as the lead institution, has an established working relationship with each of the project partners, which has become considerably more entrenched since the start of the project.

UNEP-WCMC and National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), National Planning Authority (NPA) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS)

This project builds on an established collaboration between UNEP-WCMC, NEMA and NPA. The project concept stemmed from previous collaborative work developing experimental environmental accounts – the concept and proposal were thus developed jointly. The request by staff members from NEMA, NPA and UBoS to visit Cambridge in order to hold a 'pre-inception meeting' for the project team demonstrates their commitment to and ownership of the project, and this provided a great opportunity to build personal and professional relationships with the core project team. UNEP-WCMC had previously worked with UBoS more peripherally, but our institutional and personal relationships have developed well since the start of the project, and the strengthened ties will be fundamental to the project's success. The commitment of UBoS to developing and mainstreaming the use of natural capital accounts is evident, for example through their voiced commitment to publish an annual compendium of accounts, and UNEP-WCMC will support this objective in any way possible, both through the project and more generally. Working relationships with the NEMA, NPA and UBoS have been further strengthened via UNEP-WCMC undertaking a one week visit to support the national team in a series of bilateral stakeholder engagements with key stakeholders in the project outputs, as well as general project planning.

UNEP-WCMC and IIED

UNEP-WCMC and IIED have worked together on a number of previous projects, including those funded by the Darwin Initiative. These collaborations have involved many of the same staff members as are working on this project. As such, strong relationships at both an institutional level and an individual level already existed prior to the start of this project, which have proven invaluable in ensuring a mutual understanding of and vision for the work to be achieved.

UNEP-WCMC and the IDEEA Group

UNEP-WCMC and the IDEEA Group have previously collaborated on the experimental ecosystem accounts for Uganda, and hence have a good working relationship. This has been strengthened through work to date on the methodological notes for the three accounting themes, and by two in-person meetings in London. Regular skype calls have also ensured that relationships remain strong and work remains on track.

Other collaborations

In particular, collaboration with the World Bank WAVES initiative has been strengthened over the last year. This is demonstrated through ongoing communications and updates between projects and reciprocal invitations to meetings and workshops. For example, a phone call with World Bank staff members was held during the visit to Cambridge by the Ugandans to share work plans and develop a common understanding of potential collaborations, synergies and overlaps, and to avoid any redundancy or duplication from the outset. In addition, the March 2019 visit to Uganda was timed to overlap with a WAVES mission, allowing in-person discussions and joint meetings with key stakeholders, maximising coherence and impact. Project plans and outputs have been shared with other organisations working in similar fields, notably with Conservation International, again allowing work plans to be coordinated and to avoid duplication and redundancy.

Evidence for the strengthened relationships with project partners includes:

- A successful pre-inception meeting in October 2018 in Cambridge, with representation from UBoS, NPA, NEMA and UNEP-WCMC, which resulted in a shared vision and understanding of the project.
- A successful co-organised and co-delivered inception workshop in December 2018 by UNEP-WCMC, NEMA, NPA, UBoS and IIED, to gain stakeholder input and buy-in to the project and its proposed work.
- An extremely productive additional visit to Uganda by a UNEP-WCMC representative in order to conduct further joint stakeholder discussions, coordinate with the WAVES programme of work and ensure the questions that the accounts are intended to answer are clear.
- Four key joint project outputs: i) the context analysis ii) the report from the December 2018 workshop, iii) the project note introducing Natural Capital Accounting and this Darwin-funded project, and iv) the draft communications strategy.
- Three joint draft methodological notes for the three accounting themes. These provide a basis for testing and developing in Year 2.
- Regular correspondence between the different institutions to update on progress, request input or review on documents, and to request clarifications on the work to be completed.

Challenges in these relationships include:

- The project team in Uganda have full-time government jobs, which bring with them continually-changing pressing demands. The competing priorities faced by the Uganda team have resulted in occasional deferment of project momentum. Understanding this real-world challenge, UNEP-WCMC elected to conduct an additional visit to Uganda in March 2019. This offered the opportunity to convene the national team and relevant stakeholders at an appropriate moment to further catalyse activities and relationships through an intensive week of meetings and discussions.
- Poor communication connections (internet/telephone) in Uganda have posed a challenge to holding consortium meetings with more than one project partner. This has been overcome through arranging individual calls as needed, and through taking advantage of opportunities to meet in person on three occasions.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Below is a summary of progress on each activity which was due to have been started and/or completed during the reporting period. Those activities which are not due to have been started during this reporting period are not mentioned here.

Activity 1.1: Desk study of policy demands and entry points

A 'Context Analysis' report was prepared jointly by UNEP-WCMC, IIED, NEMA, NPA and UBoS. The initial version of this document was used to set the scene for the Inception Workshop (held in December 2018 in Uganda), and as a basis for designing its agenda. The document has since been updated with the results from the workshop, and further results from meetings held with key stakeholders and decision-makers during a recent visit to Uganda by a project staff member. The report drew on the Political Economy Analysis prepared under the GEF-funded 'Connect' project, as well as the Stakeholder Analysis conducted under the NBSAPs 2.0 project (both completed with IEED), and previous experimental ecosystem accounting work conducted by UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA, NPA and NEMA. In conjunction with NEMA, NPA and UBoS, the report also considered the results of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting to identify three proposed priority themes for which accounts could be developed under the project. The report is available here:

https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf.

Activity 1.2: Project inception workshop

39 key stakeholders were convened for a Project Inception workshop, co-facilitated and co-organised by NEMA, NPA, UBoS, UNEP-WCMC and IIED. Participants included representatives from:

- National Environment Management Authority
- Kampala City Council Authority
- National Forestry Authority
- Uganda Wildlife Authority
- Makerere University
- The National Biodiversity Data Bank
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- Ministry of Water and the Environment
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics
- National Environmental Management Authority
- National Planning Authority
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- Food and Agriculture Association
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature

The workshop took place in Kampala from 11-12 December 2018. The first day focussed on introducing the project, ensuring all participants were familiar with natural capital accounting and understood its value, and discussing the three proposed thematic foci for the accounts to be developed that had been identified through the Context Analysis Report. The Assistant Executive Director of NEMA formally launched the project, before participants broke into three groups. Each group discussed one of the three proposed themes, considering user needs, data, opportunities and challenges. The second day of the workshop focussed on the development of a communications plan. Identifying 'push' and 'pull' factors, and mapping stakeholders laid a solid foundation for the further elaboration of the plan by NEMA with support from IIED. The workshop report is available here: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/516/original/Report_of_NCA_inception_workshop.pdf.

Activity 1.3 User Needs Assessment

User needs were discussed in the break-out groups at the workshop (see Activity 1.2), and were then further considered during focussed meetings with key stakeholders and decision-makers in March 2019. The results of the user needs assessment are included in the Context Analysis report (see Activity 1.1).

Activity 1.4 Develop communication strategy

Based on the results of the second day of the Inception Workshop (see Activity 1.2), NEMA and IIED jointly elaborated a communication strategy for the project, whose objectives include raising awareness and understanding of natural capital and the role accounts can play in informing better quality policymaking both within the project institutions and in other parts of

government, civil society and the private sector. Case studies will show the added value accounts can provide and identified stakeholder groups will be engaged through a variety of means — breakfast meetings, blogs, short briefings, media articles and one-to-one meetings, for example. Due to an unexpected prolonged absence by the key communications staff member at NEMA, the draft strategy has been elaborated but is awaiting further refinement by IIED before being finalised and published online.

Activity 1.5 Develop communication Materials

A number of communications materials have been developed to date. An Introductory Note was produced by UNEP-WCMC and NEMA with two aims: firstly, to explain what Natural Capital Accounting is, and secondly, to introduce the project. This short 2-page document has been shared widely, including forming an essential background document to the Inception Workshop. It is available here: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/488/original/Darwin_Uganda_NCA_Project_note.pdf. The Introductory Note is also attached in Annex 4 to this report.

