

An Inventory of PES Schemes in Uganda

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Updated June 2008

MATRIX 1

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE OF OLD PROJECTS (Previously reviewed in the 2005 Inventory)

PAYMENTS FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS

<p>(Current Ecosystem Service Payment or Market</p> <p>List specific in-country ecosystem service projects under each of the categories below.</p>	<p>Who is the Buyer?</p> <p>List name(s) of both key contact people and government agencies, companies, etc.</p>	<p>Who is the Seller?</p> <p>List both name(s) of people and/or community organizations</p>	<p>(a) Where is the Project located?</p> <p>(b) How much area involved in agreed deal (hectares)?</p> <p>Include name of village and/or province</p>	<p>Is the deal:</p> <p>(A) A gov't payment? (B) A private deal? (C) Open trading?</p> <p>(b) What conservation management practices required?</p>	<p>How do Payments flow from the Buyer to the seller?</p> <p>(How is the deal structured?)</p>	<p>What are the roles of the Institutions Engaged in Payment Scheme?</p> <p>List all institutions involved (including intermediaries) and briefly explain roles.</p>	<p>Date deal agreed?</p> <p>List date contract or agreement signed.</p>	<p>Current Status?</p> <p>State if in operation, in planning phase, etc., and whether payments made.</p>
<p>Trees for Global Benefits Program</p>	<p>Tetra pak Future Forests through Bioclimatic Research & Development</p> <p><u>New Buyers since 2005</u></p> <p>U&W Humbleside</p> <p>Individual buyers who want to offset their carbon footprint</p>	<p>Individual Smallholder Farmers in Ruhinda (Kiyanga Tree Farmers association & Bitereko Womens group) and Bunyaruguru county of Bushenyi District through ECOTRUST Uganda.</p>	<p>Ruhinda Kiyanga Bitereko) and Bunyaruguru (Ryeru & Kichwamba) counties of Bushenyi District Western Uganda Area: 600ha</p>	<p>(A) This is a voluntary private deal from industry in Europe (B). Required conservation management practices is mainly planting of indigenous tree species e.g. <i>Measopsis eminii</i>, <i>Prunus africana</i>, <i>Warbugia Ugandensis</i>, <i>Khaya Sp.</i> etc</p>	<p>The payments are channelled through a European based carbon broker Bioclimatic Research and Development (BR&D) and a Ugandan national conservation trust fund (ECOTRUST) to individual farmers.</p>	<p>ECCM- technical support and carbon accounting ECOTRUST- Administration of carbon funds and both field/technical support to carbon farmers and monitoring. ICRAF/ECOTRUST T/BR&D- technical specifications BR&D - marketing /brokerage of carbon sales Tetrapak- carbon purchase Future Forests – Carbon purchase</p>	<p>Deal 1 contract signed in 2004.</p> <p>Second deal contract signed in 2005.</p> <p>Most recent deal was in 2008</p>	<p><u>New Developments since 2005</u></p> <p>\$300,000 paid to farmers as of December 2007; 200 farmers enrolled; 200 on waiting list – new farmers enrolled from Hoima & Masindi; Project is being verified by Rainforest Alliance.</p>

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<p>West Nile Electrification Project</p>	<p>The Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF), Contacts: <i>In Washington DC:</i> Sergio Jellinek 202-458-2841 Sjellinek@worldbank.org Kristyn Ebro 202-458-2736 Kebro@worldbank.org Electricity users in Nebbi and Arua Districts of Uganda</p>	<p>The Government of Uganda sells Emission reduction credits to the PCF and cleaner energy to the people of West Nile in Uganda.</p>	<p>The project is located in the West Nile region of Uganda, in Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Nebbi and Yumbe. The two hydropower dams are found along the river Nile at Nyagak</p> <p>New Developments 12,867.26 CERs achieved for verification from: 15th Jan 2005-30th September 2007 Source: <i>first monitoring report- January 2008</i></p>	<p>The Project is part of the Uganda's Energy for Rural Transformation Project funded largely by the World Bank. The PCF is a private-public partnership operated by the World Bank. PCF buys the Carbon Emission Reductions that accrue from this project. Two streams of revenue are generated - sale of power to the communities in 5 districts of the West Nile region of Uganda and the ERCs</p>	<p>Sale of CO2 emission reductions credits to the PCF and possibly other buyers. <i>Estimated PCF purchase value: US\$ 3 million.</i> The local communities obtain cleaner, reliable energy,</p>	<p>WB and Norway provided funding through the Rural Electrification Fund (REF); PCF manages the trade of CERs. Host party for the project is GO Uganda. Other parties involved are Finland, and the Netherlands</p>	<p>Project Start date April /01/2003. First crediting period- January /01/05</p>	<p>The project is on going</p> <p>New Development The project was registered by the CDM Executive Board on 10th February 2007 Source: <i>first monitoring report- Jan. 2008</i> http://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/32W/EC6TCJ4EXR/KQH5C9JHI0/M9QC486.</p>

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<p>UWA/FACE</p> <p><u>New Development</u></p> <p>The project was a subject of criticism worldwide when a report was published about mistreatments and evictions of communities from the national parks. Subsequent discussions with UWA and the project revealed that the report omitted details about challenges to do with park management and falsely attributed all problems to the carbon project</p>	<p>The FACE Foundation ((Netherlands) a non-profit organization established by the Dutch Electricity Generating Board</p>	<p>Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) on behalf of the Government of Uganda (GOU)</p>	<p>Kibale National Park (10,000 ha) in Western Uganda and Mt. Elgon National Park (MENP) (25,000 ha) in Eastern Uganda</p> <p>According to an SGS assessment report done in 2001, the project is expected to result in an increase in the average storage capacity of 3.73 million tones of CO₂ over its 99-year lifespan</p>	<p>This is a public/private partnership. In 1994, the then Uganda National Parks (UNP) on behalf of the GOU entered into an agreement with the FACE Foundation to reforest the degraded areas of Kibale and Mt Elgon National Park in order to sequester carbon, manage water resources and recreate a habitat for diverse wildlife.</p> <p><u>New Information</u></p> <p>Uganda shs 7 billion (US\$ 430,000) so far received by GOU from FACE for the project – according to the project manager.</p> <p>2008 budget = UGX 300 million (US\$ 185,000)</p>	<p>In the agreement between FACE and GOU, FACE undertook to reforest the previously degraded areas of the parks. FACE covers the costs of reforestation and provides technical support to UWA. [Agreements are signed annually]</p> <p>FACE & GOU will share revenue from carbon offsets generated. FACE ensures it established enough forests to offset the emissions from one 600MW power station</p>	<p>Certification was through SGS (<i>Societe Generale de Surveillance</i>) SGS has certified the UWA-FACE project for being a well-managed forest according to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) principles and the project has received Certificate of Approval SGS-FM/COC-0980 dated 8th August 2003 which will expire in 2007.</p> <p><u>New Developments</u></p> <p>FSC certificate renewed for another 5 years</p>	<p>The project started in 1994 . First phase (1994 - 1997), a total of 3,320 hectares were restored in MENP. A second phase 1997-2000 2000 was approved for continuation of project activities</p>	<p>Project is on going. Approximately 8,800 hectares were planted in Mt. Elgon between July 1994 and December 2002.</p> <p><u>New Developments</u></p> <p>2008 agreement signed between UWA & FACE to continue with tree planting</p> <p>Carbon credits Not yet sold. Ownership of credits and how they will be sold is still under discussion</p>

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PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

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<p>Mgahinga Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust (MBIFCT)</p>	<p>The Government of Uganda</p>	<p>The communities living in and around Mgahinga National park and Bwindi National park and UWA authority</p>	<p>The project is located in south western Uganda. The Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP), covers 331 km²; home to some 120 species, including the mountain gorilla; variety of bird species (330).</p> <p>Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP) covers 48 km²; is part of the Virungas Mountain Range that also encompasses Zaire's Virungas National Park and</p>	<p>This is a Government deal. It is the first conservation fund to be supported by the GEF in Africa. The trust finances grants to assist local community groups to develop socio economic activities which demonstrate positive impact on the parks and provide alternative means for meeting needs which were traditionally met by harvesting park resources</p>	<p>. Community development activities receive 60% of the income from the trust fund</p> <p>(20% of income goes to: ecological and socio-economic research that provides data needed for improving park management and park/community relations.</p> <p>20% of income goes to park management activities - costs of implementing management plans</p>	<p>The World Bank/GEF contributed the original Fund capital worth US \$4 million</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority</p> <p>. The endowment funds are managed by an asset manager Merrill Lynch</p> <p>MBIFCT manages the resources in the national park on behalf of the endowment partners and the citizens of Uganda</p>	<p>Global Environment Trust Fund Grant Agreement between The Government of Uganda and the IBRD was signed on March 7,1995.</p> <p>MBIFCT became effective on July 12, 1995</p>	<p>The Trust has begun drawing regularly on income from the Fund</p> <p>[See next row for New Developments related to trust fund performance]</p>

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			the Parc National des Volcans in Rwanda.		for MGNP and BINP.			
<p><u>New Developments</u></p> <p>The Trust Fund has grown over the ten years of its existence from US\$ 4.3 million to approximately US\$ 6.8 million, but is still shy of the US\$ 7.5 million projected for long-term Stability. During its first seven years of operation, co-financing secured from USAID (US\$890,700) and the Government of the Netherlands (DGIS) (US\$ 2.7 million) enabled the initial investment in the Trust Fund to grow virtually unimpeded. . From the end of 1997 through 2003, MBIFCT operated with a US\$ 2.7 million grant from the Government of the Netherlands (DGIS), as well as funds from the UN Foundation (US\$ 240,500).</p> <p>Recent Project evaluation (2007) cited difficulty of determining the extent of the project’s impacts on biodiversity conservation due to only modest efforts at monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and (b) the unintended consequences of the project’s co-financing strategy. The Trust never designed a systematic method for determining impact of its activities. Although the Ecological Monitoring Program has made it possible to identify some trends in the health of the parks, the absence of a well-functioning M&E system for the Trust operation itself limits the extent to which trends can be attributed to MBIFCT activities.</p> <p>“ The team found that trust funds have impressive accomplishments in the areas of (a) supporting protected areas, including enabling the creation of new national parks, expansion of existing areas, and providing basic ‘resources security’ for their operations, (b) generating and managing financial resources, (c) enabling the participation of civil society in resource conservation, (d) increasing the level of scientific research applied to conservation issues, (e) and increasing public awareness of conservation issues. Uncertainty remains, however, about trust funds ability to demonstrate long-term biodiversity conservation impact. In part, this is due to the difficulty of measuring conservation impact, and of attributing impact to a particular intervention, particularly over the short term. It is also true that trust funds generate relatively small amount of resources relative to conservation needs.”</p> <p>Even with an effective M&E program in place, it would be difficult to directly attribute changes in the conservation of the parks to the MBIFCT Project. Other forces have also played a major role. During the past ten years, the GOU has removed most of the population from the parks; the UWA’s ability to manage and police the parks has improved with considerable help from the Bank’s PAMSU Project; the country’s economy has grown, and conflict has diminished bringing more tourists to the area and more interest in its protection. Moreover, the MBIFCT is only one of several important actors on the scene. As shown in the Table 2, of the World Bank/GEF Post Implementation Assessment report, the Bwindi Trust has provided only US\$ 699,944 in trust fund donations to the parks between 2004-2006, while other organizations are mobilizing considerably more: i.e. USAID’s Prime West Project (US\$ 17,000,0000); DANIDA (US\$ 4,000,000), and the MacArthur Foundation/GEF project with Wildlife Conservation Society (US\$ 1,220,000). 21 The Trust’s community development activities are part of this mix, but the Trust is not necessarily responsible for all activity in the parks.</p> <p>Sources: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE WORLD BANK – INDEPENDENT EVALUATION GROUP; PROJECT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT REPUBLIC OF UGANDA BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK AND MGAHINGA GORILLA NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION PROJECT (GEF GRANT NO. 28670 UG); MAY 25TH, 2007 • <i>Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust, Report 1997-2002</i> • <i>Trustee’s Report and Financial Statements, Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable forest Conservation Trust (MBIFCT), 30 June 2005</i> • <i>MBIFCT- 3 Year Report June 2002-June 2005 p.5</i> • <i>Le Groupe –Conseil Baastel Itée, Draft Report- Post Implementation Impact Assessment: Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation Project (21December 2005</i> 								

