



Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

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	01/07/2018 - 30/09/2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2020-Mar 2021 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Nadine Bowles-Newark
Project website/blog/social media	Webpage: www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda Blog: https://www.iied.org/environment-or-economy-how-uganda-uses-natural-capital-accounts-policymaking
Report author(s) and date	Sarah Ivory, Steven King, Nadine Bowles-Newark, Rosalind Goodrich, Tom Geme, 20 April 2021

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. This was based on extensive consultation and identified several accounting themes that address priority issues for the country. Despite this clear leadership and initiative in the field, a lack of resources has hindered the institutionalisation of account development and use. This project is therefore working to extend Uganda's capacity for natural capital accounting, and build complementary analytical capacity amongst public decision-makers, and other users, to employ this new evidence base for integrated economic and land-use planning and policy. This will help mainstream considering the benefits of biodiversity management into sector development planning, which, in turn, delivers on national priorities for green growth, poverty alleviation and biodiversity enhancement. The work also supports Uganda's international commitments to integrate the values of biodiversity-related natural capital in decision making (Aichi Target 2, SDG Target 15.9) and as an associate member of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa. The project will also advance the application of natural capital accounting more widely through links to similar regional and international initiatives, including WAVES.

2. Project partnerships

UNEP-WCMC, as the lead institution, has an established working relationship with each of the project partners, which has strengthened significantly since the start of the project.

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

This project builds on an established collaboration between UNEP-WCMC, NEMA and NPA. The project concept stemmed from previous collaborative work developing experimental environmental accounts – the concept and proposal were thus developed jointly.

UNEP-WCMC project team have a weekly catch up call with the project manager for NEMA, who invites other individuals (both from within NEMA and from other agencies) as relevant. This allows informal discussions and the opportunity to make quick decisions on issues that have come up over the past week. It has also provided a strong foundation for working relationships between the teams in Cambridge and Kampala. The working relationship with NEMA has become a lot more efficient since the Project Manager was hired, as the project is his primary concern, whereas previously other individuals who were involved had a wide range of other priorities to focus on, and the project was often not at the top of their list. NEMA are involved in all facets of the project, and are a part of every decision that is taken, from financial and administrative aspects, to technical aspects.

The National Planning Authority (NPA) have been continually involved with the project, but more recently have been significantly more active in the development of a Green Growth Development Options paper. Their enthusiasm and willingness to take a leading role in this demonstrates their commitment to the project. The individuals who are closely involved are of a high level of seniority, which provides a strong institutional commitment to the success of the project and the partnership.

The involvement of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) is key to the long-term sustainability of the production of the accounts. UBoS have been extremely engaged in the latter stages of the accounts development, and are heavily involved in ensuring the project's legacy through an upcoming training workshop and publicity materials. They are providing extensive review of the accounts produced, in order that they can be adopted by UBoS.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, travel to Uganda has not been possible during this financial year. This has proved challenging, notably when Ugandans were required to work from home, where internet connections were often unreliable. However, despite these challenges, the team has demonstrated that remote partnerships can still be fruitful, and has ensured that a number of important meetings with key individuals have gone ahead with great success. The solid foundations on which the partnership between UNEP-WCMC and NEMA, in particular, is built, have been integral to ensuring continued progress on this project during the last year.

UNEP-WCMC and IIED

UNEP-WCMC and IIED have worked together on a number of previous projects, including those funded by the Darwin Initiative. These collaborations have involved many of the same staff members as are working on this project. The project has drawn on these strong relationships, and IIED has proven instrumental in keeping the momentum on the communications aspects of the project. IIED has organised their own weekly calls with the project manager and other members of the Ugandan team, as relevant, to ensure the communications plan is implemented and additional opportunities for publicity identified, which has been integral to raising the profile of the project and building understanding of natural capital accounting in Uganda and further afield.

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. IDEEA have provided important review and input to the three sets of accounts produced under the project, and are also working closely with UNEP-WCMC, IIED, and NEMA to develop materials for the upcoming training workshop. Again, the basis of trust and clear communications on which the partnership is founded have been integral to its success and progress made.

Other collaborations

A range of other ministries and government have been involved in the project to facilitate the development of the accounts, namely by providing relevant data and reviewing the accounts. These include: Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, National Fisheries Resources Research Institute. Although not formal partners in the project, the engagement and support by key individuals within these ministries and agencies has been key and the project has provided a great opportunity to build strong working relationships.

The project has continued in a collaborative spirit with our international partners, including the World Bank. The role of the accounts delivered via the Darwin project under the coordination of UNEP-WCMC as part of an integrated information systems for informing policy and management was highlighted by the World Bank in 2020 in Section 8 of their publication **Natural capital accounting: Informing policy decisions and management of Uganda's natural resources** (available at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34811?locale-attribute=es>).

Evidence for the strengthened relationships with project partners includes:

- Weekly informal progress calls between NEMA and UNEP-WCMC, allowing discussion of all issues and activities.
- Weekly meetings between IIED and NEMA to discuss progress on communications activities, organised independently of UNEP-WCMC.
- Voluntary involvement of individuals from other ministries and agencies in meetings and project work.
- The production of three sets of accounts and associated metadatabases, the primary output from the project, with review and input from all partners and a range of interested individuals.
- A range of communications and publicity products, produced as joint efforts by project partners, which have contributed to the raised profile of the project in Uganda and internationally.
- Capacity building workshop agenda identifying strong representation across national partners in supporting building the community of practice for natural capital accounting in Uganda.
- Engagement between NEMA / UNEP-WCMC / IDEEA Group with the three National Consultants via email or remote call exchanges to help them on implementing the method notes. The national consultants were appointed directly by NEMA in order to ensure strong national ownership of this process.
- Expert Working Group Meetings to bring national partners and wider stakeholders together
- Two Roadmap workshops to bring international partners (virtually), national partners and other stakeholders together to plan the institutionalisation of the accounts. Fifteen

Ministries, agencies, organisations and universities were represented at these meetings, testimony to the reach of the project and interest in its results.

Challenges in these relationships include:

- During this year in particular, with the COVID-19 pandemic placing restrictions on travel and in-person meetings in Uganda, internet connectivity has posed a challenge at times. When working at home, many individuals have very limited internet connection, or none at all, preventing video or audio calls over the internet. This has improved significantly since Ugandans were able to return to offices and conduct meetings in person, meaning that just international partners need to join remotely.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 already completed.

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 in person and via social media. Regular weekly meetings with project manager and communications specialists at NEMA to think about upcoming hooks for content – both internationally and within Uganda.

