

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

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Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-008
Project title	Integrating Natural Capital into Sustainable Development Decision-Making in Uganda
Country/ies	Uganda
Lead organisation	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 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2019 – Mar 2020, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	John Tayleur
Project website/blog/social media	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
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1. Project summary

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. Natural capital accounts provide both a means to present the ‘business case’ for conservation, but, more simply, a way to quantify complex concepts to allow assessments of change and appropriate management.

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 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 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.

Year 1 and 2 have provided further opportunities to develop the relationships. In November 2019, UNEP-WCMC participated in a two-week mission to Kampala, Uganda to support the World Bank WAVES Global Policy Forum on Natural Capital Accounting for Better Decision Making (18th and 19th Nov), help facilitate sessions at the follow on African Regional Policy Forum (21st Nov) (<https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/policy-forum-natural-capital-accounting-better-decision-making>) and attend the launch of the Ugandan Land Accounts, Water accounts and the national plan for advancing environmental-economic accounting (22nd Nov) (<https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/SEEA-accounts-launch-press-release.pdf>). These events provided an opportunity to meet with key stakeholders to build demand for the Darwin project outputs.

The second week of the mission (25th – 30th Nov) provided an opportunity for detailed interactions with the national team. A key part of this was participating in the inception meeting for the three National Consultants who will be compiling the Natural Capital Accounts for the project and the overall Project Coordinator National Consultants. The consultants presented on how the method notes would be implemented with input from UNEP-WCMC.

On the 29th January 2020, the national team convened a one-day workshop in Mbale, Uganda. The objective of the workshop was to review and validate the first drafts of the biodiversity-related natural capital accounts (i.e. fisheries resources, land and land degradation and biodiversity and tourism) using internationally endorsed accounting frameworks developed by the three consultants. The workshop was also organised in order to convene a set of Expert Working Groups (EWGs) for each theme, which would help develop the accounting approach.

Much of the contact and collaboration between the international and national project team has taken place remotely, requiring a degree of trust in one another. However one trip to Uganda proved integral to developing relationships with core project staff and the consultants hired to deliver the project. Building the relationships with the consultants at the inception meeting also provided a key foundation for this. During the consultants’ appointments, IDEEA Group and UNEP-WCMC have been able to provide detailed comments, first following the Mbale workshop and following updates reporting from the national consultants in March.

UNEP-WCMC and IIED

UNEP-WCMC and IIED have worked together on several projects, including some funded by the Darwin Initiative. These collaborations have involved many of the same staff members as 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 and vision for the work to be achieved. Year 1 of the project required collaboration on several key outputs, including the context report, a draft communication strategy, and the delivery of an inception workshop. While IIED's role in this second year has been smaller than planned due to some activities pending, the team have been integral to supporting the ongoing project implementation, and identifying appropriate solutions to challenges, including making sure the communication strategy was finalised to a high standard.

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 continued work on the method notes for the three accounting themes, and by another in-person meeting in London. Regular skype calls have also continued throughout this second year of the project to ensure that relationships remain strong and work remains on track.

Other collaborations

The Darwin team has been interacting continually with the World Bank project on NCA in Uganda (yielding the land accounts launched in November 2019 and Forest and Wetland focused accounts). At the national level, the team have ensured that the project manager for the World Bank WAVES project has been involved in all key meetings and is involved in the EWGs. Continuity is provided across the two projects by having the same consultants that helped develop the land accounts on the WAVES project now working on developing the land and land degradation accounts for the Darwin project.

At the international level, UNEP-WCMC continues regular engagements with the international World Bank team. This is to help deliver coherent and integrated communications, as well as explore future opportunities to make the best use of the full set of Natural Capital Accounts developed by both projects. The ambition is to provide the best exit strategy built upon a strong, economy wide mainstreaming approach.

Evidence for the strengthened relationships with project partners includes:

- Two-week long mission in November 2019 for UNEP-WCMC to directly engage with the national team members (NEMA, NPA, UBoS) and meet with the national consultant's team and attend inception workshop for these consultancies. Also meet with other, potential, collaborators (e.g., World Bank).
- Three method notes for implementing the three accounting themes developed by UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and the National Team. These updated method notes address comments from bi-lateral engagements with relevant stakeholders for each theme from the mission in March 2019. They are now issued as version v0.1 and are being implemented by the national consultants.
- Integration of the Darwin project into UBoS's National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic accounting (see Section 5.2.9.3, https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/11_2019NP-AEEA.pdf). This is a strong indicator of success for the project.
- One-to-one engagement between UNEP-WCMC / IDEEA Group with the three National Consultants via email exchanges to help them in implementing the method notes. The national consultants have been appointed directly by NEMA in order to ensure strong national ownership of this process. In order to ensure a strong relationship with the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), these consultants have been working at the UBoS offices 2 days a week.
- Regular engagements between UNEP-WCMC and the National Consultant for overall project Management via Skype. This consultant is situated within the NEMA offices, providing regular opportunities to directly interact with this project partner.
- Regular engagement between IIED and the national communications team for the project in NEMA via email to ensure an effective communication strategy established.

- 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.
- Regular Skype and email correspondence between the technical team at UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA group on the accounts methodology and the progressing implementing it. Supported by one face-to-face meeting in London in February 2020.

Challenges in these relationships include:

- The project team in Uganda have full-time government jobs, which bring with them continually changing pressing demands. In addition, a primary staff member on the Ugandan team and CBD Focal Point, was also appointed a chair to the Open-Ended Working Group for the CBD Post 2020 process. 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 extended visit to Uganda in November 2019. This offered the opportunity to convene the national team, engage with consultants and relevant stakeholders.
- Having consultants with dedicated working to the project has helped considerably. These working arrangements are supported with regular meetings with the national team. However, remote participation in these meetings is not currently supported by the communications systems at the national partner offices. In order to mitigate this, regular progress reports for comments by the international team are being provided by the consultants.
- As Uganda shut its borders in March 2020 in response to the Covid-19 crisis, it is not possible to complete missions to the country. A mission by UNEP-WCMC was planned to coincide with the African Forum for Nature in April 2020, however this event has been cancelled due to Covid-19. As some activities require the international team to visit Uganda, the Covid-19 crisis presents a significant challenge.

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.

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

Activity 1.4 Develop communication strategy with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC Completed. The project partners have continued to collaborate throughout the year and produced a final document by the end 2019. See Annex 4.1 for the final Communication Strategy (due to the Ugandan team identifying potentially sensitive stakeholder issues, this strategy has not been posted online).

Activity 1.5 Development of communication materials

The project team has during this second year continued to produce communication materials. For example, a paper titled 'Accounting for ecosystem services: time for applications' was presented at the Ecosystem Services Partnership Conference in October 2019 (<https://www.esconference.org/esp10>). Book abstract from the conference, a draft from the proceeding paper and the slides presented can be found in Annexes 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

The project website (<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda>) and blog (hosted by IIED <https://www.iied.org/environment-or-economy-how-uganda-uses-natural-capital-accounts-policymaking>) continues to receive a good interest. A total of 335 visits so far has been received on UNEP-WCMC project website (259 in 2019 and 76 in 2020 so far). The IIED blog has had 953 unique views so far. The project website will continue to be monitored throughout the project, and, numbers updated annually.

In addition, NEMA has published a Project Note to their website, giving a brief overview on the project for the general public (<https://www.nema.go.ug/projects/integrating-natural-capital-sustainable-decision-making-uganda>).

Output 2: The accounting approach is developed and tested

Activity 2.1 Develop method notes for compiling biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts in response to user needs.

