

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9481	Umoja WBS: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-009251
SMA IPMR ID: 36393	Grant ID: GFL- Ecosystems Division - GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-009251
Project Short Title: Uganda ABS Project	
Project Title: Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Uganda	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	42
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	N/A
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Uganda
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	\$ 2,560,842.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 9,235,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2020-07-02
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2020-07-06
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2021-04-27
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2021-11-04
Date of First Disbursement:	2021-01-27
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,746,607.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,042,576.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2024-09-01
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-12-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The project goal is to conserve Uganda’s genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and access and share the benefits arising out of their utilization in an equitable and sustainable way and its objective is to strengthen institutional capacity for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and conduct effective awareness campaigns on ABS in Uganda. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the project executing agency implementing the project in collaboration with Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST). Others partners include Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA); National Forestry Authority (NFA); Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC); National Forestry Resources Research Institute (NaFORRI); National Chemotherapeutic Research Institute (NCRI); Makerere University; GIZ ABS Capacity Development Initiative; Karamoja Women Cultural Group (KWCG) and United Organization for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU). The Project has four components; Component 1: Strengthened National Regulatory and Institutional Framework for ABS; Component 2: Capacity building for the implementation of the National ABS; Component 3: Strengthening ABS Management at the Local government and Community Level and Component 4: Information, Education and Awareness on ABS.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A
Executing Agency (ies)	National Environment Management Authority
names of Other Project Partners	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Jane Nimpamya
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Ruth Igamba & Evelyn Machasio

Manager/Representative	Achuu Simon Peter
Project Manager	Francis Sabino Ogwal
Finance Manager	Diana Nakandi
Communications Lead, if relevant	N/A

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	N/A
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity.
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The project is fully in line with Uganda UNDAF Strategic Intent # 3: Sustainable & Inclusive Economic Development and fits within UNDAF Outcome 3.1 on Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Resilience.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
1.2- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	170,316 ha	170,316 ha	100%	70% (The draft ABS policy was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment for review and consideration.\r\nThe draft ABS regulations 2024 were drafted and updated, by the partners.)
11.1- Male	202,472	202,472	50%	6 Radio talk shows were conducted in Muhavura FM, Voice of Kigezi FM, Voice of Karamoja and Kadam FM reaching out to about

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				1,209,229 Karimojong (Male: 589,473 and female: 619,756) listeners and in the south west reaching to about 1,251,209 (Male: 592,800 Female:658,408)\r\nTalk shows were conducted in both English and local dialects. Local government staff were actively involved in talk show.
11.2- Female	175,441	175,441	50%	

Implementation Status 2024: 3rd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

key achievements include:

The draft ABS policy was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment for review and consideration.

The draft ABS regulations 2024 were drafted and updated, by the partners.

The national capacity needs plan and Toolkit have been developed by the consultant and reviewed by a multidisciplinary team of experts and constituted by the partners.

The capacity building is mainly by the project through inception, awareness and training, done by respective institutions implementing the project. A number of institutions have been mapped for training for instance 16 institutions at the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), UWA, NFA, NCRI, MAK, UOBDU, KWCG, UNCST, NEMA, PGRC and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

Awareness about ABS has been created at National and Sub-National levels including respective partner agencies, civil society and local governments at Karamoja and Kigezi sub-regions. This has been mainly through project inception and launch. The following institutions: UWA, NFA, NCRI, MAK, UOBDU, KWCG, UNCST, NEMA, MWE, PGRC, NaFORRI, and 10 DLGs (Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Amudat, Napak, Kaabong, Kotido, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rubanda and Bundibugyo)

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (brochures, flyers) have been developed and disseminated to 11 district local governments implementing the ABS project.

Recruited 3 consultants to develop the ABS Communication strategy, gender mainstreaming guidelines, and Community Protocols;

Reviewed the ABS reports (ABS Regulations, Text for Policy, capacity needs training plan and tool kits);

Checkpoints have been identified and notified for designation to monitor PIC and MAT from relevant institutions /partners.

Checkpoints have been identified and notified for designation to enforce compliance to the national ABS regulatory framework

08 Government agencies (UNCST, NEMA, NAFFORI, NCRI, PGRC, UWA, NFA, MAK) have the skills and competency. They can implement and enforce compliance to the Nagoya protocol.

At least 4 of these can enforce (NEMA, UNCST, NAFFORI, PGRC) users have been informed on the procedures and requirements on the ABS processes under these lead agencies.