For example:

- NEMA executive director presented aims of the NCA project at an event for Uganda Water and Environment Week in September 2020
- WCMC article in Darwin Newsletter [repurposed for UNEP-WCMC website](#) in December 2020
- [IIED's blog](#) following the roadmap workshop published in December 2020 (243 views on IIED website; 592 views on author's LinkedIn account)
- [Article to build understanding of natural capital accounting](#) on NEMA website (the site has an average of 150 views per day)
- Accounts consultant, Moses Masiga, gives presentations on NCA in week of World Water Day (22 March) 2021, including to staff in Ministry of Finance
- Project manager met with Lucy Niango, Commissioner for Wetlands in the Ministry of Water and Environment in February 2021 to raise her awareness of potential contribution of NCA to strategy and planning
- Two-page article in the March 2021 NEMA newsletter on the background to and details of the project
- ESP proceedings publication presenting the indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/ecosystem-and-ecosystem-services-accounts-time-applications>
- Three policy briefs – one for each set of accounts –drafted to allow high-level decision-makers to rapidly understand the significance of the accounts and policy implications. These are awaiting final sign off by Ugandan partners to allow their publication.

It has been an ongoing challenge to get practical support from the NEMA communications team (who wholeheartedly support the project in theory) and the IT team that manages the NEMA website as they have many competing issues to deal with across all the other work they cover (including needing to prioritise reputation management with the media). This has meant that planned activities and content have not always come to fruition.

Output 2: The accounting approach is developed and tested:

Activity 2.1 already completed

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.

For the three accounting themes, natural capital accounts

For each of the three accounting themes, the national team and consultants has produced reports presenting completed accounts. The support provided by the associated Expert Working Groups has ensured that the accounts produced make best use of the existing national database and are structured in a way the best responds to identified user needs. The international technical support from IDEEA Group and UNEP-WCMC has ensured that the accounts produced are in accordance with the SEEA EA statistical framework for ecosystem accounting, recently adopted in March 2021. The accounts themselves are contained in comprehensive reports which also provide contextual information, methodology and data, and policy implications and analysis.

Working with UBoS, the national consultants have been able to compile a set of metadatabases to support the future compilation of the accounts. The metadatabase has been developed in accordance with UBoS's established metadatabase dictionary. Additional metadata on the institutional arrangements around accessing the data and associated contact points is also captured to aid in the future compilation of the accounts. This comprehensive information will allow for standardised long-term production of the accounts.

The accounts and metadatabase, while not yet available publicly, were produced by national experts recruited through NEMA, supported by dedicated Expert Working Groups of National experts and users to steer their development and with technical support from UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA. They have been through extensive quality assurance procedures, including review from a range of experts at UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group, and NEMA. The finalised products are currently with UBoS for their review prior to the upcoming capacity building workshop.

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

Activities 3.1-3.6 were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The restrictions on international travel, as well as those placed on individuals' movement and interactions in Uganda, meant that project work was significantly delayed. For a period of time, the Ugandan team were required to work from home, with little or no internet connection. The inability to visit data providers in person also delayed the compilation of the accounts. As such, the capacity building workshop has been delayed to Q1 2021/22, in order to ensure that the training is provided on finalised accounts, that will not then be changed during validation by UBoS. A draft agenda has been produced, participants list has been drawn up, and production of materials has begun. Discussions with UBoS and NEMA have demonstrated that the planned distinction between users and producers is not a clear one, and may cause confusion. In addition, bringing both users and producers together will be of great value to the sustained production of the accounts, due to the ability to make connections and build relationships, and interact directly with one another. Instead of two separate workshops, there will be one workshop, which will comprise one very high-level day at the start, at which key policymakers and decision makers will be present, and which will provide the opportunity to 'sell' the value of natural capital accounting. The following three days will provide technical training on natural capital accounting in general, before focussing on the production of the three specific accounts produced under the project.

The general capacity building materials for understanding the SEEA EA framework will be delivered over a day and half. These have been created and an example included in an annex.

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.

The project team in Uganda organised and delivered a very successful workshop at which the three accounting themes were presented, and participants worked in groups to produce draft roadmaps for each theme. 32 participants attended, representing 15 Ministries, agencies, organisations, and universities. Rather than just selecting one sector, the enthusiasm of participants has meant that three roadmaps have been taken forwards. The team in Uganda organised a follow-up meeting to further develop these and provide more details on how each set of accounts should be institutionalised. 29 participants from 12 Ministries, agencies, organisations and universities attended the follow up meetings.

The discussion on the roadmap was based on guidance notes developed by IIED. At these meetings relevant stakeholders in Uganda shared their aspirations for Natural Capital Accounting in their different sectors. A final draft of the roadmaps is being finalised by the Project Team with support from stakeholders. It will generally highlight the overall goal of the roadmap, the specific roadmap actions, the responsible institutions (by virtue of their mandate) and their roles, other participating stakeholders, the key requirements/enablers, timeframe, areas of intervention, means of intervention, costs and financing mechanisms as well as a monitoring and evaluation framework.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

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.

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.

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.

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).

Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 were achieved previously. With regards to Indicator 1.3, instead of producing a single policy brief that was planned for Q1 Yr 3, it was decided that it was more relevant to produce three policy briefs – one for each set of accounts – to allow high-level decision-makers to rapidly understand the significance of the accounts and policy implications. These have been drafted and undergone review, but are awaiting final sign off by Ugandan partners to allow their publication.

With regards to indicator 1.4, in the previous financial year, the project was presented at the Ecosystem Services Partnership Conference in Hanover, October 2019, as reported on in the last annual report.

The African Forum on Green Economy (hosted online through the spring and summer of 2020) provided an opportunity to highlight the importance of biodiversity-related natural capital to green growth in the region. Mr Ronald Kaggwa (NPA project partner) participated in the panel session on data, for decision-making – which focused on NCA. He explicitly recognised the importance of various biodiversity-related NCA activities to informing national development planning, including the Darwin project. UNEP-WCMC contributed a presentation to this event, highlighting

both the Darwin and GEF CONNECT projects coordinated by UNEP-WCMC that aim to mainstream biodiversity data into decision-making:

<https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/session-6-data>

A paper and presentation were submitted to the London Group on Environmental Accounting on day 3 of their annual meeting. The London Group is comprised of members from multiple national statistical agencies and international organisations, See:

<https://seea.un.org/events/london-group-environmental-accounting-26th-meeting>

The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission published the proceedings of the Ecosystem Services Partnership 10 meeting. The project contributed a paper based in the indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts. See:

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/ecosystem-and-ecosystem-services-accounts-time-applications>

Output 2: 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).

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.

2.2 By the end of Year 3, Q3, a metadatabase of relevant national data holdings has been compiled to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting.

2.3 By the end of Year 3 Q3 at least three methodically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.

All three indicators have been achieved. The method notes were produced in FY 2019/2020.

This year, the three sets of accounts and associated metadatabases have been produced and have undergone extensive reviewed and quality assured by NEMA, UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA Group. They are currently undergoing additional review by UBoS and associated data providers. As such the final accounts are not yet available online, but will be available in Q1 2021/22.

These accounts respond directly to the user needs identified during the project inception workshop in December 2018, and to the needs expressed in the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting. Each set of accounts explains the context, the methodology, the findings, policy implications of the findings, and next steps for future development of the accounts.

Output 3: Communities of practice built.

3.1 By the end of Year 4, 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.

3.2 By the end of Year 4, 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.

3.3 By the end of Year 4, Q2 awareness of the potential to compile and use biodiversity related natural capital accounts is communicated to all stakeholders (identified under indicator 2.1).

