24th June 2008

Theophane Nikyema
Resident Representative
UNDP-Uganda
15B Clement Hill Road
P.O. Box 7184
Kampala
Uganda

Re: SIGNED PROJECT DOCUMENTS FOR THE PROJECT "CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN UGANDA"

It is with pleasure that IUCN herby submits duly signed project documents for the project "Conservation of Biodiversity in Uganda".

We look forward to the smooth implementation and excellent collaboration between all parties involved in this project.

Yours sincerely

Alex Muhweezi
Country Director

c.c COBWEB Implementation partners (NatureUganda, Uganda Wildlife Society, Wetlands Management Department)

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Uganda

Expected UNDAF Outcome: Increased Opportunities for people, especially the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security.
Indicator: Number of strategies developed & number of analytical policy position papers produced and used in sectoral planning processes.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):
Output: Degradation of gazetted wetlands reduced through promoting alternative livelihoods.
Indicator: Hectares of wetland Protected Area Systems with effective conservation management.
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.
Implementing Partner: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
Collaborating Partners: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Nature Uganda, Wetlands Management Department (WMD), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), CSO, NGOs, CBOs and District Local Services.

Programme Period: 2006 – 2010

Programme Component: OP 2 Coastal, Marine, Freshwater Ecosystems.

Project Title: Extending Wetland Protected Areas through Community Conservation Initiatives

PIMS NO: 1610
Atlas Award ID:
Project ID: 00055951
Project Duration: 2008-2012 (4 years)

Management Arrangement: NEX

Total budget: USD 3,817,250

Allocated resources:

- GEF USD 800,000
- UNDP USD 100,000
- Government USD 2,800,000
- Others USD 117,250

Agreed by:	Name	Title	Signature	Date
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	SUE MAINKA	Regional Director		20/6/08
Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development		Deputy Secretary to the Treasury		19-05-08
United Nations Development Programme	Theophane Nikyema	Resident Representative		03.06.08

UNDP Project Document

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of Uganda

United Nations Development Programme

Extending Wetland Protected Areas through Community Conservation Initiatives

PIMS No. 1610: ATLAS AWARD No. **PROJECT ID No. 00055951**

Project Summary:

The Wetlands of Uganda cover some 13 percent of its land surface. These wetlands are a storehouse of globally significant biodiversity. Wetland biodiversity values are highlighted by both alpha diversity in the bird, fish and plant communities, and in habitat richness (beta diversity). The areas are also vital providers of a range of ecological goods and services of importance to the livelihoods of resident communities. However, wetlands remain under- represented in the National Protected Area (PA) Network. For historical reasons, protected area coverage in Uganda has been heavily skewed to terrestrial landscapes dominated by forest and savannah areas, and notable gaps remain within in terms of coverage of the country's freshwater bodies and associated wetland ecosystems.
The aim of the Project therefore is to strengthen the Ugandan National Protected Area network by expanding the coverage of the PA network to include the country's biologically important wetland ecosystems. The project will develop, pilot, and adapt suitable PA management paradigms in two representative wetland systems adjacent to two terrestrial protected area networks. This wetland specific PAs will be managed by Districts and communities and will be integrated into the national PA system by the Uganda Wildlife Authority in collaboration with Wetland Management Department. The project is to be nationally executed and implemented by the International Conservation Union (IUCN) Country Office with other collaborating institutions over a four year period.

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

APR	Annual Project Review
AWP	Annual Workplan
BD	Biological Diversity (Biodiversity)
BTC	Belgium Technical Corporation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CO	Country Office
COBWEB	Community Based Conservation of Wetlands Biodiversity
COP	Conference of Parties
DEAPs	District Environmental Action Plans
DEOs	District Environmental Officers
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ExA	Executing Agency
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GoU	Government of Uganda
IA	Implementing Agency
IR	Inception Report
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IW	Inception Workshop
KMS	Knowledge Management System
LC	Local Communities
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NU	Nature Uganda
OP	Operational Programme
PA	Protected Areas
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PDF	Project Development Facility
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PES	Payment for Ecological Services
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparatory Grant
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PUBO	Pian-Upe-Bisina-Opeta
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
ROAR	Result Oriented Annual Reports
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
So	Strategic Objectives
SP	Strategic Priority
SSG	Site Specific Group
STAP	Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
SW	South West
TPR	Tripartite Review (UNDP)
TTR	Terminal Tripartite Review
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US$	United States Dollar
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWS	Uganda Wildlife Society
WB	World Bank
WID	Wetlands Inspection Dvision
WMD	Wetlands Management Department
WSSD	Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE

PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The Ugandan Protected Areas Network as established over 50 years ago, when park planners focused on terrestrial landscapes for large mammal populations (e.g. Queen Elizabeth NP), did not attach commensurate importance to wetland ecosystems. A second wave of Park creation took place in the early 1990s, focusing on tropical wet forest systems (e.g. Bwindi NP). Consequently wetlands are largely neglected within the National Protected Areas Network. Following the civil strife in the 1970s/1980s, the Government obtained funding from the GEF through the World Bank (PAMSU Project) to build the capacity of the Uganda Wildlife Authority for PA management over an 8 year period (20 Million US$). This input included a 2-year Protected Area assessment and rationalization exercise (1998-2001) to update information on the current ecological condition of protected areas, and establish the boundaries of the PA estate. Recommendations from this exercise included de-gazettement of areas with no resource value, boundary re-alignment and the incorporation of new PA categories into the National PA Network; and were ratified by Parliament in May 2002. One of the key, though unfulfilled recommendations, relates to finding ways to include wetlands in the PA network for Uganda so as to adequately cover all the key ecological systems in the country. However, the main challenge in addressing this recommendation is that, with few exceptions, most wetlands are relatively small in size, and are the locus of production use activities by local communities. Part 3 of the approved MSP proposal further describes the situation analysis. This is described in the context of the environment, socio-economics, institutional, political and legislation aspects.

PART II: STRATEGY

2. The project's strategy is to confer a level of planning and conservation status on wetlands of significant biodiversity in two different ecological settings through community-based wetland management planning and implementation approaches. The project is expected to create a modus operandi for establishing and managing small community led Protected Areas. The overall goals that the project contributes to are the 6th and 7th Strategic Objectives of Uganda's Wetland Sector Strategic Plan, respectively: Vital wetlands protected and conserved and Community-based regulation and sustainable use of wetlands resource use established and strengthened. Within this broad area, the Project Objective is "Community based regulation and sustainable wetlands resource use are established and strengthened within wetlands with important biodiversity". A detailed strategy is provided in paragraphs 41-60 of the approved proposal.

PART III : MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3. The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) is the Executing Agency and will execute the project following updated UNDP guidelines for Nationally Executed Projects (NEX). Ministry of Water & Environment through the Wetlands Management Department (WMD) will collaborate with IUCN as the lead Implementing partner. UNDP will develop an MOU with IUCN, which will spell out all the engagements between the two parties for delivery of the project outputs, with indicative budgets for their activities. IUCN will report to UNDP.

4. IUCN will establish the Project Implementation Team (PIT) to coordinate inputs from all parties. This will be serviced by a small PMU – Project Management Unit, at IUCN Country Office at national level. Once exact district partners are finalized, then further implementation modalities at site level will be developed and approved at during the Inception Report stage.

5. The following agencies and offices will be involved in monitoring, evaluating or reporting:

National Project Advisory Committee (PAC)

6. The PAC will be comprised of representatives from main stakeholders: NEMA, Ministry of Water and Environment, Wetlands Management Department, Ministry of Finance Planning & Economic Development, selected Districts, the NGOs consortium, civil society and UNDP. The body will have the highest policy-level responsibility for oversight, guidance and monitoring. It will therefore ensure that the project is implemented according to approved plans and budgets and delivers satisfactory results and impacts from a technical point of view. In addition, it will ensure effective and efficient coordination and flow of information between the various ministries, institutions and donor projects, so as to optimize use of human and financial resources. The PMU will provide secretarial services to the PAC

Ministry of Water and Environment, via the Wetlands Management Department

7. The Ministry houses WMD, who is a key stakeholder in execution of this project. WMD will monitor project implementation, on behalf of government ensuring compliance with National Wetland Policy process.

UNDP Country Office (CO) and UNDP/GEF Regional Advisor (RTA)

8. The UNDP CO will monitor implementation progress through quarterly and annual meetings. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The Regional Coordination Unit will monitor the project through the APR (Annual Project Report), through communications with the UNDP CO, and site visits. The RTA acts as the principal conduit between UNDP Uganda, UNDP/GEF New York, and the GEF.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

9. A PMU will be set-up by IUCN to coordinate day-to-day project management and monitoring. PMU staff will work with the Steering Committee to identify partners, establish MOUs, and develop work plans and budgets. It will coordinate inputs from all other stakeholders and monitor project implementation, impacts, and lessons learned. The PMU will develop a detailed schedule of project reviews and meetings, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives. The first such review is the Inception Report within 6 months of start-up. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. The PMU will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

10. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND BUDGET

11.Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures. The Logical Framework Matrix provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. Detailed monitoring and evaluation information is provided in Part F of the approved proposal.

PART V: LEGAL CONTEXT

12. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Uganda and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 29th April 1977. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

13. The UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;

b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;

c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and

d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document

Audit Clause:

14. IUCN will provide the UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by legally recognized auditors recognised by the Government.

SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PART I: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

15. For the objectively verifiable impact indicators, please see log frame in the approved MSP proposal in part 3, section (c).

SECTION III: TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK-PLAN

Award ID	000xxxx
	PIMS 1610: Uganda
Award Title	COBWEB
Project ID	00055951
	PIMS 1610: Extending Wetland Protected Areas through Community Conservation Initiatives
Project Title	
	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IP/ Executing Agency	(IUCN)

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Impl Agent	Source of Funds	ERP/ATLAS Budget Description		Amount 2008 (USD)	Amount 2009 (USD)	Amount 2010 (USD)	Amount 2011 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Notes:
Outcome 1. Biodiverse wetlands are conserved within community conservation areas.	IUCN	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	33,000	15,000	13,000	15,209	76,209	1.1.1.
			74100	Professional services/workshops	40,870	24,000	15,437	14,670	94,977	1.1.2
			72100	Contractual Services	32,500	35,500	25,400	27,860	121,260	1.1.3
			74200	Audio Visual & prod costs	4,800	0	15,500	13,489	33,789	1.1.4
			72200	Equipment	43,480	0	0	0	43,480	1.1.5
				Sub-total	**154,650**	**74,500**	**69,337**	**71,228**	**369,715**	
Outcome 2. Wise use Strategies for bio-diverse wetlands implemented without loss of biodiversity function.	IUCN	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	25,000	25,000	18,480	8,480	76,960	2.1.1
			74100	Prof. Services/workshops	18,870	21,000	15,750	22,686	78,306	2.1.2
			72500	Publications	15,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	55,000	2.1.3
			74100	Professional Services	15,000	15,000	10,000	8,460	48,460	2.1.4
				Sub-total	**73,870**	**76,000**	**54,230**	**54,626**	**258,726**	

Outcome 3. Community Conservation models integrated into national Planning and Protected Areas processes.	IUCN	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	7,000	7,000	12,000	10,213	36,213	3.1.1
			72500	Publications	0	0	0	9480	9,480	3.1.2
			74100	Prof. services/ Workshops	5,860	8,675	8,225	8106	30,866	3.1.3
			74100	Professional Services	5,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	35,000	3.1.4
				Sub-total	**17,860**	**25,675**	**25,225**	**42,799**	**111,559**	
Project Management	IUCN	GEF	71600	Travel	7,800	9,375	6,675	6,150	30,000	4.1.1
			71400	Service Contracts	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000	4.1.2
				Sub-total	**15,300**	**16,875**	**14,175**	**13,650**	**60,000**	
				TOTAL	**261,680**	**193,050**	**162,967**	**182,303**	**800,000**	
				GRAND TOTAL	**261,680**	**193,050**	**162,967**	**182,303**	**800,000**	

Total Budget Notes

				Budget Notes						
		No	**Details**							
Outcome No	**Budget Description**									
Outcome 1: Biodiverse wetlands are conserved within community conservation areas.										
1.1	**Local Consultants**	1.1.1.	Under this outcome a number of consultancy services on wetland resource assessments and management will be procured to provide input into critical areas to support capacity building & institutional development for Wetlands management at the district and community level to support management decisions for wetlands managers. These consultancies will support critical areas for wetlands management including; providing a framework for strengthening enforcement, guidelines for wetlands management planning & identification of stakeholder roles. The studies will closely involve local authorities and wetlands resource users and thus be able to tranfer knowledge & skills for capacity & institutional building through a participatory consultative process. Consultants/Implementing partners will be engaged to undertake the following activities:1: raising							

			awareness about biodiversity values in the 2 sites 2: Support the integration of the biodiversity values into planning 3: Facilitate the process of developing wetlands management plans for the 2 project sites; 4: Develop ordinances & by-laws in the 2 sites. Contractual services will be awarded on the basis of the following ToRs: **i) Raising Awareness** The specific tasks include the following: a) Review project documents, implementation reports, lessons learnt report as well as other similar awareness campaign reports or strategies that have been developed nationally, regionally and internationally to identify and develop a CWMP Campaign b) Undertake a field visit review of the project implementation c) Design/Develop appropriate strategy for publicity messages and awareness raising materials to promote biodiversity conservation at community level amongst community members as well as policy and decision makers at local, national and international level. d) Oversee and ensure quality production of publicity materials and messages. The main output of this assessment will be a comprehensive campaign strategy report that will include: a. Publicity materials on agreed messages to promote lessons learnt about Biodiversity conservation at community level. **ii) Developing community wetland management plans** **The Consultant will be responsible for the following specific activities:** a) Reviewing relevant literature to draw lessons and key factors that influence and promote biodiversity conservation under community wetland management planning processes. b) Review project consultancy reports and other existing literature on biodiversity and socio-economic values for specific sites to guide site specific management actions. c) Work with relevant partners especially the local stakeholders, district environment/Wetland officers, project consortia and technical staff to support the implementation of the ten steps wetland management planning process in the development of project site specific community wetland management plans d) Articulate management needs that ensure protection of Biodiversity values. e) Supporting and facilitating the drafting of the community management plans with stakeholders and present the plans to district authorities for review and adoption f) Documenting key lessons that influence the consideration of Biodiversity concerns into the process of developing and implementing community wetland management plans. The main outputs of these consultancies will be to successfully develop community wetland management plans that promote and integrate biodiversity concerns in management planning. **iii) Integration of biodiversity concerns into community wetland planning systems** The consultant will undertake the following specific tasks:	

			a) Review the level of awareness of mainstreaming environment and biodiversity issues into national development priorities in the country b) Consult with policy makers at national and district level, national development planning specialists and relevant stakeholders and provide short summary of the relevant national planning frameworks, and the extend of recognition of natural resources and biodiversity contribution to national development, c) Carry out consultations at community, Sub-county and district levels with a view to understanding status of biodiversity recognition in current planning at local and district levels, d) Identify indicators for monitoring of biodiversity concerns at community and resource user levels and the process indicators established to assess the effectiveness of the mainstreaming process e) Recommend a strategy for building capacity of the sub-county and district planners and political governance systems on integration of biodiversity and wetlands concerns in the planning systems at those levels, f) Prepare guidelines for integration of biodiversity in planning systems at district and resources use levels, g) Conduct stakeholder workshops to review the draft biodiversity mainstreaming guidelines by presenting and discussing the draft report with the district technical Planning Committees and District Councils. h) Finalize the guidelines for integrating biodiversity issues into development planning at district level. The output from this consultancy will be: (i) Guidelines for mainstreaming biodiversity issues into the district development planning process panning processes with particular emphasis on wetland biodiversity. (ii) A simple guidebook for local governments and other actors on integrating biodiversity management issues into District and Sub-County Environment and Development Plans and Budgets **Preparation of wetland management ordinances & bye-laws** The consultant will undertake the following specific tasks: i) Review available legislation on wetlands management in Uganda, ii) Review the level of knowledge and awareness existing among the local Government systems and at community level on the legal provisions for wetlands management and protection in Uganda; iii) Consult with policy makers at district level and with wetland resource users at community level and provide a summary of the relevant wetland management challenges that could be addresses through enhanced application of regulatory instruments at district and community level.	

			iv) Carry out consultations at community, Sub-county and district levels with a view to understanding current level of abuse of wetlands and status of application of regulatory measures and instruments towards addressing the identified wetland abuses, v) Recommend a strategy for building capacity of the sub-county and district planners and political governance systems on application and enforcement of wetland management bye-laws and ordinances, vi) Identify indicators for monitoring of successful application of the bye-laws and ordinances for wetlands protection in the affected districts, vii) Recommend appropriate management structures for ensuring successful application of the bye-laws and ordinances for improved regulation of wetlands use in the affected districts, with clear roles for sound application, viii) Prepare draft wetland management ordinances and bye-laws that could be applied for improved management and protection of wetland resources in the districts where the project is located. ix) Conduct stakeholder workshops to review the draft bye-laws and ordinances by presenting and discussing the drafts with the district technical Planning Committees and District Councils, as well as with local community wetland resource users. x) Finalize the ordinances and bye-laws ready for submission for submission to Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs. The output from this consultancy will be: (i) Ordinances for improved regulation and protection of wetland resources at District level (ii) Bye-laws for improved regulation and protection of wetland resources at sub-county and community level.	
	Learning Costs (Professional Services)	1.1.2	Costs for convening upto a total of 9 community meetings, work planning and monitoring meetings per year with stakeholders in the 2 remote field area sites. These meetings will be for awareness raising, preparation of management plans, review of by-laws & ordinances. All related stationery costs for meetings & workshops. This budget line will also cater for the costs of undertaking an inception workshop. The costs will also cover the following activities that will assist to link and disseminate the project activities at both national and international related events that will take place during the lifespan of the project. These include the following activities: i) World Wetlands Day ii) World Biodiversity Day iii) World Environment day iv) World Water day. These linkages will also assist in disseminating lessons from the field and serve to influence policy at national level as well as provide fora for creating synergies with community level wetland management initiatives. It is envisaged that project staff & implementing partners will be actively engaged in all of the above activities.	