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<p>Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust</p>	<p>The Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Wildlife Society, Environment Conservation Trust, the Born Free Foundation-UK, International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Jane Goodall Institute.</p>	<p>Landlords and local communities, which own Ngamba Islands</p>	<p>Ngamba Island is 100 acres (approximately 40 hectares) of rainforest situated 23kms from Entebbe, near the equator in Lake Victoria, Uganda. Cares for 33 chimpanzees that have been confiscated from the wild. Supports a rich diversity of other natural wildlife (over 120 species of bird, hippos, a crocodile, monitor lizards)</p>	<p>The CSWCT runs the sanctuary with the help of local communities and government support</p>	<p>The CSWCT pays the land owners directly for their land</p>	<p>the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Wildlife Society, Environment Conservation Trust, the Born Free Foundation-UK, International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Jane Goodall Institute.</p>	<p>CSWCT formed 12th October 1998</p>	<p>The project is ongoing and co-management activities with communities that live on the island are being initiated.</p> <p><u>New Developments</u></p> <p>[Nothing available on website- will schedule an interview]</p>

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Co-Management in Kibale and Mt Elgon National Parks & Collaborative Forestry Management Agreements in the Central Forest Reserves	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and National Forestry Authority <i>on behalf of Government of Uganda</i>	Communities living around Kibale and Mt. Elgon National Parks	Kibaale and Mt Elgon National parks Kabirizi, Nyakarongo parishes in Kibale and Nyabweya parishes in Mt. Elgon	This is a Government deal. The communities have signed formal agreements with UWA & NFA. UWA/NFA allow the communities to enter the forest and extract non-timber forest products in return for protection of the boundary. The communities are allowed to plant 5 lines of eucalyptus on the boundary of the park. The communities guard the park border and only extract the agreed items from the forest. Other areas of collaboration include, boundary maintenance, beekeeping, installation of energy saving stoves	. It is a ' <u>rights for responsibilities</u> ' arrangement which empowers resource users to manage the resources on which they themselves depend. The agreement allows people access to selected resources under certain conditions. In return the resource users undertake to monitor and regulate resource harvesting levels and to protect the resource use areas. . Formal agreements signed by UWA and by the	UWA and Local Council Members (LCs) IUCN- Sensitisation of local communities regarding environment and conservation	Started between 1996 – 1998	At Mt Elgon, UWA has entered into partnerships with some five communities adjoining the park to protect and manage the boundary Kibale National Park has entered into eight agreements, involving 29% of surrounding parishes Additional 21 awaiting approval by UWA

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				and other conservation initiatives	resources user representatives			
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Latest developments - UWA Revenue Sharing Programme has so far disbursed over US\$ 800 million directly to communities neighbouring wildlife conservation areas. (This is 20% of all entry fee collections) Another US\$ 891 million available for next release.

Protected area	Amount (Ushs) paid as at 10 July 2005	Amount (Ushs) on Account as at 30/06/2005 for next disbursement
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	76,000,000	80,168,113
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	12,000,000	19,430,498
Lake Mburo National Park	61,801,380	24,360,748
Queen Elizabeth National Park	343,371,045	336,915,385
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	0	25,431,945
Kibaale National Park	37,724,805	70,229,052
Semliki National Park	4,600,000	3,079,394
Murchison Falls National Park	259,380,460	296,663,213
Mount Elgon National Park	24,711,000	22,818,386
Kidepo Valley National Park	0	3,204,400
Toro/Semliki Wildlife Reserve	0	7,930,224
Katonga Wildlife Reserve	0	1,100,550
TOTAL	819,588,690	891,331,908

(Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2005)

NFA and the communities have signed Six CFM agreements in Mabira, Budongo and Sango bay Central Forest Reserves. The major areas of collaboration are management of part of the CFRs, undertaking joint forest reserve patrols, boundary maintenance, tree planting, beekeeping, installation of energy saving stoves at community level and general environment conservation initiatives. Several applications have been received by NFA from local communities expressing interest to get involved in CFM activities (see table below for details).

Range	No. reserves under CFM	No. applications received	No of draft agreements	No. Of signed agreements	Registered area under CFM	Registered CBO	No of individual members
West Nile	6	6	-	-	35	3	180
Muzizi River	2	2	-	-	50	2	76
Aswa River	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Lakeshore	4	8	-	5	1200	8	1000
South Western	4	5	2	-	1700	5	835

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Kyoga	9	12	2	-	1450	12	1300	
Budongo system	4	6	4	1	2000	5	600	

(Source: National Forestry Authority Annual Report, 2006)

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Budongo Forest Eco-tourism Development Project (BFEP)	The tourists both domestic and foreign who come to see the biodiversity in the forest reserve	The people in the local communities are paid over the counter by tourists	The Reserve, a mixture of tropical high forest, a large population of mahoganies and savanna grasslands and woodland, covers 825 km ² , making it Uganda's biggest Forest Reserve	The community association has 28 people that operate the eco-tourism activities on behalf of the community, there is technical support from the forest department and UWA	The tourists pay the Eco-tourism Project management who then spend 40% of the revenue on community projects and 60% on maintenance of the forest biodiversity	District forest officer and UWA monitor the reserve to ensure that conservation is practices. BFEP offers technical support and carries out research activities.	The project was initiated in 1993	The project is on-going

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New Developments

In March 2008, USAID contributed \$300,000 to the Kaniyo Pabidi Chimp Trekking Facility in Budongo Forest. The facility is a public-private partnership with the Ugandan National Forestry Authority, The Walt Disney Company, Jane Goodall Institute and Let's Go Travel. The eco-tourism site includes a new visitor reception center, cabins for tourists, improvements to 20-kilometers of trekking trails, habituation of chimpanzees in the forest for viewing by tourists and improvements to the Busingiro Environmental Education Center. The eco-tourism facility will generate approximately \$350,000 to \$400,000 per year from trekking and tourist accommodation fees, and is an example of how biodiversity conservation activities can contribute to economic growth, sustainable enterprise development, community participation and revenue sharing, while conserving a threatened great ape, the chimpanzee.

For more read http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2008/pr080326_1.html

<i>(Current Ecosystem Service Payment or Market</i>	<i>Who is the Buyer?</i>	<i>Who is the Seller?</i>	<i>(a) Where is the Project located?</i>	<i>Is the deal: (A) A gov't payment? (B) A private deal? (C) Open trading?</i>	<i>How do Payments flow from the Buyer to the seller?</i>	<i>What are the roles of the Institutions Engaged in Payment Scheme?</i>	<i>Date deal agreed?</i>	<i>Current Status?</i>
<i>List specific in-country ecosystem service projects under each of the categories below</i>	<i>List name(s) of both key contact people and government agencies, companies, etc.</i>	<i>List both name(s) of people and/or community organizations</i>	<i>(b) How much area involved in agreed deal (hectares)? Include name of village and/or province</i>	<i>(b) What conservation management practices required?</i>	<i>How is the deal structured?</i>	<i>List all institutions involved (including intermediaries) and briefly explain roles.</i>	<i>List date contract or agreement signed.</i>	<i>State if in operation, in planning phase, etc., and whether payments made.</i>

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<p>Echuya Forest Conservation Project</p> <p><i>Echuya! It may sound like a sneeze but is actually a beautiful, The forest harbours many endemic and globally threatened species</i></p>	<p>Nature Uganda & The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</p>	<p>Communities in Echuya forest reserve - local Bakiga and Bafumbira farming communities, as well as some 900 Batwa or 'pygmies', who are over-harvesting the forest products such as firewood, timber, bamboo poles and medicinal plants on which they depend for their incomes..</p>	<p>3,400 hectares of montane tropical forest and Important Bird Area situated in the south-west corner of Uganda, near the spectacular Virunga volcanoes chain.</p>	<p>It is a Government deal – in collaboration with an NGO.</p> <p>Communities are granted access to the reserve on condition that they carrying out conservation. Activities include tree planting and forest conservation and protection.</p>	<p>(a) Establishing sustainable harvesting regimes for forest products; (b) Provide alternative sources of firewood and bamboo outside the forest; (c) providing alternative means of generating income</p>	<p>Nature Uganda The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Uganda's National Forestry Authority (NFA) and Community Groups.</p>	<p>Since July 2004 The main funding is £350,000 provided over five years by the Civil Society Challenge Fund of (DfID) & GEF</p>	<p>The project is on-going</p>
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New Developments - The project, with NFA support, has put in place Collaborative Forest Management agreements which allow villagers to use forest resources sustainably under self-policing harvesting regimes, with acceptable off-take levels determined through ecological research. The project has planted over 100,000 tree and bamboo seedlings around the forest to provide alternative sources of fuelwood and poles. The project has also dug erosion control trenches for soil conservation on the steep hillsides to maintain soil productivity, and trained villagers in income generating activities such as cultivating mushrooms, growing passion fruits and bee-keeping. In order to ensure sustainability after the project ends, all these activities are undertaken by local people themselves in close collaboration with the District Local Governments of Kabale and Kisoro in which Echuya Forest lies. Since 2006, the project has also begun training farmers in organic agricultural techniques using trainers provided by the Kulika Charitable Trust Uganda. The aim is to reduce farmers' reliance on artificial and expensive pesticides and fertilizers, and improve their yields, health and incomes. By this three-pronged approach: reducing demand for forest products; providing alternative income sources; and regulating sustainable harvesting; we are ultimately hoping to ensure the long-term conservation of Echuya Forest and its remarkable biodiversity for current and future generations. For more see <http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/projects/echuya.asp>