The training workshop to achieve indicators 3.1-3.3 will take place in Q1 2021/22. As detailed above in section 3.1, the distinction between users and producers is no longer relevant and potentially even unhelpful. As such, the main technical part of the workshop will now involve both users and producers, in order to better encourage interactions and build connections between, for example, data providers and policymakers. This will then allow better exploration of the opportunities and limitations provided by each of the accounts. The first day of the workshop will, however, be aimed at very high-level participants, in order to secure buy-in into the concept of natural capital accounting and the three sets of accounts produced under the project. Training materials will be made available freely online, and, if possible, will also be turned into remote e-learning modules, to allow users to complete them independently and further secure the longevity of the accounts and project legacy. The availability of these training resources will be communicated by email to all the stakeholders identified as part of the production of the accounts.

Output 4: The accounting approach is Institutionalised.

4.1 By the end of Year 4, Q2 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.

4.2 By the end of Year 4, Q2 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.

Following a stakeholder workshop with 32 participants, a draft roadmap has been produced for each sector. A second workshop with 29 total participants refined these, and they are currently being further improved, with further details and more specific roles and responsibilities by groups involved in the workshop. On finalisation, the roadmaps will be shared with relevant institutions so that they can evaluate themselves on what is required on having the NCA approach integrated in their planning cycles. It was noted that institutions are not at the same level and thus may require different support to this end. The project will then select a few of these institutions and demonstrate how this can be done, lessons from which will be documented and shared together with other lessons learned on the project. These will be finalised and a lessons learned workshop will be held by the end of Q1 2021/22, in order to distil key lessons on integrating natural capital accounting across sectors.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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.

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.

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.

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.

The project is making clear progress towards the project outcome of enhancing national capacity to generate and use biodiversity-related natural capital evidence in economic and development planning. However, due to the nature of the project, and the number of convoluting factors, the attribution of green growth, poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation directly to the project is extremely complex. However, the three sets of the accounts developed under the project are extremely innovative, and just the process of developing the methodologies for these accounts has built considerable capacity in-country. It is for this reason that the project has sought to ensure local ownership of the work at all times, and that Ugandan experts play a leading role, with international partners providing support and advice. The project is continuing to build capacity to interpret and use the accounts, through continued interactions with high-level and technical government staff, providing opportunities to highlight the opportunities they provide. The accounts have generated a huge amount of interest within the government, and there is great excitement about the possibilities they may provide for better planning across sectors. Contacts within the Ugandan Government have indicated that policy and planning processes are already underway, which intend to integrate the land and soil accounts, and, potentially, the fisheries accounts as well.

In terms of the indicators, as yet, none has been achieved, but all are on track. A meeting with the National Planning Authority (NPA) has discussed a plan for achieving indicators 0.1 and 0.2. Discussions are being held, particularly with MTWA, regarding the opportunities for investments in natural capital, and for job creation. An options paper on green growth development options will be produced in Q1 2021/2022, with a view to being completed in time for World Environment Day on 5th June, for which the theme is Ecosystem Restoration – highly relevant to the three accounts, but, in particular, to the land and soils improvement accounts. The indicators are still relevant to the project outcome, and reflect the degree of integration and entrenchment of the three accounts into planning and processes in Uganda. The achievement of these indicators will

ensure that conditions are extremely favourable for the long-term continued production of these accounts, and thus the project's legacy.

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.

Uganda has long placed itself at the forefront of natural capital accounting, as evidenced by the publication of Uganda's National Plan for Advancing Environmental-Economic Accounting (NPAEEA) and launch of land and water accounts in November 2019. The NPAEEA was produced following extensive consultation, demonstrating the appetite for further natural capital accounting. The three accounting themes under this project directly respond to gaps identified in this. The interest and engagement in the project has also been demonstrated through participation in workshops developing the roadmaps for integration of natural capital accounting into sectors; groups of participants have been keen to be involved in follow up work and to ensure the success of the roadmaps in helping to institutionalise NCA. Fifteen Ministries, agencies, organisations and universities were represented at the workshops, which demonstrates the broad engagement in – and commitment to – natural capital accounting.

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 (Ministry of Animal Industries, food and fisheries and the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry of Finance, National Planning Authority) were all well represented at the workshops to develop the roadmaps, while MAIFF, MTWA and NPA are involved in the Expert Working Groups for the accounts. Representatives of all agencies, both high level and technical, are also on the participants lists for the upcoming capacity-building workshop.

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. The elaboration of the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting by UBoS in 2017 was a key milestone, where the Darwin project features by name as an initiative to deliver the national plan for advancing environmental-economic accounting in Uganda. During the course of the project, the commitment has been evidenced by the involvement and engagement of stakeholders in project work and the enthusiasm with which outputs and materials have been received. The relevant ministries, authorities and experts from academia continued to support the project through their involvement in steering the accounts development via expert working groups.

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. The inception workshop was used to validate these themes.

Assumption: A methodological approach can be agreed across all stakeholders that is 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 methodological 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 EA 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 EA and UNEP-WCMC contributing across three working groups of the revision process. Chapters 1 to 7 of the SEEA EA were adopted as an official statistical standard in March 2021. These provide the framework for biophysical accounting of ecosystems and the services they deliver. The chapters on monetary valuation are accepted as internationally recognized statistical principles and recommendations for valuation of ecosystem services and assets. The direct involvement of IDEEA Group and UNEP-WCMC in this revision process has ensured an adaptive approach to the accounts compilation that has ensured that the accounts produced under the Darwin will be consistent with the state of the art of NCA for biodiversity –related natural capital in accordance with the latest recognised ecosystem accounting standards and principles.

Assumption: Capacity needs can be addressed and embedded 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. Given the restrictions due to COVID-19, the planned delivery of the workshop has had to be revised slightly, as, although the Ugandan participants can attend in person, international partners cannot travel to join the workshop so must do so remotely. However, following a trial of this method at a recent workshop to develop a roadmap, there is good reason to remain confident in its success. The draft agenda for the capacity building workshop has been developed in very close collaboration with NEMA and UBoS, to ensure its relevance; indeed, they suggested that rather than providing distinct user and producer workshops, a combined workshop would be more valuable. In response to this, the plan for the workshop was revised to include a single day targeting high-level decision makers before a three-day technical training workshop. Training materials produced at the workshop will be refined and finalised following its delivery, and made available online. NEMA has indicated that this is still the most appropriate means of ensuring long-term ability to produce the accounts.

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

Policy entry points were a key point of discussion at the inception workshop. However, the more recent development of the roadmaps has been integral to identifying policy entry points that will occur over the coming six months. The critical entry points identified for the three natural capital accounting themes were the Ministry of Finance’s National Budget Cycle call, UBOS’ National Standard Indicator Framework, the cycle for developing sector-specific plans, programmes and projects.