PGRC spearheaded the establishment of a NARO-ABS committee which has so far facilitated access to 1600 accessions comprising species, cassava, coffee, finger millet, sorghum and cowpea

Technical and Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment for NEMA and CNAs was conducted and a report was compiled.

Training Needs Assessment (TNA) has been conducted and the report submitted.

Profile of the checkpoints and CNAs have been generated and training tools developed.

Profiled representatives of selected government agencies to be trained, and training tools have been developed. The training has been scheduled for the period of July-Dec 2024.

Generated a profile of at sub-national (LECs, DEC)s beneficiaries to be trained on the full cycle of ABS regime management.

The training has been scheduled for the period of July-Dec 2024.

30 stakeholders (Government, academia, CSOs/CBOs) were trained and have acquired and can ably articulate and negotiate PIC and MAT. Trained more stakeholders from other tertiary institutions; Busitema University, Muni University,

A training manual to guide trainings of technocrats has been developed, and training of different technocrats has been done.

A consultative meeting was conducted and in attendance were;

21 teaching staff, 5 technicians who will be running the course.

The anticipated financial requirements for the requirements for the course are revenue generated per annum UGX 235,250,000 and its expenditure is estimated at 113,200,000.

In terms of logistics, the department already has existing equipment and materials including the Herbarium.

The Physical infrastructure is the existing laboratories in the department are shared and there are about 9 laboratories

A desk review and a consultative meeting to identify a programme that could cater for the proposed ABS Capacity Needs Assessment.

College of Natural Sciences (CONAS) Plant Sciences, Microbiology and Biotechnology (PMB) among the new programmes that identified curriculum was reviewed.

The curriculum was drafted following the Makerere University curriculum development process

The drafted curriculum in the department of PMB CONUS was presented to stakeholders for review and input (November 2023)

40 stakeholders (18 females and 22 males) were consulted among others including Makerere departments of PMB, Zoology, Biochemistry, COVAB, NCRI, PGRC, UNCST, KWCG, UOBDU, NEMA, Quality Assurance Department and Innovation hub Makerere, Intellectual Property Office Makerere, College of Human and Social Sciences, CHUSS, Muni University and Busitema University, College of Health Sciences Makerere,

Training Needs Assessment was conducted identifying the processes, purpose and key findings have been summarised.

Technical Capacity and Institutional Needs Assessment was conducted identifying the processes, purpose and key findings have been summarised.

The Toolkit for ABS Regime management has been developed following a consultative process of different stakeholders including the partners and other important government and non-government institutions.

Training plan to build the capacity of technocrats has been developed through a consultative process.

22 members of the IPLCs groups in Kigezi sub-region have been mobilised by UOBDU and 25 groups in the Karamoja sub-region have been mobilised by KWCG. The leaders of these groups shall be trained on how to negotiate PIC and MAT

Documentation and utilisation of TK on the use of herbal products has been done by reaching out to 6 communities (Kanaba, Rukere, Nyagakeke, Birara, Sinuriro and Bizi) in the Kigezi sub-region

Documented traditional knowledge of various diseases (56) including malaria in 06 out of 15 communities

Drafted document on traditional medicinal knowledge of the Batwa IPLCs, monograph, and manuscript identifying herbs that can treat

84 health conditions and identified cultural practices of the Batwa people.

06 sites (Kanaba, Rukere, Nyagakeke, Birara, Sinuriro and Bizi) were identified for bio-prospecting activities.

234 medicinal plants were documented.

155 out of 234 plants were scientifically identified and 79 plants have been taken to Makerere Herbarium for identification,

368 treatment formulations have been described.

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of Makerere School of Health Sciences.

234 medicinal plants were collected.

08 Formulations for 04 health conditions (malaria, wounds, cough and worms) were selected.

Scooping on access, use and benefit sharing of sandal wood study has been conducted by NaFFORI.

Awareness creation on ABS has been conducted with District leaders in Moroto, Napak, Abim and communities in Karamoja

Seedling collection was done and a seedling nursery was established at Nabuin ZARDI with 400 seedlings raised.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 9,235,000
Actual to date:	4,590,000
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:

	Although the initial implementation of the project was affected by COVID-19 pandemic partners committed to co-finance which is now about 50% of the expected especially their inkind contributions. Cash contributions are affected by the recurrent budget cuts which have continued going down.
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2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2023-11-21
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	<p>The project is working with a wide range of stakeholders as classified below.</p> <p>At national level, level stakeholders include</p> <p>Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST),</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA),</p> <p>National Forest Authority (NFA), Plant Genetic Resources Center (PGRC),</p> <p>National Forestry Resources Research Institute (NaFFORI),</p> <p>Natural Chemotherapeutics Research Institute (NCRI),</p> <p>At the academia level stakeholders include:</p> <p>Makerere University (MAK),</p> <p>At IPLCs level, the level stakeholders include</p> <p>Karamoja Women Cultural Group (KWCG), United Organization for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU).</p> <p>At local government level, level stakeholders include</p>