IIED wrote a blog to introduce the aims of the project: <https://www.iied.org/environment-or-economy-how-uganda-uses-natural-capital-accounts-policy-making> (416 page views in 2.5 months, the link retweeted 31 times and reposted by GGKP).

UNEP-WCMC have also produced a webpage to publicise the project and its outputs: <https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda> - over the course of the project, download statistics will be monitored from this link (66 page views in first live month).

This activity will be ongoing throughout the project, and, in particular, once the project has started to produce its results.

Activity 2.1 Develop methodological notes

Three draft methodological notes have been developed for the selected thematic accounts: tourism and biodiversity, land degradation and fisheries. The aim of the technical notes is to illustrate how natural capital accounts for Uganda can be compiled to inform on the environmental, social and economic dimensions of tourism and biodiversity, land degradation and fisheries using the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. Each of the three technical notes provides a template to present and disseminate an aggregated set of key monetary, physical and socio economic information relevant from a range of sources (including the System of National Accounts, SNA). This will be key for achieving Uganda's ambitions for green growth, based on sustainable and inclusive development.

The notes are structured following the Generic Statistics Business Process Model (GSBPM). This is the standard structured approach to designing new statistical information systems, such as environmental-economic accounts. Following the GSBPM, each note has the following sections: Introduction; Specify user needs; Design and build the accounts; Collect and process data; Analyse and calculate indicators; Disseminate; and Extensions

The zero draft versions of the methodological notes, which have been approved by UBoS, are attached and will be further developed, tested and finalised over the coming months via an iterative process that considers data availability, user needs and the statistical capacity of UBoS and other account producers. The notes are attached in Annex 7 to this report.

Activity 2.2 Develop metadatabase and establish institutional responsibilities

Work has been started by the National Team jointly with UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA Group on the development of a metadatabase. The preliminary workings are included in the methodological notes, and as such will be expanded and improved as the notes are further developed. Once the national consultants have been recruited (due in post Q1 2019/20), work will progress further, and, as such, the activity is on track to be completed on time.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output One: Awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital raised.

The activities under this output have largely been completed and the output is on track to be achieved; however, ongoing communications activities throughout the life of the project are essential to continue to raise awareness and to harness support for the project and its outputs. Prior to the project, there was some awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural

capital, as demonstrated through Uganda's development of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting; however, this was primarily among NEMA and NPA. Awareness in other ministries and sectors was extremely limited. The inception workshop was an invaluable means of raising awareness and interest among other Ministries, Agencies and organisations. In addition, the visit to Uganda in March 2019 saw a number of additional focussed meetings with key stakeholders who were not able to be present at the workshop, as well as meetings with those who had attended to further strengthen awareness and engagement. Stakeholders met during this visit included: National Forest Authority; National Fisheries Resources Research Institute; Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities; Ugandan Wildlife Authority; and, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. In addition, further meetings were held with wider personnel from UBoS, NEMA and NPA (beyond the core project team members) and the WAVES Team, representatives from the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development. This enabled targeted awareness raising among both senior decision-makers and technical staff members. As the project progresses and produces results to share and disseminate, this awareness will continue to grow significantly through proactive communications by the project consortium and through co-development and use of the accounts.

Indicators:

- 1.1. *By the end of Year One, Q3, a context report is produced, drawing on existing intelligence and novel out-reach, to describe the stakeholder and policy entry-point landscape, and to identify user needs.*

The first version of the context analysis report was produced by Q3 and was sufficiently comprehensive to support the workshop activities and the selection of the three thematic foci of the project; this has subsequently been updated with the results of the workshop and of meetings from the March 2019 visit to Uganda. The document will be a live document, allowing the incorporation and consideration of additional information and outputs that may come to light during the project. The current version of the context analysis report has been disseminated via UNEP-WCMC's webpage (https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf), as well as shared by the team in Uganda. It is attached in annex 5 to this report.

- 1.2. *By the end of Year 1, Q3, a communication strategy has been developed and published that clearly identifies routes for engaging a range of relevant audiences.*

A draft communication strategy was produced in Q4 of year 1. The delay was due to the short deferral in holding the inception meeting, meaning that a draft was prepared by the end of Q3, but there was not time to finalise it. Unanticipated extended leave by a key communications staff member within NEMA then led to a further delay, and thus the communications strategy is still being finalised, with completion expected within the next two weeks. This communications strategy will be essential for raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity-related natural capital, and its effects will continue throughout and beyond the life of the project. The finalised communications strategy will be shared with the Darwin Initiative, and made available online, once available.

There are an additional two indicators for this output, which are not yet due to be completed, but will be achieved over the course of the project. Given the challenges in measuring 'awareness', and therefore assessing whether awareness has been raised, these indicators are highly pertinent. The project is still on track to deliver raised awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital within its three-year term. This awareness will primarily be among relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral Ministries, agencies and institutions. The overall project results, once institutionalised and used widely, will also serve to improve awareness and understanding of biodiversity-related natural capital across not only government institutions, but the population as a whole. This, however, will extend beyond the lifetime of the project.

Output Two: The accounting approach is developed and tested.

Uganda has previously developed a number of accounts (e.g. for forests and water), although uptake and use has been limited. Thus, while the concept of natural capital accounts is not new, accounts have not previously been developed for the thematic areas addressed under this project, meaning these are novel accounting applications not just in Uganda but potentially

worldwide. In addition, the project will focus on institutionalising the development and use of the accounts. Having spent the first nine months of the project working on the first output (raising awareness), work towards this second output was recently initiated. Raising awareness is essential for framing the project and ensuring that its results respond to user needs. Having completed the first activity under this output, the second and third activities are now on track for completion in the proposed timescales.

Indicators:

2.1. By the end of Year 1, Q4, at least three methodological notes for producing selected Natural Capital Accounts have been drafted for application.

Three methodological notes have been drafted, for the following thematic accounts:

- Land degradation
- Tourism and biodiversity
- Fisheries

These were drafted by UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA Group, with input from UBoS, NEMA and NPA. The notes are attached in Annex 7.

2.2 By the end of Year 2, Q1 a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings has been compiled to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting.

This indicator is not yet due for completion, but is under way – a metadatabase has begun to be compiled through the initial drafts of the methodological notes. Research into data sources and availability has been conducted to help with this; further inputs and review from colleagues and stakeholders in Uganda will ensure its timely completion in Q1 of Year 2.

The remaining indicator for this output is not due to be completed in this reporting period and will be achieved during the course of Year 2. The indicators provide a robust stepwise approach to achieving the output, and thus are still appropriate.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project outcome: Deliver green growth that contributes to poverty alleviation (wealth creation) and biodiversity goals by enhancing national capacity to generate and use biodiversity-related natural capital evidence in economic and development planning.

As the project has only been live for nine months, progress towards the overall outcome is not immediately evident. However, these first months have been used for critical framing work: securing awareness, buy-in, a common vision and ownership from key stakeholders, and ensuring that the project results will respond to user needs and therefore, ultimately, be used. These are essential first steps, underpinning the achievement of the outcome and as such the project is on track in this regard.

Indicators:

0.1 By the end of the project, at least 1 green growth plan incentivising investment in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is adopted by a sector.

The adoption of a green growth plan by a sector will signify a true commitment to sustainability, with natural capital central to this. The accounts developed under this project will provide both a baseline and a means of assessing progress towards the achievement of such a plan, and thus will be integral to it. A green growth plan will also institutionalise the accounts and provide a commitment to their continued production. So far, three methodological notes have been drafted and relevant sectors, agencies and institutions have been engaged, thus forming the groundwork for working directly with a specific sector later in the project to institutionalise the accounts and ensure the development of a sector plan that contributes to achievement of Uganda's overall green growth development strategy, via the sustainable use of biodiversity - related natural capital.