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<p>The Mabira Forest Reserve Eco-tourism Project <i>Listed as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International,</i></p>	<p>Tourists both national and international and the National Forest Authority</p>	<p>Mabira forest community</p>	<p>Mabira Forest is located on the Kampala - Jinja Highway, 54 km from Kampala City Centre and 26 km from Jinja Town. Mabira forest. Forest is 306 km² 302 bird species 23 species of small mammals Hundreds of varieties of trees and shrubs stretching over 311km <i>Mabira Forest accounts for 30 percent of the total birds in the country, according to Nature Uganda.</i></p>	<p>It is a public private partnership. . The project, most of whose workers are from the community, works with local groups to conserve the environment. Part of this involves training and sensitising the community against vandalising the forest. For instance, instead of charcoal burning, women can get income through weaving crafts with selected materials from the forest and selling them to tourists for export</p>	<p>The communities and NFA share the revenue generated from eco-tourism. Both communities and the NFA carry out the activities of the eco-tourism.</p>	<p>The NFA maintains Strict Nature Reserves, Buffer and Production zones. Promotes the development of eco-tourism. The community is involved in the management of the reserve and revenue sharing.</p>	<p>Between 1996 to 1998</p>	<p>The Eco-tourism project is on-going the number of tourists continues to grow both domestic and international tourists.</p>
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Latest Developments – Mabira forest received more than 62 percent of all tourists visiting forest reserves in the country in 2005/06. This of course is not surprising as eco-tourism is the second largest foreign exchange earner for the country and the potential for **Mabira** forest as tourist destination cannot be over-emphasized. In 2006, Mabira was a source of a large public protest when the Government proposed to lease part of it to a sugar corporation. Government has since elected not to sell it. Mabira has benefited from large amounts of funding from the Ugandan government, the European Union and others, to restore over-exploited areas by replanting native trees. But, according to Mehta Group, majority shareholder in SCOUT (Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited). The commercial value of the 7,100 ha of Mabira Forest today is estimated at over US\$316 million, without including biodiversity values, environmental services or the land itself. The National Forest Authority last year estimated the value of the wood alone at 284 billion Ugandan shillings (US\$167 million). This is probably an underestimate. Among environmental services whose value should be added to the commercial figure, are protection of the water catchment area for Lake Victoria, Lake Kyoga and the River Nile, and the forest's role as a carbon sink—worth US\$212 million at current carbon market prices. There are 302 species of birds and the continuous background rustle of 23 species of small mammals

A \$2m dollar eco-tourism project has been established at the forest. The **Mabira** Rainforest Lodge is a project established by Alam Group of Companies under an NFA Licensing Agreement. According to Alam, the site the luxury lodge is meant to raise the profile of the forest as the best in Uganda. The project targets high profile dignitaries across the globe in a bid to promote tourism and Mabira as a unique eco-system and **rainforest**

A study by scientists at Canada's University of Alberta (scidev.net) on **Mabira** Forest Reserve, found that tourists were willing to pay much more than the current US\$5 entry fee for a chance to spot some of the reserve's 143 bird species. The study, published in November 2005 in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, recommends increasing the fee to about US\$47. The high charge would mean fewer visitors and so less of an impact on the forest. But enough tourists would still be willing to pay the fee to allow the reserve to

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protect 80-90 per cent of its bird species while bringing greater economic benefits to local communities. The key is developing a mechanism whereby revenues flow back to the people who need them most, and in whose hands the future of these reserves lies — the local residents. This will give them an economic incentive to protect tropical forests because they can earn more by preserving them than by chopping them down and farming the land – says the study

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<i>categories below</i>				<i>practices required?</i>		<i>roles.</i>		<i>made.</i>
Payments for biodiversity conserving business Organic Products	Buyers of organic products in the United States, Japan; EU (Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands and others) market. More than 45 000 certified small scale farmers; 250 000 ha are certified organic. Exports of US\$ 7.5 million in the 2003/2004 financial year. [looking for current data	The Export of Organic Products from Africa (EPOPA), local exporters and their contracted farmers' groups Products include sesame, cocoa, vanilla, shea butter, natural bee honey, fish, bark cloth, organic pineapples, apple banana, passion fruit, papaya and chilli sauce;	<i>RECO Industries</i> - 230, chillis and papaya, farmers; <i>ESCO project</i> - 4 parishes of Kasetu subcounty in Bundibugyo <i>Kawacom</i> - 5000 and 6000 Arabica coffee producers in Nebbi and Kapchorwa respectively; Outsapan - 1,500 sesame farmers in Ochero county; Other projects have un defined numbers of farmers Average 2.5 hectares of land each.	This is a private deal – though it has the potential to scale up to a Government/private deal – Conservation management practices required are –no use of synthetic fertiliser, sustainable utilisation of the soils, water, and fishery resources and other organic methods/standards promoted by IFOAM and other buyer countries	The exporter contracts smallholder farmers as out-growers. the farmers produce according to the agreed standards. The exporter is assisted to link up with importers from Europe or the US and Japan. the farmers receive a premium price , which is usually 25 % to 50% above the price of conventional produce, in return for using sustainable production practices.	2 collaborating firms GroLink AB (a Swedish NGO) and AgroEco Ltd. (from Holland) link local exporters to European exporters and assist with ensuring product meets the organic certification. The exporters identify farmers and who become outgrowers for the organic export scheme. The project is funded by Sida	The project started in 1995 to 2000, the second phase started in 2002 scheduled to go on until 2008	Project is on going and a national organic certification organisation Ugocert has been created.
Latest Developments -Uganda is formulating a national organic agriculture policy – with a view to support farmers to practice organic agric. on a large scale – and also to support the marketing.].). An estimated 120 000 smallholder farmers practicing organic agriculture, looking for marketing opportunities. More organic export projects are being developed for essential oils, spices, honey and hibiscus tea (Hibiscussabdariffa) UgoCert (local certifier) conducts inspections in cooperation with international certifiers, like IMO, Ecocert, Soil Association and Ceres. These relationships enable UgoCert to develop its technical capacity with training of board and staff in inspection and certification								
(Current Ecosystem Service Payment or Market List specific in-country ecosystem service projects under each of the	Who is the Buyer? <i>List name(s) of both key contact people and government agencies, etc.</i>	Who is the Seller? <i>List both name(s) of people and/or community organizations</i>	(a) Where is the Project located? (b) How much area involved in agreed deal (hectares)? <i>Include name of</i>	Is the deal: (A) A gov't payment? (B) A private deal? (C) Open trading? (b) What conservation management	How do Payments flow from the Buyer to the seller? How is the deal structured?	What are the roles of the Institutions Engaged in Payment Scheme? <i>List all institutions involved (including</i>	Date deal agreed? <i>List date contract or agreement signed.</i>	Current Status? <i>State if in operation, in planning phase, etc., and whether payments</i>

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Integrated Co-management of Lakes through Beach Management Units	Fishers, fish transporters - pay a landing site user fee and a permit for access to fishery, and a fish transportation permission fee.	The Beach management unit (BMU) - largely made up of members from the fishing community.	Lake George - 280 square km ² , 8 landing sites, Lake Kyoga -2,800 square km; 420 landing sites. <i>Over 80% of the fish catch is from L.Victoria and L. Kyoga</i>	This is a Government/private deal. Government sets the standards for sustainable operation and management of the fishery. The BMUs and the fishermen must follow these standards – The Lake Management Organization – a govt entity supervises the BMUs and coordinate s lake-wide activities.	The Local Government tender out the management of the fisheries to the BMU. The BMU pays a monthly fee to the local government. for holding the tender The BMU charges Landing Site User Fees (LSUFs) to fishers and traders monthly fee to the LG. The fees are used for management of the fishery.	Department of Fisheries Directorate of Water Development Wetlands Inspection Division Lake Management Organisations; The BMUs manage the landing sites and all fishing and non-fishing activity on the lake. The Local Government supervises through Fisheries Officers	The first BMU agreements for Lake George Basin Integrated Management organisation started work in 2003	The project is on-going
<p>Latest Developments: - <u>Uganda's Beach Management Units are one example of the broad potential for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)—one of the most progressive and potentially pro-poor-friendly manifestations of decentralization. This kind of devolution of management authority over state-owned resources has the potential to be both inclusive enough to involve the poor and effective enough to generate increases in environmental income.</u></p> <p>Uganda exports approximately 27,817 tonnes of fresh fish annually to markets mainly in Europe and Asia. Last year, Uganda's fish exports revenue recorded was \$124.7 million. But the management of the fishery is still sub par – and the cost of promoting a sustainable, quality oriented fishery is estimated at €29.9 million. This is commensurate with the potential benefits in securing the future well-being of the fishing industry, which has an estimated annual value of US\$ 600 million annually and is the main contributor of freshwater fish exports to EU markets. There is therefore high demand for the BMU services.</p>								

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PAYMENTS FOR WATERSHED SERVICES PROJECTS

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<p>Uganda Breweries Limited/ National wetlands Programme http://www.diageoafriicabusinessreportingwards.com/download/s/EABL_CC_2004.pdf.</p>	Uganda Breweries Limited (UBL)	The National wetlands programme	Wetlands surrounding lake Victoria in Luzira	UBL acknowledges that its activities lead to pollution of the wetland and the water in Lake Victoria. It has installed more environmentally sound brewing technology, and it is also funding educational programmes of NWP about wetlands.	The company has also launched a conservation project in partnership with the National Wetlands Programme (NWP) in a co-funding arrangement between Uganda Breweries and the Diageo Foundation worth Kshs 2 million (US\$ 25,000). UBL is working closely with NWP to create and increase awareness about wetland issues through an information, education and communications campaign.	Makerere Univeristy, measures quality of water, UBL makes payments; and NWP ensures that resources are used in managing the wetland	Since 2004	<p>UBL has commission the water quality study to judge and see, if its efforts have had an effect</p> <p>[no new development reported. Will arrange interview]</p>
<p>Note: Uganda Breweries Limited has been operating on the shores of Lake Victoria for 52 years. UBL extracts water from the lake and returns effluent to it via surrounding wetlands. These wetlands represent a considerable asset to the country, providing areas for recreation and tourism. They are also important for maintaining water quality in the lake. To minimize the impact of its activities on the aquatic ecosystem, UBL has recently invested in new plant to treat brewery effluent</p>								