	Contractual Services	1.1.3	Engagement of local NGOs & CBOs in the development of site-specific wetland management plans through facilitation of community wetland management planning and processes, including situational & stakeholder analysis and determination of appropriate wetland management strategies.	
	Audio Visual & production costs	1.1.4	This will cover costs for publicity in the media (i.e. newspapers, TV, etc), production of CD-ROMs for policy influence & advocacy	
	Equipment	1.1.5	This is the cost of procuring a vehicle which is necessary considering that the project sites are in remote locations and the costs of hiring transport services would be higher than purchasing a vehicle due to the existing bad terrain. These costs will also cover procurement of at least 1 lap top & 1 one desk-top computer & printer, LCD projector & accessories, digital camera both for awareness purposes and office furniture	
Outcome 2. Wise use Strategies for bio-diverse wetlands implemented without loss of biodiversity function.				
2.1	Local Consultants	2.1.1	Consultants/Implementing partners will be engaged to provide technical input in the following areas: Biodiversity inventories to provide baseline information, socio-economic assessments including economic valuation studies on sustainable wetland uses for each site, as well as an overall lessons learnt synthesis. Contractual services will be awarded for the following: A**) Socio-economic assessments:** The following specific tasks will be assigned to the Consultant(s): a) Reviewing literature relevant to the assessments on socio-economic values of wetlands in the project sites; b) Reviewing literature relevant to socio-economic valuations of the sites; c) Collect, analyze and document site specific data on the status of socio-economic data and use values for each sites; d) Support the mapping of site specific socio-economic patterns; e) Undertake socio-economic and economic evaluation of resources at each site; f) Assess the appropriateness and sustainability of wetland use practices; g) Recommend incentive schemes that would encourage and promote the adoption of wetland wise use practices; h) Recommend the sustainable extraction levels/practices for wetland resources for each site; i) Mapping site specific socio economic patterns The following are the main key outputs expected from this consultancy; (i) Socio economic assessments reports for each site; (ii) Reports detailing recommended resource extraction levels / practices for each site (iii) Site specific maps showing Socio economic patterns	

			B) Biodiversity Inventories: The following specific tasks will be assigned to the Consultant(s): a) Reviewing literature relevant to the status and assessments of biodiversity values of wetlands in the project sites; b) Reviewing literature relevant to biodiversity valuations of the sites; c) Collect, analyze and document site specific data on the status of biodiversity information for each sites; d) Support the mapping of site specific biodiversity distribution patterns; g) Recommend incentive schemes that would encourage and promote conservation of wetlands biodiversity for the adoption of wetland wise use practices;	
	Learning Costs	2.1.2	At least 4 workshops will be conducted. One per site and one regional to establish and agree on sustainable use practices, extraction levels for wetland resources and the findings of outcome 2 & to ensure the compatibility of use systems and conservation objectives. Production & dissemination of workshop reports are also included. This budget line will also cover the costs of conducting annual work planning meetings, quarterly steering & technical advisory committee meetings, M&E planning	
	Publications	2.1.3	Production, printing and dissemination costs for the following publications:i) awareness raising materials, ii) by-laws & ordinances iii) Biodiversity & socio-economic study reports iv) Site wetland management plans	
	Professional Services	2.1.4	Short term contracts will be procured for the following services: Resource use maps (before & after conducting the surveys) for the 10 districts where the 2 sites are located, GIS services	
Outcome 3. Community Conservation models integrated into national Planning and Protected Areas processes.				

	Local Consultants	3.1.1	Local consultants/Implementing partners will be engaged to document lessons learnt & best practices of biodiversity concerns into wetland management practices for & by communities. Contractual services will be awarded for the following: **Develop a synthesis of lessons learnt in the implementation of the project** in line with the following specific ToRs: The assigned consultant will be responsible for the following specific tasks: a) Reviewing project implementation and actions to identify key influencing factors that promote biodiversity conservation under community wetland management planning; b) Identify approaches used to promote biodiversity conservation at community level ; c) Drawing and documenting similar experiences from other wetland management experiences in and around other ecosystems nationally, regionally and globally and what it portends for the COBWEB; d) Documenting a case study of key messages to promote the integration of biodiversity concerns into community wetland management planning at Site level, National level and International levels e) Proposing strategies and mechanisms for replicating lessons learnt to enhance the implementation of COBWEB The main output of this assessment will be a comprehensive report reflecting: i. Impact CWMP implemented under COBWEB on Biodiversity. ii. Experiences of implementing similar approaches nationally, regionally and globally iii. Key messages on factors that contribute to success, or failures of Biodiversity conservation at community levels iv. Strategies and mechanisms for replicating lessons learnt to enhance the implementation of COBWEB
	Publications	3.1.2	Production, printing & dissemination costs of site specific lessons learnt documents
	Learning costs	3.1.3	At least 1 workshop will be conducted per year targeting wetland decision makers & policy makers at both national and district levels. The project coordinator will be engaged in 2 international forums within the project lifespan
	Professional Services	3.1.4	These costs cover outsourcing annual audits, external mid-term and end of year reviews
Project Management			
4.1	Travel	4.1.1	Travel costs for the implementing partners, UNDP staff & project staff to conduct mid year & annual audits, reviews and to implement monitoring and evaluations plans

	Service Contracts	4.1.2.	These costs will cover the administrative & technical management costs for project management by the project manager's salary for 4 years. The Project Manager will be contracted with the following specific ToRs: i) Ensure regular and effective communication with partners and relevant stakeholders at all levels.ii)Providing logistical support to project leaders and overseeing procurement and delivery of equipment in the field iii)Collaborate with the project finance department; project leaders and partners to oversee project financial management, including regular production of monthly financial statement, routine reconciliation, between field and secretariat; ensure timely, adequate and controlled disbursed funds for field activities, ensure that field activities are implemented adequately with clear accounting systems, acceptable to IUCN and donor accounting requirements iv) Assist with the development of project management systems and procedure. The Project Manager will also provide support to IUCN Programme Officer in activity budgeting, tracking project implementation, project communication, financial accounting, standard project reporting, donor reporting etc. Information management including managing of project databases, spreadsheets, would be introduced where feasible. v) Ensure responsibility for successful implementation of workshops, seminars, special events, and training opportunities including overseeing event coordination and logistics vi) Facilitate meetings, workshops, planning and Monitoring and Evaluation processes vii) With oversight from the Project Advisory Committee & UNDP, develop a schedule of M&E related meetings and coordinate partners in the monitoring and evaluation of project progress, following UNDP guidelines. viii) Manage project reporting systems by ensuring that appropriate activity, financial and donor reports are produced in accordance with project documents; and support the technical review content and quality of reports together with the Project Advisory Committee ix) Provide assistance to project leaders and implementing partners in; development of work plans and budgets and developing mechanisms of reviewing work plans, activities and budgets, providing reasons for deviating from work plans and goals or budgets and initiating corrective action. x) In support with the project implementing partners, provide technical back-stopping inter alia, preparing minutes, reports or publications and back-stopping field interventions where necessary. With support from UNDP-GEF, the PM will also be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports as per the project document: Inception report, Annual Project & Project implementation review reports, quarterly progress reports, periodic thematic reports and project terminal reports xi) Oversee the day to day monitoring of implementation progress in line with the project' annual work plan & indicators and report on any delays or difficulties being faced for the adoption of appropriate support or corrective measures xii) Assist in the coordination and implementation of project monitoring systems and plans; external evaluations and audits according to project document specifications. xiii) Review the project progress and performance/impact indicators with support from UNDP-CO, UNDP-GEF & the project implementation partners

SECTION IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PART I: APPROVED MSP PROPOSAL

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

a) PROJECT RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS, AND ACTIVITIES.

1. Uganda's wetlands cover some 13 percent of its land surface. These wetlands are a storehouse of globally significant biodiversity. Wetland biodiversity values are highlighted by both alpha diversity in the bird, fish and plant communities, and in habitat richness (beta diversity). The areas are also vital providers of a range of ecological goods and services of importance to the livelihoods of resident communities. However, wetlands remain under- represented in the National Protected Area (PA) Network[1]. For historical reasons, protected area coverage in Uganda has been heavily skewed to terrestrial landscapes dominated by forest and savannah areas, and notable gaps remain within in terms of coverage of the country's freshwater bodies and associated wetland ecosystems. This is despite the fact that, for instance, the area under wetlands (estimated at 30,000 km^2) is nearly double that under closed forests. Wetland areas are under threat from habitat degradation and the over exploitation of constituent resources, conversion to agriculture, including fish, plant resources, sand and clay and waterfowl. There is an urgent unmet need to extend the PA network to include and protect wetland ecosystems adjacent to the terrestrial PAs network. This will a) improve the ecological representativeness of the PA networks by including wetland ecosystems, b) "buffer" the terrestrial PAs from pressures and threats by communities through community wise use of wetland resources and c) provide opportunity for enhancing community/district participation in management of PAs in Uganda. The project caters for this need as well as promoting the sustainability of the entire terrestrial PAs network in the Country by catalyzing the inclusion of adjacent wetland systems within the existing terrestrial PA network.

2. The aim of the Project is to strengthen the Ugandan National Protected Area network by expanding the coverage of the PA network to include the country's biologically important wetland ecosystems. The project will develop, pilot, and adapt suitable PA management paradigms in two representative wetland systems adjacent to two terrestrial protected area networks. Management will be geared to the specific needs of wetlands and will allow for the development of protection and sustainable management strategies that shall be implemented by rural communities and be adaptable to other PA systems across the country. These models will be designed to optimize the effective management and sustainability of the expanded PA networks.

3. A summary of planned Outcomes, Outputs and Project Interventions is provided below.

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Outcome 1: Biodiversity in wetlands is conserved within community conservation areas		
	1.1 Community awareness raised about wetland biodiversity values (linked to 1.1)	Targeted awareness-raising campaigns for communities, including production of publicity materials and messages, presentations, exchange visits etc.
	1.2 Wetlands and biodiversity concerns integrated into local level planning processes	Wetlands issues integrated into District Development Plans. Economic analyses of wetland PAs

[1] See inventory of wetland biodiversity in Uganda by Derek Scott James Omoding and colleagues (1995,1996), from the past UNDP-GEF Project Institutional Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation.

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
		feed into management planning scenarios.
	1.3 Site-specific management plans developed and implemented	Facilitate community-based wetland management planning process, including situation analysis, stakeholder analysis, drafting of management objectives, work plan, implementation and monitoring.
	1.4 Wetlands ordinances and by-laws support management of bio-diverse wetlands	Support to drafting of wetlands ordinances and by-laws to legally proclaim the new PAs.
Outcome 2: Wise-use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands are implemented without loss of biodiversity function		
	2.1 Biodiversity and socio-economic values of wetlands are inventoried and mapped.	Conduct biodiversity surveys and socio-economic assessments; Map biodiversity and socio-economic patterns.
	2.2 Sustainability of wetland use, with respect to biodiversity value and function, assessed	Assess impacts and sustainability of current wetlands use practices with respect to biodiversity and livelihoods. Pilot test, if necessary, best practices in wetlands use; Assess the appropriateness and sustainability of practices.
	2.3 Best practices for sustainable wetland use developed, tested and promoted.	Promote best practices. Establish user agreements and build capacity amongst user groups to apply management strictures. Monitor application and take measures, as necessary to improve performance.
Outcome 3: Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA network.		
	3.1 Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated	Project findings produced and disseminated to relevant site, national and international parties.
	3.2 Acceptance, uptake, integration and proliferation.	Streamline biodiversity concerns into wetland management planning process and protected area networks.

b) KEY INDICATORS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND RISKS

4. A summary of project indicators, assumptions and risks is provided below:

OUTCOME	KEY INDICATOR	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 1. Biodiversity in wetlands are conserved within community conservation areas	Percentage change in baseline habitat cover in protected areas as measured by land cover change and habitat fragmentation. At least 9	

OUTCOME	KEY INDICATOR	ASSUMPTIONS
	community conservation areas covering 30,000 hectares of freshwater wetlands are established, with management plans in place. Management plans under implementation in community conservation areas. All target district, county council and other local land use plans include community conservation areas. Percentage of protected areas that demonstrate an improvement in management effectiveness METT scores of at least 35 (baseline =0)	
Outcome 2: Wise use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands are implemented, without loss of biodiversity function.	Sustainable use strategy adopted Monitoring of community conservation areas shows that implementation of sustainable use strategies and maintenance of biodiversity are positively correlated in year 4.	Conflicts arising between community institutions can be effectively mediated.
Outcome 3. Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA network.	UWA recognizes community conservation areas. Community conservation models are integrated into wetlands planning process and national PA system.	

Identified Risk	Likelihood/Severity	Mitigation Measures
National government fails to implement WSSP and other wetlands-related policy and legislation	NR. Negligible risk, Govt. and donor funding is assured.	In addition to WSSP and national level framework for wetlands management, the community wetlands management planning processes is also embedded in district environment and wetland management frameworks and planning process so intervention will not fail to have policy and institutional context.
Community stakeholders do not support the project or processes	MR Modest risk, Pilot work with WMD and NGOs suggest that this outcome is unlikely, though the consequences could be severe	Project provides for income-generating activities as well as awareness raising about biodiversity values, sustainable use and the importance of community participation in wetlands management.
Community benefits from income-generating activities and wise-use strategies do not match the benefits from short-term un-sustainable use	MR Modest risk, though almost certainly variable	This is one of the aspects we are testing in the project and will draw lessons from. Awareness raising on sustainability and wise-use strategies will accompany most project activities.
Conversion of portion of PUBO site to agricultural investors	NR Negligible risk, as investor has formally withdrawn after EIA revealed that there is not enough water to support the proposed investment. EIA ruling is a deterrent.	Project activities will raise awareness about biodiversity values and serve as a caution against further conversion.

2. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

a) COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

5. Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD) in September 1993. Uganda is a member of the GEF and is eligible for technical assistance through UNDP, thus making it eligible for GEF finance under Para 9(b) of the GEF Instrument.

b) COUNTRY DRIVENNESS

6. Uganda has long had a terrestrial dominated Protected Area network with areas set aside as National Parks, Reserves, and Sanctuaries for the protection of both wildlife and forest resources. The first Forest Reserves were created by colonial authorities in the early 1900's while the first National Park was established in 1952. There is a detailed policy and legislative framework for Protected Areas, vesting management authority in two major national institutions: the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forest Authority (NFA). Presently, there are three categories of Protected Areas (PAs) in Uganda. Protected areas established for the purposes of wildlife conservation comprise 10 National Parks and 15 Wildlife Sanctuaries managed by Uganda Wildlife Authority, and 5 Community Wildlife Areas managed by Local Governments/Districts. Protected Areas established to manage forestry resources comprise of 712 Forest Reserves (known as the permanent Forest Estate) covering 7.6% of Uganda's land surface. The PAs under the jurisdiction of the two institutions are primarily focusing on management of these PAs as terrestrial ecosystems. The third category of protection comprises areas managed under international law of conventions. These include 11 Ramsar Sites (as of September 2006) of which only two lie within a national park, 2 World Heritage Sites (for biodiversity/natural features) and 2 Man and Biosphere Reserves, all found in National Parks. Therefore, the project will contribute towards achieving ecological representativeness of wetland ecosystems in national PAs networks.

7. The major PAs are listed below:

No	Name	Main Ecosystem
1	**Queen Elizabeth NP**	**Closed forest, lakes grassland savannah**
2	**Murchison Falls NP**	**Savanna woodlands**
3	**Lake Mburo NP**	**Lake grassland and thickets**
4	**Kidepo NP**	**Semi-arid bush-land woodland**
5	**Bwindi NP**	**Closed Evergreen Forest**
6	**Mgahinga NP**	**Closed Evergreen Forest**
7	**Semuliki NP**	**Lowland Evergreen Forest**
8	**Rwenzori NP**	**Closed evergreen forest, afro-alpine heath**

No	Name	Main Ecosystem
9	**Kibale NP**	**Closed evergreen forest**
10	**Mount Elgon NP**	**Closed montane evergreen forest and heath**
11	**Budongo Forest Reserve**	**Closed evergreen forest**
12	**Bugoma Forest Reserve**	**Closed Evergreen Forest**
13	**Mabira Forest Reserve**	**Closed evergreen Forest**
	PLUS 700 more FRs	**Evergreen & dry forest, woodland; see Map in Annex**

8. The proposed project was endorsed by the GEF Operational Focal Point on July 5 2005, (see Annex 1). This proposal was reviewed and endorsed at the Uganda GEF Steering Committee2 meeting held on 17th August 2006 to discuss Uganda's national priorities for GEF projects. The project was allocated US$ 800,000 in funding under phase I of the RAF allocation.

3. PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY

a) PROGRAM DESIGNATION AND CONFORMITY

9. The Ugandan Protected Areas Network as established over 50 years ago, when park planners focused on terrestrial landscapes for large mammal populations (e.g. Queen Elizabeth NP), did not attach commensurate importance to wetland ecosystems. A second wave of Park creation took place in the early 1990s, focusing on tropical wet forest systems (e.g. Bwindi NP). Consequently wetlands are largely neglected within the National Protected Areas Network.