	<p>Western Uganda districts of Kisoro, Kanungu, Rubanda and Bundibugyo</p> <p>Local governments of Karamoja districts including Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong, Abim, Napak, Nakapiripirit and Amudat</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement has been a key priority since project inception ranging from different implementation partners and especially the district local governments. Each of the partners was introduced to the project and explained their roles as stipulated in the project document. The stakeholder's engagement identified additional key deliverables for each of the partners and how to expedite project delivery, how to share activities. Other than the partners, the other stakeholders consulted are the national level government agencies, district local governments, training and research institutions, regulatory agencies, representatives of IPLCs specifically the Batwa and Karamoja IPLCs</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	Issues of Gender are considered at all levels of project implementation and currently in the absence of gender mainastreaming guidelines the project is guided by the national gender maianstreaming strategy which requires that in every activity, 30% should be guided by the National Gender Mainstreaming strategy. At national level the PSC, the Partners and other stakeholders are composed of both men and women, at local and sub national level both men and women are involved in meetings and trainings where they actively participate in decision making and discussion of issues that affect them. At community level 25 of the 29 groups are headed and dominated by women, the executive director for KWCG in Karamoja and UOBDU in Kigezi sub region are both women.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>N/A</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
Environmental and social	

safeguards management	The project has no major environmental risks. The project does not pose any social risks because it will not result in displacement of people or denying local communities access to genetic resources. In case implementation any project activities are identified as having potential negative impacts by the project partners and PSC, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will be carried out in accordance with the National Environment Act 2019 prior to implementation of such activity/activities.
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2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Activities on management of knowledge are mainly under component 4 of the project. During this reporting period reports of stakeholder input on roles of stakeholders; risks and risk management as well as project assumption are shared with stakeholders. The development of the National Awareness and Communication Strategy and awareness materials including the establishment of roster of experts, training of technical staff will further enhance implementation of knowledge activities on ABS for the project. Additionally, in each of project deliverables partners are encouraged to document best practices, lessons learned and anything that may inform further project implementation.
Main learning during the period	The project has representatives of IPLCs on PSC tha as boosted the confidence of the IPLCs on project and also on matters concerning ABS. The voices of IPLCs on issues that concern them will be heard and discussed at the PSC level, the decision making body of the project. The major learning outcomes of the project shall be shared in future whether when most of the project ourputs have been actualised.