0.2. By the end of the project, development planners have used biodiversity-related Natural Capital Accounts to identify at least 3 sustainable green growth opportunities that generate 100 jobs for men and women where poverty incidence is high.

Natural Capital Accounts can be used to identify where the stocks of biodiversity-related natural capital could be built or better exploited to support economic activity and livelihoods. For example, identifying where new wildlife watching tourism packages could be developed and marketed, thereby creating demand for a range of direct and supporting services from local communities. These include accommodation, guiding, catering and cultural experiences. Another example would be identifying where the flows of benefits provided by fisheries could support more jobs via investment in the post-harvest sector to add more value locally. By adopting a spatial natural capital accounting approach, the information on biodiversity-related natural capital and the benefits it provides can be linked to existing spatial statistics on poverty to direct investment to areas where it will have the greatest impact on poverty alleviation.

0.3 By the end of the project, the use of biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts for economic and development planning is institutionalised into at least 3 sectors / ministries. Prior to the start of the project, selected biodiversity-related Natural Capital Accounts had been produced by NEMA and NPA, together with UBoS, who were well aware of their value. However, as a number of these accounts were experimental in nature and therefore not well established, there was limited uptake from sectoral agencies and other Ministries. During the extensive consultation process that led to the production of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting, and the wide stakeholder engagement through the inception workshop, the project has identified its three focal areas. The relevant sectors and ministries have been and will continue to be engaged throughout the project, ensuring their ownership of its results, and the subsequent institutionalisation of the accounts and their continued production.

The indicators above are extremely well placed to measure the outcome of the project, although little progress can be reported to date due to the early stage of the project. However, the project is on track and, by the end of the project, it is still expected that all indicators will be successfully completed, and that overall capacity to develop and use natural capital accounts will be significantly enhanced. The project activities, working directly with sectors and ministries, will ensure their uptake into economic and development planning and thus will deliver green growth contributing to poverty alleviation.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 1: Environment, Finance and Planning and other key ministries, private sector, civil society are fully engaged and involved in dialogue around natural capital data and capacity to influence sustainable development is increased.

Comments: To date, this assumption has been shown to be correct. The broad range of ministries that attended the Inception Workshop has demonstrated their involvement in the dialogue around natural capital and commitment to sustainable development. The visit by a representative of UNEP-WCMC in March also allowed opportunities for further discussions with representatives from Environment, Finance and Planning Ministries, as well as Agricultural (including fisheries) and Tourism, who continue to support the project. The project is also capitalising on existing collaborations and initiatives to leverage support, technical input and engagement, in particular the Expert Working Group and National Steering Committee for the GEF Connect Project.

Assumption 2: Representatives of key development sectors are receptive to integration of natural capital evidence in development planning.

Comments: Development sectors such as the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and the National Planning Authority attended and participated fully in the workshop, demonstrating an interest in the use of natural capital accounts in their work. The workshop also provided an opportunity to demonstrate its benefits and practical applications, and thus ensure further buy in. These ministries were further engaged in discussion in March 2019.

Assumption 3: The above are unlikely to be a significant issue given the commitment to sustainable use of natural capital in national development planning and Uganda's Green Growth Development Strategy. The concept of Natural Capital is well understood amongst decision-makers in the country.

Comments: In addition, since the submission of the proposal for this project, the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting was shared with project partners. This further demonstrates the country's commitment to the use of natural capital in national policies and plans, and suggests that all above assumptions are indeed unlikely to pose a risk to the project's success.

Assumption 4: The outputs from the project, awareness raising, testing, integration approach are there to give full confidence in the approach, in order to maximise chance of engagements and use of the approach.

Comments: To date this assumption has held true, and all project activities (in particular the Inception Workshop and the jointly produced context-analysis) have built ownership of and confidence in the project approach, not only by project partners, but, more broadly, by stakeholders across different Ministries, Agencies and institutions. This assumption is likely to continue to stand as the draft methodological notes are refined and reviewed, and accounts are developed and tested with sectors.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

With the majority of Uganda's population inherently dependent on healthy ecosystems and biodiversity for their well-being, the incorporation of natural capital into national accounting systems and development planning will prevent plans and policies which could have an adverse impact on them. The natural capital accounts will support better informed management of biodiversity, as a key component of natural capital.

The project results will help Uganda to achieve Aichi Target 2 and SDG Target 15.9, and, more broadly, to better report on the SDGs and Aichi Targets. They will also help to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity-related natural capital in green growth and poverty alleviation, and of biodiversity as a national asset. The project will enhance capacity in natural capital data collation and use, and enable reporting on economic performance beyond GDP.

Over its first nine months, the project has begun to contribute to this change by engaging stakeholders, including decision-makers and technical staff members, from relevant ministries, agencies and institutions, to enhance awareness, understanding and ownership of natural capital accounts. Through this early engagement, relevant sectors and ministries will be receptive to the results of the project and are already demonstrating an interest in their use.

Beyond the lifespan of the project, it is expected that Uganda will continue to compile biodiversity-related natural capital accounts. UBoS have already demonstrated a commitment to this, as they are aiming to publish an annual Compendium of Accounts, which will bring together all the different thematic accounts produced for Uganda and will be added to as additional accounts become available. They intend to publish an extended version of this every five years, with more information and interpretation included. This publication will be integral to the institutionalisation of the accounts, both ensuring their continued production and their use, both within and outside of the public sector. It will also help ensure the adoption and ownership of natural capital mainstreaming by authorities.

Once institutionalised, the natural capital accounts will help generate enhanced budget allocations and investments in improving natural capital stocks and related infrastructure, as well as improved opportunities for poor people to benefit from access to natural capital via related infrastructure and opportunities for new livelihoods created through associated investments. In addition, the accounts can be used to demonstrate the 'business case' for

increased investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, leading to a more ecologically resilient national economy and the achievement of biodiversity-related objectives. Beyond Uganda, the progress and results achieved through this project, together with lessons learnt and guidance, will be disseminated regionally and globally through relevant initiatives – in particular, capitalising on the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa, and the WAVES initiative, with which this project is collaborating.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognise that biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are exacerbating the challenges men and women face and that social and economic development therefore depends on sustainable use of natural assets. Reflecting this, the impact of this project through policy developments will deliver benefits across many SDGs and support better reporting on Uganda's progress towards the SDGs and their targets.

While the contribution thus far to the SDGs has been limited, as the first nine months of the project have focussed on understanding the context and user needs, with the selection of the three thematic areas for account development, the contribution that the project will have to certain SDGs has now become clearer.

SDG 1 – “no poverty” – the project will support the achievement SDG 1 by improving the information available for the management of natural capital on which the livelihoods and well-being of Uganda's population depend. Land degradation accounts will be particularly relevant to those involved in agriculture; fisheries accounts will enable better management of the stocks on which over 700,000 people depend for their livelihoods (according to an FAO estimate in 2002¹, thus this figure is likely to be significantly higher); and, with tourism contributing over 10% to Uganda's GDP, the tourism and biodiversity accounts will support the approximately 200,000 jobs in this growing sector².

SDG 2 – “zero hunger” – with a focus on land degradation and fisheries, the project will illustrate to decision-makers the trade-offs associated with different land and economic planning options concerning biodiversity, and promote more holistic planning approaches at the agricultural sector level.

SDG 8 – “Decent work and economic growth” – all three of the thematic accounts that are being developed under the project are key for livelihoods and economic growth, most directly tourism and fisheries. By helping decision-makers understand the dependence of these sectors on biodiversity and thus use the accounts to better manage biodiversity and improve planning processes, the project will contribute to SDG 8.