10. In response to the relatively poor state of the Wildlife Protected Areas Network in Uganda after the civil strife in the 1970s/1980s, the Government obtained funding from the GEF through the World Bank (PAMSU Project) to build the capacity of the Uganda Wildlife Authority for PA management over an 8 year period (20 mill US$). This input included a 2-year Protected Area assessment and rationalization exercise (1998-2001) to update information on the current ecological condition of protected areas, and establish the boundaries of the PA estate. Recommendations from this exercise included de-gazettement of areas with no resource value, boundary re-alignment and the incorporation of new PA categories into the National PA Network; and were ratified by Parliament in May 2002; their implementation is still underway. A key, though unfulfilled recommendation, relates to this project: "to find ways to include wetlands in the PA network for Uganda so as to adequately cover all the key ecological systems in the country". However, the main challenge in addressing this recommendation is that, with few exceptions, most wetlands are relatively small in size, and are the locus of production use activities by local communities. The "normal PA modality" (i.e. socially exclusionary National Parks or Reserves) will not work in these locales, where an accommodation will need to be found between protecting biodiversity values and providing for livelihoods.

11 This project falls within the auspices of OP2 on Wetland Ecosystems. The project is eligible under GEF SP I: *catalyzing sustainability for protected area systems* and, in particular, the sub activity; *'to improve opportunities for sustainable use, benefit sharing and broad stakeholder participation among communities – indigenous groups'*. The project fits with BD1, in that the key outcome will be a network of small community managed Protected Areas, which have acceptance both by the national

[2] The GEF national Focal Point for Uganda Chairs and convenes this multi-stakeholder Steering Committee

PA body, and by District authorities. The project addresses the engagement of communities in PA management, and addresses the inadequacy of system coverage, seeing wetlands as being a systemic gap, and community involvement in wetland management as an institutional gap. This will improve the bio-geographic representation of the Ugandan PA estate, addressing coverage gaps in an area of high global conservation significance, and areas of high national priority. Furthermore, the project will develop, test and adapt new management arrangements for co-management in PAs involving communities and District authorities. The tools and institutional apparatus for the co-management of wetlands are currently lacking. By emphasizing community participation, and developing sustainable use and benefit sharing schemes for communities, the project will make a significant contribution towards improving PA management effectiveness. Activities will provide for the necessary capacity building, at the institutional and individual levels, to assure sustainability.

14 The project addresses many of the CBD work-plan goals and targets of the Protected Areas scheme of work, agreed at CBD COP 7 relating to incentives, community management, addressing gaps and sustainable use regimes. In particular the project addresses the following elements of the Programme.

Element 1	▪ Substantially improve site-based planning and management.
Element 2	▪ Promote equity and benefit-sharing; ▪ Enhance and secure the involvement of communities and relevant stakeholders.
Element 3	▪ Build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of PAs; ▪ Develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for PAs;
Element 4	▪ Develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional PA systems; ▪ Evaluate and improve the effectiveness of PA management; ▪ Assess and monitor PA status and trends; and ▪ Ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of PAs and PA systems

15 The project is also consistent with COP guidance on the conservation of critical ecosystems and threatened species and supports the active involvement of local communities in management decisions and as beneficiaries of management. It responds to COP 3 guidance through promoting capacity building for conservation and sustainable use for improving the management of wetland ecosystems.

The CBD has also expanded its work on issues of equity and biodiversity to ensure local communities receive adequate compensation for their roles as conservation stewards in protected areas. The CBD programme of work on protected areas, commits parties under goal 2.1 on the promotion of equity and benefit sharing to *"Establish by 2008 mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising out of the establishment and maintenance of protected areas."* The Project shall, *where applicable*, promote the attainment of the objectives underlying the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)[3] approaches that ensure sharing of costs and benefits of managing wetlands ecosystems and biodiversity conservation for the benefit of present and future generation

C) PROJECT DESIGN (INCLUDING LOGFRAME AND INCREMENTAL REASONING)

Environmental Context

[3] The Katoomba Group, with funding from GEF among others, is piloting and promoting PES approaches in Uganda focusing of terrestrial ecosystems (Tropical Forests and Woodlands). It is expected that the Katoomba initiative could in the long run, support PES on wetlands ecosystems including, areas supported by this project

16 The first GEF Biodiversity Project in East Africa had a major component looking at the environmental significance of wetlands in Uganda[4]. Uganda's wetlands are considered to be highly diverse on the basis of both dominant biodiversity (alpha diversity) and ecological characteristics. Wetlands were categorized into eight major types (Scott et al. Wetland Report, 1994); ranging from the montane alpine bogs and mires, to the variety of permanent and ephemeral wetlands and floodplains along the Nile River system. The table below lists the main wetland types in the country:

No	Category	Detail
1	Montane alpine bogs and mires	Area above 4,000m, frost-adapted, similarities to Kenya Tanzania Mountains, many specialized endemics. All within National Parks (Rwenzori and Elgon)
2	Lake Victoria peripheral wetland	Once extensive fringing areas to the main Lake. Many areas now converted to cultivation although lake level fluctuations affect wetness. Important fish breeding areas for Lake cichlids, Well studied in WB led GEF LVEMP
3	Nile System wetlands & floodplain	From Lake Victoria to Sudan border, a variety of wetland types depending on substrate and seasonality of flooding regime (riverine floodplains particularly) Much is converted into agriculture.
4	Lake Kyoga catchment Pian-Upe	Eastern end of Lake with major inflows from Mount Elgon, acts a major wetland in adjacent drylands with huge concentration of pastoralist cattle into the extensive wetlands. Little affected by industrial pollution, but increasing inroads for cultivation. A succession of seasonal floodplain grasslands through Typha Cyperus Papyrus and open water floating plant habitats.
5	Western Valley-bottom wetlands	Narrow elongated wetlands at medium elevation 2,000m, in valleys surrounded by steep hillside cultivation. Mainly wet grasslands with open pools and seepages. Stands of wet palm woodland. Important for waterfowl in particular the shoebill stork and Crested Crane.
6	Kagera River swamp systems	Extensive papyrus swamps, lower hotter habitat with less seasonal flooding.
7	Minor lakes, ponds, drainages	Vary from 100ha to < 1 ha, temporary or permanent, of varied ecology depending on substrate and seasonal climatic influence
8	Saline Crater Lakes	A series of several small lakes (1-100 ha in size); salinity is due to no external drainage, some alkaline with e.g. flamingoes. Many lakes are inside QE National Park

17 Uganda's wetlands host a wealth of biodiversity. In terms of species diversity, the wetlands of Uganda house 271 species of macrophytes, 43 species of dragonflies, 19 species of mollusks, 52 species of fish, 48 species of amphibians, 23 birds and 14 species of mammals which are RESTRICTED to the wetland system (James Omoding *et al* 1996). Total species counts for the eight different wetland types are not easily available, as the inventory is incomplete but the bird species counts are indicative. Many individual sites harbor in excess of 400 bird species. 35 bird species are of conservation concern including Fox's Weaver (endemic to Uganda), Madagascar Squacco Heron, the Shoebill, the Basra Reed Warbler and the Papyrus Yellow Warbler. Some of the bird species such as the Crowned Crane are globally threatened. With regard to plants, the total species count for e.g. Queen Elizabeth National Park is almost 3,000, of which over 1000 are wetland species. Within this alpha diversity are plant species endemic to Uganda namely *Trachyphlynium bracunianum* and *Liberia kigesiensis*. Eight species of fish, all haplochromines, are listed as endangered in the IUCN red data book (outside the fish swarms of Lake Victoria); another aspect of global significance is the great spatial extent of Uganda's wetland system, covering at least 9% of the country's land surface (more if you include shallow-lakes). This extent allows a great separation of ecosystem and habitat, each with its own set of characteristic species, and each with its own set of biodiversity values relating to taxa but also to ecological functions.

18 This project addresses two distinct wetland ecosystems of high global biodiversity significance which are both threatened by anthropogenic activities. (Attachment 1: Description of the location of

[4] UNDP GEF Project: Institutional Strengthening for the Conservation of Biodiversity (1992-1996)

proposed project operational areas). The planned Wetland Protected Areas adjoining the exiting terrestrial PA networks will provide a working demonstration of achieving ecological representativeness of wetlands in Uganda's PAs network, effective management of PAs and, district and local community participation in management of PAs, which may later be systematically applied at other wetland sites

- The "Pian-Upe-Bisina-Opeta" (PUBO) wetlands complex in Northeastern Uganda: this is an extensive flat grassland, floodplain grassland and swamp system, draining Mount Elgon and South Karamoja into Lake Kyoga. The area is important for pastoralism, and in the past for large herbivores, as a dry-season grazing and water refuge. The succession of wetland types down a gentle slope gives very high habitat diversity. Lakes Bisina and Opeta, with their wetland peripheries were declared as RAMSAR sites in 2006, following Uganda/s hosting of the RAMSAR COP[5].

- The Southwestern Valley Grass Wetlands are completely different, being of much higher altitude and rainfall, and with steep topography. The wetlands are elongated along narrow flat-bottomed valley systems, within densely settled agricultural landscapes.

19 The proposed project operational areas serve a range of globally important biodiversity functions, including:

- Critical migratory and breeding habitat for a host of threatened birds, including the shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex,* threatened), the Grey Crowned Crane (*Balearica regulorum,* near-threatened), the Papyrus Yellow Warbler (*Chloroptera similis,* vulnerable), the Papyrus Gonolek (*Laniarius mufumbiri,* near-threatened), the Grauer's Rush Warbler (*Bradypterus graueri,* endangered), Papyrus Canary (*Serinus koliensis,* near-threatened), the Papyrus Swamp Warbler (*Chloropeta gracilirostris*, vulnerable) and the endemic and locally restricted Fox's Weaver (*Ploceus spekeiodes,* threatened).
- Habitat and especially dry season refuge for mammals, including: sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*), and the marsh mongoose (*Atilax paludinosis*).
- Uganda's richest aquatic plant biodiversity is in the PUBO complex (Scott 1994/5) including palms (*Phoenix reclinata*) and papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*) as well as orchid communities (*Disa* and *Eulophia* spp) and epiphytic communities of botanical interest.
- Provision of freshwater of good quality and quantity into international waters (through Lake Kyoga into the Nile System)

20 Through community based wetlands management planning with an emphasis on biodiversity, the project aims to confer a greater level of protection to these biodiversity values.

Threats to Biodiversity

21 Wetlands in Uganda play a major role in sustaining rural livelihoods, either directly by providing opportunities for income generation and providing for food security, and indirectly through improving the quality of life of the rural poor (i.e. providing access to water, dry-season fall-back opportunities). Direct support to livelihoods takes a variety of forms, but involves in most cases the extraction of natural wetland products like water, fish, clay, sand, and vegetation, or agricultural and livestock activities. Although these products contribute considerably to rural income, wetlands make a far more valuable contribution to rural livelihoods by mediating the flow of ecological services such as water distribution, and micro-climate amelioration. Wetland managers and users face the challenge of protecting biodiversity while allowing wetlands to fulfill rural development aspirations and livelihoods needs.

[5] Note such recognition puts these sites on a global map, and is an attraction for eco-tourism – hence greater incentive for community involvement

22 Wetlands countrywide are under threat from a variety of anthropogenic activities, more so as the population and people's expectations increase, leading to more pressure on the wetlands and their biological resources. The main threats are manifest in habitat degradation, through over grazing, unsustainable harvests of wild resources, potentially threatening wildlife and flora with extirpation, intra-specific impacts from wetland exploitation, with impacts on non-target species, and outright habitat conversion to agriculture. These threats are underpinned by the following root causes.

a) High human population pressure and ensuing increase in demand for wetland resources

b) Poorly defined tenure over wetland resources leading to open access and over exploitation of wetland resources; Non-reconciliation of biodiversity conservation conflicts related to wetland resource use e.g. reduced harmony between the various wetlands resource users (pastoralist / cultivator).

c) Inadequate capacity within community-level institutions to wisely use wetland resources;

d) Inadequate capacity in the districts to implement and monitor application of wetland policies;

e) Low economic value accorded to wetland resources and products in decision-making systems in local governments, villages and at the household level.

23 These threats impact heavily on the availability and sustainability of the wetlands goods and services, which in turn, affects wetland ecology, and income generation opportunities. In addition, changes in hydrology and distribution of water, impact on the availability and security of water resources for millions of Ugandans. Lastly, critical areas in terms of ecology, and notably biodiversity, are difficult to restore once they have been lost. With such areas gone, a major natural heritage will be destroyed, and with it the social and economic uses that come with it.

24 Whilst Uganda has over 12% of its land-surface classified as Wildlife/Forest "Protected Area", (National Park, Game Reserves and Forest Reserves), the PA estate has been established mostly to protect large mammals in the Savannah biome and wet forests important to the conservation of primates (chimpanzees and gorillas). Wetlands are under represented in the PA estate. A Gap Analysis undertaken for the Protected Area system has posited that there is a need to establish new protected areas to buffer biodiversity from anthropogenic pressures.[6] Most wetland sites are small and not easily managed through the proclamation of traditional Protected Areas such as National Parks, which have tended to exclude local communities. Most sites are embedded within the agricultural landscape, and as they are used by people (pastoralists, fisher-folk, resource harvesters and cultivators), traditional exclusionary PA management approaches will not be easy to introduce nor to sustain. Attempts to introduce such top-down structures could impair WMD activities for sustainable wetland resource-use. Instead, innovative co-management models are needed, that support and permit local communities to use wetland resources in a sustainable manner, geared to biodiversity conservation.

Socio-economic Context

25 Wetlands in Uganda provide a range of socio-economic services such as purification of water supplies and flood retention in addition to providing goods such as fish, pasture for grazing, agricultural lands, clay for bricks, thatch for roofing and crafts (baskets, mats) etc. These goods are both consumed locally and traded in regional markets, often hundreds of kilometers from source. Economic valuation studies show that ecological goods and services provided by wetlands in Uganda net an average of $640 per hectare per year, making them an important source of income for the rural poor. In line with Uganda's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Wetlands Management Department recognized early on that overexploitation and conversion of Uganda's wetlands would mean that these ecological goods and services would be compromised or lost, rendering the people that depend upon them even poorer.

[6] For example, studies from within UWA, assisted by WB-GEF project "PAMSU"

26 In recognition of the key role that healthy wetlands play in sustaining a diversity of livelihood alternatives for the rural poor, the Government of Uganda currently invests 600,000,000 USh (about US $364,000) per year from its Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) in the Wetlands sector (via WMD) for community based wetlands management. This intervention is aimed at engendering sustainable resource flows from the wetlands – including services such as water, and specific products such as fish, papyrus, clay for bricks etc. This input is a necessary incentive for community based management, but will not by itself protect wetland biodiversity (as management is not being geared to address inter-specific or intra-specific impacts, nor protecting ecologically sensitive areas or ensuring that off-takes are sustainable, given the biological condition of the resource). A specific extra biodiversity focus is required.

27 Wetlands are prime sites for agricultural expansion, in both eastern and western regions of the country. Conversion to agriculture leads to the immediate loss of most biodiversity values, and often an uncompensated loss in ecological services. Past benefits to the community as a whole tend to be captured by the individuals making the conversion. Agricultural planning systems have failed to accommodate the larger ecological values of wetlands. As a corollary, these sites have often been designated in sector plans as high potential agricultural production sites. In the past, these plans have been put into effect with the development of mechanisms for draining and tilling heavy clay soils, often with donor support. However, the Government has realized that such schemes impose high environmental costs, and are unsustainable in the long term. District Development Councils are now being advised that there are limits to the extent of such conversion, if complex hydrological and ecological processes are not to be compromised. District Environmental Action Plans (DEAPs), Environmental Officers (DEOs) and Environmental Committees have been instrumental in effecting attitudinal change regarding the ecological role and economic value of wetlands at the District level, and a new consciousness is emerging. This provides a fertile environment for planned project interventions.

Policy and Legislative Context

28 Uganda has a strong policy of governance decentralization, which vests management responsibility for many resource sectors to local levels (Local Councils: from LC1 (Village) to LC5 (District). The Wildlife, Forestry, Environment and Wetlands Policies and legislation provide for community approaches to the management of biodiversity. Framework Environmental Legislation provides for the creation of PAs under the jurisdiction of local Authorities7.

29 The project addresses specific national policies and legislation governing wetland management. Uganda has, over the past 15 years, greatly improved its policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for wetlands management8. In 1995 Uganda became the first country in Africa to adopt a dedicated wetlands policy (Uganda Government, 1995) aimed at curtailing the increasing loss of wetland resources and ensuring the equitable distribution of the benefits deriving from wetland resources. In 2001, the Government launched the Wetland Sector Strategic Plan 2001-2010 (WSSP), the overall goal of which is to increase the contribution of wetlands to human welfare and the health of the environment and its purpose is the sustainable management and wise-use of Uganda's wetlands. The WSSP has 8 strategic objectives (SOs):

a) SO1: Knowledge and understanding of ecological processes and socio-economic values of wetlands enhanced.
b) SO2: Public and Stakeholder awareness and their beneficial products and services increased.

[7] Kabale and Kisoro Districts in southwestern Uganda have established a wetland protected area (Kitanga-Kanyabaha Sitatunga Sanctuary; L Mulehe Protected Wetland, respectively) under the management of local communities' resident around these wetland

[8] This institutional strengthening was supported in part by the first GEF project in Uganda (GEF-UNDP – Institutional Support to the Conservation of East African Biodiversity which had a major focus on wetlands in Uganda (capacity building , surveys, strategies), from 1992-1996.

c) SO3: Institutional framework for wetlands management further developed and maintained.
d) SO4: Appropriate Wetlands Policy and legislation in place and forcefully implemented.
e) SO5: Planning and management of wetlands improved.
f) SO6: Vital wetlands protected and their characteristics and functions conserved.
g) SO7: Community based regulation and administration of wetlands resources use established and strengthened through central and district administration.
h) SO8: Local and international financing mechanisms for wetlands management and conservation in Uganda mobilized.