MATRIX 2

NEW PROJECTS SINCE 2005 (Or Omitted During Previous Assessment)

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PAYMENTS FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION PROJECTS

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<p>Kakira Sugar Works (1985) Ltd. (KSW) Cogeneration Project</p>	<p>World Bank-Community Development Carbon Fund</p>	<p>Kakira Sugar Works (KSW)</p> <p><i>KSW is a limited liability company in Uganda. KSW is owned and managed by the Madhvani Group, one of the largest private sector corporations in Uganda</i></p>	<p>Kakira Village; Butembe County, Jinja District; Eastern Region of Uganda.</p> <p>- Sugar Factory Expansion from <u>3,500 tonnes of cane a day (TCD) to 6,000</u>.</p> <p>-Over <u>4000 small farmers</u> supply cane.</p> <p>-Expansion of bagasse cogeneration capacity from <u>4 MW to 16 MW</u> installed capacity</p>	<p>This is a private deal between Kakira Sugar Works and the World Bank</p> <p>Project avoids CO2 emissions from electricity generation by fossil fuel power plants -The new power plant will use bagasse to generate electricity. Bagasse is a biomass by-product produced from the milling of cane.</p>	<p>The Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) is purchasing the Emission Reductions (ERs) arising from the Project Activity.</p>	<p>Kakira sugar works Limited is the project sponsor and operator.</p>	<p>Project start date is September 1, 2007</p> <p>The first crediting period started on January 6, 2008 and it will last for 7 years</p>	<p>Project is on-going.</p> <p>The PDD was developed and submitted to the UNFCCC</p>

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<p>Uganda Nile Basin Reforestation Project</p>	<p>World Bank. <i>BioCarbon Fund</i></p>	<p>Uganda - National Forestry Authority</p>	<p>The project area is located in Rwoho Central Forest Reserve- a gazetted woodland reserve which covers an area of 9,100 ha in total, of which 50 % is available for reforestation activities</p> <p>Rwoho is in Mbarara districts in South Western Uganda</p>	<p>This is a deal between the Government represented by the NFA and the World Bank Biocarbon Fund.</p> <p>Required conservation management practices include Reforestation of degraded grasslands. 341.9 ha of timber plantations will be established. Pine and mixed native tree species plantations will be planted in a block design in degraded grassland areas</p>	<p>NFA will offer the carbon credits to the WB BCF as per the framework of the Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement. Community groups be paid by NFA for each tCO2 sequestered up-on delivery; at a price stipulated in the agreement.</p> <p>NFA has all rights, titles and interest to the emission reductions produced by community.</p>	<p>National Forest Authority provides seedlings and technical advice to community groups.</p> <p>Community Groups protect the plantations and remaining patches of natural forests.</p> <p>NFA will maintain overall responsibility for the project implementation and delivery of the emission reductions</p>	<p>The project started 1st April 2007 considering the request of the tCER buyer. It will have a 20 (year) year crediting period, which may be renewed twice, adding up to a total maximum crediting period of 60 (sixty) years</p>	<p>The project is on-going,</p>

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<p>Efficient Cook Stoves in Uganda</p>	<p>Credits sold through Climate care and other buyers on the voluntary market</p>	<p>Urban Community Development Association of Kampala, Uganda (UCODEA)</p> <p>Kawere Muhammad ucodea@yahoo.co.uk</p> <p>David L.Mukisa David-mukisa@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Plot 574,Kayemba Road Nkere Zone, Kibuye Division Kampala, Central region P.O box 15191, Uganda.</p> <p>Large Scale: more than 15000 tonnes of Co2 saved per year.</p>	<p>The project is a private deal.</p> <p>Required conservation management practices include - reducing the amount of GHGs emitted through use of charcoal and firewood as cooking fuels, by introducing widespread use of efficient charcoal and wood stoves that will replace existing inefficient stoves.</p> <p>Biodiversity will be improved through the stove program reducing pressure on remaining forest reserves.</p>	<p>Credits sold through Climate care 2007/2008 portfolio of projects. http://www.climatecare.org/projects/portfolios/portfolio-2007-08/ Every time a buyer pays ClimateCare for emission reductions, the money is invested in this and other projects around the world that reduce greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Venture Strategies for Health and Development (VSHD) provides professional assistance.</p> <p>Urban Community Development Association of Kampala,(UCODEA) manufactures and sells the stoves.</p>	<p>Starting date of the project activity: 1st January 2008</p> <p>Expected operational lifetime of the project activity is 7 years</p> <p>The crediting period is renewable</p>	<p>Project is on-going.</p> <p>Received Gold Standard certification letter in May 2008</p>

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<p><i>(Current Ecosystem Service Payment or Market</i></p> <p><i>List specific in-country ecosystem service projects under each of the categories below.</i></p>	<p><i>Who is the Buyer?</i></p> <p><i>List name(s) of both key contact people and government agencies, companies, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>Who is the Seller?</i></p> <p><i>List both name(s) of people and/or community organizations</i></p>	<p><i>(a) Where is the Project located?</i></p> <p><i>(b) How much area involved in agreed deal (hectares)?</i></p> <p><i>Include name of village and/or province</i></p>	<p><i>Is the deal:</i></p> <p><i>(A) A gov't payment?</i></p> <p><i>(B) A private deal?</i></p> <p><i>(C) Open trading?</i></p> <p><i>(b) What conservation management practices required?</i></p>	<p><i>How do Payments flow from the Buyer to the seller?</i></p> <p><i>How is the deal structured?</i></p> <p><i>Provide a brief explanation.</i></p>	<p><i>What are the roles of the Institutions Engaged in Payment Scheme?</i></p> <p><i>List all institutions involved (including intermediaries) and briefly explain roles.</i></p>	<p><i>Date deal agreed?</i></p> <p><i>List date contract or agreement signed.</i></p>	<p><i>Current Status?</i></p> <p><i>State if in operation, in planning phase, etc., and whether payments made.</i></p>
<p>Uganda Composting Project</p>	<p>The World Bank <i>BioCarbon Fund</i></p>	<p>District Municipalities</p>	<p>District Municipalities in Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Mpigi, Mukono, Lira, Soroti and Kabale district</p> <p>The estimated green house gases would be about a minimum of 630,000 tons of CO₂e through 2012 and 1.134 million tons over 10 years.</p>	<p>a) it's a Government deal</p> <p>b) The composting dump sites will greatly reduce the intrusive effects of odor and polluting chemical compounds (if managed properly) in the areas surrounding the sites and this will contribute to the global efforts to reduce the emission of GHG such as Methane and help to generate Emission Reduction/ Carbon Credits;</p>	<p>District Municipalities negotiated with the World Bank Carbon Fund to buy 80% of the carbon and the 20% is left for the open market</p>	<p>NEMA facilitates the project</p> <p>Uganda Bureau of Statistics for project impact evaluation, www.ubos.org;</p> <p>World Bank - Environmental and Social Safeguards Guidelines</p>	<p>Various dates with different district municipalities – ranging from June 2007 - December 2007</p>	<p>Project is on-going</p> <p>9 more districts are joining the program this year</p> <p>The verification of the emission reduction started in May 2008</p> <p>Construction of the landfills is complete.</p>

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<p>The International Small Group and Tree Planting Programme (TIST)</p> <p>Online sources; -</p> <p>www.tist.org</p> <p>http://www.carboncatalog.org/projects/tist-uganda/</p> <p>http://web.fu-berlin.de/ffu/akumwelt/bc2006/papers/Valicenti et al2006.pdf</p>	<p>World Bank Bio Carbon Fund.</p>	<p>Mr. Ben Henneke .G. +1(918)747-8770 BenH@Clean.AirAction.com</p>	<p>TIST has three sites in the southwest corner of Uganda: Bushenyi, Kabale, and Kanungu. Total number of trees planted is 418,319 to date, which are divided amongst 785 Small Groups for maintenance.</p> <p>Eucalyptus and Pinus Patula are the predominant species. The project will sequester nearly 1.5 Mte CO₂ by 2012 and 2.3 Mte CO₂ by 2017 over the 14 years (2,000 mature trees account for about 1,000 metric tons CO₂e).</p>	<p>a) It is a private deal.</p> <p>b) Planting three million trees specifically to sequester carbon and create greenhouse gas credits and go beyond the business as usual.</p> <p>2. Establish legal structures to aid in the sale of GHG credits.</p> <p>3. Quantify and verify tree plantings, tree circumference, tree species, and tree health.</p>	<p>Locals form a small group (10 to 12 members) and open an account in a rural bank. If the small group submits a series of consecutive reports on its plantings to a coordinator at a meeting, the group is considered active. The small group receives quarterly payments per trees planted and surviving trees, on the condition that the group also adopts sustainable farming practices. Calculations can convert the number of trees planted to the number of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.</p>	<p>Jointly implemented by Institute for Environmental Innovation (I4EI) and Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC).</p> <p>USAID, & Dow chemicals provided start up funds</p> <p>They empower Small Groups of subsistence farmers to reverse the devastating effects of deforestation, drought, and famine. By identifying local sustainable development goals that include tree planting and sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>August 1, 2003 was the starting date of the first crediting period</p> <p>Length of the first crediting period: 10 years</p>	<p>The project has yet to earn net carbon credits that CAAC can trade on carbon markets. However, the project has benefited local participants, who receive quarterly cash stipends based on the carbon sequestered by tree growth.</p>

ADDENDUM: - farmers receive a direct quarterly cash stipend from CAAC based on the trees' future sequestration. This stipend acts as an incentive to sustain tree growth, thus reducing the risk of non-permanence in the CO2 reduction credits generated. In addition to this cash stipend, increased crop yields resulting from conservation farming techniques introduced through TIST programs may generate USD \$450 per year for local farmers. These monetary rewards for maintaining a healthy forest can spur economic and social development at the village level, as a typical small group of farmers planting and maintaining 2,000 trees earn around USD \$40 per year from the stipend alone. Within each site there are several community group centers usually located in key local villages. These group centers act as focal points for the numerous small community groups, and are to submit monthly reports on their tree planting achievements to TIST.

TIST auditors then make visits to the small groups to share information as well as to survey the group's project sites. By providing regular accounting of the location, size, and species of trees being planted, as well as assessing the impact of the program on food supply, health, and other social factors, TIST auditors continually identify opportunities for improving the program's operations. For instance as the program grows, TIST is building local monitoring capacity by training increasing numbers of farmers to use GPS and 3-Com's Palm-Pilot technology to monitor sequestration projects.

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Therefore, by organizing participation and sharing expertise at the Small Group level, TIST encourages the sustainability of these projects funded by the Clean Air Action Corporation.