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	At the monent there is no partinent story to share, however, in the near future success stories shall be shared.
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: To strengthen Uganda’s regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization (ABS)	Objective indicator 1: Existence and use of regulatory and institutional frameworks for implementation of ABS in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol	Existing regulatory and institutional frameworks do not adequately address ABS issues; Uganda has no ABS policy	Existing regulatory and institutional frameworks reviewed and updated to align with the Nagoya Protocol	Regulatory and institutional frameworks aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the National ABS Policy in place and operational	70%	The draft ABS policy was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment for review and consideration. The draft ABS regulations 2024 have been finalised and submitted to MWE for consideration. A consultant to update the ABS guidelines has been recruited.	S
Objective: To strengthen Uganda’s regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization (ABS)	Objective indicator 2: Level of institutional and personnel capacity for implementation of the national ABS framework	Only 6 (six) national level institutions are able to effectively implement and coordinate ABS activities/frameworks	At least fifteen (15) institutions at national, sub-national and community levels are able to effectively implement ABS processes	At least fifteen (15) institutions at national, sub-national and community levels are able to effectively implement ABS processes	70%	Technical and Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment for NEMA and CNAs was conducted and a report was compiled the CNA Training plan has been submitted to MWE for approval.	S
Objective: To strengthen Uganda’s regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and	Objective indicator 3: Level of public awareness on issues and processes related to access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS)	Only about 5% of Uganda’s population are aware of issues and processes related to access to genetic resources	At least 30% of the general public are aware of ABS issues and processes	At least 30% of the general public are aware of ABS issues and processes	80%	6 Radio talk shows were conducted in Muhavura FM, Voice of Kigezi FM, Voice of Karamoja and Kadam FM reaching out to about 1,209,229 Karimojong (Male: 589,473 and female: 619,756) listeners and in the south west reaching to about	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization (ABS)		and sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation				1,251,209 (Male: 592,800 Female:658,408) Talk shows were conducted in both English and local dialects. Local government staff were actively involved in talk shows. The radio stations selected have higher listenership which goes beyond the borders. That is Kenya in the North East, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo in the South West.	
1.1: National ABS regulatory and institutional frameworks in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in place	Indicator 1 of Outcome: 1.1: National ABS regulatory frameworks in place and operational	There is no national ABS policy and the existing regulations and guidelines were developed before the Nagoya Protocol was adopted.	Regulatory frameworks (regulations, guidelines and policy) are developed and/or updated	At least three (3) regulatory frameworks (ABS, CFM and Revenue Sharing guidelines and regulations in place)	70%	The draft ABS policy was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment for review and consideration. The draft ABS regulations 2024 have been finalised and submitted to MWE for consideration. A consultant to update the ABS guidelines is being recruited.	S
1.1: National ABS regulatory and institutional frameworks in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in place	Indicator 2 of Outcome: 1.1: Institutional framework compliant with the Nagoya Protocol in place and operational	In addition, there are no checkpoints at entry/exit points to monitor compliance to the Nagoya protocol. There is also no electronic system for monitoring compliance to ABS framework and permits can only be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An online permit management system compliant with the Nagoya Protocol developed Electronic system for monitoring compliance to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online permit management system in place and operational Electronic system for monitoring compliance to the Nagoya 	40%	The consultant to develop an online permit management system and Electronic system for monitoring compliance with PIC and MAT has been recruited.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		applied for within the country	Nagoya protocol developed	protocol in place and operational			
2.1 Government agencies have the skills and competency to implement and enforce compliance to the Nagoya Protocol on ABS including PIC and MAT	Indicator 1 of Outcome: 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills in government agencies at national and sub-national level for implementation and enforcement of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Government agencies at both national and sub-national are not fully implementing their responsibilities and obligations under the Nagoya Protocol due to inadequate capacity and skills.	At least 5 government agencies are able to fully implement and enforce the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	At least 10 government agencies are able to implement and enforce the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	70%	08 Government agencies (UNCST, NEMA, NAFFORI, NCRI, PGRC, UWA, NFA, MAK) have the skills and competency. They can implement and enforce compliance to the Nagoya protocol. At least 4 of these can enforce (NEMA, UNCST, NAFFORI, PGRC) users have been informed on the procedures and requirements on the ABS processes under these lead agencies. PGRC spearheaded the establishment of a NARO-ABS committee which has so far facilitated access to 1600 accessions comprising species, cassava, coffee, finger millet, sorghum and cowpea	S
2.2 Makerere University training and producing professionals with knowledge on ABS	Training curriculum updated to incorporate ABS for long-term capacity building	There are currently no locally trained professionals with technical knowledge in ABS	At least 25 stakeholders (incl. scientists, social workers and lawyers) are trained and have knowledge & skills in articulating and negotiating PIC and MAT	At least 50 scientists, social workers and lawyers are trained and have knowledge and skills in articulating and negotiating PIC and MAT	50%	30 stakeholders (Government, academia, CSOs/CBOs) were trained and have acquired and can ably articulate and negotiate PIC and MAT. Trained more stakeholders from other tertiary institutions; Busitema University, Muni University,	S