Institutional Context

30 In 1998, Uganda established the Wetlands Inspection Division (WID) (now, Wetlands Management Department-WMD) within the Ministry of Water and Environment, to coordinate wetlands management at the national level and to support, through the institutionalization of decentralized management strategies, districts and communities in wetlands management. The Wetlands Management Department (WMD) is responsible for supporting community-based wetland management. Strategic Objective 7 in the Wetland Sector Strategic Plan (WSSP) is dedicated to such work. However, community-based wetland management in sites of rich biodiversity requires extra considerations, apart from regular wetland management processes. Communities and their leaders must be made aware of the important biodiversity functions of their wetlands, and the potential livelihood values deriving from such biodiversity. Community based institutions need to be strengthened to co-manage wetland resources, by assuming many conservation functions directly. Specialized technical information and biodiversity expertise are required to guide and support the management process. An "NGO Consortium", formed from IUCN (The World Conservation Union), Nature Uganda (NU) and the Uganda Wildlife Society (UWS) has been established to assist WMD with these specialized activities. The proposed project will support the work of the Consortia, local communities and Government authorities with a view to establishing a viable model for protected area establishment and management in important wetlands.

31 Below the District level, the County (LC3) and village / parish (LC5) councils control land-use and have the ability to regulate resource use and land conversion activities. The strength of management at this level has a large influence in governing the success of conservation. Initiatives must be based on incentives for communities, such as maintaining hydrological flows, regulating resource use (as opposed to prohibiting resource use), regulating access by outsiders and generating income from eco-tourism (the shoebill is an outstanding attraction).

Normative Solution for Protecting Wetland Biodiversity

32 Uganda's wetlands host a wealth of globally important biodiversity values, which are at risk of being forfeited owing to anthropogenic activities in these ecosystems. The Protected Area Network provides the primary vehicle for the protection of biodiversity in Uganda. However, it is unable to fulfill this function in wetlands, which remain under-represented in the estate.

33 The normative solution in light of the threats facing wetlands is seen as developing Wetlands Protected Areas in locations adjacent to other PAs, which are set-up and managed by communities in conjunction with District Authorities, within their village lands. These PAs could permit regulated natural resource-use, and usages could change at different seasons. For example areas where crowned cranes breed would be protected during and after the breeding season, but open to grazing thereafter. PAs would be recognized by both district-planning authorities and protected by district byelaws. PAs would be recognized by UWA, who would provide technical support in drawing up rules and regulations for such areas, and assist in the formulation of management plans, training and monitoring adherence to the site plans and incorporation in national PAs network.

Barriers to Conservation

34 A number of barriers exist to realization of the normative solution. Three main categories of barriers which prevent the "normative solution" have been identified. These may be summarized as:

a) **Enabling Environment:** Weak integration of long-term conservation strategies within planned development activities. District and Sub-District plans and bylaws for wetlands are not yet in place. Land-use plans around wetlands are only just developing (from District Environment Action Plans). Protected Area planning has not focused on wetland values, and so had little impact on land use planning, nor on investment centre programmes. Community PA mechanisms are only just emerging as valid land use systems and need integration into district/sub district plans with recognition by PA agencies.

b) **Technologies for Formulating Biodiversity Compatible Sustainable Use Management of Wetland Resources:** Sustainable yield harvesting technologies are just emerging and are not integrated into village (LCI) land use systems. Part of such harvesting methods involves land set asides, key areas for BD. There has been limited involvement of local councils and community based organizations in strategy formulation and implementation.

c) **Institutional Capacities:** The need to have greater focus on BD values in wetlands is only just being incorporated into staffing levels and training curricula. WMD currently does not have biodiversity expertise on staff or strong institutional working relationships with organizations that can provide expertise in biodiversity management (NGOs, UWA, and the University institutions). There has been little attention to developing "community conservation areas" and integrating them into the protected area network.

35 Uganda has considerable experience in Collaborative Forest Management (CFM), e.g. through the recently completed UNDP-GEF Cross-Borders Project. Whilst there are lessons to be learned on how to engage communities, there are fundamental differences. The focus of CFM endeavors has been on enabling communities to manage existing reserves, rather than develop new community PAs. NGOs in the past decade have accumulated much information on both wetland biodiversity and community involvement in conservation. There is a need to bring this experience to bear in building capacities in local governments and community institutions.

36 A summary of threats, root causes and barriers to the Normative Solution is provided below.

Problem	Root Cause	Normative Solution	Barrier
1 Conversion of Wetland to Agriculture. a) At village level b) At investor level	Demand for land as population densities increase, hill slope productivities deteriorate and wetland drainage technologies improve. District agriculture plans may include increased production directives. North East Uganda land (pastoral rangeland, reserve, and wetland) is perceived as "unused" and so available, by investors and their promoters. Past lack of investment guidelines allowed poorly planned schemes.	Establish a network of community co managed protected areas in a representative sample of wetland habitats to buffer these areas from threat. Build management capacity in local governments and village institutions to execute and adapt protected area management functions including planning, regulation, law enforcement and monitoring.	The Enabling Environment is in-appropriate at district and national levels:
2 Over harvesting of	Demand for products exist, but	Establish a zoning regimen that	Technologies in the

Problem	Root Cause	Normative Solution	Barrier
Wetland Resources (e.g. thatch, clay water, for peripheral irrigation) leads to degradation site biodiversity and ecological services.	few regulatory mechanisms exist (past wetland process was advisory). The short-term use benefits out-weigh less obvious long-term community benefit from ecological services.	allows for simultaneous protection and sustainable use management by local communities, thus providing a utilitarian incentive for biodiversity conservation.	broad sense including methods and institutional modalities do not exist
3 BD values not maintained in wetland system.	Awareness of potential value of BD has been limited (e.g. shoebill eco-tourism) and modalities for BD protection has not been available.	Uganda has a wetland system which is sustainable in terms of ecological function, and which provides services and goods to people and contributes to global conservation of BD	Enabling Environment
4 Capacity at ALL levels to implement new ideas and models is lacking.	WMD does not have PA – BD expertise, but is advised by NGOs and UWA.	A functional partnership of government and NGO expertise from central through district to local levels.	Institutional Capacities: at both central district and community level do not allow such process

Baseline Course of Action and Costing: a) Wetlands

37 In creating the Wetlands Inspection Division (WID) (now WMD) to oversee wetlands issues, and establishing a National Wetlands Policy (1995) and Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan (2001), the Government of Uganda (GoU) has made strong policy and institutional commitments for the improved management of wetland resources in Uganda. Above the salaries and running costs of WMD, the GoU additionally contributes 600,000,000 USh annually from the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) to support community based wetlands management planning and related activities. The Belgian Government, through Belgium Technical Cooperation (BTC) has additionally committed 400,000 Euros annually over 5 years to support community based wetland management planning and related activities. Owing to the imperative in Uganda to reduce poverty and the source of funding for wetland management (the PAF), most of WMD's community based wetlands management activities are focused on balancing the maximal economic productivity of wetlands versus the continued sustainability of the wetlands system. Key aspects focus on how much extraction (fishing, brick-making, grazing, farming, thatch-cutting etc) is allowable before the integrity and sustainability of the wetland is compromised. Currently the community-based wetland management planning process makes few provisions for conserving or sustaining biodiversity.

Baseline of the Broader Protected Area Context

38 Uganda has an extensive Network of Protected Areas in both the wildlife and forest sectors. Whilst considerably run-down during the period of civil unrest, the major Parks and Reserves have been rehabilitated. International tourism is increasing, fuelling a park rehabilitation programmes. Government still provides a budgetary subvention to the PA authorities (UWA), but PA business plan models seek increasing financial self-reliance from gate takings and concession fees in the coming five to eight years. Several NGOs from National (e.g. Uganda Wildlife Society) to global in scope (e.g. Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Fund, IUCN etc) support PA management. The Government has opened up the sector to private investors who are refurbishing lodges and camps. Community Conservation is promoted by both the Policy and Act, but wildlife populations in the smaller reserves and community areas have declined drastically (as management ceased in the past wars and areas were encroached). It is only where a resource has survived that enterprise has blossomed – e.g. the eco-tourism inputs around the Bwindi and Mount Elgon Parks.

39 One specialized tourism sector is growing rapidly – bird-based tourism, as Uganda has many accessible endemic species and spectacular species of global concern (e.g. Shoe-billed Stork and the Crowned Crane). It is this niche, which communities can easily exploit in wetland areas.

40 The PA baseline is relatively large, with annual outlays of > 5million$ through government, and similar sums through Civil Society, giving a total of > 10 million$ per year. However this is outside the immediate orbit of this project and is not counted within project planning.

The GEF Alternative: Scope of Proposed Project Intervention

41 This project will confer a level of planning and conservation status on wetlands of significant biodiversity in two different ecological settings through community-based wetland management planning and implementation approaches. The GEF intervention will seek to create a modus operandi for establishing and managing small community led Protected Areas. Co-financing has been secured for accompanying livelihood support work, in particular to integrate the Protected Areas within District development plans and processes. This input will provide incentives for communities to engage in broader conservation activity at the site level

Project Objectives and Outcomes

42 The overall goals that the project contributes to are the 6th and 7th Strategic Objectives of Uganda's Wetland Sector Strategic Plan, respectively: Vital wetlands protected and conserved and Community-based regulation and sustainable use of wetlands resource use established and strengthened. Within this broad area, the Project Objective is "Community based regulation and sustainable wetlands resource use are established and strengthened within wetlands with important biodiversity". Three project outcomes and 10 project outputs described below, contribute to this objective.

1	Bio-diverse wetlands are conserved within community conservation areas
2	Wise-use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands implemented without loss of biodiversity function
3	Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA network

Outcome 1: Biodiversity in wetlands is conserved within community conservation areas

43 The project will pilot test the institutional partnerships and process of integrating biodiversity management objectives into community based environment management. This component will raise awareness amongst communities and local governments about the values and functions of wetland biodiversity, specifically targeting local-level planning processes (community, parish, district). Site-specific community based wetland management plans will be developed and implemented with an aim of conserving biodiversity value and function. The community-based wetland management planning processes currently employed by the Wetlands Management Department (WMD) will be adapted for the purposes of establishing community protected areas. The ten step wetland management planning process includes: preparing stakeholders for management planning; situation analysis; stakeholder analysis; setting of vision, objectives and actions; developing user zones; developing implementation strategies and structures; monitoring; and establishing an MOU among partners. This process, however, does not currently take biodiversity values and management needs into consideration and is not geared specifically to the needs of protected areas.

44 It is anticipated that the project will work through statutory Environment Committees at the lowest levels of government – the village (LC1) whose mandate includes wetlands management.

Through these Environment Committees, suitable community based organizations including user-group associations will be targeted as vehicles for implementing the planned conservation strategies. Several organizations support the community inputs, including higher-order district committees, specifically the Environmental Committees at District LC5 (where there is a wetlands Sub-Committee) and at sub-county level - LC3 (where there are extension workers). The WMD NGO consortium will take the technical lead here, through surveys and site selection, setting of objectives and management planning / capacity building to meet those specific site objectives. Note that whilst Plans will have similar goals and rationales the specific activities (and incentives) are site specific linked to the site threats and site values. The statutory PA authorities in both Ministry of Water and Environment and the Uganda Wildlife Authority will provide regulatory oversight.

45 Expected outputs of this new process include: the establishment of multiple use zoned protected areas, covering an area of 30,000 hectares; appreciation of biodiversity values, management plans that integrate biodiversity concerns (e.g. designated areas and/or periods of no-use or restricted use as well as buffer zones of wise-use activities). Management plans will be supported, where appropriate, by ordinances and by-laws to safeguard wetland biodiversity.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS		ACTIVITY GROUPS
1.1	Community awareness raised about wetland biodiversity values (linked to 1.1)	Targeted awareness-raising campaigns for communities, including production of publicity materials and messages, presentations, exchange visits etc
1.2	Wetlands and biodiversity concerns integrated into local level planning processes	Targeted awareness raising campaigns for natural resource managers and planners; Wetlands issues integrated into District Development Plans. Economic analyses of wetland PAs feed into management planning scenarios.
1.3	Site-specific management plans developed and implemented	Facilitate community-based wetland management planning process, including situation analysis, stakeholder analysis, drafting of management objectives, work plan, implementation and monitoring
1.4	Wetlands ordinances and by-laws support management of bio-diverse wetlands	Support to drafting of wetlands ordinances and by-laws to legally proclaim the new PAs

Outcome 2: **Wise-use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands are implemented without loss of biodiversity function**

46 Communities are using, and will continue to use, their wetlands both at the household level and for income generation and enterprise development. Overexploitation of wetlands may render them useless for both biodiversity and eventually human uses. The key is to offer communities guidelines and tested techniques and management systems for sustainable use of wetlands, in particular extraction of ecological goods such as fish, thatch etc. These practices need to be geared to simultaneously protecting biodiversity values and ecological functions and at the same time maximizing the economic value of wetland products for people. The project will conduct assessments to determine the important biodiversity and socio-economic values of wetlands. Once described, stakeholders must establish and agree on sustainable extraction levels for wetland resources, with technical support provided to ensure the compatibility of these systems with biodiversity conservation objectives. This will require specialist input and action-oriented research in close collaboration with resource users. Practices that maintain biodiversity values and functions and provide income to communities will be promoted. At the level of household use, the emphasis will be on operationalising user agreements prescribing sustainable extraction levels and extraction-level monitoring systems to be carried out by the users themselves. Where commercial activities are

underway, methods of increasing productivity and value will be explored within the prescribed sustainable extraction levels. Incentive schemes to adopt wise use practices will be developed.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS		ACTIVITY GROUPS
2.1	Biodiversity and socio-economic values of wetlands are inventoried and mapped	Conduct biodiversity surveys and socio-economic assessments; Map biodiversity and socio-economic patterns
2.2	Sustainability of wetland use, with respect to biodiversity value and function, assessed	Assess impacts and sustainability of current wetlands use practices with respect to biodiversity and livelihoods. Pilot test, if necessary, best practices in wetlands use; Assess the appropriateness and sustainability of practices;
2.3	Best practices for sustainable wetland use developed, tested and promoted	Promote best practices. Establish user agreements and build capacity amongst user groups to apply management strictures. Monitor application and take measures, as necessary to improve performance.

Outcome 3: Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA network

47 This project facilitates institutional partnerships to support the integration of biodiversity concerns into wetland management planning and tests whether communities are receptive to accommodating biodiversity issues in the management and use of their wetlands. Lessons will be learned and best practices will be documented and disseminated at relevant site, national and international forums. A special advocacy campaign will raise awareness among government and the Protected Areas authority for recognition of the community conservation sites and replication.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS		ACTIVITY GROUPS
3.1	Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated	Project findings produced and disseminated to relevant site, national and international parties
3.2	Acceptance, uptake, integration and proliferation	Streamline biodiversity concerns into wetland management planning process and protected area networks

Log frame:

48 The Logical Framework Matrix for the Project is presented below:

Project Strategy	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Sources of Verification	Assumptions

Project Strategy	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Project Objective: Community regulation and sustainable wetlands resource use established and strengthened within community conservation areas hosting wetlands with important biodiversity	Increased participation of local communities in biodiversity and wetland management through established and functioning community conservation areas. At least 3 such areas in each of 3 districts. National PA authorities (UWA and NEMA) both recognize Community Wetlands as PA categories in Uganda Context Community User-Groups and PA Management Groups are recognized within District process as CBOs, with democratic process and revenue streams. METT scores for all Community Conservation Areas established and show an increase.	Start-up Nil Mid-Term Planning in 3 Dts End Project 3 PAs in each of 3 districts EoP plus 5 3 more Districts with such areas National Documents reflect strategy and individual sites Start-up Nil Mid-Term Agreement in Principle EoP In both Agency Reports At Start-up Null figures Mid Term Both METTS show 20 EoP Both METTS show 35	Project Documentation (Technical and Progress Reports) Final Evaluation Internal assessments and reviews	National level policies and decision makers will continue to be supporting of community participation The NGO consortium will function effectively to support WMD on biodiversity issues Political stability, law and order are maintained; No significant increase in the external pressures on planned wetland protected areas;
Project Strategy	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Targets**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Outcomes:				
Outcome 1. Biodiversity in wetlands is conserved within community conservation areas	At least 9 community conservation areas are established, with management plans in place. Management plans under implementation in community conservation areas. All target district, county council and other local land use plans include community conservation areas.	Multiple use PAs established in 30,000 hectares of wetlands Baseline= nil	District Ordinances District Development Plans	
Outcome 2. Wise use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands are implemented, without loss of biodiversity function	Sustainable use strategy adopted Monitoring of community conservation areas shows that implementation of sustainable use strategies and maintenance of biodiversity are positively correlated in year 4	3 districts and at 9 community conservation area sites. Baseline= nil	Internal scientific assessment Market surveys	Conflicts arising between community institutions can be effectively mediated.