The Current Project State

While TIST has seen much success in planting millions of seedlings, the project in Uganda has yet to earn net carbon credits that CAAC can trade on carbon markets. However, the project has benefited local participants, who receive quarterly cash stipends based on the carbon sequestered by tree growth. Therefore, despite the benefits accrued by the communities in Uganda, TIST and its small-scale projects have proven to be costly for CAAC as the project has not gained revenue from regulatory carbon markets and have been unable to progress without certification by a carbon market.

The first barrier in the project's success is a result of the high investment costs of these community-based land use and forestry projects and stringent certification process of the Clean Development Mechanism. TIST awaits regulatory markets such as the European Union ETS to accept carbon credits generated by these sustainable land use projects. In the meantime, TIST collects a small portion of revenues from the carbon credits traded on voluntary markets. While voluntary markets require less stringent environmental regulations on the certification of credits, they make community-based carbon projects more viable to implement for both the host countries and MNCs.

The second greatest hindrance to the projects' implementation, success, and thus profitability has been the apparent lack of full and steady consent from the host country's Designated National Authority, particularly in the case of Tanzania. The DNA appears to have grown more dubious of the projects' good standing because the CDM Executive Board has not yet accredited these forestry projects. While this is more a result of the slow methodology approval process of the CDM, and less of the credibility of the project itself, the DNAs misapprehension and doubt have slowed the projects' growth. Consequently, CAAC has learned a valuable lesson of maintaining strong relations with the host country's DNA in order to foster project growth.

By involving the DNA at the inception of the Project Design Documents, CAAC can ensure the openness of their intentions and plans for development.

Furthermore, by increasing the capacity of DNAs and thereby reducing the risk of projects coming to halt, corporations like CAAC may be more willing to invest in sequestration projects in these least developed countries. It can be said that a strong, transparent alliance between the host country's DNA and the MNC is vital to the growth and success of small-scale forestry projects, as well as to maximize the resulting environmental and economic benefits for all project participants.

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PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY PROJECTS

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<p>Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary</p>	<p>Tourists from Holland,USA, Austria,Canada , Italy</p>	<p>Kibale Association For Rural and Environmental Development- KAFRED</p> <p>Asaba Silver, Tinka John, Namanya Tom Project Manager 0772468113</p>	<p>Bigodi Village 6kms from the Kibale National Park</p> <p>The wetland has about 137 species of birds, which the KAFRED members have utilized as a tourist attraction.</p>	<p>A) It's a private deal.</p> <p>b) With their involvement in the management of the wetland, the KAFRED members have reduced pressure that the community would otherwise be exerting on the swamp. They however allow controlled harvesting of swamp products by the local community.</p>	<p>KAFRED members provide tour-guiding services when tourists visit the wetland, and Kibale National Park.</p> <p>The community receives 20% of the gate fees collected at both parks.</p>	<p>UNEP offered a small grants program to implement a 2-year conservation and community development project.</p>		<p>. KAFRED members have reduced pressure that the community would otherwise be exerting on the swamp. They however allow controlled harvesting of swamp products by the local community.</p>
<p>Kibale Association for Rural and Environmental Development (KAFRED) (Equator Prize 2004 Finalist)- Founded in 1992, KAFRED works to protect the 8-km long Bigodi Wetland Sanctuary, located adjacent to Uganda's Kibale National Park, with the associated goal of generating income for local villagers. Recognizing that the wetland serves as a vital corridor for animals migrating between zones of the park, KAFRED's founders have capitalized on both the conservation and ecotourism potential of their home. By creating a wetlands walk to attract tourists visiting the park and marketing local crafts and produce, KAFRED has raised money to undertake critical education, environmental awareness raising and health-care work in their own community.</p>								

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<p>Kasokwa Community Chimpanzee Conservation Project:</p> <p>http://sgp.undp.org/web/projects/4400/kasokwa_community_chimpanzee_conservation_project.html</p>	<p>Government of Uganda (with a GEF Grant of 47 925,00 USD)</p>	<p>The Kasokwa Riverine forest patches are not under any substantive protection status; they are under the control of local communities. They contain 465 tree species, 359 bird species, 24 mammal species, 15 chimpanzees; 289 butterfly species and 130 moth species.</p>	<p>Albertine Rift – part of Budongo Forest Reserve</p>	<p>It is a Government deal.</p> <p>Goal is to conserve the Kasokwa forest patches and ensure survival of the endangered chimpanzees Specific activities include research and monitoring, reforestation and agro-forestry, environmental awareness and education campaigns and micro-economic activities</p>	<p>Communities engage in collaborative forest management practices and receive alternative income generating activities in return</p>	<p>Government of Uganda</p> <p>Nature Conservation and Promotion Association - NACOPRA (Community Based Organization)</p> <p>Kasokwa Communities</p> <p>GEF – funding agency</p>	<p>March 2001</p>	<p>GEF funding ended in March 2003</p> <p>Project seeking more funding to continue</p>

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<p>Kibale Forest wild Coffee Project:</p> <p>Online source: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WD S&entityID=000094946_03041004025853</p>	<p>Uganda Coffee Trade Federation succeeded by Kibale Forest Foundation</p> <p>GEF grant Grant allocation Uganda Coffee Trade Federation UCTF. \$502,000 (thru Sept 2000) succeeded by Kibale Forest Foundation KFF \$248,000 (Sept 2000 to date)</p>	<p>Small arabica farmers in Kibale National Park</p>	<p>Kibale National Park</p> <p>Six villages or communities along the zones around KNP reflected in north-eastern border of Kibale National Park (acreage figures not given)</p>	<p>This is a private deal.</p> <p>Conservation practices include the removal of the present threat to biological diversity in both the core conservation zone, and the buffer zone, the establishment of an ecologically, sustainable management system, including that for a self-sustaining incentive for conservation of biological diversity in an agricultural landscape, and, the creation of a financial flow for sustaining management costs, to be invested in socioeconomic improvements for the community.</p>	<p>Provide an incentive to small Arabica farmers in a selected district a premium to grow their coffee in small farmer agricultural systems that are certified as organic and "shade" grown. ("Shade Grown" certification requires that coffee is grown in biologically diverse agro-ecosystems that provide habitat for a richer diversity of fauna than large scale coffee farms.)</p>	<p>Uganda Coffee Trade Federation – implemented the project</p> <p>Kibale Forest Foundation – took over implementation</p> <p>World Bank (GEF) – funded the first phase</p>	<p>Project started in 1999</p>	<p>GEF Completion – June 2002</p> <p>Project is on-hold looking for funding to do more work [SEE RESULTS BELOW]</p>

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FINDINGS OF THE GEF PROJECT: - During the course of this GEF funding, the project did not achieve its primary objective, which was the generation of income from the sale of wild coffee blends, and the allocation of those funds to biodiversity conservation, and sustainable community development. As experienced, following an evaluation of the coffee plants in the forest, very little coffee was available. While a commodity model approach would have required the sale of limited quantities of coffee for as much money as possible to generate sufficient income for biodiversity conservation, and community development programs, its price would have turned sales an unlikely objective. These lessons question the competitive advantage of the commodity's product quality, the importance of product quantity, and whether certification actually offers a competitive advantage.

Regardless, the Wild Coffee Project was able to develop several assets that are the foundation of the marketing efforts that will follow provided that investment can be found. The GEF grant was invested in.

- a) The design of the Wild Coffee Project
- b) The establishment of an Internal Control System for the wild certification
- c) The establishment of the Monitoring System
- d) The establishment of the Kibale Forest Foundation
- e) Negotiating Community Management Agreements
- f) Development of the Wild Coffee Project website
- g) Development of the Wild Coffee Project brand
- h) Generating publicity and awareness of the brand

Lessons Learned - Achieving this objective requires significant additional investment and sustained marketing efforts. The magnitude of the funding needed for this marketing (estimated to be an additional investment of at least \$800,000) was not anticipated when the project proposal was originally written. The marketing effort lies beyond the scope of the project resources available from the GEF.

The Shortcomings of the Commodity Model - The project expected to search Kibale National Park for as much coffee as could be sustainably harvested, have it certified as wild, set up a coffee washing plant to add value to the coffee, and export the coffee to dealers or sellers willing to pay a premium for it. The premium would be the income available to support conservation and community development. After an evaluation of the coffee plants in the forest, the Project discovered that very little coffee was available - a symbolic token only. No more than 1,500 pounds of wild coffee could be harvested each year without harming the fragile ecosystem of the park. A commodity model approach would have required selling the limited quantity of coffee for as much money as possible to generate sufficient income for the biodiversity conservation and community development programs. However, the needs of the park and the surrounding communities run into millions of dollars each year. Each pound of wild coffee would have to be sold for more than \$1,000, an unlikely objective.

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WATER PROJECTS

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<p>Kitanga Wetlands conservation project: Grant Amount: \$ 34000.00</p>	<p>Government</p>	<p>Kitanga Wetlands Fish Farmers Association - KWFFA (Community Based Organization)</p>	<p>Kitanga Wetlands (formerly 859 hectares; now 496 hectares) constitute one of the most extensive continuous water catchment areas in Kabale District. The wetlands are under threat from population pressure, drainage / reclamation activities, seasonal fires and wildlife hunting. building,</p>	<p>This is a Government deal</p> <p>The project promotes the regeneration and conservation of Kitanga Wetlands while providing alternative sources of livelihood for farming communities.</p>	<p>Activities include environmental awareness wetland conservation and management activities and promotion of alternative sources of livelihood.</p>	<p>Kitanga Wetlands Fish Farmers Association - KWFFA (Community Based Organization)</p>	<p>GEF grant released on July 2001</p>	<p>Project is on-going</p>