SDG 13 – “Climate action” – improved management of natural capital and enhanced “stocks” of biodiversity will, in turn, increase the resilience of ecosystems, communities and the economy to the impacts of climate change. This is particularly relevant to the land degradation accounts.

SDG 14 – “Life below water” – One of the three thematic foci of the project is on fisheries. The development of accounts for fisheries will allow a better understanding of both peoples' dependency and impacts upon fish stocks. This will enable better planning to support their sustainable use and therefore the achievement of SDG14, in particular Target 14.4.

SDG 15 – “Life on land” - the project will provide decision makers with information on interactions between economic activity and ecosystems and biodiversity, thus facilitating better integrated economic planning that considers impacts and dependencies on these resources. This directly addresses SDG Target 15.9 (equivalent to Aichi Target 2). By incorporating the benefits of biodiversity, the project will enhance stocks of biodiversity (SDG15).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is directly supporting Uganda in achieving Aichi Target 2, and with that, Targets 1.1 and 4.1 of Uganda's NBSAP, which is the principal instrument for national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The accounts selected are all highly relevant for incorporation into Uganda's poverty reduction, development and planning processes, given the

1 <http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/en/uga/profile.htm>

2 <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/countries-2017/uganda2017.pdf>

importance of the three thematic areas (tourism, fisheries and land degradation) to poverty alleviation and economic development.

The project will also support a number of other targets from Uganda's NBSAP (and associated Aichi Targets), namely:

- 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 (Aichi Target 1) by increasing awareness of biodiversity and its benefits via communications elements of the project and potential integration of outputs into university curricula. Increased awareness among government ministries and institutions that do not typically consider biodiversity will support its better management. This is already being realised through the stakeholder engagement as part of the project, and will be further accomplished as project results become available and are widely disseminated and used.
- 3.1 (Aichi Target 11) by identifying opportunities for conservation and socio-economic development, via activities such as sustainable harvesting and wildlife-based tourism in expanded protected areas. The 'tourism and biodiversity' thematic account is particularly relevant to this Target, but equally both the fisheries and land degradation accounts also provide opportunities to support its achievement.
- 3.2 (Aichi Target 15) by fostering investments to restore ecosystems to increase socio-economic benefits, carbon storage and ecosystem resilience. The land degradation accounts are particularly relevant to this Target, as they will help to target management actions to increase ecosystem resilience and reduce the propensity to degradation.
- 3.5 (Aichi Targets 5 and 14) by fostering sustainable use of biodiversity-related natural capital by providing economic justification to halt habitat loss/degradation. This is particularly relevant to the biodiversity and tourism accounts, demonstrating the value of biodiversity-rich areas for tourism and thus justifying their conservation. It is also very relevant to the land degradation accounts, which will help identify areas for restoration.
- 3.9 and 3.10 (Aichi target 6) by supporting the sustainable management of fish stocks. The fisheries accounts will allow a better understanding of the value and dependency on fish, and help target management actions and mitigation measures in order to achieve this target.

Uganda's National Focal Point to the CBD, Francis Ogwal, has overseen the development of the project concept and proposal and its delivery thus far, helping ensure its relevance and alignment to the implementation of the CBD in Uganda.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The vast majority of Uganda's population is dependent on natural capital for their livelihoods and well-being, with biodiversity as a key component of this. The ability of those in positions of influence to sustainably manage the country's stocks of biodiversity is therefore critical for the alleviation of poverty in a country where nearly one in five live below the poverty line.

Due to the nature of the project, and due to the first nine months having been primarily spent on establishing user needs and framing the project, there is as yet no evidence that the project is working to alleviate poverty. The effects on poverty will be indirect and manifest in the long-term, as the project will effect change at national, and potentially sub-national, policy level. However, by the end of the project, we expect to have demonstrated that the community of practice engaged in this project in Uganda has the capacity – over time - to deliver on the commitments to manage natural capital as a key asset for national development.

Nonetheless, as the three accounting themes have been selected this year, based on extensive user consultation, the project's potential long-term impacts on poverty alleviation are now clear.

Tourism accounts for over 10% of Uganda's GDP, and most of Uganda's tourism is based on biodiversity. As such, the development of biodiversity and tourism accounts will directly support management that will protect the biodiversity on which this vital industry – including around 200,000 employees – depend. It will help understand and maximise the benefits that tourism brings to Uganda's economy and to its people, while simultaneously helping to focus efforts to protect biodiversity.

The fisheries sector is very important for both subsistence and livelihoods; as well as over 250,000 fishers, over a million people are thought to be engaged in fishery-related activities³. However, little is known about the sustainability of these activities and the impact that they are having on fish stocks. The fisheries accounts will therefore help to support management decisions that will ensure sustainable use of fish stocks, and the provision of incomes for future generations.

Little is known about the extent and impacts of land degradation in Uganda. One study by USAID estimated that 4-12% of gross National Product is lost as a result of degradation, and across Uganda the percentage of land affected by land degradation varies widely by region, from 90% in Kabale to 20% in Masindi⁴. As such, the production of this account will first and foremost allow an up to date and more comprehensive picture of land degradation across the country, to understand the areas that are most affected, and therefore to better understand its potential impacts on people and their livelihoods. This will in turn allow policies and plans to take this into account, and management actions to be targeted.

As previously mentioned, the nature of this project means that these impacts are likely to be long-term and, while the project will play an important role, they are unlikely to be directly attributable to the project – many other confounding factors may also influence the long-term impact, including the political and economic context in Uganda.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

Uganda's Gender Inequality Index stands at 0.529. In 2016 Uganda adopted an Environment and Natural Resources Sub-Sector Gender Mainstreaming Strategy 2016-2021, including specific objectives to improve access and control of environmental resources, and participation in planning and sustainable management of natural resources. It has also committed to gender density targets for decent jobs supported by natural capital (70% for women) in its recent Green Growth Development Strategy 2017-2031.

The natural capital accounting framework (UN SEEA) can be adapted to consider local level benefit flows by gender. The accounts compiled in this project will be aligned with potential beneficiaries' data disaggregated by gender, where available. At the planning level, this will enable sectors to identify the gender impact of identified green growth development opportunities, and to align them with the GGDS targets.

The fisheries industry in Uganda is traditionally a male-dominated occupation (with males comprising over 85% of fishers), while women's involvement is limited to processing and selling of fish and fish products. Thus, in developing fisheries accounts, there would be great value in understanding the gender aspect of these, assuming the necessary data exists. Such data would help understand challenges and limitations, and help identify actions to address issues and ensure benefits arising from sustainable management reach both women and men.

However, overall in Uganda, women are more dependent on natural-resource based activities. The project is therefore expected to contribute to their improved wellbeing by generating information for the better management of natural resources (e.g. Shea production by the women's cooperative BeadforLife). Understanding land degradation in particular will be important for such activities, to maximise their success, from both economic and sustainability perspectives.

In the communication strategy, messaging will be used where possible to highlight where natural capital accounts can provide data on the different roles men and women play in natural resource management and their associated economic contribution (the role women play in fish processing companies compared with the contribution of men to fishing, for example). The project will also ensure opportunities are seized to communicate the potential policy implications of our project results for men and women as well as gender being a key consideration in any capacity development opportunities.

3 http://pure.diiis.dk/ws/files/66927/wp2012_04_Political_Economy_Fisheries_Uganda_EPP_web.pdf

4 https://rportal.net/library/content/frame/land-degradation-case-studies-05-uganda/at_download/file

In addition, the Ugandan partners have committed to review the composition of their Steering Committee and Expert Working Group to ensure that they are gender balanced. Currently, the Steering Committee consists of seven women and 17 men, while the Expert Working Group consists of 11 women and 26 men.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The nature of this project, with its policy focus rather than an 'on-the-ground' conservation focus, means that monitoring impact is inherently complex. Policy impact measurement is usually a longer-term aspiration and the direct impact is often attributable to a multitude of factors, including numerous streams of evidence and project activities, the political context (e.g. changes in government) and economic context (development priorities). Despite these challenges, the indicators identified for this project represent the optimum means of measuring both outputs and impact.