Three method notes for implementing the three accounting themes developed by UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and the National Team. These updated method notes address comments from bi-lateral engagements with relevant stakeholders for each theme from the mission in March 2019. A recruitment process was implemented by NEMA in 2019 to identify three national consultants to implement the method notes (one for each theme). These consultants started work in November 2019. An inception workshop for the consultancies was held at the end of November, where the consultants set out their approach to deliver the accounts. UNEP-WCMC attended the inception workshop and provided input into a set of revised inception reports. Following this, NEMA have organised regular meeting with the national team and the consultants to explore progress and discuss issues. In January 2020 the national team convened a 1-day workshop to review progress on developing the accounts with Expert working Groups for each theme. The consultants presented reports on work to date. UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA Group have provided input into these versions of the documents. Updated reports presenting progress on developing the accounts were generated by each consultant in March 2020. UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA Group have provided input into how best to move towards finalised versions of the accounts based on these documents. The national consultants are due to finish their consultancies in Q1, Year 3.

Activity 2.2 National Team to develop meta-database and establish institutional responsibilities to support biodiversity related NCA in the long term.

The compilation of metadatabases to support regular future accounts production is part of the three national consultant's terms of reference agreed in November 2019. A draft metadatabase structure was developed in consultation with UBoS by UNEP-WCMC and shared with the national team. The national consultants have begun populating structures presenting the metadata for the datasets used in the accounts compilation process. However, this work remains draft at present and cannot be finalised until the accounts are final.

Output 3: Communities of practice built

Activity 3.1 Develop draft training materials

This activity requires the natural capital accounts to be finalised and available, and as these have been delayed progress on the training material has not been possible.

Activity 3.2 Run capacity building sessions in country and remotely for producer groups

The project consultants and NEMA project staff have been working closely with staff at UBoS to build capacity. However, there is considerable uncertainty when this activity of delivering a workshop can be completed, given the Covid-19 situation. Alternative online approaches will be explored and the possibility of delaying the workshop to later in the year.

Output 4: The accounting approach is institutionalised

Activity 4.1 One sector selected to work with for detailed application of NCA in decision making context, on basis of policy cycles and user workshop outcomes.

This activity also requires the natural capital accounts, as activity 3.1, to be finalised before progress can be made. As mentioned above (for 3.1) we are waiting on the finalised versions, which is anticipated to be completed in the first quarter of the financial year.

Activity 4.2 National Team develop Roadmap for detailed application of NCA for integrated sectoral development planning.

Similar situation as activity 4.1, this activity needs the natural capital accounts to progress and thus, no progress on this at the present time. We are waiting on finalised versions of the accounts to be available and then we can bring together training materials.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

The activities and indicators under this output have progressed nicely and largely been completed. Thus, this 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. As a baseline for this output, there was some awareness before the project started 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 in-country workshops both from the this and the first year has proven to be invaluable for raising the awareness and interest among other Ministries, Agencies and organisations in Uganda.

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.*

Context analysis report finalised and posted on UNEP-WCMC's webpage (<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda>), as well as shared by the team in Uganda.

- 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.*

The Communication strategy has now been finalised (Annex 4.1) and published on UNEP-WCMC website (<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda>). The strategy is key for raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity-related natural capital.

- 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 Quarter one, Year Three, and B) accounting uses and the detailed application of accounting for sectoral planning by the end of the project.*

This indicator/activity has been moved forward to the first quarter of year three.

- 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).*

Good progress on this indicator/activity has been achieved with a well-received presentation on the Ecosystem Services Partnership Conference, in Hanover, Germany, October 2019 (<https://www.esconference.org/esp10>). Draft of the proceeding paper can be found in Annex 4.3. We are also exploring opportunities to present project outputs online. This includes the during the African Forum on Green Economy.

The project will deliver raised awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital. This awareness will primarily be among relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral Ministries, agencies and institutions via EWGs, capacity building activities of output 3 and policy briefs and other communication materials. The overall project results, once institutionalised, will also serve to improve awareness and understanding of biodiversity-related natural capital across not only government institutions, but also across the wider population beyond the lifetime of the project. The project outputs will also develop the state of the art in accounting for biodiversity-related natural capital to support practitioners in other countries in the region and beyond.

Output Two: The accounting approach is developed and tested.

The concept of natural capital accounts is not new in Uganda; several accounts (e.g. for forests and water) have previously been developed. However, 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. Furthermore, the uptake and use of the previous accounts have been limited. Therefore, in addition this project will focus on institutionalising the development and use of the accounts. 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.

Indicator

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

Following the series of bilateral engagements between UNEP-WCMC, the National team and stakeholders in Uganda during the Mission in March 2019, these method notes have been updated to a final draft version. They have been issued as version v0.1 and are being implemented by the national consultants. In order to make these more tangible, a set of indicative accounts have been produced for the biodiversity and tourism related themes. These were presented at the global Ecosystem Services Partnership event in Hanover, Germany in October 2019. A conference proceeding paper has been produced to explicitly set out the accounting approach. This will provide a tangible output to support the consultants (and other countries) in implementing the approach. These three method notes can be found in the Annex 4.5-4.7 and on the UNEP-WCMC website (<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda>).

2.2 By the end of Year 3, Q1, a metadata base of relevant national data holdings has been compiled to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting.

A structure for a proposed metadata base was developed in consultation with UBoS during the November 2019 Mission. This was based on their Agricultural Data Quality Assessment Framework (ADQAF). As part of the national consultancies, this metadata base is currently being compiled for each accounting theme and will be finalised once final drafts of the accounts have been produced.

2.3 By the end of Year 3 Q1 at least three methodologically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.

The national consultancies are now established, beginning in November 2019 to implement the method notes. We believe they are on track to deliver this output during Q1, year 3. They are being supported by Expert Working Groups convened to ensure progress. Regular technical advice and reviews is being provided via IDEEA and UNEP-WCMC. It was hoped that further support would be provided by a mission to Uganda in March 2020, but this has not been possible due to the Covid-19 crisis. Furthermore, the national consultants must work from home in Uganda also, making institutional engagements challenging as the IT technology is less advanced than in the UK.

Good progress has been achieved towards these indicators, although slight delays due to difficulties in securing suitable consultants in time during 2019 resulted in the change request to move the planned workshop from last quarter of second year to the first quarter of the third year. The current Covid19 crisis will delay the planned workshop. Further options are being explored and the Darwin Secretariat will be informed of any potential changes.

Output three: Communities of practice built.

Due to the delay in hiring the consultants, the activities relating to this output and indicators were moved to year 3. Given the current global situation with relation to Covid-19, it is uncertain exactly when or how this output will be completed. Thus, there is no progress to report on yet for this output.

Output Four: The accounting approach is Institutionalised.

4.1 By the end of Year 3, Q1 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.

The intention was to extend the mission to Uganda following the capacity building activities under output 3. This would provide a key opportunity to work with a specific sector to draft a roadmap. Initial engagements suggest that the ministry of tourism wildlife and antiquities (MTWA) would be an important sector to engage with on this. They are working with UBoS on developing Tourism Satellite Accounts and there is a key opportunity at this stage to integrate these with the natural capital accounts being developed under the Darwin initiative. The indicative accounts on this theme presented on ESP10 are also designed to provide a useful engagement piece for this ministry / sector see Annex 4.3). Nevertheless, restrictions on international travel mean the date for moving forward on this is uncertain as it requires output 3 to have been delivered.

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

While the first year of this project was critical for framing the project, securing stakeholder engagement and defining the scope, this second year has seen the development of the accounts that will be mainstreamed into sectoral and development plans. The recruitment of national consultants has allowed national expertise to be harnessed and helped further ensure the relevance of the accounts for green growth.