Project Strategy	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 3. Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA network	UWA recognizes community conservation areas Community conservation models are integrated into wetlands planning process and national PA network	Year 3 Year 4—with at least 2 replications of the management model	Government gazette Independent Evaluations Project Report	

Incremental Analysis with Costs

49 A summary of the incremental cost and reasoning for the project is provided below:

Issue	Baseline	COBWEB Alternative	Increment
Domestic Benefits	Communities unsustainably exploit their wetlands with little awareness of their biodiversity value.	Communities are implementing wise-use practices that conserve biodiversity functions and ensure the sustainability of wetlands systems Partnerships are forged that allow the district and community wetlands management processes to address biodiversity concerns in wetlands planning and management	Awareness-raising and capacity building to communities on biodiversity values and wetland wise-use and sustainability.
Global Benefits	PUBO and Southwestern wetlands, including an IBA and Crowned Crane habitat, are increasingly encroached upon by local communities	Crowned Crane habitat, an IBA and the associated flora and fauna of these areas are conserved through community wetlands management processes that consider biodiversity values.	Partnerships and institutional collaborations forged that allow WMD to add biodiversity values to its community and district wetlands management planning processes
Outcome 1: Biodiversity in wetlands is conserved within community conservation areas	Wetlands increasingly encroached upon. WMD initiatives to assist communities in wetland planning and management do not consider biodiversity values Baseline: 50,000$	Communities aware of wetland biodiversity values and integrate these into the wetland planning and management processes. Globally important biodiversity is thus conserved within community wetland areas. GEF: $290,000 NU: $27,000 UWS: $10,250 Gov & Belg $2,000,000 Baseline: $50,000 Total: $2,377,000	WMD forms working partnerships that integrate biodiversity values into community wetland planning processes. GEF: $290,000 NU: $27,000 UWS: $10,250 Gov & Belg $2,000,000 Total: $2,327,250
Outcome 2:	Low awareness of the	Communities and district	Biodiversity and socio-economic

Issue	Baseline	COBWEB Alternative	Increment
Wise-use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands are implemented with no loss of biodiversity function	biodiversity and socio-economic values of the PUBO and southwestern wetlands. These wetlands are exploited with little effort to conserve the biodiversity or use the wetlands sustainably. Baseline: 1,800,000$	authorities aware of biodiversity and socio-economic values of the PUBO and southwestern wetlands. Communities engage in wise-use and sustainable wetlands practices. GEF: $280,000 NU: $15,000 UWS: --- Gov & Belg $400,000 Baseline: $1,200,000 Total: $1,895,000	assessments of PUBO and southwestern wetlands conducted; Sustainability of current practices assessed; Best practices developed, tested and promoted; GEF: $280,000 NU: $15,000 UWS: --- Gov & Belg $400,000 Total: $695,000
Outcome 3: Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA system	National wetland planning process has little emphasis on biodiversity values; national PA system does not consider community conservation areas. Baseline: 250,000$	Lessons learned from this project are disseminated nationally and internationally; Biodiversity issues and community conservation experiences are integrated into wetland management planning processes and protected area networks GEF: $35,000 NU: $5,000 UWS: $5,000 UNDP $50,000 Gov & Belg $400,000 Baseline: $250,000 Total: $745,000	Lesson-learning platforms and dissemination; targeted advocacy to wetland and PA managers GEF: $35,000 NU: $5,000 UWS: $5,000 UNDP $50,000 Gov & Belg $400,000 Total: $495,000
Project Management	No project intervention in these areas addressing biodiversity Baseline: $0	Effective project coordination, administration, M & E has enabled timely and efficient implementation of project activities	Effective project delivered GEF: $195,000 IUCN: $40,000 NU: $5,000 UWS: $10,000 UNDP $50,000 Total: $300,000

b) SUSTAINABILITY (INCLUDING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY)

50 Current community land use practices in wetlands take little account of the biodiversity hosted at these sites. Wetland drainage and conversion for agriculture, residential or industrial zones are common activities. Even in wetlands that benefit from community based wetland management, there has been little or no emphasis on biodiversity concerns. The baseline scenario indicates a continued loss of wetland habitat and so ecological functions, and ultimately wetland biodiversity. This project investment will pilot test the establishment of institutional partnerships and methods for integrating biodiversity concerns into the management planning process as well as community's interest and capacity for doing so. The project also provides for learning lessons, documenting and disseminating experiences and mainstreaming the process within local government and protected areas institutions.

51 The project is not an isolated "process", it fits in well with the overall government led wetlands "programme". It is supported by progressive policy, laws and institutions. The government-led District Environmental Action Plans espouse wetland conservation. Wetlands are integrated into the broad Sector wide approach of government and hence benefit from special development funds (in themselves partly supported by donor basket funding) – the PAF.

52 Implementing Partners are well-established. Nature-Uganda started in early 1990's as part of the East African Natural History Society over one hundred years ago. The Uganda Wildlife Society started in mid 1990's as part of east African Wildlife Society. IUCN established its presence in Uganda in late 1980's and has strong and credible programme on wetlands conservation and management in Uganda spanning over 20 years. The NGO consortium is well connected to Government

53 Financial sustainability for new community initiatives is always a concern. Whilst the local community PA initiatives are in themselves not expensive undertakings, they do take time to "run" by community process (volunteer or paid inputs). Sustainability will be based on the recognition that the benefits of investing in such local PAs, by community members, outweigh the costs in time. Ensuring sufficient incentive for such buy-in will be the biggest challenge the project will take (see Risks Analysis). The success of these interventions will be dependent on the benefit streams flowing back to the community stakeholders. Economic analyses of wetlands in Uganda have shown that the economic benefits associated with protecting wetland ecological services will be significant. Actions under the project will be informed by a continuing economic analysis of benefits and costs associated with PA management, including the costs and benefits of different use options.

c) REPLICABILITY

54 A comprehensive replication strategy will form an important component of the full project. This will ensure that lessons learnt and best practices are actively disseminated to inform conservation initiatives focusing on supporting PA co-management in wetlands throughout Uganda. The project will pilot test both the institutional linkages and coordination mechanisms necessary to enhance the conservation status of wetlands of importance to biodiversity, as well as communities' willingness to engage in wise-use of wetlands in two different regions. The project will reflect on these experiences (see project Outcome 3: *Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA system* which includes outputs on documenting and disseminating lessons and best practices as well as acceptance, uptake, integration and proliferation) and make appropriate modifications before promoting and adopting these methods more widely.

55 The project will develop a detailed replication strategy, the framework of which will be outlined at the Inception Workshop stage at the start of the Project. Key elements will include:

- Knowledge Management System (KMS) on wetlands co-management established by the project will enable the exchange of ideas and lessons learnt between the project and other initiatives. Knowledge exchange will be facilitated through web links, development of guidance materials; field exchange visits (i.e. showcasing initial PAs/PA processes to other district authorities in SW Uganda), and other fora.
- Integrating such PA mechanisms in national planning processes such as DEAPs.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation system will seek to codify good practices for application elsewhere. This includes the identification of mechanisms and processes which are working and therefore are ready to be replicated and the modification of what is not working in order to achieve the project objectives. In addition, the independent evaluation scheduled during project life (year 2 and 4) will be tasked with the identification of determinants of success for project activities.

e) STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

56 The project concept and design has been developed over three years[9] in a highly participatory manner. Partners have met regularly to provide technical input to the project logic and proposal based on their experiences in the field.

57 The project targets three groups: local communities, local authorities and national authorities.

Local Communities

58 Local communities, including subsistence farmers, pastoralists, and commercial farmers are the primary wetlands users at the project sites. The project will benefit these primary stakeholders by: raising awareness about wise-use and best practices in wetlands management, producing community wetlands management plans, and promoting income-generating activities. Local communities will be the primary beneficiaries of sustained wetlands ecosystems.

Local Authorities

59 District Environmental Committees will conduct many of the activities on the ground, in collaboration with government and NGO partners. They will benefit from improved capacity to engage communities in wise-use activities and wetlands management planning.

National Authorities

60 National Authorities will benefit from new institutional linkages and partners in wetlands management. Project activities will go far in promoting WSSP Strategic Objectives 6 and 7 on conserving vital wetlands (SO 6) and strengthening community based regulation and sustainable use of wetlands resources (SO 7).

61 This project proposal is a collaborative endeavour between the Government of Uganda (represented by Wetlands Management Department) and an NGO consortium consisting of IUCN (The World Conservation Union), Nature Uganda and Uganda Wildlife Society.

Wetlands Management Department

62 Housed within the Ministry of Water and the Environment, the Wetlands Management Department is the lead agency for wetlands management in Uganda. Established in 1998, the Division developed and implements a Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan (WSSP) 2001-2010. The WSSP articulates Uganda's vision for its wetlands, emphasizing that wetland management should serve the interest of the environment and the people of Uganda. The Wetlands Management Department is a lean structure intended to implement the National Wetlands Policy and WSSP through national action and decentralized wetlands management actions with district and local government and communities.

Uganda Wildlife Authority

63 The Uganda Wildlife Authority, (UWA) was established in 1996 under the Uganda Wildlife Statute -1996- (now the Wildlife Act 2000) with a mandate to manage wildlife protected areas (National Parks and Wildlife Reserves) and wildlife resources in Uganda. The goal of this project which seeks to incorporate wetlands into the national protected area system targeting the wetlands adjacent to Bwindi National Park and Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve renders UWA a key collaborating institution for COBWEB during the process of creating community wetland protected areas and after their establishment. Through UWA's community conservation programme approach, UWA will play

[9] Delays were due to refocusing on SP BD1, and awaiting outcome of PUBO EIA (see risk section)

a key role in the process of establishing community wetland protected areas. UWA's support during the management of these established protected areas will be realized through formal management arrangements between UWA, communities and districts seeking to formlize UWA's recognition of these areas as community wetland protected areas as well as rendering technical and logistical support through community conservation programmes and tourism development.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

64.The National Environment Act, Cap 153, Section 37 (1) provides that in the management of wetlands, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) shall , in consultation with the lead agency establish guidelines for identification and sustainable management of all wetlands in Uganda. Section 37 (2) provides that the Authority shall with the assistance of the Local Environment Committees and District Environment Committees and the Lead Agency identify wetlands of local, national and international importance as ecosystems and habitats of species of fauna and flora and compile a national register of wetlands. Section 37 (3) provides that the Authority may in consultation with the Lead agency and the District Environment Committee declare any wetland to be a protected wetland thereby excluding or limiting human activity in that wetland

IUCN The World Conservation Union

65 IUCN - The World Conservation Union was founded in 1948. It is an international organization that brings together States, government agencies and a diverse range of non-governmental conservation organizations in a unique global partnership whose mission is to *"influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable*". IUCN builds partnerships between governments and other partners to develop conservation strategies, to test new ideas through field programmes and build local or national capacities. IUCN established a fully-fledged country office in Uganda in 1991 to oversee programmatic activities. IUCN implements a number of projects in Uganda, one of direct relevance is the Mount Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Development Project, with Government of Norway funding. In addition IUCN is working on wetlands programmes in two districts in Western Uganda with USAID – Prime-West funding.

Nature Uganda

66 The mission of ***Nature*** Uganda (NU) is to: *Promote the understanding, appreciation and conservation of nature.* In the recent past, NU work has focused on: identification of areas important for conservation, biodiversity research, monitoring and management of species, sites and habitats including development of sites and species action plans. The overall goal of NU is to contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management. Nature Uganda has funding from USAID – Prime-West for wetlands activity in western Uganda. A secretariat at the Kampala Office oversees the NU programme, field based staff and membership volunteers. Specialist working groups in ornithology, herpetology, botany, and mammalogy support the technical programme.

Uganda Wildlife Society

67 The Mission of Uganda Wildlife Society (UWS) is to promote the conservation of wildlife and the environment. The UWS programmes focus on environmental policy research, advocacy, education and awareness. Policy research equips society with the capacity to develop and issue technical opinions and policy briefs on cutting edge issues of conservation and development. The in-house Darwin Publishing Unit in their Kampala offices supports UWS advocacy work. UWS programmes are implemented by a Secretariat with assistance from volunteers drawn from the society membership.

Public Involvement Plan

68 The public are directly involved as one set of project beneficiaries and implementers at site level – through the community / village based protected area Site Support Groups, and specific product user groups. These will become officially recognized CBOs, and will work through the framework established by the environmental committees at LC1 level. At broader site level these groups come together – using best practice from Kenya and Tanzania, and forestry in Uganda (e.g. Arabuko and Zanzibar Jozani GEF Project, and Rakai in Uganda via Cross Borders) experiences - as broader associations registered as an NGO. This larger institution then liaises with District authorities and UWA within and without the Project Site

69 The rural communities within these SSGs will be supported in capacity building (institutional process, gender issues, democratic process, enterprise training, etc) and in resource use linked to the private sector through specific trading partners, and eco-tourism agencies.

f) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

70 Monitoring and evaluation will have several objectives: accountability, informed decision making through adaptive management and learning. The project will be subject to various reporting, evaluations and review mechanisms of UNDP and UNDP-GEF, including the Inception Report, Annual Project Report and Project Implementation Review, the Tripartite Review and Mid-Term and Final Evaluations prior to termination of the project. At the beginning of the project the Logical Framework Analysis will be updated and the draft monitoring and evaluation plan will be finalized on the basis of this analysis. This log-frame update, M and E report, Replication Strategy, and detailed work-plan will be set out in the project Inception Report / Workshop and approved by the Steering Committee within 6 months of start-up. The project will regularly monitor the activities, the deliverables from these activities, the changes occurring because of the project (outputs) and the risks and assumptions underlying the project. Yearly reviews will be conducted, lessons learned extracted and analyzed and project activities adapted on the basis of the results of the review.

71 A Project Advisory Committee will be instrumental in assuring the technical quality and standards of project implementation and reporting. Progress reporting will be done through regular half-year progress reports to the Project Advisory Committee, donors and partners. Financial reporting will be done on a quarterly basis, on the basis of agreed budgets and expenditure plans.

72 IUCN and WMD in the Government of Uganda, with oversight from the Project Advisory Committee, will coordinate partners in the monitoring and evaluation of project progress, following UNDP guidelines.

73 The Protected Area Monitoring Effectiveness Tracking Tool (as developed by WWF/WB and accepted by the GEF) "METT" will be used to track the development of effectiveness of the PAs being created. A METT will be completed for the all the target community areas in all pilot districts during the Inception Report process, and will be monitored at least as often as the Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations.

Monitoring and Reporting:

74 The Project Inception Workshop will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts and National Focal Points, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit.

75 A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand the project's goals and objectives, as well as to finalise preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's log frame matrix. This will include reviewing the log

frame (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.

76 Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) introduce project staff to the UNDP-GEF *expanded team* which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible PMU staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and PMU staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget re-phasing.

77 The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring Responsibilities and Events:

78 The Inception Workshop will present a Schedule of M&E-related meetings and reports. This will have been developed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) in consultation with UNDP. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, PAC Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

79 Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PMU based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. PMU on behalf of the Project Implementation Team (PIT) will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

80 The PMU will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop with support from the UNDP-CO and assisted by UNDP-GEF. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the Project Team, and agreed with the Executing and Implementing Agencies.

81 Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through the provision of quarterly reports from the PMU. Furthermore, specific meetings can be scheduled between the PMU, the UNDP CO and other pertinent stakeholders as deemed appropriate and relevant (e.g. PIT members, Focal Points, Co-funding partners, etc). Such meetings will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. A Mission Report will be prepared by the PMU in coordination with the UNDP CO, and circulated (no less than one month after the Mission) to the PIT, all PSC members, UNDP-GEF and any accompanying stakeholders.

82 Annual Monitoring_will occur through the **Tripartite Review (TPR).** This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to a Tripartite Review (TPR) at least once every year. The first such meeting will be

held within the first twelve months following the Inception Workshop. The project proponent will prepare PIR and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

83 The PIR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The PMU will present the PIR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The PMU also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the PIR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project Outcome may also be conducted if necessary. Details regarding the requirements and conduct of the APR and TPR are contained with the M&E Information Kit available through UNDP GEF.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR):

84 The terminal tripartite review is held in the last month of project operations. The PMU is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to the relevant UNDP-COs and GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation. The TTR should refer to the Independent Terminal Evaluation report, conclusions and recommendations as appropriate.

85 The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met as per delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievement of outputs.

Project Monitoring and Reporting:

86 The PMU in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

Inception Report (IR):

87 A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year Work Plan divided in quarterly time frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan will include the proposed dates for any visits and/or support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time frames for meetings of the Project's decision-making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

88 The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation, including any unforeseen or newly arisen constraints.

89 When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR):

90 The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office and provides CO input to the reporting process and the ROAR (Results Oriented Annual Report), as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. These two reporting requirements are so similar in input, purpose and timing that they have now been amalgamated into a single Report.

91 An APR/PIR is prepared on an annual basis following the first 12 months of project implementation and prior to the Tripartite Project Review. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed in the TPR so that the resultant report represents a document that has been agreed upon by all of the primary stakeholders.

92 A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP GEF. This includes the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results;
- Annual Work Plans and related expenditure reports;
- Lessons learned;
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

93 The UNDP/GEF M&E Unit analyze the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The Reports are also valuable for the Independent Evaluators who can utilize them to identify any changes in project structure, indicators, work plan, etc. and view a past history of delivery and assessment.

Quarterly Progress Reports:

94 Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team. See format attached.

Periodic Thematic Reports:

95 As and when called for by UNDP, UNDP-GEF or the Implementing Partner, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. UNDP is requested to minimize its requests for Thematic Reports, and when such are necessary will allow reasonable time frames for their preparation by the project team.

Project Terminal Report:

96 During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the

Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

Technical Reports (project specific- optional):

97 Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

Project Publications (project specific- optional):

98 Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Independent Evaluation

99 The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:-

Mid-term Evaluation: An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

Final Evaluation: An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

Audit Clause:

100 IUCN will provide the UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by legally recognized auditors recognised by the Government.

Lessons and Knowledge Sharing:

101 Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. Networks include Integrated Ecosystem Management, eco-tourism, co-management, etc. The project will identify and participate in relevant and appropriate scientific, policy-based networks and discussion groups, deemed beneficial to learning and/or disseminating lessons, within the Eastern Africa region and beyond.