Meetings have been held regularly with project partners. Wherever possible this has been with multiple project partners, although poor internet and telephone connections have at times made this challenging. The three in-person meetings (October in Cambridge, December Inception Workshop in Uganda and March visit to Uganda) provided excellent opportunities for project partners to meet in person and ensure full and joint understanding of project plans, roles and responsibilities. To date, this combination of in-person meetings, remote meetings and email communications have worked well to ensure the project remains on track. As the technical accounting work gets fully underway in Year 2, these meetings will become even more critical to ensure all partners are meeting expectations, that work is being completed on time and budget, and to evaluate progress and any challenges that have been encountered.

Part of the regular M&E of the project is to compile 'lessons learnt' (see section 9 below). These are noted in a living document that is used to ensure that the contributing factors to any challenges or successes are recognised and are learnt from.

As project outputs have only recently been made available online, monitoring downloads or visits does not yet provide useful information. However, over the course of this project, these figures will become more relevant and useful. During the first month that the webpage was live, there were 66 page views; this will be expected to increase significantly as the project gains traction and is able to publicise and promote results widely.

24 days of staff time have been spent on Monitoring and Evaluation over the course of this year. This included a combination of time by the Monitoring and Evaluation Director, the Project Coordinator and the Project Manager. The majority of this time was spent at the start of the project, in order to set up the appropriate M&E systems, part way through the year in order to review progress and adapt, and then in March 2019 as part of the reporting process. Two days have been dedicated per month to ensure continual M&E.

9. Lessons learnt

Part of the regular M&E of the project is to compile a document of 'lessons learnt' (see section 9 below). These are noted in a living document that is used to ensure that the contributing factors to any challenges or successes are recognised and are learnt from.

Lessons learnt to date include:

- **The importance of clear channels of communications.** The partners in Uganda have very poor connections to phone lines or internet, which limits the ability to speak via telephone or skype. To resolve this, most communications take place by email but, where necessary, the DFID office in Uganda have offered for the team to make use of their internet/phone connections.
- **Clearly defined workplans with roles and responsibilities are critical.** Due to delays in contracting both between Defra and UNEP-WCMC, and between UNEP-WCMC and partner organisations, the project got off to quite a late start and as such there was no opportunity for a 'kick-off' meeting involving all partners. This has not been an issue

during this first year of the project, given the nature of the framing work taking place. However, moving into the second year of the project, a meeting with each partner individually will be held to ensure that roles, responsibilities and expectations are clear, and to mutually agree upon a work plan. This will also allow early warning if any changes are likely to be needed to the project budget, now that the project scope has been fully defined.

- **Recruiting an in-country consultant is time-consuming and challenging.** The accounting work is to be carried out jointly by UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and the partners in Uganda, in order to ensure that capacity is strengthened in country to compile and maintain the accounts. However, this relies on the recruitment of a project consultant, a process which has been delayed. This delay is partly due to the delays in NEMA approving an agreement between with UNEP-WCMC, but is also due to the lack of clarity of the consultant's role and therefore necessary expertise before the Inception Workshop had been held. Therefore, the recruitment process is now getting underway and it has become clear that, due to the three very different foci of the accounts to be developed, in fact it is better to recruit three consultants who will work part time. This will also help to ensure that multiple people understand and have the capacity to compile the accounts, and thus increase the sustainability of the project.
- **Generous lead time is required to organise a successful workshop.** The project Inception Workshop was held in December 2018, in Uganda. Due to internal delays in NEMA, the agreement with UNEP-WCMC was not signed as early as had been hoped, meaning its organisation was more rushed, and also meaning that participants were given less notice to secure their attendance. As a result, a small number of ministries/sectors were not adequately represented at the workshop. Discussions and results might have been strengthened with their presence. However, this has been compensated for by the additional visit to Uganda in March 2019, in which UNEP-WCMC and NEMA were able to have focussed meetings with those who could not attend the workshop. This was in many ways more effective, as they were then able to meet both decision-makers and harness support for the project and the work, as well as spending quality time with technical staff members to understand the opportunities and limitations of available data, among other things.
- **Face-to-face meetings are often invaluable to ensure project success.** Despite the carbon impact and financial cost of international travel, face-to-face meetings are often an invaluable means of building relationships, making joint progress and ensuring a common understanding of the project objectives and plans. Although technology such as email and skype has facilitated day-to-day contact, the challenges in securing a good connection with colleagues in Uganda have meant that in-person visits certainly result in more efficient and effective project delivery.

10. **Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

11. **Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

While there have been no significant changes to the design of the project, the context on which it was based was able to take advantage of a document that was not available during the proposal writing stage: the National Plan for Advancing Environment Economic Accounting (NPAAEEA). This document was first shared with the project team in August (after the project commencement), and it represents a concerted effort to understand user and other key stakeholder needs and views on NCA through extensive consultation. This document in effect allowed the workshop to then focus on validating the selection of themes within those priority themes identified in the NPAAEEA.

The World Bank-led WAVES Partnership is currently working in Uganda. This has provided an excellent opportunity to coordinate work, in order to avoid duplication and maximise impact. For example, following an initial phone call with UNEP-WCMC and Ugandan project teams, and a number of follow up meetings, the two initiatives are collaborating on communications efforts

and the WAVES team have recently invited UNEP-WCMC to contribute to a publicity video. UNEP-WCMC will also contribute to proposed WAVES communication materials to promote the Darwin project, including those planned in support of the release of a SEEA based statistical compendium by UBoS in June and a Policy Forum in December. The WAVES project is also providing a basic capacity building in the application of the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and how it can be used in decision-making. This means that a wide range of government personnel are now familiar with the framework and better able to understand, appreciate and make use of the thematic applications that will be delivered via the Darwin project. This has started the ball rolling on establishing the communities of practice in developing and using natural capital accounts in Uganda, a foundation on which the Darwin project can significantly build. This will be achieved via Output 3 of the project, which will develop capacity in Uganda in biodiversity-related natural capital accounting.

An additional visit to Uganda was completed in March 2019. This was made possible through savings on travel from the December 2019 workshop. It was an extremely useful week, in which a UNEP-WCMC representative was able to have focussed discussions, together with NEMA, NPA and UBoS, with decision-makers and technical staff members from the relevant ministries and agencies to the three accounting themes. This allowed a number of questions to be answered that the workshop had not managed to cover. In particular, this allowed an opportunity for more in depth interactions with the: National Forest Authority; National Fisheries Resources Research Institute; Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities; Ugandan Wildlife Authority; and, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. This provided an opportunity to introduce additional personnel in these government agencies to the project, ensure buy in and get their input relating to user needs, data availability and more. In addition, this visit coincided with a WAVES mission by World Bank staff, allowing for joint meetings and further coordination of efforts for maximum impact.

Under the GEF-funded 'Connect' project, agriculture has been selected as the thematic focus for Uganda. A more detailed Political Economy Analysis has been done, an expert working group has convened to lead it, and a Steering Committee selected on that basis. This choice of area has clear links to both fisheries and land degradation, and thus links will be made going forward.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project's country partners are the government agencies with defined natural capital accounting mandates, as well as clear roles in implementing the CBD and reporting on the SDGs. This has helped ensure the project profile is high, not only in those agencies that are directly involved (NEMA, NPA & UBoS), but also within sectoral ministries and departments. This has been achieved thus far through participation in the workshop and preceding communications including background documents for those who could not attend. It will be supported by ongoing engagement through the life of the project.