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 project has made good progress on developing and testing robust method notes on new account areas such as tourism, biodiversity, fisheries, and land use. These accounts developed under the project will provide both a baseline and an approach for monitoring progress towards the achievement of such a Green growth plan, and thus will be integral to it.

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.

The NPA continues to engage and be one of the key partners in the project. Crucial work to identify entry points for the new accounts has been ongoing during the 2nd year as much as the first. Furthermore, engagement with and identification of key stakeholders to support the implementation of the accounts has also progressed well. A positive result from this work and the communication strategy is a noticeable growing appetite within Uganda for natural capital approaches in development planning.

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 still highly appropriate for measuring the project outcome; nonetheless, the final year will be instrumental in mainstreaming the project results and ensuring its sustainable contribution to green growth. The activities of the final year will deliver green growth and contribute to poverty alleviation through the direct and close collaboration with relevant sectors and ministries to present and promote the results from the accounting work. As such, it is still expected that the indicators will be achieved by the end of the project.

As Uganda has closed its borders in March because of the Covid-19 crisis there are uncertainties surrounding when the international team can visit Uganda to deliver capacity building under Output 3 of the project and other activities under Output 4. Whilst remote capacity building is a theoretical possibility, the state of information technology infrastructure in the country raises considerable concerns over the viability of such an approach, especially as many Ugandans are also now working from their homes. This may also delay the national consultants in their work given the constraints placed on inter-institutional interactions in the country at the present time. Given the uncertainty as to when the current Covid-19 crisis will be overcome, an extension into the following financial year would be very helpful for meeting the project outcomes in the best way possible.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption: 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 have been involved in the project, since the inception workshop, demonstrates this. In addition, the project is capitalising on existing collaborations under the GEF Connect project. There is a strong appetite for integrating natural capital into national and sectoral development planning in Uganda. The World Bank / UNSD Global Policy on using NCA for better decision-making was held in Kampala this year, reflecting the widespread support for natural capital approaches in Uganda. This was subsequently closely followed by the African Regional Forum on the same theme. The African Forum on Green Economy was also due to be held in Uganda, at the beginning of April 2020 but has now been moved online due to the Covid-19 situation: <https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/>. These events highlight Uganda as a country leading the development of natural capital accounting approaches in the region. This is further evidence by the publication of Uganda's national Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting and launch of land and water accounts in November 2019. These accounts are specifically being developed in response to demands from specific sectors (e.g., finance, agriculture).

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

Comments: The sectors relevant to the three accounting themes were all well represented at the Global and regional NCA for better decision-making forums and the land accounts launch held in Uganda in November 2019 (Ministry of Animal Industries, food and fisheries and the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry of Finance, NPA). MAIFF, MTWA and NPA are involved in the Expert Working Groups for the accounts and attended the 1-day workshop in Mbale to review progress on the accounts.

Assumption: Continuous support and engagement from relevant Ministries and authorities in Uganda.

Comments: Uganda's commitment to developing and using natural capital accounts has only grown since the design of this project; this is evidenced by the elaboration of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting by UBoS, where the Darwin project features by name as an initiative to deliver the national plan for advancing environmental-economic accounting in Uganda. The relevant ministries, authorities and experts from academia continue to support the project via their involvement in steering the accounts development via expert working groups and participating in meetings such as the one held in Mbale in January 2020 (see Annex 4.8).

Assumption: Clear policy priorities or themes for biodiversity related natural capital accounting can be agreed upon across all stakeholders.

This was not an issue from the outset, due to the prior elaboration of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting, which drew upon wide stakeholder consultation to identify priority themes for development.

Assumption: A methodological approach can be agreed across all stakeholders that robust yet repeatable given the available resources of producers over the long term

The inception workshop in December 2018 provided a platform to engage with stakeholders to understand user needs, as well as gaining initial insight into the data foundation to support regular natural capital accounting in Uganda. This allowed for initial method notes to be developed that were conceptually clear and aligned to the most relevant analytical and policy entry-points in the country. A key part of the mission to Uganda in March 2019 was to further evaluate the structures, data items and data availability to compile the natural capital accounts in a series of bilateral engagements with key ministries, agencies and research institutes to refine the method approach. The method notes were updated for all three themes following these engagements. During the inception meeting for the consultants implementing the method notes, opportunities for key technical stakeholders and potential users of the accounts were provided. The continued implementation of the method notes is being steered by Expert

Working Groups drawn from the key stakeholders to ensure the accounting outputs is legitimate and relevant to user needs. Throughout, the robustness of the approach and its consistency to the SEEA EEA handbook has been maintained by technical input from IDEEA Group and UNEP-WCMC. Both organisations are very active in supporting the revision process for this statistical handbook, with IDEEA providing the editor for the new revision of the SEEA EEA. This will ensure that the accounts produced under the Darwin will be consistent with the state of the art of NCA for biodiversity-related natural capital.

Assumption: Capacity needs can be addressed and imbedded through workshops, methodological guidance and online materials.

The means of addressing capacity needs through the project was suggested by the Ugandan team, who are best placed to identify the most appropriate means for their target audience.

Assumption: Suitable entry points for mainstreaming natural capital are identified as occurring within the project period.

The context report, completed in Year 1 of the project, identified a wide range of entry points across different sectors and processes, for which the development of these natural capital accounts would be of interest. Over the course of Year 3, this will be revisited based on the results of the project, and where possible the project outputs will be packaged and communicated to identified stakeholders.

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

The project outcome is as follows: *“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 such, the project is aiming, primarily, to contribute to the delivery of green growth by generating NCA evidence to identify development strategies that deliver on poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation aims. Rather than directly contributing to poverty alleviation, the project aims to facilitate green growth by providing the information to allow economic-focussed decisions to take into account the opportunities biodiversity-related natural capital provides, on which so many of the population depend for their livelihoods. As such, measurement of and evidence for impact on poverty alleviation is complex. Impact on biodiversity conservation, however, is more straightforward, albeit that direct impacts may extend beyond the project lifespan.

This project will extend Uganda’s capacity for NCA, and build capacity amongst public decision-makers, and other users, to capitalise on this new evidence base for integrated economic and land-use planning and policy. This will facilitate mainstreaming consideration of the benefits of biodiversity management into sector development planning, which, in turn, delivers on national priorities for green growth, poverty alleviation and biodiversity enhancement.

Specific changes identified in the application form as being within the project lifetime:

- Attainment of Aichi Target 2 and SDG Target 15.9 – *this will be achieved through the development of the accounts themselves. Progress here is evidenced by the recognition of this Darwin project in Uganda National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting.*
- Understanding of the role of biodiversity-related natural capital in green growth and poverty alleviation among multiple public sector decision-makers. *The accounts help to quantify this; for example, better understanding the importance of biodiversity for tourism and therefore for tourism-related livelihoods. Proof of concept has been demonstrated in Uganda via the indicative Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts (as presented at the ESP10 conference, see Annex 4.3)*
- Enhanced capacity and commitment amongst environment and statistics officials to collate, compile and deploy biodiversity-related natural capital accounts. *Thus far, the project has enhanced the capacity among the core project team through developing, refining and compiling the accounts. This will be furthered over the coming year, during a programme of capacity building amongst account developers.*
- Enhanced capacity and commitment amongst government officials to use natural capital data to inform sector, economic development and poverty reduction plans. *Key*

stakeholders have been consulted to ensure that the accounts respond to needs, but this will be really enhanced over the coming year, through a programme of capacity building amongst account users.