Sector specific entry points included the compilation of regional fisheries management plans and the Ugandan Fisheries Bill as critical entry points for the fisheries; the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (Agro-Industrialisation Strategy) – productivity and production, 2020/21-2024/25 for the land and soil accounts and for the biodiversity and tourism, stakeholders suggested using the compilation of the Tourism masterplan as an entry point

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

With the majority of Uganda’s population inherently dependent on healthy ecosystems and biodiversity for their well-being, the incorporation of natural capital into national accounting

systems and development planning will support the development of policies and plans which enhance this. The natural capital accounts will support better informed management of biodiversity, as a key component of natural capital.

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

Over the first year of the project, awareness was raised by engaging key stakeholders, including decision-makers and technical staff from relevant ministries, agencies and institutions. This key stage ensured their support and buy-in for the project activities and their subsequent results. It also ensured that the project work would be highly relevant to users' needs and respond to policy priorities. Since then, the development of the accounts has been a complex exercise, bringing together vast amounts of data and information from a range of agencies. The implications of the resulting accounts have been translated into policy recommendations. For each set of accounts, a policy brief is being produced to summarise the results and implications, and to raise awareness for their use amongst decision-makers. For example, the Fisheries Resources Accounts suggest a series of measures, such as no fishing seasons and controlling illegal fishing gears, to conserve fish populations and help stocks recover. Equally, the Land and Soil Improvement Accounts propose measures to help improve the efficiency of agricultural systems, and therefore reduce the pressure posed by agricultural expansion on biodiversity.

By working closely with key stakeholders to develop a roadmap for the integration of each set of accounts into relevant sectors, entry points and opportunities are identified and capitalised upon, supported by a comprehensive communications and engagement strategy and associated workplan – this will promote the uptake of the accounts. Discussions with NPA have also demonstrated the value of the accounts and the appetite for their use in infrastructure planning and green growth; by better understanding how the accounts can be used to support planning and development, high-level decision-makers and technical staff alike will be able to take account of biodiversity in key decisions and policy processes. The 'business case' for biodiversity conservation will be clearer, and economic and livelihoods benefits from conservation can be monitored through the year-on-year trends in the accounts.

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. The accounts are currently undergoing a lengthy validation process by UBoS. This will permit UBoS to take ownership of the accounts and responsibility for their continued production.

Beyond Uganda, the progress and results achieved through this project, together with lessons learnt and guidance, will be disseminated regionally and globally through relevant initiatives – in particular, capitalising on the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa, and the WAVES initiative, with which this project is collaborating.

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

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 FY to the identified relevant goals.

SDG 1 – “no poverty” – through 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, land and soils improvements

accounts propose measures to improve agricultural practices and yields, with benefits for those whose livelihoods depend on the quality of the land. Equally, the Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts propose the development of tourism-related infrastructure near certain under-utilised National Parks with high incidences of unemployment and poverty in their surrounding area; this infrastructure would produce jobs and increase tourism, with poverty alleviation benefits for local people.

SDG 2 – “zero hunger” – biodiversity-related trade-offs associated with land and economic planning are clearer using the land degradation accounts and fisheries accounts. The Land and Soils Accounts promote measures to improve agricultural technology and practices, which will increase yields and, in turn, reduce hunger. Equally, the measures proposed under the Fisheries Resources Accounts would increase fish stocks and thus the availability of the main source of animal protein for Ugandans.

SDG 8 – “Decent work and economic growth” – the Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts propose a number of measures which would create jobs for local people through investment in tourism infrastructure and increase in tourist numbers.

SDG 13 – “Climate action” – A key recommendation from the Land and Soils Improvement Accounts is to scale up the use of economic incentives associated with voluntary and verified carbon credit schemes, both through national and international schemes. This would lead to an increase in above ground biomass/carbon stock accumulation and soil organic carbon.

SDG 14 – “Life below water” – The Fisheries Resources Accounts have helped better understand dependency upon (freshwater) fish stocks, and to improve their management. The series of policy recommendations from the Fisheries Resources Accounts can only serve to support the conservation of fish stocks and other aquatic life, e.g. by improving water quality.

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 (equivalent to Aichi Target 2). By incorporating the benefits of biodiversity, the project will enhance stocks of biodiversity (SDG15). During Year 2, the project engaged with the contact points for SDG 15.3.1, including land degradation experts at MAIFF. This will help ensure the relevance of these accounts for this global goal. All three sets of accounts have clear biodiversity benefits. For example, the Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts help understand the value of wildlife-watching tourism and therefore provide the ‘business case’ for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and natural ecosystems. The recommendations from the Land and Soils Improvement Accounts aim to improve the condition of land and soils, increase agricultural efficiency, and therefore stop agricultural expansion into natural ecosystems.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is directly supporting Uganda in achieving Aichi Target 2, and with that, Targets 1.1 and 4.1 of Uganda’s NBSAP, which is the principal instrument for national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 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, thus 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. This is, in itself, building institutional links around a better understanding of the benefits biodiversity provides. Equally, the policy recommendations from each of the accounts help to better take account of biodiversity, while the findings from the accounts, especially the Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts and the Fisheries Resources Accounts, help understand the ‘business case’ for biodiversity conservation.
- 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 Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts are 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 Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts identified national parks around which the development of access and tourism infrastructure would provide local jobs and reduce incidence of poverty, while also providing income to support the conservation of biodiversity.

- 3.2 (Aichi Target 15) by fostering investments to restore ecosystems to increase socio-economic benefits, carbon storage and ecosystem resilience. The Land and Soils Improvement Accounts are particularly relevant to this Target, as they propose management actions to increase ecosystem resilience and reduce the propensity to degradation. However, all three sets of accounts 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 public, managed by the government. The Land and Soils Improvement Accounts also provide a compelling framework for building capacity in sustainable land management across farmers in certain areas of the country.
- 3.5 (Aichi Targets 5 and 14) by fostering sustainable use of biodiversity-related natural capital by providing economic justification to halt habitat loss/degradation. This is particularly relevant to the Biodiversity and Tourism accounts, 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 Resources accounts provide 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). In particular, the Fisheries Resources Accounts identify a range of areas in which further data would support better management.

Uganda's National Focal Point to the CBD, Francis Ogwal, has overseen the development of the project concept and proposal and its delivery, 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.

Due to the nature of the project, there is as yet no evidence that the project is working to alleviate poverty. The effects on poverty will be indirect and manifest in the long-term, as the project will effect change at national, and potentially sub-national, policy level. However, by the end of the project, we expect to have demonstrated that the community of practice engaged in this project in Uganda has the capacity – over time - to deliver on the commitments to manage natural capital as a key asset for national development, by producing and using the natural capital accounts. Currently, UNEP-WCMC, NEMA and NPA are working to produce a Green Growth Development Options paper, which aims to identify a series of options for focussing 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. An example of an activity includes the creation of a rest point on the road to a remote national park; this would facilitate the logistics for visitors to the national park, increasing visitor numbers, and also provide an opportunity to sell locally made food, drink and handicrafts, boosting local livelihoods.

Each of the three sets of accounts contain policy recommendations that will directly impact on poverty levels. The Land and Soils Improvement Accounts suggest the promotion of agricultural technologies and practices that will increase agricultural efficiency and reduce the degradation of land, thus improving yields and livelihoods. The Fisheries Resources Accounts provide recommendations to increase fish stocks, on which many livelihoods depend yet are currently

rapidly depleting, largely due to illegal and unregulated fishing practices. The Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts provide suggestions for where to focus development of tourism infrastructure, looking at National Parks with untapped potential for wildlife watching and high incidence of poverty in surrounding areas. All these have clear and direct implications for poverty reduction.