A key sign of the legacy that this project will have is the commitment that has been voiced by UBoS to produce an annual compendium of Natural Capital Accounts (with an expanded version every five years), to include the accounts which will be developed under this project. This suggestion came from UBoS initially, and will be fully supported wherever possible by UNEP-WCMC during the life of the project to ensure that it does happen – once in place, this will help to institutionalise the range of natural capital accounts produced by Uganda, including those developed under this project.

Another important factor in the sustainability of the project is the collaboration with the WAVES initiative. Under the WAVES project in Uganda, natural capital accounts are being developed, providing an opportunity to leverage additional interest in and support for the accounting work as a whole. While the focus of the accounts is complementary to those under this project, there are a number of opportunities for collaboration and to enhance the profile of both projects, particularly in relation to communication activities. The WAVES Policy Forum is likely to be held in Uganda in 2019, which provides clear opportunities for the increasing the legacy of this project.

13. Darwin identity

UNEP-WCMC has produced a webpage for the project, which is available [here](#). IIED produced a blog shortly after the Project Inception Workshop in December 2018, which is available [here](#). Darwin Initiative is acknowledged in both these.

It was shared on Twitter via a posting on the IIED website, reposted by GGKP and retweeted 31 times by a variety of organisations.

As part of the preparation for the December Inception Workshop in Uganda, a package of materials was produced which included a short 2-page note introducing natural capital accounting and the project. As well as being provided to workshop participants, this has been used regularly to share with external parties, including government agencies and institutions in Uganda, to publicise the project.

All project outputs have a common cover page, which has the Darwin logo at the top and in the centre, along with the title of the project and 'a project funded by the UK Government' also included. The intention is to create a project identify and to make it clear that the documents are a package.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)

	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
<i>Laptop</i>				
<i>Peripheral IT equipment</i>				
<i>Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)</i>				
Others				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Uganda will deliver on its Green Growth Strategy, Aichi Target Two and SDG 15, through integrated planning that recognises the value of biodiversity and its contribution to poverty alleviation.</p>		<p>The awareness of natural capital and its importance to various sectors has been increased following a Project Inception Workshop at which 40 participants from 14 government agencies, organisations and institutions attended. This is further supported via bilateral engagements with: National Forest Authority; National Fisheries Resources Research Institute; Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities; Ugandan Wildlife Authority; and, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in March 2019. This lays the ground work for increased consideration of natural capital in planning processes.</p>	
<p>Outcome Deliver green growth that contributes to poverty alleviation (wealth creation) and biodiversity goals by enhancing national capacity to generate and use biodiversity-related natural capital evidence in economic and development planning.</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, at least 1 green growth plan incentivising investment in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is adopted by a sector.</p> <p>02. By the end of the project, development planners have used biodiversity-related Natural Capital Accounts to identify at least 3 sustainable green growth opportunities that generate 100 jobs for men and women where poverty incidence is high.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, the use of biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts for economic and development planning is are</p>	<p>Engagement of government agencies, through the Inception Workshop and through bilateral meetings in March 2019 has helped raise awareness of the project, and of natural capital accounts and their potential benefits among relevant government agencies and organisations. This is a first step towards achieving all three of the indicators, by ensuring buy-in, commitment to and ownership of the project results.</p>	<p>Over the next 12 months, the three thematic accounts will be produced jointly by UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group, NEMA, NPA and UBoS. Training workshops will be held, both in-country and remotely, for account producers in different agencies. This will institutionalise the production of the accounts. Capacity building workshops will also be held both remotely and in person with user groups in different sectors. This will institutionalise the awareness, understanding and use of the accounts. Finally, work with a sector to apply the accounts and develop a roadmap to support their further uptake will begin. These activities will allowing the achievement of Indicators 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3.</p>

	institutionalised into at least at least 3 sectors / ministries.		
Output 1. Awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital raised..	<p>1.1 By the end of Year One, Q3, a context report is produced, drawing on existing intelligence and novel out-reach, to describe the stakeholder and policy entry-point landscape, and to identify user needs.</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Year 1, Q3, a communication strategy has been developed and published that clearly identifies routes for engaging a range of relevant audiences.</p> <p>1.3 At least one policy brief has been developed and widely disseminated to relevant stakeholders and the public: A) relating to user needs and accounting by the end of Year Two, and B) accounting uses and the detailed application of accounting for sectoral planning by the end of the project.</p> <p>1.4 By the end of project the results have been presented at two international events (e.g. CBD meetings, WAVES Policy Forum, World Data Forum).</p>	<p>1.1. A context analysis report was produced by the end of Q3. This was further updated during Q4, and will continue to be treated as a 'living document' as the project evolves. The production of this report drew on peer-reviewed and grey literature, discussions held at the Inception Workshop, bilateral meetings held in March 2019, and direct inputs from colleagues in Uganda. Through this, the document identifies entry points and user needs for Natural Capital Accounts.</p> <p>1.2. A communication strategy was drafted, primarily based on the second day of the Inception Workshop. Its objectives include raising awareness and understanding of natural capital and the role accounts can play in informing better quality policymaking both within the project institutions and in other parts of government, civil society and the private sector. This is still currently in draft format but will be finalised in the coming weeks and made available online.</p> <p>1.3. A policy brief will be disseminated over the next twelve months to highlight the user needs relating to accounting, as identified under this project. The brief will be widely disseminated, both within Uganda and globally, capitalising on relevant networks, initiatives and meetings (e.g. the WAVES initiative).</p> <p>1.4. Over the next twelve months, the primary event at which the project will be publicised is the WAVES Policy Forum, which is likely to be held in Uganda in December. Project team members will aim to attend and present on the progress to date and plans over the following year. Efforts will be made to attend any other identified relevant events, and to secure opportunities to publicise the project and its results.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Desk study of policy demands and entry points, to include: Review and summarise as background document key national policy documents; "Connect" political economy analysis; NBSAP 2.0 stakeholder analysis; and previous experimental ecosystem accounting work.		A Context Analysis report has been produced. This included an extensive review of relevant national policy documents, and of the history of natural capital analysis in Uganda. This report drew on the Political economy Analysis conducted under the GEF-funded 'Connect' project, as well as on published and grey literature, discussions at the Project Inception Workshop and discussions at bilateral meetings held in March 2019.	
Activity 1.2, National Team convene relevant stakeholders to engage in project inception workshop where user demands and sectors/policy entry points (e.g. Forestry, wetlands, fisheries and wildlife & tourism) for accounts are agreed.		The Project Inception Workshop took place in Kampala in December 2019. 40 participants from 12 government agencies, organisations and institutions attended, helping to increase awareness of, buy-in to and support for the project and its results across relevant sectors.	