Lessons Learned

The last ten years of GEF[10] project development in Uganda (and elsewhere in the Region) have shown several lessons of relevance for project development and implementation in this wetlands initiative: These include:

a) *The importance of a strong "Enabling Environment"*. Many GEF projects in Uganda had considerable delays in getting the policy processes in place. Cross Borders Project (UNDP-GEF 1998 – 2005) for example, helped to get the Forest Policy in place – before community initiatives could be empowered. In this case, there is a strong and supportive (and innovative) Wetlands Policy in place, with attendant legislation and programme strategies (the 8 SOs). In this case, the challenge will be of implementing good policy.

b) *Timing.* Projects with communities take longer than expected, requiring validation and acceptance of processes at every step. Once this is accepted, then this fact helps project process, as there is considerable awareness and buy-in.

c) *Community Protected Areas can Work.* The UNDP-GEF Regional Project "African NGO – Government Partnerships" showed the importance of Site Support Groups, and the capacity building procedures necessary for sustainability[11].

d) *Partnership.* Partnership sounds easy, but it is crucial to success. Sustainable partnerships are built on mutual recognition of strengths, giving incentives for all parties to work together. Here we see partnerships between NGOs, and between NGOS with Government, and between central and district governments.

e) *Buy-in from ALL partners* In this case we need agreement from two distinct wings of government (wetlands and wildlife sectors (Uganda Wildlife Authority) in different Ministries. As the project gets underway, then buy-in from District governance structures is essential

4. FINANCING

FINANCING PLAN, COST EFFECTIVENESS, CO-FINANCING, CO-FINANCIERS

[10] Projects include: UNDP Cross-Borders (1998-2005), UNDP Institutional Strengthening (1992-96), WB LVEMP 1 (1995 2002), UNEP PLEC (1998 -2003).

[11] See the Terminal Report of this project (Timberlake and Fenton 2004), which showed conditions for success. This SSG modality has spawned projects in Kenya and other countries in the region.

a) PROJECT COSTS

Project Components/Outcomes	*Co-financing ($)*	*GEF ($)*	**Total ($)**
1. Biodiversity in wetlands conserved within community conservation areas.	917,250	369,715	1,286,965
2. Wise-use strategies for bio-diverse wetlands implemented.	837,000	258,726	1,095,726
3.Community Conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA network .	950,000	111,559	1,061,559
4. Project management budget/cost*	313,000	60,000	373,000
Total project costs	3,017,250	800,000	3,817,250

* This item is an aggregate cost of project management; breakdown of this aggregate amount should be presented in the table b) below.

b) PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST[12]

Component	Estimated staff weeks	GEF ($)	Other sources ($)	Project total ($)
Personnel*				
Local consultants*	40	30,000	145,000[13]	**175,000**
International consultants*	0	0	0	**0**
Travel		30,000	115,000[14]	**145,000**
Miscellaneous		0	53,000[15]	**53,000**
Total	40	**60,000**	**313,000**	**373,000**

**** Local and international consultants in this table are those who are hired for functions related to the management of project. For those consultants who are hired to do a special task, they would be referred to as consultants providing technical assistance. For these consultants, please provide details of their services in c) below:***

[12] For all consultants hired to manage project or provide technical assistance, please attach a description in terms of their staff weeks, roles and functions in the project, and their position titles in the organization, such as project officer, supervisor, assistants or secretaries.

[13] This constitutes staff time of personnel of implementing partners involved in implementing the project.

[14] This constitutes travel costs of the implementing institutions associated with participation in project supervision and coordination (eg; National Steering Committee, Project Implementation Team)

[15] This constitutes materials (eg; Guidelines and tools for wetland conservation and management developed outside GEF resources), and other institutional facilities to be used during implementation.,

C) CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	*Estimated staff weeks*	*GEF ($)*	*Other sources ($)*	*Project total ($)*
Personnel				
Local consultants	136	189,382	305,000	494,382
International consultants				
Total	**136**	**189,382**	**305,000**	**494,382**

d) CO-FINANCING SOURCES[16] (expand the table line items as necessary)

Co-financing Sources					
Name of co-financier (source)	**Classification**	**Type**	**Amount ($)**	**Status**	
				Confirmed	Unconfirmed
UNDP TRAC resources	UNDP	Cash	100,000	Confirmed	
IUCN Uganda	NGO	In kind & parallel	40,000	Confirmed	
Nature Uganda	NGO	In kind	52,000	Confirmed	
Uganda Wildlife Society	NGO	Cash	25,250	Confirmed	
Belgian Technical Aid	Government	Cash	1,200,000	Confirmed	
Government	Government	Cash	1,600,000	Confirmed	
Sub-total co-financing			**3,017,250**	**Confirmed**	

Cost Effectiveness

102 GEF resources of 0.8 million$, will add to GOU and partner funding, to develop and pilot and implement a series of community Protected Areas. Assuming 30,000ha of such PAs are created by this project, and a further 100,000ha are followed as a result of replication, then this modus operandi is extremely cost-effective in the long run, as compared to the costs of traditional National Parks. More than US $1.6 million will be invested in community based wetland management planning over the next four years. Increasing the investment by US $ 0.8 million provides for pilot-testing the integration of biodiversity concerns into this process and the mainstreaming of the process within wetland management planning and protected area networks.

5. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

a) CORE COMMITMENTS AND LINKAGES

LINKAGES WITH THE PROPOSED PES PROJECT

103. The COBWEB project links with the proposed "Payment for Ecosystem Services" (PES) project in that both projects aim to secure the conservation of wetland systems as a way of maintaining the ecosystems services that these wetlands provide to communities by serving as watersheds, dry season grazing areas and wildlife habitats (important to the tourism industry).

[16] Refer to the paper on Cofinancing, GEF/C.206/Rev. 1

However, the two projects take different, though complementary approaches to conservation. COBWEB is focused on securing critically important wetland areas in the PA system, managed to higher management standards than larger wetland landscapes under production systems. The focus is primarily on strengthening management of direct uses of wetlands within the PA boundaries, such as fishing and grazing, and thatch collection. The incorporation of ecologically important areas within larger wetland landscapes in the PA System is considered to be critical, in order to provide an essential safeguard from biodiversity losses in the larger production landscape. This need defines the entry point for the COBWEB project. The PES project, conversely, focuses on the larger wetland landscape and surrounding watersheds, and is being designed to improve management over indirect uses of wetlands, in particular water resource use. The project will seek to establish systems to compensate land holders and managers for hydrological service provision. The projects are further distinguished by respectively addressing direct and indirect threats to biodiversity. Both initiatives are needed in order to protect the biodiversity of wetlands. Although the projects are at different stages of development, there has been close coordination between the respective project teams in elaborating strategies and action plans. The two initiatives will be closely coordinated during implementation.

b) CONSULTATION, COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN IAS, AND EXAS:

104 There are several GEF projects in Uganda with which to interact. These include:

WB-GEF PAMSU Providing core support to the Uganda Wildlife Authority. There is strong interaction between this project development and UWA over Pian-Upe GR.

WB GEF LVEMP Providing support to conservation of the Lake Victoria System (including wetland conservation). LVEMP is between phase 1 and 2 at present. Partners of the NGO consortium and WMD are in contact with LVEMP processes.

UNEP GEF Supporting the control of invasive plants –including aquatic invasives, part of a regional project.

UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme There are a number of small grants that involve wetlands - either via sustainable use practices or localized eco-tourism ventures. There are several interesting lessons to be learned. In addition, the Uganda SGP will provide support to communities around the project sites, during the lifetime of this project. Such "promise" is conservatively estimated at 1 x 30,000$ projects per annum over 4 years. As such funding has to follow due process via national committees, this is not formalized as co-financing but listed as associated financing on page1.

UNDP/WB GEF Nile Basin Initiative Trans Boundary Environmental Programme. This is starting a second phase in 2007, and this will have a Trans –boundary component for wetland biodiversity conservation. **The micro-grants** facility is also of potential value to this project.

Interaction is facilitated in two ways. Firstly through the GEF Committee hosted by the GEF OFP in Uganda which brings together all GEF projects for an interchange of ideas and best practices. Secondly, the NGO consortium is active in project interchange

UNDP CO Uganda has a long history of supporting the sustainable Conservation and Use of Wetland Resources in Uganda. The importance of wetland resources has been underscored in successive Human Development Reports. UNDP has a history of governance support at district and sub-district level across Uganda, and this project will work closely with such expertise in building sustainable community institutions.

C) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

This project will be executed under the NGO execution modality (with support from UNDP in the procurement of vehicles etc.). IUCN will be the lead NGO. UNDP will develop an MOU with IUCN, which will spell out the comparative advantage and roles of all NGO partners, with indicative budgets for their activities. IUCN will report to both the Wetlands Inspection Division of Government (the Government Partner) and to UNDP.

IUCN and partners will establish the Project Implementation Team (PIT) to coordinate inputs from all parties. This will be serviced by a small PMU – Project Management Unit, at IUCN Country Office at national level. Once exact district partners are finalized, then further implementation modalities at site level will be developed and approved at during the Inception Report stage.

The following agencies and offices will be involved in monitoring, evaluating or reporting:

National Project Advisory Committee (PAC)

The PAC will be comprised of representatives from main stakeholders: NEMA, Ministry of Water and Environment, Wetlands Management Department, Ministry of Finance, selected Districts, the NGOs consortium, civil society and UNDP. The body will have the highest policy-level responsibility for oversight, guidance and monitoring. It will therefore ensure that the project is implemented according to approved plans and budgets and delivers satisfactory results and impacts from a technical point of view. In addition, it will ensure effective and efficient coordination and flow of information between the various ministries, institutions and donor projects, so as to optimize use of human and financial resources. The PMU will provide secretarial services to the PAC

Ministry of Water and Environment, via the Wetlands Management Department

The Ministry houses WMD, who is a stakeholder in the execution of this project. WMD will monitor project execution, ensuring compliance with National Wetland Policy process.

UNDP Country Office (CO) and UNDP/GEF Regional Advisor (RTA)

The UNDP CO will monitor implementation progress through quarterly and annual meetings with the project proponent. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The RC will monitor the project through the APR (Annual Project Report), through communications with the UNDP CO, and site visits. The RTA acts as the principal conduit between UNDP Uganda, UNDP/GEF New York, and the GEF.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

A PMU will be set-up by the NGO Consortium to coordinate day-to-day project management and monitoring. PMU staff will work with the Steering Committee to identify partners, establish MOUs, and develop work plans and budgets. It will coordinate inputs from all other stakeholders and monitor project implementation, impacts, and lessons learned. The PMU will develop a detailed schedule of project reviews and meetings, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives. The first such review is the Inception Report within 6 months of start-up. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. The PMU will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

a) Report on the Use of Project Preparation Grant (if used)
b) Country Endorsement Letter (RAF endorsement letter if BD or CC project)

c) Confirmed letters of commitments from co-financiers Agency Notification on Major Amendment and provide details of the amendment,
d) METT Analyses (requirement for BD 1)

Annex I: Description of the Project operational areas

Annex I: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OPERATIONAL AREAS

1. Pian-Upe-Bisina-Opeta (PUBO) Wetland Complex

The Pian-Upe-Bisina-Opeta (PUBO) greater wetland complex in Eastern Uganda (Annex 3) links the dry Karamoja pastoral areas to Lake Kyoga via the Kelim–Kiriki River System and the Opeta-Bisina Lakes. Two locations (Lake Opeta and Lake Bisina) in the wetland complex were listed Ramsar sites in 2006

The Pian-Upe-Bisina-Opeta wetland complex sustains the economic activities of both the nomadic pastoral communities and agriculturists in the region. The wetland acts as a keystone resource of last resort in droughts. The major socio-economic uses of the wetlands by local communities include seasonal crop growing (rice) on the wetland periphery, livestock grazing, fishing and extraction of plant resources (thatch, palms etc). The use of these wetland resources, especially during the dry season, has been a major source of conflict, contributing both to social instability (e.g. cattle rustling) and the degradation of biodiversity resources.

The adjoining dry land of the Karamoja region (including adjoining Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve) is rich in dryland biodiversity that demonstrates the increasingly common co-existence of livestock and biodiversity. It is this co-existence that poses a conservation challenge, especially during the dry season, when the competition for water and pasture between wildlife and livestock peaks. This resource use competition extends to agriculturalists in the wetter areas whose cropland during the dry season serves a refuge for the livestock.

2. South-western Valley-Grass Seasonal Wetlands

The Southwestern valley-grass wetlands provide an important habitat for the Grey Crowned Crane (*Balearica regulorum*) (Near-threatened[17]), Papyrus Yellow Warbler (*Chloroptera similis*) (Vulnerable), Papyrus Gonolek (*Laniarius mufumbiri*) (Near Threatened) and the Grauer's Rush Warbler (*Bradypterus* graueri) (Endangered, Birdlife, 2000, Byaruhanga, 2002). The Crowned Crane is considered by some in Uganda as a vulnerable species due to its slow reproductive rate and dependence on specific valley grassland habitats that are under considerable threat. Data from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Uganda indicate that Grey Crowned Crane populations are threatened and declining in much of Africa (RSPB, pers com 1998), as critical wetland breeding sites are converted for agriculture. There are no data to indicate the seriousness of these impacts.

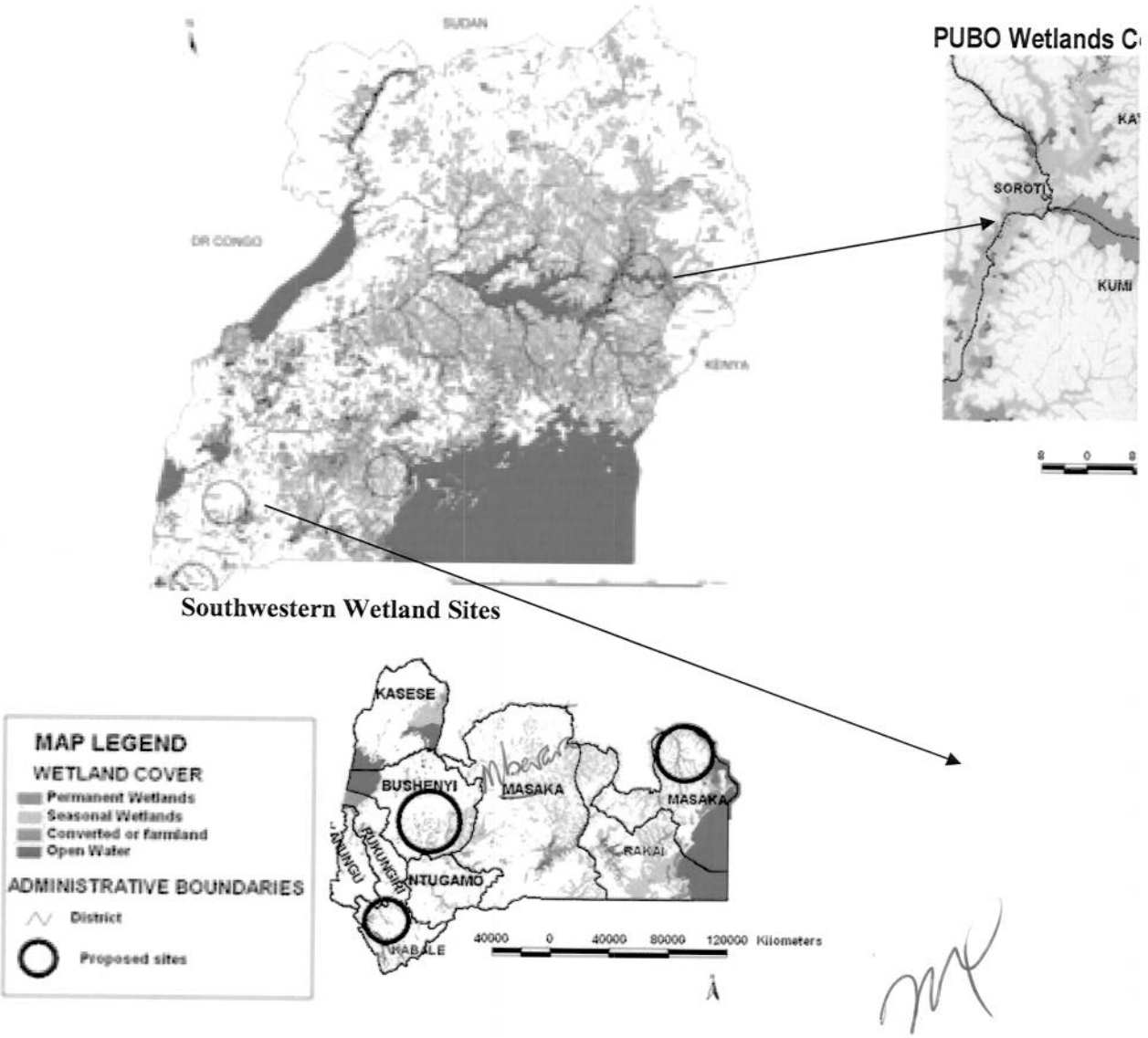
[17] Grey Crowned Crane- Global analysis does not consider the Grey Crowned Crane as globally threatened. Nonethless it is considered near-threatened by the regional analysis published in Bennun and Njoroge (eds) 1996. Considering the species for which the region (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi) has responsibility to conserve (i.e. more than 90% of the species occurs in the region) it was considered that the Grey Crown crane is regionally near threatened. For Reference: *Bennun, L. and Njoroge, P. (eds) (1996). Birds to watch in East Africa: A preliminary Red Data List. Research Reports of the Centre for Biodiversity, National Museums of Kenya: Ornithology 23.*

The Grey Crowned Crane, the national bird of Uganda, is still widespread but declining over parts of southwestern Uganda due to loss of breeding habitat as a result of wetlands drainage and conversion. Crowned Cranes breed exclusively in wetlands with a marked preference for seasonal grass swamps. Such wetland habitat is suited for a community based conservation approach rather than formal protected areas, since they provide basis for livelihoods of neighbouring communities

Other biodiversity of global significance in the southwestern valley wetlands includes a large waterfowl community, including low density and mobile Shoebill populations. Higher altitude valley grasslands have rich terrestrial orchid communities (e.g. *Disa* and *Eulophia* spp), and remnant palm-stands along waterlines provide habitats for epiphytic communities of botanical interest. However the Crowned Crane, given its conspicuousness and importance in folklore (mating for life and care for young) is considered a flagship species.