- *Better assessment and reporting of economic performance, beyond GDP, that accounts for the value of natural capital. The accounts being developed under this project have been recognised by UBoS and will be fully validated by them before being finalised, thus ensuring that they are taken up and used at the highest level and in an official capacity to account for the value of natural capital and the benefits it provide. Thus providing an expanded and more nuanced picture of Uganda's national income, compared to GDP.*
- *Increased public awareness of the importance of biodiversity as a national asset for economic development and poverty alleviation. The accounts will provide better understanding of biodiversity's contribution to economic development (e.g. through the fisheries sector)*
- *Evidence that biodiversity related-natural capital has directly informed economic/development planning in at least one sector. Over the coming year, the project will work closely with one sector to develop a 'roadmap' for using NCA. This will allow a level of 'hand-holding' to ensure that the results from the project directly inform planning processes in the sector.*
- *Increased ability to report on progress towards the SDGs and Aichi Targets. The accounts developed already provide figures that could be used to report on, for example, SDG 15.3 (land degradation) 14.1 (fisheries). In addition, the compilation of accounts achieves SDG 15.9. Equally, the accounts could help directly report on Aichi Target 6 (fisheries) or Target 15 (degraded ecosystems).*
- *More widely, through dissemination of lessons learned and guidance developed, it is anticipated that deeper implementation of Aichi Target 2 will spread from Uganda. This will be facilitated regionally and beyond via links to the GDSA, WAVES and NCA and Ecosystem Service valuation project implemented by UN Environment and UNSD. The partnership with WAVES to date has ensured that this impact will be realised, providing a high profile platform to promote and disseminate the methodologies developed and results obtained from the project.*

In the long term, within Uganda these changes will result in:

- *Regular compilation of official biodiversity-related natural capital accounts in response to official demands. UBoS have already made it clear that they intend to regularly compile accounts.*
- *Adoption and ownership of natural capital mainstreaming by authorities with central co-ordinating responsibilities and by key sectors with development responsibilities. The process undertaken to date to develop and compile the accounts has ensured ownership of the accounts. Nonetheless, this will be solidified over the course of Year 3.*
- *Wider use of the natural capital accounts to inform decision-making outside of the public sector (e.g., business and civil society). The training materials to be developed during Year 3 will be promoted and made available to business and civil society as far as possible.*
- *Enhanced budget allocations and investments in improving natural capital stocks and related infrastructure to contribute to green economic growth. This will be beyond the timescale of the project and no evidence is seen as yet; nonetheless, the high involvement and ownership by government agencies and sectoral agencies of the accounts and their results is an extremely positive sign in this regard.*
- *Improved opportunities for poor people to benefit from access to natural capital via related infrastructure and opportunities for new livelihoods created through associated investments. This will be beyond the timescale of the project and no evidence is seen as yet; nonetheless, the high involvement and ownership by government agencies and sectoral agencies of the accounts and their results is an extremely positive sign in this regard.*
- *Increased investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as a result of increased recognition of its value as a natural capital asset. This will be beyond the timescale of the project and no evidence is seen as yet; nonetheless, the high involvement and ownership by government agencies and sectoral agencies of the accounts and their results is an extremely positive sign in this regard.*

- A more ecologically resilient national economy, particularly in the context of climate change, with a more secure natural capital resource base that supports poverty alleviation in the long-term. *This will be beyond the timescale of the project and no evidence is seen as yet; nonetheless, the high involvement and ownership by government agencies and sectoral agencies of the accounts and their results is an extremely positive sign in this regard.*

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. 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. 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.

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

This project stands to support the delivery of multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through impacts on biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. The project outcome, being policy related, stands to be more long-term, while immediate benefits may be harder to measure. Nonetheless, the following paragraphs outline contribution from the work of this financial year to the identified relevant goals:

- SDG 1 “no poverty”: through the development of detailed methodologies for accounting, and the compilation of accounts, the information available for the management of natural capital has been improved, thus benefiting livelihoods and well-being of the population, who depend upon this natural capital. For example, the fisheries and land degradation accounts help better understand the management of land, freshwater ecosystems and fish stocks, and target actions to for more sustainable use, and benefiting those working in agriculture (also links to SDG2). The Tourism and Wildlife Sector is also one of four natural capital sectors targeted, with an ambition to quadruple the value of foreign tourism, create jobs and enhance natural capital protection by 2030. The biodiversity and tourism accounts will help identify where this sector can be developed, reveal the overall tourist expenditure underpinned by biodiversity (as already demonstrated via indicative accounts) and inform on how this resource base can be managed and exploited sustainably.
- SDG 2 “zero hunger”: as set out above the land degradation and fisheries accounts.
- SDG 8 “Decent work and economic growth”: in particular the tourism and fisheries accounts are relevant here, helping better understand the dependence of these sectors on biodiversity and thus use the accounts to better manage biodiversity, deliver sustainable planning and identify how best to increase employment and incomes in these sectors.
- SDG 13 “Climate action”: the land degradation accounts will be used to help increase the resilience of ecosystems, communities and the economy to climate change.
- SDG 14 “Life below water”: the fisheries accounts have helped better understand dependency upon (freshwater) fish stocks, and to improve their management.
- SDG 15 “Life on land”: the three accounts developed help to improve integrated economic planning that takes into account impacts and dependencies on biodiversity. This directly addresses SDG Target 15.9 (and Aichi Target 2). Key progress towards attaining SDG 15.9.1 sub indicator b (implementing the SEEA) is evidenced via the project progress and is identified as a strategic initiative under Uganda’s National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting. During Year 2, the project has engaged with the contact points for SDG 15.3.1, including land degradation experts at MAIFF.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project directly supports Uganda in achieving Aichi Target 2, and Targets 1.1 and 4.1 of Uganda's NBSAP, which is the principal instrument for national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through the development of natural capital accounts. The project is identified as a strategic initiative under Uganda's National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting, directly contributing to the attainment of Aichi Target 2.

The project has this year also supported 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. The indicative accounts for the tourism and biodiversity theme provide a more concrete example to engage government ministries and institutions. The accounting method notes are set out to explicitly identify the links between biodiversity-related natural capital, the ecosystem services they supply and the contributions these benefits provide to a wider range of economic activities. The national consultants are actively engaging these ministries and agencies to source data for the accounts. This in itself is building institutional links around a better understanding of the benefits biodiversity provides.
- 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. The accounting structures proposed and being developed provide the type of environmental-economic statistics to understand where better use can be made of biodiversity-related natural capital assets. For instance, the indicative accounts for the biodiversity and tourism theme identified significant opportunities for tourism development outside of Queen Elizabeth, Murchison Falls and the national parks supporting mountain Gorillas in the south west of the country.
- 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 degradation. However, all accounting method notes set out a clear rationale for managers of biodiversity-related natural capital assets to invest in these assets to support economic activity. In most cases these assets are managed by the government. For land degradation they will provide a compelling framework for building capacity in sustainable land management across farmers.
- 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 well demonstrated by the indicative accounts produced to date, which demonstrate the value of biodiversity-rich areas for tourism and thus justifying investments in conservation and improving iconic species populations.
- 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. The integrated analyses set out in the current method notes will help inform sustainable fishing quotas, investments to address post-harvest losses and identify areas for restoration (fish nursery habitats).

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 lives below the poverty line. Many sectors have the potential for significant impacts and dependencies – both positive and negative – on ecosystems and biodiversity. Developing natural capital accounts and incorporating them into sectoral and cross-sectoral planning will help better understand these impacts and dependencies, and thus the effects of these plans on the wider population. By using the accounts to better understand and manage biodiversity and ecosystems, the well-being of the Ugandan population can be protected and enhanced. The project results will contribute to the achievement of Aichi Target 2 and SDG Target 15.9 in Uganda and support national reporting towards the SDGs and Aichi Targets more broadly. They will also raise the awareness of key stakeholders, such as development decision makers, as to 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.