MATRIX 3

PROMISING PROJECTS THAT WILL MATURE IN THE NEXT TWO TO FIVE YEARS

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CARBON PROJECTS			
PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DETAILS, ECOLOGY, CONTEXT, SCALE, etc	FUNDERS/IMPLEMENTERS	ATTRIBUTES THAT MAKE THIS PROJECT IDEAL FOR SCALING UP
<p>BIOMASS COGENERATION IN THE TEA INDUSTRY</p> <p><i>Reducing CO2 and methane by generating energy and bio-fuels from tea industry by-products -- bagasse and molasses</i></p>	<p><i>Investment programs in the biomass sub-sector in Uganda have been geared towards,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Meeting the present deficit (85,000 tonnes), and improving sustainable biomass supply</i> <i>2. Demand management in conversion and end-use</i> <i>3. Use of biomass for electricity supply through cogeneration and gasification</i> <p>EXAMPLES: -</p> <p>Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa - a small-hydro power initiative aimed) project aimed at <u>reducing electrical energy use in tea processing industries while increasing power supply reliability and reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions through the removal of barriers.</u> Specifically, the project aims to establish <u>6 small hydro power demonstration projects in at least 4 of the EATTA member countries (including Uganda).</u></p> <p>Scale - 0.2MW - 5MW.</p> <p>Project is expected to directly or indirectly benefit over <u>8 million people</u> including tea farmers, workers, and their dependents in Eastern and Southern Africa</p>	<p>Project approved by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Council for funding as a full-sized project</p> <p>Co-implemented by UNEP & the African Development Bank (AfDB) and executed by East African Tea Trade Association (EATTA).</p> <p>Co-financed by the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) and ProInvest. REEEP funding for the project was provided by the Government of Ireland which targets sustainable energy projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. [for more see http://www.environ.ie/en/]</p>	<p>Uganda has a large tea industry – second only to Kenya in East Africa [scale ?]</p> <p>Both studies and planned installations as a result of this project shall <u>serve as training grounds for the entire tea sector in the region.</u> A special financing window shall be designed that <u>will provide incentives for individual tea processing plants to move into “green power generation”.</u> For more see http://greeningtea.unep.org/ <http://www.afrepren.org/reep/index.htm</p>

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CARBON PROJECTS			
PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DETAILS, ECOLOGY, CONTEXT, SCALE, etc	FUNDERS/IMPLEMENTERS	ATTRIBUTES THAT MAKE THIS PROJECT IDEAL FOR SCALING UP
<p><i>BIOMASS COGENERATION IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY</i></p> <p><i>Reducing CO2 and methane (a potent greenhouse gas) by generating energy and bio-fuels from sugar industry by-products -- bagasse and molasses</i></p>	<p>Kakira Cogeneration project -using sugar cane bagasse to generate 14 MW, 6 MW of which will be sold to the main grid. Its capital estimate is US\$14 million – <i>Credits approved for purchase by the WB Prototype Carbon Fund</i></p> <p>The Sugar Corporation of Lugazi Co-generation project - installation of 8.6MW from bagasse co-generation of which 3.7MW are to be sold to the grid. Possible expansion to 16MW in future. <i>Project submitted to WB PCF for approval</i></p> <p>UNEP/GEF/ADB Cogen for Africa program, also targeted to Uganda and other East African nations, has set the goal of developing 40 MW of co-generation through full-scale projects and lay the groundwork for 200 MW of additional co-generation in the long term.</p>	<p><i>Private Sector (Sugar Corporations) World Bank Irish Government African Development Bank</i></p> <p>For more see http://www.afrepren.org/launch/about.htm</p>	<p>For those projects selling to the WB Carbon Funds-Sale of Credits to is governed by an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon revenues are guaranteed to add value to the project: improve project cash flows; Annual payment can be used as incentive for on-going Performance; Payment can be structured into escrow to eliminate FX risk for investors;» Match amortization payments to leverage additional debt; Improve borrowing terms for sponsors; and Reduce need for sovereign guarantees
<p>MINI-HYDRO PROJECTS</p> <p><i>Extending grid to reach customers currently using diesel or kerosene</i></p>	<p>24 mini hydro sites currently under development with a potential of 131 MW would be obtained that would cater for 870,000 households at a total costs US\$ 721 million. This will significantly improve rural electricity access. The available market is quite large at 1,894,505 households in the vicinity of the above proposed minihydros.</p> <p>West Nile Electrification Project- hydro power project with a capacity of 5.1 MW on River Nyagak and 1.5 MW minihydro on River Olewa;; 18-hour electricity supply to Arua and Nebbi districts. With a population of about 1.5 million, <i>First CDM Project in Africa and the World Bank</i></p>	<p><i>Government of Uganda World Bank – Prototype Carbon Fund The Japanese government Sithe Global Power http://www.sitheglobal.com/, an affiliate of private investor the Blackstone Group, The Aga Khan Fund for African Development</i></p> <p><i>China Shang Sheng</i></p> <p><i>Norwegian Power Group (SN Power Invest AS, Alston and Norplan</i></p>	<p><i>Government of Uganda is investing heavily in this sector</i> See www.energyandminerals.go.ug/ERT_Fact_Sheet.pdf</p> <p>There is also a lot of donor interest – as indicated by the various funders/implementers</p> <p>For those projects selling to the WB Carbon Funds-Sale of Credits to is governed by an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon revenues are guaranteed to add value to the project: improve project cash flows; Annual payment can be used as incentive for on-going Performance; Payment can be structured into escrow to Eliminate FX

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	<p><i>already has an agreement with the Government of Uganda to purchase 1.3 million tones of CO₂ at about US\$4 million)</i></p> <p>Kisiizi power project -Hospital's 60-kW mini-hydropower dam is being expanded to 294-kW and a small mini-grid constructed.</p> <p>Kikagati Micro Hydro power- Scale- 1.25 MW <i>Still looking for buyers</i></p> <p>Bujagali hydroelectric dam on the Nile River - 250-MW project with potential of sequestering 7.5 million tons of CO₂ once developed over a five year period) The first unit of the planned \$867 million dam – the largest private-sector investment in East Africa to date –is projected to come on line in 2010.</p> <p>Bushenyi/Rukungiri Rural Electrification Project:(Hydropower project of 5.5 MW on Ishasha River, Kanungu District. The project cost is \$7.25 million)</p> <p>Hydromax- generation of 10MW at Buseruka, Hoima and distribution to Hoima Masindi and Kibaale</p> <p>Mt. Elgon Power company Ltd- developing 12MW from 5 sites in the Mt. Elgon ranges for export to the grid</p> <p>Norwegian Power Group (SN Power Invest AS, Alston and Norplan)- planning to develop</p>		<p>risk for investors;» Match amortization payments to leverage additional debt; Improve borrowing terms for sponsors; and Reduce need for sovereign guarantees</p>

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	<p>four power plans up to 40MW at Waki, Muzizi, Nengo Bridge and Mubuku</p> <p>Uganda Sustainable Energy Company (USEC)- Development of mini-hydro power project at Nyamabuye, Kisoro District and distribution of power to Kisoro and Kabale districts</p> <p>The Electricity Distribution Management (EDM) of Namibia is planning a 20MW hydro power plant at Nshungyezi, R. Kagera and a 2.25MW mini-hydro plant at Kikagati, R. Kagera. Electrical power will be distributed in the districts of Mbarara & Ntungamo.</p>		
<p>SEQUESTERING CO2 THROUGH THE USE OF EFFICIENT STOVES</p>	<p>Uganda Wood Cook Stoves International <i>The project aims to reduce greenhouse emissions by dissemination of fuel-efficient stoves. Credits being sold through climate care – Estimated Price per tonne of CO₂e is \$15.70 Project Size (tonnes of CO₂e) is >20,000 tonnes total per year</i></p> <p><i>.. This project has been designed to the Voluntary Gold Standard and is currently under validation.</i></p>	<p><i>Venture Strategies for Health Uganda Ca</i></p>	<p>More than 95% of Ugandans rely on solid fuels for cooking, typically charcoal or wood for urban dwellers, and wood for rural households. Most common domestic cooking device in urban areas is the traditional metal charcoal stove, followed by the three-stone wood fire which is in use by an urban minority. Institutional cooking was found to be mostly firewood based.</p> <p>The Voluntary Gold Standard have recently approved an innovative and rigorous methodology for stoves, incorporating non-renewable biomass as a baseline, designed by Climate Care.</p>

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<p>METHANE REDUCTION</p> <p><i>Extracting methane from landfills; or or Extracting methane from disposal of sewage sludge</i></p>	<p>Uganda Composting Project-</p> <p>Kampala Landfill Project</p>	<p>World Bank BioCarbon Fund Kampala City Council District Municipalities National Environment Management Authority</p>	<p>Kampala City and District Municipalities have a litany of waste management challenges: such as Low waste collection rates from limited sections of City; No landfills or existing landfills with limited remaining capacity and little room to grow; private operators managing landfills with low financial sustainability of operations</p> <p>The Uganda Environmental Agency is teaming with KCC to improve environmental performance of the landfills in the city and municipalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility study to consider capping landfill and capturing methane through a carbon finance project was positive - WB ESSD and Urban TTLs are also studying options for a comprehensive waste management initiative for City, including for possible new landfill site including composting facility - Cooperation to result in possible investment by Environment Ministry into carbon finance operations at KCC facilities <p>For those projects selling to the WB Carbon Funds- Sale of Credits to is governed by an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon revenues are guaranteed to add value to the project: improve project cash flows; Annual payment can be used as incentive for on-going Performance; Payment can be structured into escrow to Eliminate FX risk for investors;» Match amortization payments to leverage additional debt; Improve borrowing terms for sponsors; and Reduce need for sovereign guarantees
<p>REDUCING METHANE BY</p>	<p>Taylor Biomass Energy project -aims to</p>	<p>Taylor Biomass Energy project in the</p>	<p>Feasibility studies indicate that this electricity will be enough for over 30,000 households daily from a</p>

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BIO-DEGRADABLE WASTE;	generate 33 megawatts (MW) of electricity from urban biodegradable waste	USA in conjunction with Sesam Energetics 1, a Kampala-based private company	minimum waste feed stock of 710 metric tonnes
EXTRACTING METHANE FROM COMPOSTING ORGANIC WASTE IN URBAN DUMPSITES	Kampala Jellitone Suppliers Ltd - producing bio mass fuel briquettes from agricultural waste such as husks of wheat, coffee, rice, saw dust, papyrus as an alternative fuel to charcoal, fire wood, gas, electricity.		There is a growing market for these briquettes including factories, bakeries, institutions, brick making kilns [figures not available]
CAPTURING N ₂ O, FROM FERTILIZER PRODUCTION	NUTRIFARM SERVICES –located in Masindi aims to process organic solid waste into compost manure; (the Black Gold) for the promotion of organic farming in Uganda for better nutritional standards. Mature compost helps plants to grow better. It enriches soil, which loses nutrient to food– hungry plants. By using Compost people can grow more vegetables and fruit trees to feed themselves. One plant will be able to produce 500 – 600 kg of compost each day by processing 2-3 tons of household waste. Organic Farming - U se of fertilizers lead to emission of GHGs (e.g. N ₂ O) so avoiding those inorganic fertilizers by going organic.	<i>Uganda National Agro Inputs Dealers Association (UNADA)</i> <i>NUTRIFARM SERVICES – UGANDA</i>	<i>The materials needed to make it are locally available, accessible, and free.</i> <i>Over 45,000 farmers and growing engaged in organic farming in Uganda –and the Government is formulating an organic agriculture policy</i>
<i>Reducing methane by bio-digesting livestock wastes</i>	NUTRIMIX-Uganda Cattle Feed Project- NutriMix Feeds Ltd. and TransAlta Corporation are presently implementing a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project that when expanded, will annually create in excess of 300,000 Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). The project is expected to yield an	<i>TransAlta Corporation is the primary investor in the establishment of the project and is actively participating in project activities.</i>	<i>Uganda has a large Livestock sub sector [figures?]</i>