As the project moves into its final stages, in which the accounts become embedded into sectoral policies and plans, the ways in which the accounts can be used to support poverty alleviation will become clearer. Equally, the willingness of government agencies to embrace the accounts, and the results they show, has also become apparent. As previously mentioned, the nature of this project means that these impacts are likely to be long-term and, while the project will play an important role, they are unlikely to be directly attributable to the project – many other confounding factors may also influence the long-term impact, including the political and economic context in Uganda.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Uganda's Gender Inequality Index stands at 0.535. 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 accounts compiled in this project will be aligned with potential beneficiaries' data disaggregated by gender, where available. Data on poverty incidence and employment have been used to prioritise socio-economic development opportunities for the subnational spatial areas the accounts have been compiled for. Whilst poverty data is collected at the household level, data on unemployment statistics is disaggregated by gender. At the planning level, this will enable sectors to identify the gender impact of identified green growth development opportunities with respect to female labour force participation, and to align them with the GGDS targets.

NPA and NEMA are leading the development of a green growth development options paper drawing on the accounts, which will include consideration of these gender issues. For example, where value addition activities for fisheries can create opportunities for increased labour force participation. 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.

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). A single policy or plan could take years to develop, beyond the lifespan of the project. Despite these challenges, the indicators identified for this project allow for concrete, attributable outcomes to be monitored, which will provide favourable conditions for wider impacts on poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. There have been no changes to the M&E framework during the project lifespan.

While overall M&E is the responsibility of 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, for example compiling download statistics or obtaining evaluation forms following a workshop.

Regular meetings with project partners have been held throughout the year, both bilateral and, where possible, multi-lateral. The challenges with remote communication, and differences in time zones among partners, mean that bilateral meetings are more straightforward. Equally the COVID-19 pandemic restricted meetings for a time, while the project team in Uganda were all working from home with limited connectivity.

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

As the project enters its final six months, the results are being translated into on-the-ground impact, with a view to achieving the project outcome, and as such monitoring and evaluation will become ever more essential. The planned indicators for Year 4 are still appropriate and will provide good evidence of the project's achievements, and the project will be implemented with a view to measuring these. The project outputs and activities over the next year provide as clear pathway as is possible in such a policy-oriented project to ensure the achievement of the intended project outcome.

26 days of staff time have been spent on Monitoring and Evaluation over the course of this year. This included a combination of time by the Monitoring and Evaluation Director, the Project Coordinator and the Project Manager. 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, to ensure the project delivered on its promises.

9. Lessons learnt

Lessons learnt have been compiled throughout the project. Over this last year, with the unexpected challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been a number of key lessons learnt.

- **The importance of clear channels of communications.** With the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak, staff members were, for a period, working from home where internet access is more limited, which results in more challenging communications. Now back in the office, they are able to hold in-person meetings and workshops, but connectivity for those joining remotely (e.g. overseas partner) remains a major challenge.
- **Strong steering or expert working groups:** Broad and inclusive working groups have been essential to steer the development of the accounts. These have benefited from national technical experts in the three accounting themes, as well as the envisaged users of the accounts in their decision-making processes. These have ensured that the national consultants coordinating the compilation of the accounts are basing these on the best and most representative data available, whilst also ensuring the structures and indicators derived respond directly to the identified and evolving needs of users of the accounts and to stimulate demand for institutionalisation of accounts production. Providing resources for enabling regular meetings of these groups has been essential for them to deliver their important steering role.
- **A strong in-country project manager drives the project forward despite external challenges:** Despite the restrictions placed upon travel and meetings by the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has continued to make good progress, largely thanks to the efforts of the in-country project manager hired by NEMA. In recognition of this, the project manager's contract has been extended by 3 months to coordinate some of the final outputs and ensure success in these final months on which the project's legacy rests.
- **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 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. The project manager in NEMA has done an excellent job at ensuring the project remains visible to key staff over the past year.
- **Communications activities need to be ongoing and continually assessed:** the requirements for communications activities vary depending on the stage of the project and the current priorities; revisiting the communications plan and ensuring that the activities planned are appropriate and relevant is key. Regular communications meetings also focus attention on activities that are often seen as of secondary importance to delivering the primary project outputs, despite being essential to achieving the project outcomes.

- **Dedicated communications support in-country is extremely beneficial:** a dedicated communications person – either seconded by NEMA or recruited as a consultant – would have been able to work closely with the project manager to make sure that comms and engagement activities were ongoing and the plan implemented, with ongoing evaluation and evolution of activities and content. In future projects, this should be included in project planning and budgeting.
- **Ownership by the project country is key to buy-in and uptake:** each set of accounts was led by a national expert, providing local knowledge, credibility with necessary agencies, and a visible ‘face’ behind the accounts. This has been critical, particularly in this year in which no in-person visits have been possible, to ensuring the accounts continue to move forward and are seen as national products.
- **Clearly defined workplans with roles and responsibilities are critical.** As identified in the first year of the project, defining workplans upfront at the start of the year, together with roles and responsibilities, and timings of activities, is key to ensuring outputs and activities are completed in a timely manner. Regular reviews, and providing the opportunity for partners to raise concerns or suggest changes, is also important.

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

Comment from previous Annual Report review: The project may want to consider rewording the Outcome statement – green growth is not achievable by this 3-year project and its activities (but is relevant in the impact statement).

Due to the short lifespan of the project, in relation to the timelines required for policy development and for effecting change to national planning processes, the project could not hope to deliver ‘green growth’ by its end. This is evident in the outputs and outcomes, and is articulated throughout the project proposal and the three annual reports of the project. However, the wording of this objective could perhaps be improved, to clarify that the project will support the Government in delivering 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.

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

12. **Sustainability and legacy**

While the project is delivered in Uganda by a core team, the project is well known and highly regarded by staff throughout NEMA, NPA and UBoS. This is testimony to the reputation of the project partners and the quality of the project activities and outputs. In addition, the development of the accounts is widely known by those in many other Uganda Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) such as the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry Authority, National Agricultural Research Organisation, National Fisheries Resources Research Institute; academia (such as those from Makerere University and Busitema University), environment-led Non-Governmental Organisations (such as IUCN, WCS, Nature Uganda); among others. The different organisations have been involved in project implementation and have generally supported delivery of outputs by contributing as members of the project’s Expert Working Group.