<p>Activity 1.3. National Teams write up User-Needs Assessment as a workshop output with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC</p>	<p>Breakout sessions in the workshop focussed on the user needs, and further discussions at the bilateral meetings in March 2019 allowed a comprehensive assessment of user needs. This was included as part of the Context Analysis.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4 National Team develop communication strategy with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC.</p>	<p>The second day of the Project Inception Workshop focussed on communications, and was used to begin elaborating a communication strategy. This was further elaborated remotely by IIED and colleagues in Uganda following the workshop. It is still awaiting finalisation in the coming weeks, largely due to the unexpected extended leave by communications staff in Uganda.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.5 Communication Materials developed and hosted via various on-line fora (e.g., IIED, UNEP-WCMC, NEMA, NPA, WAVES websites), international benchmarking for best practice presented at key meetings (e.g., CoP 13, World Data Forum, WAVES Policy Forum, CONNECT Meetings / National workshops) and the findings from the project widely shared via social media.</p>	<p>Key communication materials developed to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNEP-WCMC webpage: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda - IIED blog: https://www.iied.org/environment-or-economy-how-uganda-uses-natural-capital-accounts-policy-making - Information note on the project and NCA: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda <p>Further materials will be developed and disseminated over the course of the next 12 months, and the project presented at key meetings.</p>		
<p>Output 2. The accounting approach is developed and tested.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>2.1 By the end of Year 1, Q4, at least three methodological notes for producing selected Natural Capital Accounts have been drafted for application.</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Year 2, Q1 a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings has been compiled to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting.</p> <p>2.3 By the end of Year 2, Q2 at least three methodologically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>2.1. Three methodological notes have been drafted, focussing on the three agreed thematic foci for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity and tourism - Fisheries - Land degradation <p>These methodological notes will be reviewed, tested and refined over the course of the next 12 months.</p> <p>2.2. Work has begun on the compilation of a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings. Over the next quarter, this will be added to by partners and contacts in Uganda.</p> <p>2.3. Over the next six months, the methodological notes will be used to develop and test three natural capital accounts.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>2.1 By the end of Year 1, Q4, at least three methodological notes for producing selected Natural Capital Accounts have been drafted for application.</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Year 2, Q1 a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings has been compiled to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting.</p> <p>2.3 By the end of Year 2, Q2 at least three methodologically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.</p>	<p>2.1. Three methodological notes have been drafted, focussing on the three agreed thematic foci for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity and tourism - Fisheries - Land degradation <p>These methodological notes will be reviewed, tested and refined over the course of the next 12 months.</p> <p>2.2. Work has begun on the compilation of a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings. Over the next quarter, this will be added to by partners and contacts in Uganda.</p> <p>2.3. Over the next six months, the methodological notes will be used to develop and test three natural capital accounts.</p>
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<p>Activity 2.1. UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team to develop methodological notes for compiling biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts in response to user needs.</p>	<p>The methodological notes have been drafted for all three accounts. They will be further refined as the accounts are developed.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.2. National Team to develop meta-database and establish institutional responsibilities to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting in the long term.</p>	<p>The development of a metadatabase has begun, and additional consultations and outreach over the next quarter will help to populate it.</p>		

Activity 2.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team test methodological notes and compile biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts.		This activity will be completed over the coming six months.
Output 3. Communities of practice built.	<p>3.1 By the end of Year 2, Q3 at least 10 public sector representatives have enhanced technical capacity to produce biodiversity related natural capital accounts by attending in –person or remote producer training sessions.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of Year 2, Q4 at least 20 representatives have been trained in the use of biodiversity related natural capital accounts for informing sectoral development planning for green growth, including addressing poverty alleviation and biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of Year 2, Q3 awareness of the potential to compile and use biodiversity related natural capital accounts is communicated to all stakeholders (identified under indicator 2.1),.</p>	<p>3.1. Over the next nine months, training will be held with producer groups to institutionalise and increase capacity in the production of natural capital accounts.</p> <p>3.2. Over the next year, training will be held with user groups to institutionalise and increase capacity in the use of natural capital accounts.</p> <p>3.3 Over the next nine months, a set of training materials for the production and use biodiversity-related natural capital accounts are produced and made publically accessible via the UNEP-WCMC webpage for practitioners in Uganda (and elsewhere) to be able to access. Once these are uploaded all stakeholders identified via the inception workshop and other engagements will be emailed with a link to the materials. This will also be shared via other communication avenues (e.g., UNEP-WCMC Twitter; IIED Webpage and twitter; ; IDEEA Group website and, World Bank WAVES knowledge centre)</p>
3.1 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team develop draft training materials for producer groups		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 2.
3.2 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building sessions in country and remotely for producer groups		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 2.
3.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team finalise producer training materials on basis of training sessions feedback and host online		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 2.
3.4 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team develop draft user training materials on how to use natural capital accounting data (e.g., via combined presentations with other statistics to identify synergies and trade-offs)		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 2.
3.5 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building workshop in country and remotely with different sector user groups.		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 2.
3.6 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team finalise user training materials on basis of feedback and experience of training sessions and host online		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 2.
Output 4. The accounting approach is Institutionalised.	4.1 By the end of Year 2, Q4 at least one ministry / sector has developed a roadmap with the project team to test the integration of at least one	4.1. Based on the selection of the thematic accounts on which the project will focus, engagement with relevant sectors has begun, to ensure that the accounts developed respond to their needs, and are useful – this is essential groundwork to achieve this indicator over the next 12 months.

	<p>biodiversity related natural capital accounting module into their development planning.</p> <p>4.2 By the end of Year 3, Q4 biodiversity related natural capital accounting is integrated within at least one sectoral development process and lessons captured to inform the scaling up of integration across sectors.</p>	<p>4.2. The achievement of indicator 4.1 will pave the way for the achievement of indicator 4.2.</p>
4.1 UNEP-WCMC, IIED and National Team select one sector to work with for detailed application of NCA in decision making context, on basis of policy cycles and user workshop outcomes.		This activity will be completed by the end of Year 2.
4.2 National Team develop Roadmap for detailed application of NCA for integrated sectoral development planning.		This activity will be completed by the end of Year 2.
4.3 UNEP-WCMC in-country mission to work with sector to apply NCA Roadmap with remote support from IIED and IDEEA Group.		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 3.
4.4 National Team deliver Roadmap and develop impact report on lessons learned from its application		This activity will be completed over the course of Year 3.

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Uganda will deliver on its Green Growth Strategy, Aichi Target Two and SDG 15, through integrated planning that recognises the value of biodiversity and its contribution to poverty alleviation. (Words: 29)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Deliver green growth that contributes to poverty alleviation (wealth creation) and biodiversity goals by enhancing national capacity to generate and use biodiversity-related natural capital evidence in economic and development planning. (Words: 28)</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, at least 1 green growth plan incentivising investment in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is adopted by a sector.</p> <p>02. By the end of the project, development planners have used biodiversity-related Natural Capital Accounts to identify at least 3 sustainable green growth opportunities that generate 100 jobs for men and women where poverty incidence is high.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, the use biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts for economic and development planning is are institutionalised into at least at least 3 sectors / ministries.</p>	<p>0.1 Sectoral planning process documentation that explicitly identifies budgetary provisions for investments in biodiversity-related Natural Capital.</p> <p>0.2 Official, spatially explicit, green growth development options paper for investment in infrastructure to sustainably use biodiversity-related Natural Capital Accounts. The paper will include estimates of job creation suitable for the poor in the areas of high poverty incidence (the selection of these areas will be using the official spatially disaggregated statistics on poverty estimates).</p> <p>0.3 Official request from sectoral lead to UBoS to continue production of biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts and commitment to their use.</p>	<p>Environment, Finance and Planning and other key ministries, private sector, civil society are fully engaged and involved in dialogue around natural capital data and capacity to influence sustainable development is increased.</p> <p>Representatives of key development sectors are receptive to integration of natural capital evidence in development planning</p> <p>The above are unlikely to be a significant issue given the commitment to sustainable use of natural capital in national development planning and Uganda’s Green Growth Development Strategy. The concept of Natural Capital is well understood amongst decision-makers in the country.</p> <p>The outputs from the project, awareness raising, testing, integration approach are there to give full confidence in the approach, in order to maximise chance of engagements and use of the approach.</p>
<p>Output One: Awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital raised..</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of Year One, Q3, a context report is produced, drawing on existing intelligence and novel out-reach, to describe the stakeholder and policy entry-point</p>	<p>1.1 A combined desk study and inception workshop report is produced that confirms the agreed set of user demands across relevant stakeholders for biodiversity related natural capital accounting in</p>	<p>Continuous support and engagement from relevant Ministries and authorities in Uganda. This is unlikely to be a significant issue given the commitment to sustainable use of natural capital in national development planning.</p>