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	anticipated CER production of 1,500,000 tonnes CO2e. The project will continue to produce at least 300,000 tonnes CO2e annually after 2015,		
SEQUESTERING CO2 BY TREE PLANTING, SMALL PLANTATIONS, LAND RESTORATION	<p>Busoga Forest Company Ltd.- engaged in Commercial forest plantation in Bukaleba Forest Reserve in Mayuge District.)</p> <p>Global Woods (U) Ltd.-reforestation project in Kikondwa forest Reserve in Kiboga District)</p> <p>Bakojja New Wood County Project -A mixed soft wood/hard wood plantation forest in Buwekula County of Mubende District)</p> <p>Nanga Farms Ltd - aims to establish 1000 hectares of quality Industrial Pine Plantation by 2021)</p> <p>The New Forests Company Ltd - currently in the first phase of planting 6,500 Ha of commercial forests at Namwasa Central Forest Reserve in Mubende District and the active management of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) over a further 500 Ha. From this (assuming CDM approval) <u>EcoSecurities estimates that over 400,000 Mt of CO2 will be sequestered by the year 2012. By 2032 NFC's planting programme will remove a total of over 3.9m Mt of CO2 from the atmosphere.</u></p> <p>Sango-Bay Estates Ltd. – aim to turn 12,800 Ha of land into a forest in addition to the existing</p>		<p>There are large areas of private land (61,978 Ha) in various parts of Uganda that are suitable for tree growing. They include forestland not forested, available for plantation development and degraded forests that are due for plantation with longer-term indigenous trees like Mvule and Musizi. There are also 500,000 Ha of land in Government Forest Reserves in various parts of the country that is also suitable for tree growing.</p> <p><i>There are 4.9 million hectares of natural forests and woodlands in Uganda which cover 24% of land area of 241,000 square kilometres. Overall Uganda has a potential to sink 162 Mega tones of CO2 per year that are worth \$1.6M on the World carbon market</i></p>

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	20,000 Ha to be kept as standing forest.		
CAPTURING METHANE LEAKS FROM GAS PIPELINES, TANKERS, COAL MINES	<p>CIVICON Uganda Limited– transportation company currently looking to offset its emissions</p> <p>SHUMUK – Aluminum Mining company looking to offset its emissions</p> <p>Pioneer Easy Bus Ltd -The promoters intend to invest in mass transport using a fleet of modern buses to replace the smaller public means of transport currently available and reduce CO2 emissions</p> <p>Petrol/Ethanol Blending Project - This is a project proposing that ethanol from the sugar processing industry may be blended at a level of 15% for all petrol (ethanol blended with petrol up to 20% does not require petrol engine modification). <u>Currently, however, the estimated cost of ethanol production in Uganda is still far beyond that for equivalent amounts of petrol.</u></p>		A study of the GHGs in the transport sector estimated that CO2 emissions from petroleum products consumed by the sector totaled around 708.61 Giga grammes. Thus the transport sector being a major contributor to green house gas (GHG) emissions in Uganda offers investment opportunities in the green house gas emission reduction projects under the CDM.

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DIRECT PAYMENTS TO LANDOWNERS FOR CHANGING LAND USE PATTERNS- <i>refraining from deforestation or retiring agricultural lands</i>	Several NGOs are exploring PES schemes looking		70% of Uganda's forested area is on customary and private lands. Furthermore, some customary lands also hold sizeable populations of wildlife, particularly in grassland and savannah woodland areas
<p>PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVING BUSINESS – payment of a premium for a product produced under a biodiversity friendly production system (<i>organic certification, shade coffee, ecolabelling (aka Biodiversity conserving business –</i></p> <p>Kibale Wild Coffee</p> <p>Good African Coffee –(Rwenzori)</p> <p>Shade Coffee</p>	<p>Organic agriculture- Today more than 45 000 small-scale farmers with a total of 250 000 ha are certified organic. Nobody knows how many more farmers are actually organic, as only those who are exporting are certified, but there are many. And they all want to export to gain a premium price of top of their improved yields. Uganda has a great potential for further organic export. Exports of</p> <p>US\$ 7.5 million in the2003/2004 financial year. Certified organic products has expanded rapidly from pineapples and sweet bananas to include coffee, cotton, cocoa, sesame, vanilla, mangoes, ginger and papaya. More organic export projects are being developed for essential oils, spices, honey and hibiscus tea (Hibiscussabdariffa).</p> <p>Biodiversity friendly biofuels?? - oil palm, sugarcane, soya</p>		<p>In addition to the certified farmers, there are another estimated 120 000 smallholder farmers practicing organic agriculture, who are also looking for marketing opportunities</p> <p>UgoCert has since 2004 conducted inspections in cooperation with several international certifiers, like IMO, Ecocert, Soil Association and Ceres. These relationships enable UgoCert to arrange for the certification to the mayor organic standards and regulations of EU, Japan and USA. UgoCert has over the years continued to develop its technical capacity with training of board and staff in inspection and certification</p> <p>Good African Coffee is bought direct from the network of farmers in the Rwenzoris and has potential of contributing to the biodiversity conservation of the area</p>

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	Gorilla Bond--		
PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY VIA BUNDLING – creating surrogate markets –e.g. where continued existence of forest is responsible for continued existence of biodiversity services and watershed services	Conserving biodiversity by avoiding deforestation – expand market for biodiversity friendly carbon offsets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sango Bay - Abalinda Ebihangwa 		Uganda has many watershed areas. The Rwenzoris and Mt Elgon alone represent the primary water source for 3.2 million people. Forests are crucial for maintaining water supply.
PAYMENTS FOR OFFSETTING BIODIVERSITY LOSSES	Biodiversity offsets-payments that avoid environmental damages, and payments that support ecological achievement in the public interest. <i>Offset buyers actively seeking co-benefits can pay a premium for biodiversity conservation- Coca Cola</i>	Bujagali Offset project - Hima Cement – Offsetting the reopening of Dura Quarry	There is growing interest in offsets WCS & BBOP launching a project in Uganda – and planning to start an advisory group EIA Regulations provide supporting framework
PAYMENTS TO LANDOWNERS TO MAINTAIN AN AESTHETICALLY PLEASING LANDSCAPE FOR ECOTOURISM <i>“Ecotourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed natural areas with specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery, fauna and flora, either directly or in conjunction with activities such as trekking, canoeing, mountain hiking, hunting and fishing.</i>	Multiple ecotourism sites in Uganda – visit www.ucota.org Conservation of the biodiversity rich wetland outside nationally protected Kibale National Park- through ecotourism Examples: - - <i>Kibale Association for Rural and Environmental Development (KAFRED)</i> aims to conserve Bigodi Wetland sanctuary that is home to eight species of primates, 130 species of birds, 3 species of fish, 10 species of amphibians and ground	NGOs Government Donor/support agency IUCN Uganda North Carolina Zoo USA Uganda Wildlife Authority	The bulk of Uganda's tourism is ecotourism. <i>“Tourism that involves travelling to relatively undisturbed natural areas with specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery, fauna and flora, either directly or in conjunction with activities such as trekking, canoeing, mountain hiking, hunting and fishing.</i> This industry is on the upswing, though the potential is to some extent under-utilised. Opportunities for eco-tourism outside wildlife and forest protected areas are unexplored to a large extent. The environmental policy and legal framework for

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	<p>mammals and several important families of plants. KAFRED's income from ecotourism grew from US\$ 35,000 in 2001 to \$1.6 million in 2003. Tourists come from Holland, USA, Austria, Canada and, Italy. Due to sensitization programmes and benefits from tourism and development, the level of encroachment on wetland for agriculture has been considerably reduced. For more see http://www.equatorinitiative.net/files/2004-0105_Nom_KAFRED_Uganda.doc</p>		<p>the sustainable management of ecotourism in Uganda exists. USAID recently contributed \$300,000 to the Uganda's Kaniyo Pabidi Chimp Trekking Facility in Budongo Forest this month. The facility is a public-private partnership with the Ugandan National Forestry Authority, The Walt Disney Company, Jane Goodall Institute and Let's Go Travel</p>
<p>PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVING MANAGEMENT Examples are Conservation easement (could also be lease.) Owner is paid to use land for conservation only Community Concession- (could also be given to public agency) Communities allocated rights to land in return for commitment to protect biodiversity</p> <p>Aka Markets for biodiversity via divisible rights in habitats – easements and trusts</p>	<p>Uganda Wildlife Authority - Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) intends to enter into agreements with private foreign or local companies with an interest and competence in management of wildlife for the collaborative management of three important wildlife reserves</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) Concession Agreements - on 19th march 2008 signed concession agreements with three companies for the operation of private boats and launch cruises in Queen Elizabeth National Park and Murchison Falls National Park</p> <p>National Forestry Authority provides long-term land lease or permits for tree planting on forest reserves. NFA still has more land to lease out to private investors</p>	<p>Government – in collaboration with communities</p>	<p>Long term land leases for tree planting on govt land/Permits to grow trees in forest reserves</p> <p>UWA has in recent years intensified efforts to increase private sector participation in wildlife management and provision of tourism services Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) intends to enter into agreements with private foreign or local companies with an interest and competence in management of wildlife for the collaborative management of three important wildlife reserves</p> <p>In its most recent self-assessment of its 2001-2006 Strategic Plan, UWA observed that it had successfully completed 49 out of 59 activities (83%) that it had planned to do. Shortfalls occurred in the areas of infrastructure in the PAs, revenue collection from concessions (only 27% efficiency), and completion of collaborative management agreements.</p>

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	<p>estimated at about 300000 hectares. NFA manages 506 Central Forest Reserves</p> <p>Collaborative forest management of the State forest reserves with communities - <i>“Collaborative forestry management means that communities are genuinely involved in the management of the forest resource through a negotiated process in which rights, roles, responsibilities and returns for the sustainable management of such forest resources are shared.”</i></p> <p>Opportunities for this kind of community forestry have been identified as: sharing revenue obtained from the forest resources with the community; providing land lease offers at affordable rents to interested individuals, groups of individuals and companies for the establishment of commercial forestry; and changing the attitudes of some forest officials.</p> <p>Integrated Co-management of Lakes through Beach Management Units</p>		<p>Uganda Wildlife Authority has brought on board a Conservation Finance Advisor, whose brief includes exploring the organization's potential to apply market forces to park management. she will work closely with various technical staff to find financial means of continuing and strengthening UWA's conservation work, and will share knowledge on payments for environmental services and establishment of a conservation trust fund among others.</p> <p>Uganda's Beach Management Units are one example of the broad potential for community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)—one of the most progressive and potentially pro-poor-friendly manifestations of decentralization. This kind of devolution of management authority over state-owned resources has the potential to be both inclusive enough to involve the poor and effective enough to generate increases in environmental income</p>
PAYMENT FOR ACCESS TO SPECIES OF HABITAT	<p>Bioprospecting rights/Right to genetic material/ Bioprospecting contracts/Research permits/Right to collect specimens/Hunting, fishing permits/Ecotourism use/Gathering wild species/Rights to enter area Bioprospecting -, primarily pharmaceutical, to market products and conserve</p>		