The primary means of promoting the project over the past year have included:

- Physical, virtual and hybrid workshops with stakeholders from MDAs, academia, civil society, environment-focused NGOs to discuss project matters such as natural capital accounts development, NCA institutionalisation, the future of NCA in Uganda, among others.
- Supporting Mr Moses Masiga, a project consultant in presenting at the 2021 Uganda Water and Environment Week held in March. <https://uwewk.mwe.go.ug/>
- The African Forum on Green Economy (hosted online through the spring and summer of 2020) provided an opportunity to highlight the importance of biodiversity-related natural capital to green growth in the region. Mr Ronald Kaggwa (NPA project partner) participated in the panel session on data and NCA, he exactly recognised the importance of the Darwin project in contributing data towards key development themes related to

biodiversity. UNEP-WCMC contributed a presentation to this event, highlighting both the Darwin and GEF CONNECT projects coordinated by UNEP:WCMC that aim to mainstream biodiversity data into decision-making:

<https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/session-6-data>

- Presentation of the project at London Group on Environmental Accounting in October 2020: <https://seea.un.org/events/london-group-environmental-accounting-26th-meeting>
- Publication of indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts in ESP10 Proceeding Book produced by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission
- Multi-agency meetings to discuss the potential use of the accounts to identify green growth development options
- Publishing articles for institutional newsletters such as NEMA, UBOS as well as blogs on project activities and the NCA approach. These include: <https://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/understanding-fisheries-in-uganda>, <https://nema.go.ug/projects/vicious-and-virtuous-cycles-ecosystem-services-and-valuation>, etc
- Social media feed via platforms such as Tweeter using institutional handles.

As the accounts themselves are extremely innovative, their development has been a capacity building exercise in its own right, both for international project staff and those in Uganda. Meetings have been held with relevant individuals at, for example UBoS, to present and promote the accounts and deepen understanding of the opportunities they present. The critical capacity building elements of the project will be taking place in Q1 FY2021/22. This workshop will strengthen the awareness and understanding of the accounts among high-level decision makers and policymakers, as well as training a large number of technical staff in how to develop the accounts in order to ensure their continued production into the future.

The primary legacy from the project will be the ability – and commitment - to produce and use the accounts into the future. This commitment was evident before the start of the project, through the direct reference to the accounts and to the Darwin Initiative-funded project in the National Plan for Advancing Environmental Economic Accounting. The ability to produce the accounts was primarily developed by ensuring that the development of the accounts was led by national experts, as opposed to international partners. This ability will be entrenched through the capacity building workshop in Q1 FY2021/22. This workshop will also enhance the high-level understanding of and political will to use the accounts, which will further strengthen the commitment to produce them.

A sign of international interest in the project is a request from a team in Ghana, through the GEF-funded Connect project at UNEP-WCMC, to provide support in developing natural capital accounts. Training materials produced for the upcoming workshop will be shared with this team to help build their capacity.

Equally, a request from a project team within NEMA, under the GEF-funded Connect project, to focus on Natural Capital Accounting has led to the establishment of a joint working group, funded through the Connect project, which has looked at how the outputs from the project (a 'Spatial Biodiversity Assessment' for Uganda) can be used to develop new or enhance existing natural capital accounts, particularly those produced through this Darwin-funded project. The Group has decided to undertake a valuation exercise for ecosystems outside protected areas, and then interpret the results from the perspective of natural capital accounting. This work will further strengthen capacity within the Ugandan team (which comprises both individuals already involved in the Darwin project, and individuals who are not), as well as providing an interesting insight, which will help to demonstrate the value of natural capital accounting.

Another demonstration of the project's legacy is that it was highlighted in Uganda's State of the Environment Report 2018-19, as a key response to observed trends relating to wildlife. Momentum for this came entirely from within NEMA. Inclusion in such a high-profile national publication is strong evidence for the intention to use, and continue producing, the accounts.

13. Darwin identity

The project includes the Darwin logo on all outputs and presentations delivered through the project. For example, the cover page for each set of accounts has the Darwin logo, and the

inside front cover details the funding source as being the Darwin Initiative, through the UK Government. All outputs are made available on the project webpage here. 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.

- 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).
- A paper and presentation were submitted to the London Group on Environmental Accounting on day 3 of their annual meeting. The London Group comprises members from multiple national statistical agencies and international organisations, See: <https://seea.un.org/events/london-group-environmental-accounting-26th-meeting>. The Darwin initiative is explicitly recognised in these products
- The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission published the proceedings of the Ecosystem Services Partnership 10 meeting. The project contributed a paper based in the indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts. See: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/ecosystem-and-ecosystem-services-accounts-time-applications>
- Mr Ronald Kaggwa (NPA project partner) participated in the panel session on data at The African Forum on Green Economy (hosted online through the spring and summer of 2020), explicitly recognising the Darwin project. UNEP-WCMC contributed a presentation to this session, also explicitly identifying the Darwin project and identify. See: <https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/session-6-data> This project is a distinct project, which follows on from previous work with Uganda on natural capital accounting. The host country is very familiar with the Darwin Initiative, with NEMA having implemented several projects funded through the Darwin Initiative. Other agencies, such as NEMA and NPA, are also now familiar with the Darwin Initiative, having been involved in this project.
- In addition, Uganda's National State of the Environment Report 2018-2019 highlighted this project and its intended results as a response to the current trends in wildlife. This report was produced independently of the project, with no input from UNEP-WCMC, which is testimony to the uptake and enthusiasm in Uganda. It also clearly noted the funding source as the Darwin Initiative. The report is available here: <http://www.nema.go.ug/sites/default/files/NSOER%202018-2019.pdf>

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID-19 has had a major impact on project delivery. Both the UK and Uganda entered a state of lockdown in 2020, which required working from home. However, in Uganda, many of those working from home had limited or no internet connectivity. In addition, in-person meetings were unable to take place for some time, limiting the ability of the national experts developing the accounts and the project manager in Uganda to visit key agencies to collect data and information. This effectively stalled progress in producing the accounts, and has led to a large delay in their finalisation. The project plan was revised in 2020 to account for this, and the project was extended for 6 months, to September 2021 at no additional cost. One of the key project activities is a training workshop, which is integral to the project's legacy and sustainability. However, again due to continued COVID-19-related delays, this workshop has recently been moved back from Q4 2020/21 to Q1 2021/22. However, despite this setback, the project is still on track to be completed by September and no longer-term delays are expected.

The project approach has had to be revised, due to international partners not being able to travel to Uganda to run meetings and workshops. Instead, these have either been run entirely remotely, or with just the international partners participating remotely (restrictions in Uganda have now been eased and in-person workshops and meetings can take place). Connectivity issues have complicated the success of remote participation, and as such it has been necessary to ensure that the workshops or meetings can be run entirely independently of international

partners. This has likely had a long-term positive effect, as it has ensured that in-country partners take ownership and accountability for these meetings and workshops.

The project partners in Uganda are following the guidelines set out by their agencies; they returned to work in offices when it was advised that it was safe to do so, and are abiding by any rules and regulations in place (e.g. wearing facemasks) to ensure safety.

The project outputs will have some relevance to COVID-19 recovery for Uganda, in particular the biodiversity and tourism accounts. As the tourism industry recovers, the accounts could be used to guide investment towards building the sub-sector in a way that best supports poverty alleviation, as well as conservation objectives. There will also be great opportunities for the Government to incorporate the Natural Capital Accounts and their findings into policies and plans aiming as the country rebuilds its economy.