Stakeholder engagement in the first year harnessed support for the project and contributed to an enabling environment for greater ownership and uptake of the project results. The second year has built on this engagement as the national team develop and compile the accounts in a relevant and legitimate way. The third and final year will ensure the wider uptake of project results through active communication with, and training of, stakeholders in developing and using the accounts. The three foci of the accounts (tourism, fisheries and land degradation) are all intricately linked with poverty, given the proportion of the population that depends upon tourism, fisheries, or agriculture for their livelihoods. The accounts will not only help to improve the understanding and management of these three natural assets but will also help understand their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems more broadly. As the accounts are produced and used to support policy development and planning across different sectors, they will help to ensure that both biodiversity and livelihoods are protected and to demonstrate the 'business case' for increased investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Only once taken up by relevant sectors and agencies will the direct impacts of this project on poverty alleviation be evident. The accounts need to not only be produced, but to be used at all levels, to inform both local management decisions and high-level policy development. The engagement and commitment by the government to date is an extremely positive sign that this will be realised. As the accounts themselves are compiled and the results become available, these will be promoted and disseminated widely among relevant stakeholders to further ensure their uptake. In addition, over the next year the project will work closely with one sector to guide them through the use and integration of the accounts into policy and planning, which will allow the direct and indirect impacts to be better understood.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Uganda's Gender Inequality Index stands at 0.523 (2017). 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 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 is used where possible to highlight where NCA can provide data on the different roles men and women play in natural resource management and their associated economic contribution. The project will also seize opportunities to

communicate the policy implications of our project results for men and women as well as gender being a key consideration in any capacity development opportunities. As part of the integrated analyses under this project, the intention is to conduct spatial analysis in which trends in natural capital and ecosystem services supply and flow is considered against key statistics disaggregated by gender (for example, poverty, employment and unemployment). If possible, gender equity will be considered in relation to any investments in natural capital management or access which may influence livelihoods. In addition, the Connect project has a draft gender action plan, which has been developed in a consultative way, and which will be drawn upon in this project where possible.

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, and there have been no changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period.

While overall M&E is the responsibility of UNEP-WCMC, project partners are expected to compile data as appropriate for indicators, and to provide information when requested as part of this M&E. These information needs were fully discussed at the start of the project, and during each key annual planning exercise, in order that partners are aware of any monitoring that they are required to complete. Regular meetings with project partners have been held throughout the year, both bilateral and, where possible, multi-lateral. One extended in-person meeting provided the opportunity to review progress and adapt plans for the coming year, and to ensure that the project was on track to deliver its outcome. For the remainder of the year, and, in particular during the preparation of the Financial Change Request in September, meetings were held virtually, and continual e-mail communications were used, to ensure that roles and responsibilities were clear and project plans were appropriate.

As the project enters its final year, the results will be translated into on-the-ground impact, with a view to achieving the project outcome, and as such M&E will be essential. The planned indicators for Year 3 are still appropriate and will provide good evidence of the project’s achievements. The project outputs and activities over the next year provide a clear pathway as is possible in such a policy-oriented project to ensure the achievement of the intended project outcome. In addition, 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.

17 days of staff time have been spent on M&E over the course of this year. This included a combination of time by the M&E Director, the Project Coordinator and the Project Manager. As well as ongoing M&E time, equating to roughly 1 day per month, more time has been spent at the start of the FY, reflecting on the lessons learned from the previous year and the plans for the following year, at the time of the half-year report, particularly in preparation for a Financial Change Request, and as the FY drew to a close.

9. Lessons learnt

- **Clear policy entry-points are essential for natural capital accounts:** Being able to identify clear policy entry points from the UGGDS, Aichi Targets and SDGs was essential to inform the structuring of the accounts around a meaningful set of relevant analyses that would be useful to future users of the accounts.
- **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 and with enough warning, skype calls have been arranged. However, with the recent Covid-19 outbreak, staff members are working from home where internet access is more limited, which results in more challenging communications.

- **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. The meeting held in November 2019, with all National Consultants and the National Team and UNEP-WCMC, was very important for building the trust and personal relationships to deliver the accounts. This is particularly true with respect to the technical steering of the work, when provided by international members of the team. Further meetings in March have not been possible due to Covid -19.
- **Repeated, joint long-term planning is essential to ensure the project remains on track.** A long-term planning exercise, conducted with project partners early in FY2, revealed the potential long delays to recruitment in-country that were being experienced; this early identification of such a potential challenge permitted re-planning of the project and its budgets and the timely submission of a Change Request.
- **Clear methodological frameworks are essential for consistent outputs:** The method notes have been essential in organising discussions and stakeholder interactions around the three project themes in a consistent manner. They are also key to ensuring the national consultancies deliver consistent outputs in a common format, thereby limiting the potential for significant additional effort in harmonising outputs across these themes.
- **Maintaining the project as a high priority for all involved is important:** The national project teams, including the consultants, have high demands on their time, with a number of competing priorities. As this project is being managed remotely by UNEP-WCMC, it can easily be overshadowed by in-person requests to work on other tasks. As such, keeping communication channels open is critical to ensure the project does not 'slip down' the priority list or get forgotten in the face of other demands.
- **Recognition in statistical planning processes is key for getting buy-in:** Specific reference to this project within Uganda's National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting provides the project with a strong mandate, thus improving buy-in and contributing to an enabling environment for endorsement and uptake.
- **Provide regular project updates to key stakeholder positions:** During the course of the project the Executive Director of UBoS has changed. This created some initial issues with respect to institutional ownership of the accounts production as he was not briefed on his appointment of the project. All project partners need to work together to highlight any changes in personnel and ensure all are up to date on project progress and plans.
- **Use what you have and build from there:** The indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts were rapidly compiled on the basis of readily available information. Nonetheless, they provide a very useful framework to engage with stakeholders and potential users of the accounts and reveal the value of biodiversity to different audiences.

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

The overall review of last year's Annual Report was positive, with the main general criticism that the report lacked specific and concrete evidence of contribution towards the outcome, Global Goals, Conventions, etc. As is clearly articulated in the report, this is due to the type of project: as a policy-focussed project, the outcomes are often much longer term than the timescale of the project itself, and there are a multitude of conflating factors which may influence success. In this year's Annual Report, we have endeavoured to provide more concrete evidence. Nonetheless, the third and final year will provide the greatest evidence of success, as the project results and outputs are 'rolled out' as part of a programme of training and promotion. Through this, the uptake of the natural capital accounts will be ensured and documented, and influence on policy will (begin to) become evident. Specific comments are responded to below:

- *Comment: The overarching aim is clear when reviewing the project logframe, however, the overall purpose of NCA (whether it be economic growth, poverty alleviation and/or conservation) is not clearly articulated throughout the report. The reviewer assumes that the aim is to assign economic value to natural resources so that it can be used as evidentiary support (i.e. present a case for economic losses) when describing the loss of biodiversity and environment degradation. In theory this would prevent further loss of natural resources*

in which people in rural areas of Uganda (as noted in the report) depend on but might be good to clearly state how it might address these issues at the start.

The overarching aim of the NCA is to help inform management of natural capital to deliver economic growth and / or poverty alleviation. The accounts aim to measure how much natural capital there is and who is benefiting from the ecosystem services it is delivering, where it may be being used unsustainably and where there are opportunities for fuller use. With this information to hand, decision-makers can understand where investment in natural capital conservation, enhancement or access to the ecosystem services it provides can deliver economic growth or alleviate poverty. For example, for tourism there may be national parks that are currently under used by international tourists and investing in access, facilities and marketing tourism opportunities could increase expenditure by foreigners. For fisheries, there may be communities with high poverty incidence that are dependent on fish landings for food and livelihoods. They may benefit from investments to improve fish stocks or limit post-harvest losses. To be clear, it is more nuanced than just assigning an economic value. It is meant to be a spatially explicit analysis of the role biodiversity-related natural capital plays in supporting the economy but also local livelihoods, food security and welfare.