2.3 ABS National Focal Point and CNAs effectively carrying	• Capacity of NEMA and CNAs for	Uganda currently signs about ten	• Uganda is fulfilling at least	• Ugand	50%	Technical Capacity and Institutional Needs Assessment was	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
out their functions	effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS strengthened	PIC/MAT agreements per year and only meets about 40% of her obligations under the Nagoya Protocol	40% of her reporting obligations under Nagoya Protocol • Uganda is able to sign 40 PIC/MAT agreements for access to genetic resources	a is fulfilling at least 75% of her reporting requirements under the Nagoya Protocol- Good indicator for outcome 1 • Uganda is able to negotiate and sign 80 to 100 PIC/MAT agreements for access to genetic resources		conducted identifying the processes, purpose and key findings have been summarized Toolkit for ABS Regime management has been developed following a consultative process of different stakeholders including the partners and other important government and non-government institutions. Training plan to build the capacity of technocrats has been developed through a consultative process.	
3.1 Effective working models for ABS at the local community level	Model contractual clauses, codes of conduct on best practices on ABS developed and piloted ABS agreements signed for access to and utilization of GRs from the Batwa and Karimojong IPLCs	Existing benefit sharing agreements not based on best practices and model contractual clauses. There are no community structures for ABS management in the country at present	• At least 4 contracts or ABS agreements with model contractual clauses and based on best practices developed • Four (4) projects established at community level	• At least 10 contracts or ABS agreements (4 CFMs, 3 Revenue sharing, 1 Sandal wood value chain, 1 Prunus value chain, 2	50%	Contract has been signed with consultant to develop Community protocols, train IPLCs in the preparation of contractual clauses and negotiation of PIC and MAT has signed a contract 29 communities groups have been mobilised by Karomoja Women Cultural Group and United Organisation for Batwa Development in Uganda.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
			to pilot implementation of ABS best practices • At least 30 members from the two IPLCs (Batwa and Karimojong) are able to negotiate PIC and MAT	medicinal formulations) signed • Four (4) projects established at community level to pilot implementation of ABS best practices • At least 50 members from the two IPLCs (Batwa and Karimojong) are able to articulate issues and negotiate PIC and MAT		A consultant who develop Community Protocols and Contractual clauses making process has signed a contract. The process of community protocol and contractual clauses making shall be tilted at community levels both in Kigezi and Karamoja sub regions	
3.2 Effective participation of men and women in benefit sharing	Guidelines of gender mainstreaming in ABS in place	There are no guidelines for gender mainstreaming for ABS in the country	Gender mainstreaming guidelines to guide mainstreaming in all ABS project activities;	Gender mainstreaming guidelines actively implemented in all issues of ABS	50%	Consultant to develop ABS Gendermainstreaming guidelines has been identified. Women's participation at sub-sub-national level is prioritized at 40%, mod of the groups formed are women-headed.	S
3.2 Effective participation of men and women in benefit sharing	Percentage of women at local community levels participating in benefit	Less than 5% of women at local community level	30% of women actively participating in	50% of women actively participating in	30%	A total of 22 groups have been identified in Kigezi by UOBDU and 25 groups have been identified in	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	sharing	participate in benefit sharing	ABS	benefit sharing at district and community levels		Karamojaby KWCG	
4.1 Increased awareness in Uganda on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Strategies for improving communication and awareness of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in place and actively being used in place	There is poor awareness and understanding of ABS issues in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft comprehensive ABS awareness and communication strategy developed At least 30 staff from NFP, CNAs, check points and publishing authorities trained in information sharing through the ABS-CH A roster of ABS technical and communications experts in the country developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive ABS awareness and communication strategy approved and implemented At least 30 staff from NFP, CNAs, check points and publishing authorities effectively using the ABS-CH for information sharing Roster of ABS technical and communications experts in the country actively being used by the partners to 	30%	The consultant to develop the communication and awareness raising strategy has been hired. The consultant to undertake desk reviews has signed a contract with NEMA	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				seek for knowledge and advice			
4.1 Increased awareness in Uganda on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Number of ABS communication, education and public awareness materials developed and disseminated	There are limited ABS awareness materials resulting into extremely low awareness of the concept of ABS	At least 2000 assorted awareness materials (quarterly bulletins, brochures, manuals and training toolkits) developed	At least 2000 assorted awareness materials (quarterly bulletins, brochures, manuals and training toolkits) disseminated	50%	11,000 Project brochures were developed and shared with local governments and other stakeholders implementing the ABS project. The number of awareness materials shared is greater than 2000, because of the increased demand experienced at the time of activity execution. All the participating local governments demanded project information so that they are in a position to sensitize stakeholders at lower local government and community levels	S
4.1 Increased awareness in Uganda on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Number of people reached with education and public awareness materials	The current reach of ABS awareness is limited to a few people > 100	At least 50,000 people reached about ABS through mass media	At least 100,000 people reached about ABS through mass media	50%	By June only partners from Karamoja and Kisoro had a few awareness creation activities which were done through local radio stations	S