This past year has demonstrated the ability to work remotely rather than be reliant on in-person visits. It has proven that interactive workshops can be successful. However, this is dependent on a strong in-country team, and facilitated by good relationships with those in country, which really stem from in-person visits. Without the visits by UNEP-WCMC to Uganda over the previous 2 years of the project, in which strong personal and professional relationships were formed with the team in Uganda, this exceptional year may well have been less successful. Equally, without the strong project implementation team in NEMA, dedicated to ensuring the success of this project, progress would likely have been significantly slower. In future projects, a mixed approach may prove to be the most successful, with initial in-person visits replaced by virtual meetings in later years of the project.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

As lead partner, WCMC has a recently revised safeguarding policy (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:

- 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 reporting
- Investigating reports
- Learning and continuous improvement
- Supporting survivors
- Openness and transparency
- Safeguarding with partners

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 including:

- staff, interns, fellows and advisors
- trustees
- volunteers and students
- other people who come into contact with WCMC through our 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.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total Darwin	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Bowles-Newark, Nadine/Tayleur, John				
Dowd, Dervla				
Ingwall King, Lisa/Ivory, Sarah				
Vause, James				
King, Steven				
Shah, Anne				
Trust, Elena				
Brown, Claire				
Roberts, Fiona				
Goodrich, Rosalind				
Roe, Dilys				
Geme, Tom				
Masiga, Moses				
Muwanika, Fred				
Mulamira, Telly Eugene				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) <i>NB: Figures included in staff time totals above</i>				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	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 the benefits from 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 increased through involvement of stakeholders from fifteen relevant Ministries, Agencies, organisations and universities in relevant meetings and workshops, e.g. to develop a roadmap for integrating natural capital accounts into policies and plans.</p> <p>Contacts in the Government have indicated that the Land and Soils Improvement Accounts, and potentially the Fisheries Resources Accounts, are already being taken up to support the development of policies and plans.</p> <p>The recommendations arising from the three sets of accounts clearly indicate how the accounts can support interventions to reduce poverty.</p>	

<p>Outcome Deliver green growth that contributes to poverty alleviation (wealth creation) and biodiversity goals by enhancing national capacity to generate and use biodiversity-related natural capital evidence in economic and development planning</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, at least 1 green growth plan incentivising investment in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is adopted by a sector.</p> <p>02. By the end of the project, development planners have used biodiversity-related Natural Capital Accounts to identify at least 3 sustainable green growth opportunities that generate 100 jobs for men and women where poverty incidence is high.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, the use biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts for economic and development planning is are institutionalised into at least 3 sectors / ministries.</p>	<p>0.1 Contacts in the government have indicated that the accounts are already being used to support policies and planning. We are awaiting more information on how they are being used.</p> <p>0.2 Development of an options paper has begun, led by NEMA and NPA. This will consider specific actions and interventions, guided by the findings from the natural capital accounts, that will also support the creation of green jobs.</p> <p>0.3 Three ‘Roadmaps’ for integrating natural capital accounts into policies and plans have been developed, through two workshops bringing together stakeholders from 15 ministries, agencies, organisations and universities. These are currently being refined, to highlight entry points and opportunities for the accounts to be used by different sectors.</p>	<p>Work with sectoral Ministries to ensure that at least one green growth plan is adopted has begun. This will explicitly stipulate a plan for investment in biodiversity-related natural capital.</p> <p>Supporting NEMA and NPA to further develop the options paper, with a view to launching it on June 5th – World Environment day – for which the theme will be ecosystem restoration, therefore highly relevant to the Land and Soils Improvement Accounts.</p> <p>Further refinement and implementation of the roadmaps with key stakeholders, to ensure that at least three sectors recognise the value of the natural capital accounts, and commit to their continued use.</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 outreach, 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</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. Instead of just producing one policy brief, it was decided a policy brief for each of the three accounts produced under the project would be of greatest value, to rapidly ‘sell’ the products to high-level decision makers. These have been drafted but are currently under review by the Ugandan project team. A further policy brief will be produced in Y4 Q1/2, based on the ‘Green Growth Development Options’ paper, currently being drafted.</p> <p>1.4. A paper and presentation were submitted to the London Group on Environmental Accounting on day 3 of their annual meeting. The London Group is comprised of members from multiple national statistical agencies and international organisations, See: https://seea.un.org/events/london-group-</p>	

	<p>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>environmental-accounting-26th-meeting. The Darwin initiative is explicitly recognised in these products</p> <p>The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission published a proceedings of the Ecosystem Services Partnership 10 meeting. The project contributed a paper based in the indicative biodiversity and tourism accounts. See: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/ecosystem-and-ecosystem-services-accounts-time-applications</p> <p>Mr Ronald Kaggwa (NPA project partner) participated in the panel session on data at The African Forum on Green Economy (hosted online through the spring and summer of 2020), explicitly recognising the Darwin project. UNEP-WCMC contributed a presentation to this session, also explicitly identifying the Darwin project and identify. See: https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/session-6-data</p>
<p>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 - https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf</p>
<p>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 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>1.3 National Teams write up User-Needs Assessment as a workshop output with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC</p>		<p>Complete - https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/001/515/original/Context_analysis.pdf</p>
<p>1.4 National Team develop communication strategy with support from IIED and UNEP-WCMC.</p>		<p>Complete - https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda</p>

<p>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. 437 visits during FY 2020/21. - 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 - IIED blog: Making natural capital accounting an institution in Uganda International Institute for Environment and Development (iied.org) (243 views on site; 592 views on author’s LinkedIn account) - Article to build understanding of natural capital accounting on NEMA website (the site has an average of 150 views per day) 	<p>Three policy briefs, one on each of the accounting themes, will be finalised early in Year 4. A final policy brief will be produced later in Year 4.</p> <p>Mr Ronald Kaggwa (NPA project partner) participated in the panel session on data at The African Forum on Green Economy (hosted online through the spring and summer of 2020), explicitly recognising the Darwin project. UNEP-WCMC contributed a presentation to this session, also explicitly identifying the Darwin project and identify. See: https://www.africanforumongreeneconomy.com/session-6-data</p> <p>Once reviewed by UBoS, the final reports with the Accounts and the Metadata Reports will be hosted on the project webpage.</p> <p>Other international and national events will be identified but schedules are still uncertain given the current Covid-19 situation</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An article posted on UNEP-WCMC's website: "Understanding fisheries in Uganda" (https://www.unep-wcmc.org/news/understanding-fisheries-in-uganda) 	
<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, Q3, 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 Q3 at least three methodically robust biodiversity-related natural capital accounts have been compiled in response to identified user needs.</p>	<p>2.1. Three methodological notes were produced for application, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity and tourism - Fisheries Resources - Land and Soils Improvement <p>See: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda</p> <p>2.2. A metadatabase has been produced for each set of thematic accounts and will be finalised and hosted online once validated by UBoS.</p> <p>2.3. Three sets of natural capital accounts on the above themes have been produced and will be finalised and hosted online once validated by UBoS.</p>	
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.		Complete - https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda	N/A
2.2 National Team to develop meta-database and establish institutional responsibilities to support biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounting in the long term.		Complete, awaiting validation by UBoS and will then be published online at https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda	Respond to any comments from UBoS
2.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team test method notes and compile biodiversity related Natural Capital Accounts.		Complete, awaiting validation by UBoS and will then be published online at https://www.unep-wcmc.org/featured-projects/nca-in-uganda	Respond to any comments from UBoS
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Communities of practice built.</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of Year4, Q1 at least 10 public sector representatives have enhanced technical capacity to produce</p>	<p>3.1. The workshop is confirmed as taking place week commencing 17th May 2021. The first day will focus on high-level decision makers to 'sell' the concept of Natural Capital Accounting, and the accounts produced under this project. There</p>	