- *Comment: Partnership with World Bank WAVES project is said to have been strengthened to improve impact and avoid redundancy. However, the role of the initiative or the partnership is unclear, as is how this might support achievement of the project targets. It would be good to clarify what their role would be with regards to the project (especially if they have conflicting or complementary objectives with other project partners).*

The World Bank WAVES project is a high-profile initiative, working in a number of countries to further NCA. Partnership with the WAVES project serves two purposes – firstly, to ensure complementarity and avoid redundancy or duplication of efforts (e.g. through attending one another's meetings and through joint communication efforts), and, secondly, as the timeframes and funding for the WAVES project is of a greater scale than this project, it provides a means of further ensuring the legacy and sustainability of the Darwin Initiative-funded work. By ensuring a good collaboration and complementarity, the results from this project will be promoted and considered by the WAVES project into the future. Members of the national WAVES project implementation team are now involved as part of the Expert Working Groups for steering the accounts development. UNEP-WCMC and the World Bank international WAVES have regular WebEx meeting to discuss plans and progress, and the opportunity for review of outputs is also provided where appropriate. This ensures their support for the project outputs which will only benefit the long-term sustainability of this project. As the SEEA comprises multiple modules for different natural capital assets the projects are very complementary, with this Darwin project covering fisheries, biodiversity and tourism themes and land degradation, whereas the WAVES project covers wetlands, forests and land cover accounting. We are currently exploring how the outputs from both projects can be built in, specifically for informing economy wide macro-economic analysis and integrated sector-based approaches to job creation in Uganda.

- *Comment: Some clarification on how consultations with government staff and other key stakeholders as part of the inception workshop have been incorporated into planning would help to better assess progress.*

The inception workshop took place in December 2018. While planning for this workshop, it became clear that the government had already conducted extensive stakeholder consultations on the future of NCA and had, through this, identified a number of priority accounting themes. As such, the inception workshop provided a key means for validating these themes, and further exploring the data availability and feasibility of the accounts. The results from these consultations were taken forward as an integral part of the planning for the project, e.g. for stakeholder engagement, or for data collation. Further bilateral engagements were undertaken by UNEP-WCMC and the national team in March to help steer the compilation of the accounts and the planning processes. Government staff and key stakeholders are now directly involved in steering the accounts development via the Expert Working groups established. The inception workshop was a key opportunity to engage the relevant actors in these planning processes to ensure the project delivers legitimate outputs.

- *Comment: There seems to be a slight discrepancy between the comments made on the success of the workshop on finding common vision and roles, and the noted challenges of the partnership with competing priorities (given full-time employment in government jobs).*

Clarification on the partners' roles and how this might impact future years of the programme and how might the project mitigate these risks.

The workshop of December 2018 was certainly successful and resulted in a clear path forwards for the project. Nonetheless, despite all good intentions and the great momentum generated by the project, the challenges of working remotely mean that the required tasks for this project can easily get overshadowed by the tasks that are 'here and now' for the staff members in Uganda. As such, the organisation of the workshop required greater perseverance than might have been hoped for by the project team in the UK to ensure its success – a perseverance which paid off. Equally, follow-up from the workshop lost some momentum after the Winter holiday break, and a visit to Uganda by a WCMC staff member helped to regain this. This has been mitigated to a large degree by the hiring of dedicated project staff (a project manager and three national consultants) who are wholly responsible for the fulfilment of Uganda's responsibilities under the project. In addition, further visits in 2019 helped to reinforce this and keep momentum going; unfortunately, the current Covid-19 situation will provide a major hindrance over the coming months due to restricted travel and staff working from home with limited connectivity.

- *Comment: The inception workshop report link leads to a document with several tracked changes and revisions. Not sure if this was intentional, but it does not match final version Annexed in the Annual Report (Link provided)*

This was unintentional and has been rectified. The correct versions of all documents are on the project webpage. <https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda>

- *Comment: There seem to be established communications materials as noted under Activity 1.5, however, it is not clear if this has been done separate from the comms strategy, as it has been noted that the document is awaiting further refinement. As noted below, more support is needed on how effective communication material and strategies were in creating awareness of the value of NCA and justification for them.*

The communications materials fall under the framework of the communications strategy; unfortunately, this strategy was delayed due to additional consultations with the team in Uganda over its contents. It is now available and included as annex 4.1 to this report. The materials developed so far have been limited in scope, it is really as we enter this final year of the project that their importance (and understanding of their efficiency) will become clear, as the project enters a phase of outreach and promotion of the results produced during Year 2. We will aim to have a detailed workplan and measures of success as part of initial planning for Year 3.

- *Comment: Clarification of how gender equality and consideration for gender balanced beneficiaries have been considered for future years of the project.*

For a project of this nature, gender considerations can be extremely complex, beyond simply ensuring gender balances within project teams or within stakeholders. Nonetheless, as the accounts are developed, we will be able to identify opportunities to undertake integrated analysis of the accounts in relation to other statistics where they are available and are disaggregate-able by gender (e.g., population, employment). This will therefore allow potential impacts on gender to be considered, although such impact is likely to be long term in nature.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

As a result of delays to in-country recruitment of national consultants, who were integral to obtaining national support and harnessing local knowledge for the development of these accounts, a financial Change Request was submitted in October 2019. This was accepted, giving time to ensure that the accounts developed would have been validated by the Ugandan Government before training people on their development and use. This re-planning was a significant benefit, as it avoided potentially using valuable resources to train people on accounts that might then change, once they had undergone the validation process.

Once again, communication with the project partners has proven challenging at times, due to multiple pressures on project staff. These challenges have largely been overcome through the excellent working relationships across the different partners, and through the genuine desire to see the project come to fruition. In addition, the recruitment of an in-country project manager has streamlined communication and increased efficiency.

International travel to Uganda is not currently possible due to the Covid-19 crisis. As such there are considerable uncertainties on when the international team can visit Uganda to deliver capacity building under Output 3 of the project and other activities under Output 4. This will also delay the national consultants in finalising their work, given most Ugandans are also working from home and visiting data providers and other stakeholders is not possible. Given this uncertainty on when the current Covid-19 crisis will be overcome and it will be safe for the international team to travel to Uganda, an extension into the following financial year is critical for meeting the project outcomes in the best way possible.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Over the past year, the profile of the project has grown significantly in Uganda through the project team's outreach and promotion efforts. These include:

- Hiring national consultants to work with different agencies and data holders in order to collate the data required for the accounts (Nov 2019)
- World Bank WAVES Global Policy Forum on Natural Capital Accounting for Better Decision Making (18th and 19th Nov) and follow-on African Regional Policy Forum (21st Nov)
- ESP10 workshop where the accounting structures proposed, and the indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts were presented
- Launch of the Ugandan Land Accounts, Water accounts and the national plan for advancing environmental-economic accounting (22nd Nov). Where the Darwin project was identified as a strategic initiative supporting the national plan for advancing environmental-economic accounting
- Inception workshop with national consultants and project stakeholders
- Mbale workshop to review the national accounts

A key piece of evidence for the increasing interest in the project is its official recognition in UBoS's National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic accounting (see Section 5.2.9.3); this demonstrates the importance placed upon the project and its results.