	<p>landscape, and to identify user needs.</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Year 1, Q3, a communication strategy has been developed and published that clearly identifies routes for engaging a range of relevant audiences.</p> <p>1.3 At least one policy brief has been developed and widely disseminated to relevant stakeholders and the public: A) relating to user needs and accounting by the end of Year Two, and B) accounting uses and the detailed application of accounting for sectoral planning by the end of the project.</p> <p>1.4 By the end of project the results have been presented at two international events (e.g. CBD meetings, WAVES Policy Forum, World Data Forum).</p>	<p>Uganda as a documented User Needs Assessment. To be permanently hosted on at least 1 project partner website.</p> <p>1.2 Strategy provided in a report co-authored by all national project partners and published online.</p> <p>1.3 Web-links and download statistics to at least two policy briefs are hosted and advertised on all project partner web-sites and at least 2 external on-line fora (e.g. WAVES, GGKP). At least one national news article relating to the value of biodiversity-related Natural Capital. Results disseminated through at least one social media platform.</p> <p>1.4 Agendas and websites for two international meetings confirming presentations.</p>	
<p>Output Two: The accounting approach is developed and tested. In order to embed natural capital accounting within national reporting it will be essential to respond both to the technical supply side of the process (via methodologies and data) as well as ensuring accounts meet the demands of their users for informing policy and land-use planning (via user needs assessment).</p>	<p>2.1 By the end of Year 1, Q4, at least three methodological notes for producing selected Natural Capital Accounts have been drafted for application.</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Year 2, Q1 a meta-database of relevant national data holdings has been compiled to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting.</p> <p>2.3 By the end of Year 2, Q2 at least three methodologically robust biodiversity-related natural capital</p>	<p>2.1 Draft methodological notes approved by UBoS.</p> <p>2.2 Meta-database is hosted by at least one project partner.</p> <p>2.3 A technical document presenting the accounts and finalised methodological notes is produced</p>	<p>Clear policy priorities or themes for biodiversity related natural capital accounting can be agreed upon across all stakeholders. This is not considered a significant issue given the priorities identified in Uganda's Green Growth Development and Strategy for natural capital management</p> <p>A methodological approach can be agreed across all stakeholders that robust yet repeatable given the available resources of producers over the long term</p>

	accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.	and hosted on at least one project partner website.	
Output Three: Communities of practice built.	<p>3.1 By the end of Year 2, Q3 at least 10 public sector representatives have enhanced technical capacity to produce biodiversity related natural capital accounts by attending in – person or remote producer training sessions.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of Year 2, Q4 at least 20 representatives have been trained in the use of biodiversity related natural capital accounts for informing sectoral development planning for green growth, including addressing poverty alleviation and biodiversity objectives.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of Year 2, Q3 awareness of the potential to compile and use biodiversity related natural capital accounts is communicated to all stakeholders (identified under indicator 2.1),.</p>	<p>3.1 A capacity building producer group session report is produced that lists attendees and their affiliation. Workshop evaluation feedback will demonstrate the self-assessed level of capacity building achieved. A training webinar recording is published online.</p> <p>3.2 A capacity building user group workshop report is produced that details attendees and their affiliations. Workshop evaluation feedback will demonstrate the self-assessed level of capacity building achieved.</p> <p>3.3 Training materials for the production and use of at least 3 biodiversity related natural capital accounting modules are hosted on at least 1 project partner website. E-mails sent to all identified stakeholders introducing the web link. Blog published. Web statistics recorded.</p>	Capacity needs can be addressed and imbedded through workshops, methodological guidance and online materials. The risk associated with this is mitigated by UNEP-WCMC significant experience in organising capacity building workshops on natural capital and ecosystem assessment
Output Four: The accounting approach is Institutionalised.	<p>4.1 By the end of Year 2, Q4 at least one ministry / sector has developed a roadmap with the project team to test the integration of at least one biodiversity related natural capital accounting module into their development planning.</p> <p>4.2 By the end of Year 3, Q4 biodiversity related natural capital accounting is integrated within at least one sectoral</p>	<p>4.1 Roadmap to integrate biodiversity-related natural capital accounts into development planning published on at least one partner website.</p> <p>4.2 An impact report detailing the development, implementation and</p>	Suitable entry points for mainstreaming natural capital are identified as occurring within the project period. This is unlikely to be an issue as there are a number of relevant sector plans and national plans that expire in 2020/21. This includes the current national development plan (expires in 2020), national tourism sector plan (expires 2020) and the national forestry plan in 2022 and ,

	development process and lessons captured to inform the scaling up of integration across sectors.	lessons learned from testing the integration of biodiversity related natural capital accounting data into planning is published on at least one partner website.	Support from the relevant Ministry and authorities of the chosen sector or policy issues. This is unlikely to be a significant issue given the commitment to sustainable use of natural capital in national development planning and Uganda's Green Growth Development Strategy.
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1: Awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital raised:

- 1.1 Desk study of policy demands and entry points, to include: Review and summarise as background document key national policy documents; "Connect" political economy analysis; NBSAP 2.0 stakeholder analysis; and previous experimental ecosystem accounting work.
- 1.2 National Team convene relevant stakeholders to engage in project inception workshop where user demands and sectors/policy entry points (e.g. Forestry, wetlands, fisheries and wildlife & tourism) for accounts are agreed.
- 1.3 National Teams write up User-Needs Assessment as a workshop output with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC
- 1.4 National Team develop communication strategy with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC.
- 1.5 Communication Materials developed and hosted via various on-line fora (e.g., IIED, UNEP-WCMC, NEMA, NPA, WAVES websites), international benchmarking for best practice presented at key meetings (e.g., CoP 13, World Data Forum, WAVES Policy Forum, CONNECT Meetings / National workshops) and the findings from the project widely shared via social media.

Output 2: The accounting approach is developed and tested:

- 2.1 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team to develop methodological notes for compiling biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts in response to user needs.
- 2.2 National Team to develop meta-database and establish institutional responsibilities to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting in the long term.
- 2.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team test methodological notes and compile biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts.

Output 3: Communities of practice built:

- 3.1 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team develop draft training materials for producer groups
- 3.2 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building sessions in country and remotely for producer groups
- 3.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team finalise producer training materials on basis of training sessions feedback and host online
- 3.4 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team develop draft user training materials on how to use natural capital accounting data (e.g., via combined presentations with other statistics to identify synergies and trade-offs)
- 3.5 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building workshop in country and remotely with different sector user groups.
- 3.6 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team finalise user training materials on basis of feedback and experience of training sessions and host online

Output 4: The accounting approach is Institutionalised:

- 4.1 UNEP-WCMC, IIED and National Team select one sector to work with for detailed application of NCA in decision making context, on basis of policy cycles and user workshop outcomes.
- 4.2 National Team develop Roadmap for detailed application of NCA for integrated sectoral development planning.
- 4.3 UNEP-WCMC in-country mission to work with sector to apply NCA Roadmap with remote support from IIED and IDEEA Group.
- 4.4 National Team deliver Roadmap and develop impact report on lessons learned from its application.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6a	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) *			0			0	30
6b	Number of training weeks to be provided			0			0	30
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country			0			0	6
12a	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to the host country			0			0	1
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.			0			0	5
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	>30% Female	Ugandan	1			1	3
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	N/A						

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals,	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
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	manual, CDs)					
Project information note	Report	NEMA, NPA, UBoS and UNEP-WCMC	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda
Context Analysis	Report	NEMA, NPA, UBoS, UNEP-WCMC & IIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda
Project Inception Workshop report	Report	NEMA, NPA, UBoS, UNEP-WCMC & IIED	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	