	<p>biodiversity related natural capital accounts by attending in –person or remote producer training sessions.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of Year4, 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 4, Q2 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>are currently an anticipated 40 participants. The distinction between users and producers is not clear, and to facilitate connections and relationships, the following three days of the workshop will be run as a technical training for both groups together, with an anticipated 30 participants.</p> <p>3.2. The workshop is confirmed as taking place week commencing 17th May 2021.</p> <p>3.3 Following the workshop, the training materials will be refined and then published online. These will be circulated to all those participating in the workshop, and all identified stakeholders through the metadata reports, and other interested individuals (including internationally).</p>	
3.1 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team develop draft training materials for producer groups		Currently underway; a draft agenda has been produced and materials have been drafted and are undergoing review by other project partners.	These will be finalised over the next two weeks.
3.2 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building sessions in country and remotely for producer groups		To take place W/c 17 th May 2021	To take place W/c 17 th May 2021
3.3 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team finalise producer training materials on basis of training sessions feedback and host online			To be completed after the workshop.
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)		Currently underway; a draft agenda has been produced and some materials have been drafted and are undergoing review by other project partners.	These will be finalised over the next four weeks.
3.5 UNEP-WCMC, IDEEA Group and National Team run capacity building workshop in country and remotely with different sector user groups.		To take place W/c 17 th May 2021	To take place W/c 17 th May 2021
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			To be completed after the workshop.
<p>Output 4</p> <p>The accounting approach is Institutionalised.</p>	4.1 By the end of Year 4, Q2 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	4.1. Two workshops have already been held with stakeholders, and draft roadmaps have been developed for each sector. The roadmap is currently being finalised. The first workshop brought together 32 participants from 15 Ministries,	

	<p>accounting module into their development planning.</p> <p>4.2 By the end of Year 4, Q2 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>agencies, organisations and universities; the second workshop brought together 29 participants from 15 Ministries, agencies, organisations and universities.</p> <p>4.2. The achievement of indicator 4.1 will pave the way for the achievement of indicator 4.2.</p>
<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.</p>	<p>Currently, all three sectors have shown an interest in developing roadmaps, and draft roadmaps have been developed for all three sectors.</p>	<p>The intention is currently to develop full roadmaps for all three sets of accounts, but if a sector shows less engagement and interest, then that roadmap may be dropped.</p>
<p>4.2 National Team develop Roadmap for detailed application of NCA for integrated sectoral development planning.</p>	<p>The draft roadmaps are currently undergoing review by stakeholders.</p>	<p>Upon finalisation, the roadmaps will be shared with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The stakeholders will then evaluate their planning system and identify what they need to do. The project team will support some institutions in this evaluation.</p> <p>Lessons on this exercise will be documented and shared with other stakeholders as guidance</p>
<p>4.3 UNEP- WCMC in-country mission to work with sector to apply NCA Roadmap with remote support from IIED and IDEEA Group.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This is no longer possible due to COVID-19, but the national project team will work with the sector to apply it, with remote support from UNEP-WCMC, IIED and IDEEA Group.</p>
<p>4.4 National Team deliver Roadmap and develop impact report on lessons learned from its application.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>This will be developed following 4.2 and 4.3.</p>

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</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) aim 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 out-reach, to describe the stakeholder and policy entry-point landscape, and to identify user needs.</p>	<p>1.1 A combined desk study and inception workshop report is produced that confirms the agreed set of user demands across relevant stakeholders for biodiversity related natural capital accounting in Uganda as a documented User Needs Assessment. To be permanently hosted on at least 1 project</p>	<p>Continuous support and engagement from relevant Ministries and authorities in Uganda. This is unlikely to be a significant issue given the commitment to sustainable use of natural capital in national development planning.</p>

	<p>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>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>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, Q3, 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 Q3 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</p> <p>Communities of practice built.</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of Year4, Q1 at least 10 public sector representatives have enhanced technical capacity to produce biodiversity related natural capital</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</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</p>

	<p>accounts by attending in –person or remote producer training sessions.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of Year4, 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 4, Q2 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>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>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 4, Q2 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 4, Q2 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>
<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)</p> <p>Output 1: Awareness of the value of biodiversity-related natural capital raised:</p> <p>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>			

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	Year 4 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		0	30
6b	Number of training weeks to be provided			0	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		0	6
12a	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to the host country			0	0	1		1	1
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.			0	1	2		3	5
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	>30% Female	Uganda	1	0	8 workshops (3 thematic workshops to validate the development of the accounts, 2 roadmap		9	11

						development meetings to support the integration of the NCA in national/sectoral planning systems, 3 communication board meetings to review the implementation of output 1)			
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	N/A							

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Ecosystem and ecosystem services accounts: time for applications	Conference proceedings	La Notte, A., Grammatikopoulou, I., Grunewald, K., Barton, D. and Ekinci, B.,.	Female	Italian	Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg	https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/ecosystem-and-ecosystem-services-accounts-time-applications
Integrated Accounting for Biodiversity and Key Economic Sectors in Uganda	Meeting Paper	King, Steven, Eigenraam, Mark and Obst, Carl	Male	British	N/A	https://seea.un.org/events/london-group-environmental-accounting-26th-meeting

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

- Annex 4: Fisheries Resources Accounts for Uganda (and metadatabase) *Please note, these are still undergoing review by UBoS and therefore will be finalised and formatted following this.*
- Annex 5: Land and Soil Improvement Accounts for Uganda (and metadatabase) *Please note, these are still undergoing review by UBoS and therefore will be finalised and formatted following this.*
- Annex 6: Biodiversity and Tourism Accounts for Uganda (and metadatabase) *Please note, these are still undergoing review by UBoS and therefore will be finalised and formatted following this.*
- Annex 7: Validation of 2nd Draft Reports on Developing Natural Capital Accounts for Uganda (July 2020)
- Annex 8: Report on Proceedings of the Stakeholder Workshop to draft Roadmaps for integrating biodiversity-related natural capital accounting in sectoral development processes (Nov 2020)
- Annex 9: Report on Proceedings of the Stakeholder Meetings to finalise Roadmaps for integrating biodiversity-related natural capital in sectoral development processes (Mar 2021)
- Annex 10: Minutes of the meeting of the Project Communication Board (Nov 2020)
- Annex 11a-11g: Draft capacity building materials prepared for forthcoming capacity building workshop
- Annex 12a and 12b : Draft agenda for training workshop 18-21 May 2021

Checklist for submission

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