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1:	Output 1.1.1: National ABS regulatory frameworks in place and	2026-12-31	10	40	The draft ABS policy was developed and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Strengthened National Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	operational				submitted to the Ministry of Water and Environment for review and consideration. The draft ABS regulations 2024 were drafted and updated, by the partners. Recruited the consultant to update ABS guidelines. Inception meetings were conducted to validate and review ABS Policy, and regulations were conducted. The partners including; NEMA, UWA, NFA, NCRI, MAK, UOBDU, KWCG, UNCST, NEMA, MWE, PGRC, NaFORRI participated in the inception meetings. The developed draft ABS 2024 regulations were submitted to MWE for review and approval. The policy committee at the Ministry of Water and Environment reviewed the policy and recommended that draft ABS policy be integrated into the National Environment Management Policy. The failure to attract an expert or consultant to review regulations led to delays in the execution of this activity.	
1 Component 1: Strengthened National Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Access and	Output 1.1.2: Institutional framework compliant with the Nagoya Protocol in place and operational	2026-12-31	10	40	Checkpoints have been identified and notified for designation to monitor PIC and MAT from relevant institutions /partners. Checkpoints have been identified and notified for designation to enforce compliance to the national ABS regulatory framework. A consultant	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Benefit Sharing (ABS)					has been recruited to Establish a system of certification of compliance and origin.A consultant has been recruited to develop a national electronic system for monitoring compliance with PIC and MAT.A Consultant has been recruited and the process of developing an online ABS permit management system is ongoing.The installation and testing of the electronic system for monitoring PIC and MAT is yet to be done.Installation and testing of the electronic system for monitoring PIC and MAT will be done after the completion of activity 1.1.2.2, 1.1.2.3 & 1.1.2.4	
2 Component 2: Capacity building for the implementation of Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Output 2.1.1: Government agencies at national and sub-national level trained on the implementation and enforcement of Nagoya Protocol on ABS	2026-12-31	50	80	Technical and Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment for NEMA and CNAs was conducted and a report was compiled.Training Needs Assessment (TNA) has been conducted and the report submitted.Profile of the checkpoints and CNAs have been generated and training tools developed. Profiled representatives of selected government agencies to be trained, and training tools have been developed. The training has been scheduled for the period of July-Dec 2024.Generated a profile of at sub-national (LECs, DECs) beneficiaries to be trained on the full cycle of ABS	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					regime management. The training has been scheduled for the period of July-Dec 2024. Mapped out the different Government agencies at national and sub-national levels for training	
2 Component 2: Capacity building for the implementation of Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Output 2.2.1: Training curriculum at Makerere University updated to incorporate ABS for long-term capacity building	31 Dec 2026	40	70	A training manual to guide trainings of technocrats has been developed, and training of different technocrats has been done. A consultative meeting was conducted and in attendance were; - 21 teaching staff, 5 technicians who will be running the course.- The anticipated financial requirements for the requirements for the course are revenue generated per annum UGX 235,250,000 and its expenditure is estimated at 113,200,000. In terms of logistics, the department already has existing equipment and materials including the Herbarium.- The Physical infrastructure is the existing laboratories in the department are shared and there are about 9 laboratories - A desk review and a consultative meeting to identify a programme that could cater for the proposed ABS Capacity Needs Assessment.- College of Natural Sciences (CONAS) Plant Sciences, Microbiology and Biotechnology (PMB)	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					among the new programmes that identified curriculum was reviewed.- The curriculum was drafted following the Makerere University curriculum development process - The drafted curriculum in the department of PMB CONUS was presented to stakeholders for review and input (November 2023) - 40 stakeholders 18 females and 22 males) were consulted among others including Makerere departments of PMB, Zoology, Biochemistry, COVAB, NCRI, PGRC, UNCST, KWCG, UOBDU, NEMA, Quality Assurance Department and Innovation hub Makerere, Intellectual Property Office Makerere, College of Human and Social Sciences, CHUSS, Muni University and Busitema University, College of Health Sciences Makerere,	
2 Component 2: Capacity building for the implementation of Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Output 2.3.1: Capacity of NFP and CNAs for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS strengthened	31 Dec 2026	50	80	Training Needs Assessment was conducted identifying the processes, purpose and key findings have been summarised. Technical Capacity and Institutional Needs Assessment was conducted identifying the processes, purpose and key findings have been summarised. The Toolkit for ABS Regime management has been developed following a consultative process of different stakeholders including the partners and	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					other important government and non-government institutions. It is awaiting publishing Training plan to build the capacity of technocrats has been developed through a consultative process.01 vehicle and 02 motorcycles were procured and delivered	
3 Component 3: Strengthening ABS Management at the Local government and Community Level	Output 3.1.1: Model contractual clauses and codes of conduct on best practices on ABS developed and piloted	2026-12-31	50	80	Under Pilot 1 – Documentation and utilization of indigenous traditional medicinal knowledge among Batwa IPLCs for herbal product development, the following has been done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation and utilisation of TK on the use of herbal products has been done by reaching out to 6 communities (Kanaba, Rukere, Nyagakeke, Birara, Sinuriro and Bizi) in the Kigezi sub-region • Documented traditional knowledge of various diseases (56) including malaria in 06 out of 15 communities • Drafted document on traditional medicinal knowledge of the Batwa IPLCs, monograph, and manuscript identifying herbs that can treat 84 health conditions and identified cultural practices of the Batwa people. • 06 sites (Kanaba, Rukere, Nyagakeke, Birara, Sinuriro and Bizi) were identified for bio-prospecting activities. • 234 medicinal plants 	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>were documented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155 out of 234 plants were scientifically identified and 79 plants have been taken to Makerere Herbarium for identification, • 368 treatment formulations have been described. • Ethical clearance was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of Makerere School of Health Sciences. • 234 medicinal plants were collected. • 08 Formulations for 04 health conditions (malaria, wounds, cough and worms) were selected. <p>For Pilot 2: Development and implementation of community protocols on access to Sandalwood (<i>Osiris lanceolata</i>) genetic resources in Karamoja, including their conservation and sustainable use the following has been done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Consultant has been recruited to develop community protocols • A contract has been signed between NEMA and the consultant to develop community protocols. • Scooping on access, use and benefit sharing of sandal wood study has been conducted by NaFFORI. • Awareness creation on ABS has been conducted with District leaders in Moroto, Napak, Abim and communities in Karamoja • Seedling collection was done and a seedling nursery was 	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>established at Nabuin ZARDI with 400 seedlings raised. Pilot 3: Development of Prunus africana ABS compliant value chains around Bwindi forest reserve in western Uganda. Developed ToRs to guide the consultant in delivering this pilot and the process of recruiting a consultant is ongoing. Under Pilot 4: Development of ABS-compliant collaborative forest management agreements for communities around seven protected areas of Uganda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Napak CFR, 2 community groups have been identified in the sub counties of Iiriri and Nabwal. These include: 1. Tongi CFM Group and 2. Edavangito Eyarete CFM Group. Applications for Karamoja sub region have been submitted at NFA headquarters for consideration. This activity is on-going for all the 11 groups in Napak, Kadam and Moroto CFR. Situation analysis for Karamoja and 395 community members have been consulted, consultation with the South Western range has been done especially for the communities at Echuya CFR. 11 CFM groups in Karamoja were initiated in Moroto, Kadam and Napak, applications for CFM were prepared and submitted to NFA management. The CFM process is on 	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					the first stage of the four. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Echuya has 4 CFM groups which are at the third stage of CFM process of negotiation and consensus building. Consulted and sensitised UWA and carried out sensitization and awareness raising in Bundibugyo, Semuliki reviewed all the existing Collaborative Resource Management Agreements (CRMAs) and is now at the stage of drafting new CRMA's aligned to Nagoya Protocol for ABS. Launching of CFM activities shall be done in the first half of 2025 	
3 Component 3: Strengthening ABS Management at the Local government and Community Level	Output 3.2.1: Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in ABS for local communities developed and implemented	2026-12-31	40	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A contract was signed with a consultant for developing gender for mainstreaming guidelines A total of 22 groups have been identified in Kigezi by UOBDU and 25 groups have been identified in Karamoja by KWCG to pilot mainstreaming of gender in ABS activities Conduct scoping and gender analysis/profiling (identify gender gaps, role of women in decision-making at the community level and the governance of the communities through a gender lens) will be done once the gender mainstreaming guidelines have been concluded 	S
4 Component 4: Information,	Output 4.1.1: Awareness and communication strategy on ABS developed and implemented	2026-12-31	0	30	The consultant to develop the communication and awareness raising	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Education and Awareness on ABS					strategy has been hired.The consultant to undertake desk reviews has signed a contract with NEMA	
4 Component 4: Information, Education and Awareness on ABS	Output 4.1.2 Roster of technical and communication experts on ABS developed and operationalized	2026-12-31	0	40	A list of 85 experts in the country has been compiled They will be entered into a searchable database once the database has been developed and the documentation of the experts has been concluded.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Moderate	Low
4 Budget	Moderate	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Competing priorities and emergencies arise and delay revision and update of legislative frameworks	National ABS regulatory frameworks in place and operational · Institutional framework compliant with the	L	L		L			L	=	Some of the planned consultancies did not attract experts such as update and development of ABS Guidelines