Year 3 is going to be key to further promoting the project, as this is the year in which communities of practice around account development and use will be built. This year is also integral to its sustainability and legacy, as people will be trained to continue to compile the accounts, as well as in using them, and their uptake into sectoral planning will be ensured. As such, the original exit strategy envisaged for the project is still valid. In addition, the opportunities presented through the World Bank's WAVES project are being explored – this could offer the chance to increase the project's reach and impact through close collaboration and joint outreach and communication. Such collaboration would further ensure the project's sustainability and legacy, given the longer-term plans for the WAVES initiative.

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. This webpage has continued to be updated with new outputs (or versions of outputs) as they become available and is shared as the primary portal for the project and its results.

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 identity and to make it clear that the documents are a package.

In Year 1, a short 2-page note introducing the project and natural capital accounting was produced, containing the Darwin Initiative logo. This note has been shared widely throughout this year in order to explain or introduce the project to relevant stakeholders or interested individuals. This has helped to publicise the project, and the support from Darwin Initiative.

In Uganda, UBoS have explicitly recognised the Darwin Initiative as support this project in their National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic accounting (see Section 5.2.9.3, https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/11_2019NP-AEEA.pdf)

The Darwin Initiative was highlighted as funding this project at the World Bank & UNSD Global and African Regional Policy Forums in Uganda by the NPA.

The Darwin initiative is explicitly recognised in the Ecosystem Services Partnership Conference (ESP10) proceedings paper and abstract and the logo was included in the presentation (Annexes 4.2-4.4).

14. Safeguarding

As lead partner, WCMC has a recently revised safeguarding policy (to be published in May 2020). This document sets out the policies and procedures WCMC will implement in order to protect the health, well-being and human rights of adults and children so they live free from abuse, harm and neglect. It achieves this purpose through setting out our approach through policy principles, guidance and procedures on issues such as: Categorising children and adults at risk of harm and abuse; Categorising forms of harm and abuse; Reducing the risk of harm and abuse; Setting out our policy on inappropriate conduct in relation to harm and abuse; Encouraging and investigating reporting etc. Protecting people and safeguarding responsibilities is a governance priority for WCMC. The WCMC safeguarding policy assists trustees and staff in promoting a fair, open and positive culture and ensure all involved feel able to report concerns, confident that they will be heard and responded to. The policy covers and applies to all people who benefit from or deliver WCMC’s charitable work. The project team takes a pro-active approach to recognising the signs and symptoms of harm and abuse and considers risk of safeguarding issues as a key part of internal project management procedures on a regular basis. Other opportunities for pro-active identification of issues of this nature are during in-person country missions, particularly those including stakeholder workshops. WCMC follows Charity Commission guidelines and requirements under the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) that charities with a turnover exceeding £1m must report on major risks to which the charity is exposed. WCMC regards safeguarding as a major risk. Information of safeguarding incidents will therefore normally be included in the trustees’ report within the charity’s financial statements together with a summary of the plans and strategies we have put in place for managing safeguarding related risks. WCMC also holds a whistle-blowing policy and code of conduct for staff members. Disciplinary processes are in place for staff members not adhering to these respective policies, and specific wording referencing contract breaches is included in sub-contractual collaboration agreements. Other partners of the project are encouraged to hold their own organisational safeguarding policies and procedures. Where these are not available project members are encouraged to incorporate the WCMC policies into their project implementation.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	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 biodiversity-related natural capital to Uganda's economy and well-being has been increased by formal recognition and integration of the project into Uganda's National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting. This provides a key official entry point for the project outputs to achieve impact.</p> <p>Awareness of the importance of biodiversity-related natural capital to green growth and sustainable development was also increased by UNEP-WCMC and national partners support for the World Bank and UNSD Global and African Regional Policy Forums on NCA for decision-making (see UNEP-WCMC facilitation role - https://www.wavespartnership.org/en/africa-regional-nca-policy-forum).</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</p>	<p>0.2 Expert working Groups to steer the accounts development have also been created by the national team. These bring together key government decision-makers, sector ministries, academia and NGOs. A workshop of 39 participants was convened by the national team that brought together the Expert Working Group and other stakeholders to review the accounts development. This represents good progress in establishing a community of practice and a national user base to</p>	<p>Over the next 2 months, the three thematic accounts will be finalised jointly by the national consultants. Training workshops will be held, both in-country and remotely, for account producers in different agencies. This will institutionalise the production and use of the accounts. Capacity building workshops will also be held both remotely and in person with user</p>

	<p>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 institutionalised into at least at least 3 sectors / ministries.</p>	<p>employ the accounts towards the project outcome.</p> <p>0.3 Revised draft method notes have been produced that can be used by national consultants to use in developing the accounts. Three national consultants were hired in November 2019 to implement the method notes. Institutions that will use the accounts are directly involved in the compilation process via the Expert Working Group. This will foster ownership of the accounts production process and facilitate their institutionalisation in the final year of the project.</p>	<p>groups in different sectors. This will institutionalise the awareness, understanding and use of the accounts. However, there remains substantial uncertainty around when these can be delivered. Planned Q1, year 3, this may not be possible as Uganda's borders are currently shut and the timeframe for safe international travel could be significant.</p> <p>Finally, work with a sector to apply the accounts and develop a roadmap to support their further uptake will begin. These activities will allow the achievement of Indicators 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3.</p>
<p>Output 1. 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 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. Complete (see 2018/19 Annual Report and https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf)</p> <p>1.2. Completed and posted on line - see https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda).</p> <p>1.3. The first policy brief will be delayed until the accounts production process has been completed. The second Policy Brief will be developed in consultation with a key sector during delivery of Output 4.</p> <p>1.4. Indicative 'Biodiversity and Tourism' accounts were presented at the Global Ecosystem Services Partnership meeting (ESP10 – search 't17-11' in programme https://www.aanmelder.nl/i/doc/c0b28896a33f0fae4419efa5672d50e0?forcedownload=True) and a paper drafted for the proceedings for that meeting that will be published shortly (draft provided in Annex 4.3). Project team members will aim to attend and present final accounting outputs over the coming year. Whilst events are being cancelled due to the current Covid-19 crisis, a key event is the African Forum on Green Economy that has now been moved online and where an online slot for presentation of the Darwin project has been secured (https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/african-forum/). Efforts will be made to attend any other identified relevant events, and to secure opportunities to publicise the project and its results via online events and fora.</p>	

<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.</p>	<p>Complete (see 2018/19 Annual Report and Context report - https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Complete (see 2018/19 Annual Report and https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/523/original/Report_of_NCA_inception_workshop_-_Golfcourse_hotel_Kampala_FINAL.PDF)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. National Teams write up User-Needs Assessment as a workshop output with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC</p>	<p>Complete (see 2018/19 Annual Report and Context report - https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf)</p>	<p>N/A</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 focused on communications and was used to begin elaborating a communication strategy. This has now been finalised by the communications team at NEMA, with support from IIED</p> <p>See link on project webpage (https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda).</p>	<p>N/A</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 	<p>A webinar will be run on the project and accounting approaches as part of the African Forum on Green Economy: Investing in Natural Capital for a Resilient Africa in Q1, Year 3 (https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/african-forum/).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Three NCA Method Notes posted online to support practitioners in other countries https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda - Indicative Biodiversity and Tourism accounts produced and presented at ESP10. (ESP10 – search ‘t17-11’ in programme https://www.aanmelder.nl/i/doc/c0b28896a33f0fae4419efa5672d50e0?forcedownload=True) and see paper drafted for the proceedings in Annex 4.3 	<p>2 policy briefs will be produced during the course of Year 3</p> <p>Final method notes and a report presenting the accounting outputs will be produced and hosted online</p> <p>Other international and national events will be identified but schedules are uncertain given the current Covid-19 situation</p>
<p>Output 2. The accounting approach is developed and tested.</p>	<p>2.1 By the end of Year 1, Q4, at least three method notes for producing selected Natural Capital Accounts have been drafted for application.</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Year 3, 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 3 Q1 at least three methodologically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.</p>	<p>2.1. Three method notes have been drafted for application, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity and tourism - Fisheries - Land degradation <p>See: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda</p> <p>2.2. Work is ongoing on the compilation of a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings. A template was designed in consultation with UBoS</p> <p>2.3. Over the next two months, the method notes will be used to compile three natural capital accounts. - Indicative Biodiversity and Tourism accounts have been produced as proof of concept (see Annex 4.3).</p>