The main threat to the Grey Crowned Cranes and the southwestern wetlands in general is habitat loss from human encroachment and wetland conversion for agriculture (rice, potatoes, vegetable, dairy farming). Occasional hunting for trade is also a concern. The proposed sites adjoin Bwindi National Park (also a World heritage site).

Map showing project Sites



Attachment A: PPG Report

PDF /PPG Status Report

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
UNDP PROJECT ID: 1610
COUNTRY: Uganda
PROJECT TITLE: Community Based Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity in Uganda
OTHER PROJECT EXECUTING AGENCY (IES): IUCN- The World Conservation Union
GEF FOCAL AREA: Biodiversity
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP2
STARTING DATE: 17 February 2003
ESTIMATED DATE OF OPERATIONAL CLOSURE: 14TH JULY 2005
ESTIMATED DATE OF FINANCIAL CLOSURE: 14TH DECEMBER 2005

Report submitted by:			
Name	**Title**	**Date**	
Paul Nteza – Programme Analyst – Environment		12th April 2007	

PART I - PREPARATORY ASSISTANCE ACHIEVEMENTS

A- SUMMARY OF ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF PREPARATORY PHASE (OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES), AND EXPLANATION OF ANY DEVIATIONS FROM EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The PDF A completed its primary purpose which was to develop, in a participatory manner, an acceptable final MSP Brief for the GEF. This was completed satisfactorily. The PDF A did have a number of subsidiary activities of undertaking Baseline surveys for wetland resources and socio-economic information in south west and northeastern part of Uganda.

Summary of the PDF "A" activities

Objective and Purpose	Output and achievements
To identify gaps in information and describe the potential demonstration sites	❖ Baseline surveys were conducted in southwestern Uganda and northeastern Uganda and reports produced. ❖ Three potential demonstration sites: Nyamuriro in Kabale District; Kandekye in Bushenyi District Pian-Upe-Opeta –Bisina wetland Complex in Nakapiripiti, Kumi, Sironko, Soroti and Moroto Districts were identified
To undertake stakeholder analysis and mobilize stakeholders and prepare them actively participate in consultation workshops	❖ Through the process of undertaking baseline surveys, relevant key stakeholders were identified and briefed about the project.
To hold one national and two regional planning workshops to develop an over-all project work plan and budget	**South-western regional workshop:** ❖ Regional workshop for the southwestern Uganda valley seasonal grassland wetland held. ❖ Workshop developed criteria for selecting potential demonstration sites and recommended demonstration sites. ❖ Workshop confirmed threats to the wetland in this region and recommended priority actions. **North-eastern regional workshop:** ❖ Regional workshop for the northeastern wetlands was held. Workshop discussed and confirmed threats to the wetlands in this region and recommended remedial actions that could be supported by the project. ❖ The key threat identified by conflict over access and use of wetland resources. ❖ Workshop recommended project implementation structures that would empower districts. **National workshop** ❖ One national workshop was held. Workshop considered and validated outcomes of the two regional workshops and developed a log frame for the project. ❖ Workshop developed work plan and budget for the 1st year of implementation. ❖ Workshop proposed implementation modalities.
To prepare MSP brief and secure relevant endorsements and approval	❖ MSP Project brief was prepared and submitted to UNDP Kampala Office and GEF Focal Point for Uganda. ❖ Secured UNDP Technical approval. ❖ Secured approval by Government of Uganda ❖ Project was accepted by Government and is reflected in Mid-Term Expenditure

	budget Framework (2006-2008) for government of Uganda. ❖ Secured letters of endorsement from all implementing institutions and districts. ❖ Secured letters confirming co-financing from all implementing institutions.

Table 1: Completion status of Project Activities

Approved			Actual			
Proposed Activities at Approval	**GEF Financing**	**Co-financing**	**Completion status**	**GEF financing**	**Co-financing**	**Uncommitted GEF funds**
Identify gaps in information and Description of potential demonstration sites	9000	6000	Completed	6932	7000	2102
Stake holder analysis and mobilization of consultative workshops	6000	4000	Competed	8366	4000	-2590
Hold 2 regional Planning workshop in Uganda Valley grass seasonal wetlands and NE Uganda	3000	4000	Completed	3500	4000	-300
Hold a national level workshop to develop an overall project work plan and budget	3000	1000	Completed	2283	1000	707
Prepare a draft MSP brief and submit to UNDP Hold meetings to finalize MSP brief	4000	1000	Completed	3919	0	81
	25,000	**16,000**		**25,000**	**16,000**	NIL

B – RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT PREPARATION

The project concept and design was developed over two years in a highly participatory manner. The various stakeholders were involved as follows:

i. Wetland resources users/dependants around the demonstration sites were consulted during the baselines surveys as well during the regional workshops.
ii. District leadership for those districts holding the demonstration sites were involved in regional workshops and national workshop.
iii. Central government institutions involved in regional workshops and national workshop. Further, the Ministry responsible for wetlands management was engaged in technical discussion that led to incorporating this project in their mid-term, expenditure framework and budget.
iv. GEF Focal point convened meetings for the national GEF Steering committee at which meeting; the MSP was approved and recommended for GEF Funding.
v. The project was implemented according to the agreed structure and mechanism. A Task Force composed of UWS, NU, UNDP/SGP and WID coordinated by IUCN via IUCN Uganda Country Office implemented the work plan. The implementation largely involved participatory planning, field assessments, workshops and preparation of MSG project brief.
vi. UNDP Kampala office convened several PAC meetings.

PART II - PREPARATORY ASSISTANCE FINANCIAL delivery

TABLE 2 – PDF /PPG INPUT BUDGET – APPROVALS AND COMMITMENTS

Input Description*	Approved			Committed		
	Staff weeks	GEF funds	Co-finance	Staff weeks	GEF funds	Co-finance
Personnel						
Local consultants						
International consultants						
Training		12000	9000		12000	9000
Travel		9000	6000		9000	6000
Office equipment			1000			1000
Miscellaneous (implementation costs)		4000			4000	
Total		**25000**	**16000**		**25000**	**16000**

Additional information as relevant:

- Indicate PDF/PPG delivery rate (funds disbursed at time of operational closure as percentage of total GEF allocation): 100% of the funds had been disbursed at time of operational closure.

- Indicate whether it is expected that there will be unspent PDF/PPG funds at the time if financial closure: There were no Unspent funds.
- Provide justification for major deviations of actual disbursement from what was planned:N/A

TABLE 3: ACTUAL PDF/PPG CO-FINANCING

Co-financing Sources for Project Development Preparation (PDF)				
Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification	Type	Amount	
			Expected ($)	Actual ($)
GOVT (WID, UWA, Districts)	Central & Local Government	Venue for workshops, staff time	7000	7000
NU	National NGO	Staff time	3000	3000
IUCN	International NGO	Staff time, office space	4000	4000
UWS	National NGO	Staff time	2000	2000
Total co-financing			**16000**	**16000**

Additional information as relevant:

- Provide explanation for major deviations from what was planned: N/A

Attachment B

RAF Endorsement Letter

Telephone: Kampala 2347000 (6 lines)
2305163(4 lines)
Fax: Kampala 230183
Telex: 61170
Telegrams: "FINSEC"
In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No 858 58/255/01

The Republic of Uganda

Ministry of Finance,
Planning and Economic
Development,
P.O. Box 8147,
Kampala.
Uganda.

September 15, 2006

UNDP Resident Representative,
GEF/UNDP,
KAMPALA

RE: SUPPORT TO THE MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT (MSP) FOR COMMUNITY CONSERVATION OF WETLAND BIODIVERSITY IN UGANDA

Reference is made to the letter from UNDP dated 28th August 2006 in reference to the decision of the GEF Steering Committee meeting held on 17th August 2006 that approved USD 0.8Million for the "Community Based Conservation of Wetland Biodiversityof Eastern Uganda" Project under phase I of the GEF 4 cycle under the Biodiversity resource Allocation Framework for Uganda. I write in support of the proposed MSP project. This project responds to priorities articulated in GEF Operational Programme OP 2 on 'Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems' under Biodiversity, one of GEF's focal areas.

The goal of Uganda's National Wetlands Policy (1995) together with the Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan is to curtail the rapid loss of wetland resources whilst ensuring that the benefits from wetlands are sustainable and equitably distributed. This project seeks to develop, test and implement community based wetlands conservation and management approaches. It also desires to conserve the seasonal valley grass wetlands that are habitat for the national bird, the crane. The project targets the Pian Upe wetlands complex in Eastern Uganda, which is a site of considerable wetland biodiversity.

The purpose of this letter is therefore, to express Government's support for the project and to urge GEF/UNDP to facilitate approval of funding to develop the concept further and I thank you for your continued assistance.

Keith Muhakanizi
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF) OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT

cc. The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
" Alan Rodgers,
Regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa
UNDP/GEF,
Nairobi, Kenya

Attachment C: Co-financier Letters of Commitment

Telegram.....
Fax: 230891
Telex: 61274
E-mail:mwle@infocom.co.ug
Telephone: General. 342931/3
Hon. Minister: Direct: 259420
Hon. Minister of State (Water): 236384
Hon. Minister of State (Lands): 231020
Hon. Minister of State (Environment): 349265
Permanent Secretary: 230879
Director Water Development: 221632
Director Lands and Environment: 341875
Under Secretary: 236359

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF WATER, LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT
P.O. BOX 7096
KAMPALA, UGANDA

Thursday, 10 February 2005

In any correspondence on this subject please quote No **DLE/168/250/01**

Dr. W. Alan Rodgers
Regional Coordinator UNDP-GEF
Global Environmental Facility
United Nations Office in Nairobi
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi,Kenya

ENDORSEMENT OF GEF MEDIUM SIZE GRANT PROJECT: COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION OF WETLANDS BIODIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan stipulates the development of programmes and projects suitable for external donor funding.

In this regard, the Wetlands Inspection Division in collaboration with a consortium of NGOs co-ordinated by IUCN Uganda Country Office has prepared a Medium Size Grant proposal with an estimated budget of US$ 1 million for possible funding by the Global Environment Facility. The proposal compliments the activities of the Wetlands Inspection Division and is in line with the Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan 2001-2010. In particular the proposal addresses Strategic Objective 6 (vital wetlands protected and their characteristics and functions conserved) and Strategic Objective 7 (community regulation and administration of wetlands strengthened).

The main focus of the project is to develop, test and implement community based wetlands conservation and management approaches targeting the Pian-Upe Bisina and Opeta Wetland complex and selected breeding sites for crested cranes and other wetland biodiversity in Masaka, Bushenyi and Kabale.

My ministry therefore endorses the proposal, which will compliment our efforts in fulfilling the objectives of the Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan. This will compliment the on-going wetlands support programme funded by the government of Uganda through the Poverty Action Fund to the tune of $ 400,000 per annum and the Belgium Government through BTC to the tune of $300,000 per annum.

The proposal has been endorsed by the Environment and Natural Resources Sector working group and captured in the GOU planning framework, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF 2005-08).

Eng. B.K. Kabanda
PERMANENT SECRETARY

c.c. The Permanent Secretary/Secretary to Treasury
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Eastern Africa
Regional Office

Wasaa Conservation Centre
Mukoma Road (off Magadi Rd.)

P. O. Box 68200 - 00200 City Square

Nairobi

Kenya

Tel: + + 254 20 890605 12

Fax: + + 254 20 890615/407

E-mail: mail@iucnearo.org

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Dr. W. Alan Rodgers
Regional Coordinator UNDP-GEF
Global Environmental Facility
United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNDP Dryland Development Centre
P.O. Box 30552
NAIROBI
Kenya

20 June 2005

Dear Dr. Rodgers

Re: **IUCN co-funding to Community-based Conservation of Wetlands Biodiversity in Uganda (COBWEB)**

I am writing to confirm IUCN's in-kind contribution of USD 10,000 in staff-time to project implementation, specifically to the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project interventions and the NGO-consortium in general (Output 4.3 in Project Brief).

In addition to the contribution of staff-time directly to project activities, IUCN also considers its water and catchment management activities on Mount Elgon, which impact wetlands in the Plan-Upe-Bisina-Opeta Wetland Complex, as parallel co-finance to the larger project intervention. These activities are valued at USD 30,000, financed by NORAD with technical assistance in implementation from IUCN.

I look forward to working together with you on this most exciting initiative.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Eldad Tukahirwa
Regional Director

c.c. Alex Muhweezi
Country Director

NatureUganda

THE EAST AFRICA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

P. O. Box 27034 Kampala • Tel: +256-41-540719 • Fax: +256-41-533528 • Email: eanhs@imul.com

Website: http://www.natureuganda.org

10 February 2005

Dr. W. Alan Rodgers
Regional Coordinator UNDP-GEF
Global Environmental Facility
United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNDP Dryland Development Centre
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi,Kenya

Dear Dr Rodgers,

NatureUganda's in-kind co-funding to Community-based Conservation of Wetlands Biodiversity in Uganda (COBWEB)

I am writing on behalf of NatureUganda to confirm NatureUganda's in-kind contribution of USD 50,000 to the above mentioned proposed project. NatureUganda's co-financing shall cover, in part, the following project activities:

- targeted awareness and advocacy (USD2,000)
- Wetland information dissemination (USD 3,000)
- biodiversity / ecological surveys USD 5,000)
- development and implementation of site specific management plans (USD 17,000).
- Enhancing wetlands conservation status (such as listing as Ramsar sites- USD5,000).
- Developing and implementing a crane action plan (USD 10,000) and;
- Natural resources and socio-economic valuations and assessments (USD10,000).

I look forward to working together with you on this most exciting initiative.

Yours sincerely,

Achilles Byaruhanga
Executive Officer

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

Nature Uganda is the Birdlife International Partner in Uganda

UGANDA WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Plot 51 Kanjokya Street Kamwokya
P.O. Box 7422, Kampala – Uganda
Tel: +256 (41) 530891/ 31 262891 Fax: (+256 41) 530264
Email: uws@imul.com

12th May 2005

Dr. W. Alan Rodgers
Regional Coordinator UNDP – GEF
Global Environmental Facility
United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNDP Dryland Development Centre
P. O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya.

Dear Sir,

RE: UGANDA WILDLIFE SOCIETY CO-FINANCING FOR THE GEF MSG COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION OF WETLAND BIODIVERSITY IN UGANDA (COBWEB)

Uganda Wildlife Society (UWS) wishes to confirm that it is ready and willing to offer the following as contribution to co-financing to the above-mentioned project:

1. Contribute to the design of the publicity materials in Outcome 2: Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4. (US $10,250)

2. Contribute to the design of best practices document Outcome 3: Output 3.1. (US $ 5,000)

3. Staff time during implementation Outcome 4: Output 4.2. (US $ 10,000)

This is a total of co-financing of US $25,250 only over the project period.

Yours sincerely,

David R. Mutekanga

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Co-Finance Letter from UNDP TRAC

United Nations Development Programme

28 September 2006 *Uganda*

Dear Sir,

Subject: Support to the Medium Sized Project (MSP) for Community Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity in Uganda

Further to the letter from the National GEF Operational Focal Point dated 15th September 2006 confirming Government's support for the above captioned project under the new RAF guidelines, this is to inform you that the UNDP Country Office Uganda is in principle willing to commit USD 100,000 to provide further cost sharing support for this project.

We thank you for your cooperation and look forward to continued GEF support in other Environment-priority areas.

Yours sincerely

Theophane Nikyema
Resident Representative

Mr. Allan Rogers
GEF Regional Coordinator for East Africa
Nairobi

cc. Mr. Paul Mafabi
The Assistant Commissioner
Wetlands Inspection Division
Minisrty of Water, Lands and Environment
Kampala

Alex. Muhwezi
The Country Representative
IUCN Country Office
Uganda

ROYAL BELGIAN EMBASSY
KAMPALA

Your letter of
Your references
Our references 07/375
Address to
annexes -
date 29 août 2007
file 01-418-34

The Resident Representative
UNDP

KAMPALA

RECEIVED 29 AUG 2007

664

Dear Resident Representative,

Re: Belgian funded project in support to Wetlands

I hereby confirm that the Government of Belgium is co-funding the bilateral project "Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan – Support Project" for the period 8th July 2003 till 7th July 2009 in the Ministry of Water and Environment. The Belgian contribution to this project amounts to 4 million Euro. The Government of Belgium has entrusted the implementation of the project to the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC).