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	Nagoya Protocol in place and operational									
Approval process may take very long and delay their implementation	National ABS regulatory frameworks in place and operational · Institutional framework compliant with the Nagoya Protocol in place and operational	L	L		L			L	=	
Participants may not utilize the knowledge and skills acquired from the training	Improved knowledge and skills in government agencies at national and sub-national level for implementation and enforcement of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	L	L		L			L	=	
- The process of approval of reviewed training curricula may take very long and delay implementation of ABS mainstreamed curricula	Training curriculum updated to incorporate ABS for long-term capacity building	L	L		H			L	=	The approval process of curriculum at the university has its independent cycle it follows. sometimes it takes longer time
Competing priorities and emergencies may delay the designation of the CNAs	Capacity of NEMA and CNAs for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS strengthened	L	L		L			L	=	
Traditional and cultural considerations may delay the implementation of the community models	Model contractual clauses, codes of conduct on best practices on ABS developed and piloted ABS agreements signed for access to and utilization of GRs from the Batwa and Karimojong IPLCs	L	L		L			L	=	
Traditional and cultural norms may hamper	Guidelines of gender	L	L		L				=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
mainstreaming of gender in ABS	mainstreaming in ABS in place									
The process of approval of the gender mainstreaming guidelines may take very long and delay implementation	Percentage of women at local community levels participating in benefit sharing	L	L		L			M	=	
The procurement process may take long and delay the information dissemination	Strategies for improving communication and awareness of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS in place and actively being used in place	L	L		M			L	=	Signing of contract was delayed by delay in receipt of funds
Experts may be not be available to utilize their knowledge and skills	Number of ABS communication, education and public awareness materials developed and disseminated	L	L		M			L	=	
Experts may change job affiliations or even retire from service	Number of people reached with education and public awareness materials	L	L		M			L	=	Already one expert who was part of partner focal points has retired
		L	L					M	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Experts may change job affiliations or even retire from service	Experts to remain committed even after retirement from active service	Some experts especially in partner institutions work with their juniors	Follow up to monitor compliance	In the subsequent project implementation period	PMU and respective project focal points.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
The process of approval of reviewed training curricula may take very long and delay implementation of ABS mainstreamed curricula	Frontloading of the activity and the draft curriculum has been drafted	The draft Curriculum has been developed and submitted to relevant authorities for approval	Continuous engagement and followup of the submitted draft curriculum	Throughout project implementation period	Focal point person MAK