<p>Activity 2.1. UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team to develop method notes for compiling biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts in response to user needs.</p>	<p>A template has been produced and work is ongoing by the national consultants, in consultation with the national team and WCMC and IDEEA group on compiling the accounts and producing the metadatabase.</p> <p>Following stakeholder engagements in March 2019 and the ongoing SEEA EEA revision process, the method notes were redrafted to version v0.1 as suitable for implementation by the national consultants appointed to test them in country. These are available online (see https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda)</p>	<p>It is hoped that this activity will be completed over the coming two months. Some uncertainty exists on the degree to which the Covid-19 crisis will restrict the consultants abilities to meet with data providers in Uganda to finalise the accounts compilation.</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>A template for the metadatabase has been designed in consultation with UBoS. Three national consultants are completing the metadatabase as part of their consultancies to deliver the accounts.</p>	<p>It is hoped that this activity will be completed over the coming two months. Some uncertainty exists on the degree to which the Covid-19 crisis will restrict the consultants abilities to meet with data providers in Uganda to finalise the accounts compilation.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team test method notes and compile biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts.</p>	<p>National consultants have been appointed for each accounting theme to produce the accounts. UNEP-WCMC travelled to Uganda in November 2019 to meet with the national consultants and key stakeholders that could support the accounts production. An inception workshop was held in November 2019 with key stakeholders to kick start the consultancies. Expert Working Groups have been convened and a stakeholder meeting to steer the accounts development organised in January 2019. Indicative Biodiversity and Tourism accounts have been</p>	<p>It is hoped that this activity will be completed over the coming two months. Some uncertainty exists on the degree to which the Covid-19 crisis will restrict the consultants abilities to meet with data providers in Uganda to finalise the accounts compilation.</p>

		produced as proof of concept (see Annex 4.3).	
Output 3. Communities of practice built.	<p>3.1 By the end of Year3, Q1 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 Year3, Q1 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 3, Q1 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. Given that Uganda has shut its border it is uncertain when the national team will be able to travel to deliver the capacity building sessions. It is hoped that in the next six months, training will be held with producer groups to institutionalise and increase capacity in the production of natural capital accounts.</p> <p>3.2. As above, over the next six months, 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 six months, a set of training materials for the production and use biodiversity-related natural capital accounts are produced and made publicly 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		Indicative Biodiversity and Tourism accounts have been produced as proof of concept (see Annex 4.3). These can for the basis for the training material, in conjunction with the updated method notes. However, moving to a comprehensive set of training materials requires the compilation of the biodiversity-related natural capital accounts by the national consultants.	This activity will be completed over the course of Year 3, ideally Q1 but uncertainty exists on the degree to which the Covid-19 crisis will restrict the consultants abilities to meet with data providers in Uganda to finalise the accounts compilation.
3.2 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building sessions in country and remotely for producer groups		No progress yet	Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.

3.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team finalise producer training materials on basis of training sessions feedback and host online	No progress yet	Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.
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)	No progress yet	Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.
3.5 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building workshop in country and remotely with different sector user groups.	No progress yet	Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.
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	No progress yet	Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.
Output 4. 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 development process and lessons captured to inform the scaling up of integration across sectors.</p>	<p>4.1. Based on the selection of the thematic accounts on which the project will focus, engagement with relevant sectors has been established via the project inception workshop, bilateral engagements in the development of the method notes, Expert Working Groups and associated meetings. A further Expert Working Group meeting is planned for Q1, Year 3 as the accounts are finalised. This is essential groundwork to achieve this indicator over the final year of the project.</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.	Key personnel from each sector have already been identified via the establishment of Expert Working Groups by the project team. Indicative Biodiversity and Tourism accounts have been produced to facilitate engagement with this sector.	As a mitigation measure, it has been decided to extend the mission to Uganda to deliver to complete this activity directly following the capacity building activities under Output 3. Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.
4.2 National Team develop Roadmap for detailed application of NCA for integrated sectoral development planning.	No progress yet	This activity will be completed by the end of Q3, Year 3.
4.3 UNEP-WCMC in-country mission to work with sector to apply NCA Roadmap with remote support from IIED and IDEEA Group.	No progress yet	As per Activity 4.1, it has been decided to extend the mission to Uganda to deliver to complete this activity directly following the capacity building activities under Output 3. Key personnel from

		each sector have already been identified via the establishment of Expert Working Groups by the project team. Given the Covid-19 crisis it is hoped this can be delivered by the end of Q2, Year 3.
4.4 National Team deliver Roadmap and develop impact report on lessons learned from its application	No progress yet	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)
Changes Agreed Following 2019/2020 Half Year Report

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<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>Outcome:</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</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 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 1</p> <p>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 outreach, to describe the stakeholder and</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</p>	<p>Continuous support and engagement from relevant Ministries and authorities in Uganda. This is unlikely to be a significant issue given the commitment</p>

	<p>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 Quarter one, Year Three, 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>accounting in 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 websites and at least 2 external on-line for a (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>to sustainable use of natural capital in national development planning.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>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 method notes for producing selected Natural Capital Accounts have been drafted for application.</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Year 3, 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 3 Q1 at least three methodically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.</p>	<p>2.1 Draft method 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 method notes is produced and hosted on at least one project partner website.</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>

<p>Output 3 Communities of practice built.</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of Year3, Q1 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 Year3, Q1 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 3, Q1 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>	<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</p>
<p>Output 4 The accounting approach is Institutionalised.</p>	<p>4.1 By the end of Year 3, Q1 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 development process and lessons captured to inform the scaling up of integration across sectors.</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 lessons learned from testing the integration of biodiversity related natural capital accounting data into planning is published on at least one partner website.</p>	<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 several relevant sector plans and national plans that expire ion 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 method 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 method 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		0	30
6b	Number of training weeks to be provided			0	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		0	6
12a	Number of computer-based databases to be established and handed over to the host country			0	0		0	1
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.			0	1		0	5
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	>30% Female	Ugandan	1	0		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	Detail	Gender of	Nationality of	Publishers	Available from
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	(e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	(authors, year)	Lead Author	Lead Author	(name, city)	(e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Communication Strategy	Report	NEMA, IIED, UNEP-WCMC, 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda
Draft Method Note: Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts Draft v0.1	Method Note	UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA, NPA, NEMA & UBoS, 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda
Draft Method Note: Fisheries Accounts_Draft v0.1	Method Note	UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA, NPA, NEMA & UBoS, 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda
Draft Method Note: Land Degradation Accounts_Draft v0.1	Method Note	UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA, NPA, NEMA & UBoS, 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda
Integrated Accounting for Wildlife Watching Tourism in Uganda	ESP10 Proceedings paper	Steven King; Mark Eigenraam; Claire Brown; John Tayleur; Carl Obst; Godwin Kamugisha; Francis Ogwal; Ronald Kaggwa; Margaret Nakirya.	Male	N/A	N/A	In press (see Annex 4.3)

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@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
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.	Y
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	