Yours sincerely,

Marc Denys
Counsellor Development

TEL (041)349 559/69/70
FAX (041)347 212

E-MAIL: kampala@diplobel.org
WEB: http://diplomatie.be

Rwenzori house 3rd Floor
Lumumba Avenue Plot 1
P.O. Box 7043 - Kampala
Heures d'ouverture : Du lundi au vendredi de 9h00 à 13h00

PART II – SUPPLEMENTAL ANNEXES (TO BE INCLUDED FOR TARGETED RESEARCH PROPOSALS ONLY)

N/A

PART III - RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS

a) Convention Secretariat comments and IA/ExA response
b) STAP expert review and IA/ExA response (if requested)
c) GEF Secretariat and other Agencies' comments and IA/ExA response

Attachment D: METT Analyses

TRACKING TOOL Section One: Project General Information

1. **Project name: Extending Wetland Protected Areas through Community Conservation Initiatives**

2. **Country: Uganda**

National Project: _____ Regional Project:_____ Global Project:_____

3. NAME OF REVIEWERS COMPLETING TRACKING TOOL AND COMPLETION DATES**:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion	**Team of NGOs and WID Alex Muhweezi Paul Mafabi**	** Country Director Commissioner**	** IUCN WMD**
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation			

** Blank TT attached below, METT to be started once communities agree and delineate on the ground.

4. **Funding information**

GEF support: 800,000$
Co-financing: 1,829,227$
Total Funding: 2,654,227$

5. **Project duration:** ***Planned 4*** years ***Actual*** _____ years

6. a. **GEF Agency:** □ **UNDP**
6. b. **Lead Project Executing Agency (ies):** NGO Consortium with IUCN Uganda leading.

7. **GEF Operational Program:**
□ **Wetlands (OP 2) and SP BD1**

8. **Project Summary (one paragraph):**
The projects will work through a consortium of Local NGOs to assist the Wetlands Management Division of Government to implement two of the Strategic Objectives of the Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan for Uganda regarding biodiversity conservation. The project will work at two distinct sites (in flat expansive floodplain swamp wetlands upstream of Lake Kyoga, and valley grassland wetlands in SW Uganda). The key outcome fills a specific gap in the existing PA system; by creating a network of specifically designated wetlands management PAs adjacent to existing terrestrial Protected Areas (PAs). To date, wetlands are under represented in the national PA network. This wetland specific PAs will be managed by Districts and communities and will be integrated into the national PA system by the Uganda Wildlife Authority in collaboration with Wetland Management Department. Approximately 30,000 ha of wetland

habitats in two distinct wetland area systems of Uganda (Pian-Upe-Bisina-Opeta" (PUBO) wetlands complex in Northeastern Uganda and; Southwestern Valley Grassed Wetlands) will be brought under sustainable conservation management, directly through the project. Dissemination and outreach activity will influence management across a further 100,000 ha of such habitats in Uganda.

9. **Project Development Objective from Governments Policy Statement:**

Vital wetlands protected and conserved and Community-based regulation and sustainable use of wetlands resource use established and strengthened.

10. **Project Purpose/Immediate Objective:**

Community based regulation and sustainable wetlands resource use are established and strengthened within wetlands with important biodiversity".

11. **Expected Outcomes (GEF-related THREE technical outcomes):**

1	**Biodiversity in wetlands is conserved within community conservation areas**
2	**Wise-use strategies for biodiverse wetlands implemented without loss of biodiversity function**
3	Community conservation models for wetland biodiversity are integrated into national wetland planning process and national PA system

12. **Types of Protected Area Activities Supported:**

12. a. Please select all activities that are being supported through the project.

X Enabling Environment (please check each activity below)
X Policy, legislation, regulation
X Capacity building

Capacity building budget: Estimate 50% of Outcomes 1 and 2 = 400,000 $

(NOTE BUDGET LINES WILL BE IN OPERATIONAL PRODOC at time of CEO Endorsement)

Comments on Capacity Building: Please note if capacity building is geared towards indigenous and local communities: Capacity follows guidance from SP BD1 best practice. The projects develops capacity within the overall **PROTECTED AREA INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIP.** The partnership includes central and local government, and their linkages to civil society and communities.

X Education and awareness raising. X Institutional arrangements
X Finance and incentives X Replication and scaling up
X Management practices related to status of biodiversity

12. b. Is carbon sequestration an objective of the project _ __X_ No

13. **Project Replication Strategy**

13. a . Does the project specify budget, activities, and outputs for implementing the replication strategy? Yes_X_ No___

13. b. For all projects, please complete box below. An example is provided.

Replication Quantification Measure	**Replication Target Foreseen at project start**	**Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation**	**Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project**
Area of wetland habitat	100,000 ha	45,000 ha	100,000ha.

14. **Scope and Scale of Project:**

14a. **The project is working in:**
__X_ multiple protected areas and a __X_ national protected area system

14b. **The level of the intervention is:**
_ regional, X national, X sub-national (ie the PAs in their district setting)

GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE TARGETS

Targets and Timeframe Project Coverage			**Foreseen at project start**		**Achievement at Mid-term E**			**Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project**		
Extent in hectares of protected areas targeted by the project			ha of wetland							
Name of PA	**New PA?**	**Area Ha**	**Designation**		**IUCN Category for each PA**					
					I	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**VI**
In SW Ug	**YES**									x
In NE Ug	**YES**									x

Reporting Progress at Protected Area Sites: METT Data Sheets

Name of protected area	Community Wetland Conservation Area .		
Location of protected area (country and if possible map reference)	SW of Uganda (Also NE of Uganda)		
Date of establishment (distinguish between agreed and gazetted*)	To be established with project support	Gazetted: Hopefully by 2010	
Ownership details (i.e. owner, tenure rights etc)	Community, within decentralized governance structures, APPROVED by National PA authority (UWA) and Districts		
Management Authority	District byelaws recognized by UWA		
Size of protected area (ha)	To be established		
Number of staff	Permanent : TDA	Temporary: TDA	
Budget	To be established		
Designations (IUCN category, World Heritage, Ramsar etc)	Category VI		
Reasons for designation	Biodiversity Conservation, Resource Conservation and wise use		
Brief details of other relevant projects in PA	None		
List the two primary protected area objectives			
Objective 1	Biodiversity conservation		
Objective 2	Ecotourism development		
List the top two most important threats to the PA (and indicate reasons why these were chosen)			
Threat 1	Conversion to Agriculture		
Threat 2	Over extraction of woody biomass		
List top two critical management activities			
Activity 1	Sustainable Use Strategies		
Activity 2	Incentives for community involvement		

Date assessment carried out: TO BE DONE ONCE TARGET VILLAGES ARE SELECTED

Name/s of assessor: NGO and WMD consortium

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
1. Legal status Does the protected area have legal status? *Context*	The protected area is not gazetted	x	The purpose of this project is to support targetted wetland areas for such gazettement	
	The government has agreed that the protected area should be gazetted but the process has not yet begun			
	The protected area is in the process of being gazetted but the process is still incomplete			
	The protected area has been legally gazetted (or in the case of private reserves is owned by a trust or similar)			
2. Protected area regulations Are inappropriate land uses and activities (e.g. poaching) controlled? *Context*	There are no mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area		ALL subsequent questions are dependent on project start-up	
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are major problems in implementing them effectively	X		
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist but there are some problems in effectively implementing them			
	Mechanisms for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the protected area exist and are being effectively implemented			
3. Law enforcement Can staff enforce protected area rules well enough? *Context*	The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations	X		
	There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol budget)			
	The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain			
	The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area legislation and regulations			
4. Protected area objectives Have objectives been agreed? *Planning*	No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area	X		
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed according to these objectives			
	The protected area has agreed objectives, but these are partially implemented			
	The protected area has agreed objectives and managed to these objectives			
5. Protected area design Does the protected area need enlarging,	Inadequacies in design mean achieving the protected areas major management objectives of the protected area is impossible	N/A		
	Inadequacies in design mean that achievement of major objectives are constrained to some extent			

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
corridors etc to meet its objectives? *Planning*	Design is not significantly constraining achievement of major objectives, but could be improved			
	Reserve design features are particularly aiding achievement of major objectives of the protected area			
6. Protected area boundary demarcation Is the boundary known and demarcated? *Context*	The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management authority or local residents/neighbouring land users	N/A		
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users			
	The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management authority and local residents but is not appropriately demarcated			
	The boundary of the protected area is known by the management authority and local residents and is appropriately demarcated			
7. Management plan Is there a management plan and is it being implemented? *Planning*	There is no management plan for the protected area	N/A		
	A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not being implemented			
	An approved management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented because of funding constraints or other problems			
	An approved management plan exists and is being implemented			
8. Regular work plan Is there an annual work plan? *Planning/Outputs*	No regular work plan exists	N/A		
	A regular work plan exists but activities are not monitored against the plan's targets			
	A regular work plan exists and actions are monitored against the plan's targets, but many activities are not completed			
	A regular work plan exists, actions are monitored against the plan's targets and most or all prescribed activities are completed			
9. Resource inventory Do you have enough information to manage the area? *Context*	There is little or no information available on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area	N/A		
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support planning and decision making			
	Information on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for key areas of planning/decision making but the necessary survey work is not being maintained			
	Information concerning on the critical habitats, species and cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support planning and decision making and is being maintained			

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
10. Research Is there a programme of management-orientated survey and research work? *Inputs*	There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area	N/A		
	There is some *ad hoc* survey and research work			
	There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed towards the needs of protected area management			
	There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and research work, which is relevant to management needs			
11. Resource management Is the protected area adequately managed (e.g. for fire, invasive species, poaching)? *Process*	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values have not been assessed	N/A		
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are known but are not being addressed			
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are only being partially addressed			
	Requirements for active management of critical ecosystems, species and cultural values are being substantially or fully addressed			
12. Staff numbers Are there enough people employed to manage the protected area? *Inputs*	There are no staff	N/A		
	Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities			
	Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management activities			
	Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the site			
13. Personnel management Are the staff managed well enough? *Process*	Problems with personnel management constrain the achievement of major management objectives	N/A		
	Problems with personnel management partially constrain the achievement of major management objectives			
	Personnel management is adequate to the achievement of major management objectives but could be improved			
	Personnel management is excellent and aids the achievement major management objectives			
14. Staff training Is there enough training for staff?	Staff are untrained	N/A		
	Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected area			
	Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to fully achieve the objectives of management			

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Inputs/Process	Staff training and skills are in tune with the management needs of the protected area, and with anticipated future needs			
15. Current budget Is the current budget sufficient? *Inputs*	There is no budget for the protected area	N/A		
	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage			
	The available budget is acceptable, but could be further improved to fully achieve effective management			
	The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management needs of the protected area			
16. Security of budget Is the budget secure? *Inputs*	There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is wholly reliant on outside or year by year funding	N/A		
	There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not function adequately without outside funding			
	There is a reasonably secure core budget for the protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on outside funding			
	There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management needs on a multi-year cycle			
17. Management of budget Is the budget managed to meet critical management needs? *Process*	Budget management is poor and significantly undermines effectiveness	N/A		
	Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness			
	Budget management is adequate but could be improved			
	Budget management is excellent and aids effectiveness			
18. Equipment Is equipment adequately maintained? *Process*	There is little or no equipment and facilities	N/A		
	There is some equipment and facilities but these are wholly inadequate			
	There is equipment and facilities, but still some major gaps that constrain management			
	There is adequate equipment and facilities			
19. Maintenance of equipment	There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities	N/A		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Is equipment adequately maintained? *Process*	There is some *ad hoc* maintenance of equipment and facilities			
	There is maintenance of equipment and facilities, but there are some important gaps in maintenance			
	Equipment and facilities are well maintained			
20. Education and awareness programme Is there a planned education programme? *Process*	There is no education and awareness programme	N/A		
	There is a limited and *ad hoc* education and awareness programme, but no overall planning for this			
	There is a planned education and awareness programme but there are still serious gaps			
	There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme fully linked to the objectives and needs of the protected area			
21. State and commercial neighbours Is there co-operation with adjacent land users? *Process*	There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users	N/A		
	There is limited contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users			
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, but only limited co-operation			
	There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official or corporate land users, and substantial co-operation on management			
22. Indigenous people Do indigenous and traditional peoples resident or regularly using the PA have input to management decisions? *Process*	Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	N/A		
	Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions			
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some decisions relating to management			
	Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in making decisions relating to management			
23. Local communities Do local communities resident or near the protected area have input to management decisions? *Process*	Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the management of the protected area	N/A		
	Local communities have some input into discussions relating to management but no direct involvement in the resulting decisions			
	Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management			
	Local communities directly participate in making decisions relating to management			

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
Additional points *Outputs*	There is open communication and trust between local stakeholders and protected area managers	NA		
	Programmes to enhance local community welfare, while conserving protected area resources, are being implemented			
24. Visitor facilities Are visitor facilities (for tourists, pilgrims etc) good enough? *Outputs*	There are no visitor facilities and services	NA		
	Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of visitation or are under construction			
	Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of visitation but could be improved			
	Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation			
25. Commercial tourism Do commercial tour operators contribute to protected area management? *Process*	There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators using the protected area	NA		
	There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters			
	There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values			
	There is excellent co-operation between managers and tourism operators to enhance visitor experiences, protect values and resolve conflicts			
26. Fees If fees (tourism, fines) are applied, do they help protected area management? *Outputs*	Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected	NA		
	The fee is collected, but it goes straight to central government and is not returned to the protected area or its environs			
	The fee is collected, but is disbursed to the local authority rather than the protected area			
	There is a fee for visiting the protected area that helps to support this and/or other protected areas			
27. Condition assessment Is the protected area being managed consistent to its objectives? *Outcomes*	Important biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded	NA		
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being severely degraded			
	Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially degraded but the most important values have not been significantly impacted			
	Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact			
Additional points *Outputs*	There are active programmes for restoration of degraded areas within the protected area and/or the protected area buffer zone	NA		

Issue	Criteria	Score	Comments	Next steps
28. Access assessment Are the available management mechanisms working to control access or use? *Outcomes*	Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) are ineffective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives	NA		
	Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives			
	Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives			
	Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access or use of the reserve in accordance with designated objectives			
29. Economic benefit assessment Is the protected area providing economic benefits to local communities? *Outcomes*	The existence of the protected area has reduced the options for economic development of the local communities	NA		
	The existence of the protected area has neither damaged nor benefited the local economy			
	There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities from the existence of the protected area but this is of minor significance			
	There is a significant or major flow of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the protected area (e.g. employment of locals, locally operated commercial tours etc)			
30. Monitoring and evaluation *Planning/Process*	There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area	NA		
	There is some *ad hoc* monitoring and evaluation, but no overall strategy and/or no regular collection of results			
	There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system but results are not systematically used for management			
	A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented and used in adaptive management			
TOTAL SCORE		NA		

Community Based Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Project (COBWEB)
PROJECT COORDINATOR

Community Based Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Project (COBWEB) is a GEF/UNDP funded project implemented by a consortium of NGOs (IUCN, Nature Uganda and Uganda Wildlife Society) and Wetlands Resources Management Department, Ministry of Water and Environment. The project operates at two sites in southwestern and northeastern Uganda and supports conservation action at designated wetland sites. The project supports policy at national level and institutional capacities at district level in those districts that house the wetland sites. The objective of the project is to strengthen the Uganda National Protected Area (PA) network by expanding the coverage of the PA network to include the country's biologically important wetland ecosystems

COBWEB Project Coordinator (CPC) will provide managerial and coordination support to the COBWEB Project implementation. . The CPC is employed as a project staff member of IUCN Secretariat, based at IUCN Office in Kampala. Reporting to the Country Director, the key tasks and responsibilities for the CPC are:

1. Task and Responsibilities

a) Support and coordinate work of the project implementation institutions ensure that the project objective is realized.
b) Organize and participate in the COBWEB planning meetings where activity plans and progress review are undertaken.
c) Coordinate work plan implementation by ensuring that the agreed project work plan is being implemented including monitoring the budgets and submitting progress reports accordingly.
d) Manage COBWEB resources and budget and ensure timely disbursements of funds to implementing partners and accountability.
e) Synthesize information from M&E of project implementation progress and draft documents or publications materials.
f) Organize and participate in project sponsored workshops and/or meetings
g) Ensure communication about COBWEB implementation issues with COBWEB implementing partners.
h) Organize and facilitate COBWEB monitoring and evaluation processes such as PCC, Annual Review meetings, mid-term reviews and any such processes.
i) Manage COBWEB reporting processes and prepare reports on implementation
j) Manage COBWEB assets and equipments
k) Supervise COBWEB staff and implementation operations.

2. Job Requirements

Level of effort:

CPC is a full time job involving frequent travel to the field (40%). The position duration is 4 years.

3. Qualifications and Experience:

Suitable person for this job should have a Masters Degree in Natural or Social Sciences with at least 5 years of post qualification working experience in project management and co-ordination. Knowledge of wetland conservation, community based natural resources management and conservation issues in Uganda are an added advantage.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Uganda

Expected UNDAF Outcome: Increased Opportunities for people, especially the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security.
Indicator: Number of strategies developed & number of analytical policy position papers produced and used in sectoral planning processes.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):
Output: Degradation of gazetted wetlands reduced through promoting alternative livelihoods.
Indicator: Hectares of wetland Protected Area Systems with effective conservation management.
Executing Agency: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.
Implementing Partner: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
Collaborating Partners: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Nature Uganda, Wetlands Management Department (WMD), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), CSO, NGOs, CBOs and District Local Services.

Programme Period: 2006 – 2010

Programme Component: OP 2 Coastal, Marine, Freshwater Ecosystems.

Project Title: Extending Wetland Protected Areas through Community Conservation Initiatives

PIMS No: 1610
Atlas Award ID:
Project ID: 00055951
Project Duration: 2008-2012 (4 years)

Management Arrangement: NEX

Total budget: USD 3,817,250

Allocated resources:

- GEF USD 800,000
- UNDP USD 100,000
- Government USD 2,800,000
- Others USD 117,250

Agreed by:	Name	Title	Signature	Date
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)		Regional Director		
Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development		Deputy Secretary to the Treasury		19-05-08
United Nations Development Programme		Resident Representative		