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	
Components and Cost:	
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	
Financial Management:	
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	
Executing Entity Category:	
Minor project objective change:	
Safeguards:	
Risk analysis:	
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	
Location of project activity:	
Other:	

Minor amendments

None

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Kadam Central Forest Reserve (CFR)	1.7625	34.70917			4 meetings were held in Namalu. Moruita. Karinga and Katabok sub counties. Namalu sub county had 79 participants that is 17 females and 62 males. Moruita sub county had 73 participants that is 26 females and 47 males. Karinga sub county had 88 participants that is 50 females and 38 males Katabok sub county had 58 participants that is 25 females and 33 males. (298 total participants; fem118 males and 180)
Mount Moroto Central	2.533331	34.75			10 meetings were held in

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Forest Reserve (CFR)					Tapac and Katikekile Sub Counties. Tapac sub county meetings were attended by 591 participants that is 166 females and 425 males while Katikekile sub county meetings were attended by 517 participants that is 142 females and 375 males. (1.108 total participants; 308 females and 800 males)
Napak Central Forest Reserve (CFR)	2.352271	34.37648			5 meetings were held in Nabwal and Irii sub counties. Nabwal sub county had 337 participants that is 212 males and 125 females while Irii sub county had 235 participants that is 167 males and 68 females. (572 total participants; 379 males and 193
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (NP)	1.080556	29.66139			UWA conducted out sensitization and awareness raising in Bwindi reviewed all the existing Collaborative Resource Management Agreements (CRMAs) and is now at the stage of drafting new CRMA's aligned to Nagoya Protocol for ABS.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Mgahinga National Park (NP)	1.360943	29.63827			UWA carried out sensitization and awareness raising in Mgahinga reviewed all the existing Collaborative Resource Management Agreements (CRMAs) and is now at the stage of drafting new CRMA's aligned to Nagoya Protocol for ABS.
Echuya Central Forest Reserve (CFR)	1.292778	29.82417			Echuya has 4 CFM groups which are at the third stage of CFM process of negotiation and consensus building.
Semuliki National Park (NP)	0.821811	30.06253			UWA conducted sensitization and awareness raising in Bundibugyo. Semuliki reviewed all the existing Collaborative Resource Management Agreements (CRMAs) and is now at the stage of drafting new CRMA's aligned to Nagoya Protocol for ABS.

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

Coordinates for geo referencing are not yet generated however these will be updated in the next reporting

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)