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PURCHASE OF HIGH VALUE HABITAT - by private buyers or NGOs explicitly for biodiversity conservation/ by govt explicitly for biodiversity conservation	Chimpanzee sanctuary on Ngamba Island is 100 acres (approximately 40 hectares) of rainforest-situated 23kms from Entebbe, near the equator in Lake Victoria, Uganda. It supports a rich diversity of natural wildlife (over 120 species of bird , hippos, a crocodile, monitor lizards) and provides a variety of natural foods for the chimpanzees	Currently the sanctuary is managed by seven trustees namely; the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Wildlife Society, Environment Conservation Trust, Uganda Wildlife Authority, the Born Free Foundation-UK, International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Jane Goodall Institute. Each of the organisations or represented on the board by a trustee.	The Sanctuary is exploring a PES scheme near Budongo Forest to pay landowners for not
TRUST FUNDS TO CHANNEL PAYMENTS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION –	Bwindi -Mgahinga	Government of Uganda World Bank - GEF	The parks are also critical water catchment areas, and contribute to climate regulation in the country. Because of the presence of the mountain gorillas, the potential for tourism is high at both parks. The parks have a long term trust
PLANTATION FOREST DEVELOPMENT AS A MITIGATION FOR LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY IN TROPICAL FORESTS	<p>Sawlog Production Grant Scheme (SPGS) - A total of 1.9 million Euros devoted to private sector establishment of commercial timber plantations in Uganda in forest reserves or in the farms in a bid to ease pressure off the natural forests.</p> <p>Benefits:- Over 40 private tree planters have benefited financially from the SPGS scheme. In addition over 100 individuals have received technical advice from the scheme.</p> <p>-30,000 hectares of Central Forest Reserve land has been leased to over 180 private tree planters, majority of whom acquired 20 - 100 hectares.</p> <p>Area planted: over a three year period</p>	European Union Government of Uganda	<p>Ultimate target is establishment of at least 65 000 ha to meet Uganda's timber demand</p> <p>Land availability and conducive climatic conditions - vast areas of land both in Central Forest Reserve and public land that are suitable for tree plantations. The bi-modal rainfall over a large part of the country creates excellent conditions for commercial tree planting.</p> <p>Market availability: The diminishing standing stock in forest reserves imply that tree planters have a potential domestic market to satiate. Currently, some products such as electricity transmission poles are imported from South Africa.</p> <p>Good rate of return: Investment in commercial forest plantations offers an attractive rate of return (between 9 and 12%)⁶. In the past, investment in tree planting was regarded as a non-viable venture</p>

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	<p>(2004-6), 3,661 ha of timber plantations have been established so far mainly using improved <i>Pinus caribaea</i> seeds imported from Australia and South Africa⁵.</p> <p>Rural employment: In excess of 1.6 billion Uganda Shillings (ca. US\$ 860,000) has been paid out - Approximately 50% of this is paid to the local communities that provide labour for the various management operations such as land preparation, planting, and weeding.</p>		<p>mainly due to the long pay back period. However, with advances in research culminating in high yield fast growing species (less than 20 years for some species), the prospects of forestry investments are good.</p> <p>Compensation for environmental services: The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) agreed at Kyoto in 1997 provides for developed countries to meet their carbon emission reduction targets by generating carbon credits from tree planting initiatives. Although tree-planting projects by the private sector may be at a small scale to attract large multinational companies, there is need for a scheme that provides for compensating 'pooled' small-scale projects.</p>
FISCAL INCENTIVES FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION	None yet		Government is exploring this and has included it in the new National Development Plan

THE TOP THREE BEST BETS FOR SCALING UP/FOR INCUBATOR

<i>PROJECT TYPE</i>	<i>SUPPLY POTENTIAL</i>	<i>DEMAND POTENTIAL</i>	<i>AVAILABLE RESOURCES – HUMAN & FINANCIAL</i>
<p>FOREST CARBON</p> <p>Small Holder Afforestation on Private Land or Community Land</p> <p>Large scale tree plantations</p>	<p>70% of forests on private land.</p> <p>EU Sawlog Production Grant scheme provides incentives to tree planters – currently have 10,000 hectares – aiming for 65,000 hectares – planning to aggregate members to sell carbon</p>	<p>There is high demand for “charismatic” carbon on the voluntary market – Buyers in Europe are interested</p> <p>Efforts underway to create local market – Corporates that are interested in becoming carbon neutral.</p>	<p>Plan Vivo project in country can provide useful lessons</p> <p>Global woods – Carbon Fix certified project can also provide useful lessons</p> <p>Other projects underway such as Nile Bain Reforestation project (9000 hectares to be restored), UWA-FACE – 50,000 hectares of forest national parks</p>
<p>REDD</p> <p>Avoided Deforestation and Reduced Forest degradation</p>	<p>506 Central Forest Reserves – 300,000 hectares</p> <p>Community owned forests (Ongo, etc)</p> <p>Sustainable Charcoal (Green Charcoal) – particularly in eastern Uganda. Large UNDP GEF project underway</p>	<p>Post 2012 negotiations to recognise AD/REDD</p> <p>REDD credits can be sold on voluntary market</p>	<p>Uganda has just been accepted to the World Bank FCPF – which provides funding for REDD readiness.</p> <p>Uganda has prepared an R-PIN and is actively preparing a REDD readiness strategy.</p>
<p>REDD + (Soil Carbon/Carbon Conservation)</p> <p>Carbon credits from Agriculture/agro forestry/sustainable land management etc</p>	<p>Uganda’s economy is 80% agricultural. Most deforestation is due to conversion of forest and for agriculture.</p> <p>SLM promises potential for soil carbon conservation</p>	<p>Discussions about REDD plus are on-going and there is potential to add this to the 2012 negotiations</p>	<p>No methodology available but we can provide demonstration projects to prove the concept.</p>

**Country-level Legal, Regulatory,
&
Administrative Context
for
Ecosystem Service Payments
[NO CHANGES SINCE 2005]**

Review Country-level Legal, Regulatory, & Administrative Context for Ecosystem Service Payments

	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES		
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water
<p>DO NATIONAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES SUPPORT / HELP WITH SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>(if yes, please specify) <i>The National Forest policy (2001)</i> <i>The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act-NFTPA (2003)</i> <i>The National Forestry Business Plan (2003);</i> <i>The wetland sector strategic plan;</i> <i>The National Environmental Action Plan(1994)</i> <i>The National Environment Act Cap 153 (NEA) 1995;</i> <i>The Water Act, Cap 152 (1995);</i> <i>The National Wildlife Policy</i> <i>The Wild Life Act, Cap 200 (1996);</i> <i>The Energy Policy() ;</i> <i>The Local Government Act no 1 (1997)</i></p>	<p>The <i>National Forestry and Tree Planting Act-NFTPA (2003)</i> provides for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forest for the benefit of the people of Uganda. The <i>National Forestry policy 2001</i>, advocates for inclusion of the various stakeholders in the wise utilization of the forest resources for economic development, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. The <i>National Forestry Business Plan (2003)</i> promotes the use of incentives to encourage private sector involvement in tree planting activities. Some of the incentives suggested include: favourable taxation regulations for overseas developers; long-term land leases for tree planting on Government lands, offering permits to small farmers to grow trees in Forest Reserves and encouraging Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to get involved in tree planting and accessing global financing mechanisms for forestry activities such as the World Bank Carbon Funds, and the Carbon trading financing mechanism provided for under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Uganda Investment Authority has prioritised the forestry sector, transport and energy sectors as core to investments in carbon trade. The Energy policy for Uganda states government’s support and intention to promote alternative sources of</p>	<p>The National Environment Act Cap 153 (1995) brings together all sectoral agencies involved in environmental management with NEMA as the overall body to maintain stable functioning relations of the environment through preserving biological diversity ; reclaiming lost ecosystems where possible reverse the degradation; establish adequate environmental protection standards and monitor changes in environmental quality; publish relevant data on environmental quality and resource use; require prior environmental assessments of the proposed projects; ensure that the true and total costs of environmental pollution are borne by the polluter;</p> <p>The <i>Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200 (1996)</i> introduced the concept of tradeable wildlife use rights to hunt, farm, ranch, trade in or use wildlife for educational purposes. The Statute provides for their management and transfer. The wildlife use rights are classified as hunting, farming, ranching, trading in wildlife products, educational scientific or medical uses and general extraction; these wildlife use rights are transferable and in some cases, a transfer permit is needed</p>	<p>The <i>Water Act</i>, enacted in 1995, is the fundamental code for the use, protection and management of water resources and water supply; It establishes a Water Policy Committee to co-ordinate rational management and use of water and arbitrate disputes between agencies on water management;</p> <p>Provides for the development, revision, adoption of a National Water Action Plan, and ensure that it is binding on all public authorities and persons when it is adopted.</p> <p>Provide for the revocation or cancellation of water permits</p> <p>Established a system of appeals from administrative decisions on water permits.</p> <p>Established a much more serious penalties for pollution, and enable the Government to recover the costs of major environmental damage from polluters.</p> <p><i>A Sector Planning and Co-ordination Unit</i> has also been established under the DWD to monitor the implementation of the Water Action Plan.</p>

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	<p>energy, and technologies, which are environmentally friendly. It also states government's support for CDM and GEF projects. Government has piloted a credit line through local banks to promote solar PV energy.</p>	<p>especially for hunting and educational scientific or medical uses.</p> <p>The decentralisation system provided for by the Local Government Act 1997 has vested the power of managing environmental and natural resources at Local Government District level. The Wetland Sector Strategic Plan (2001 to 2010) urges for mobilisation of local and international financing mechanisms for wetlands management and conservation in Uganda. The policy promotes new and exciting management approach involving local people in the co-management of fisheries resources.</p>	
<p>DO LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES SERVE AS OBSTACLES TO SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE? (if yes, please specify)</p>	<p>The absence of a land use policy means the other land legislation available is ambiguous on people's rights to use land to participate in carbon trade. The procedures that UIA has set out and the fact that the project has to first be in line with national development goals to be accepted by MFPED may lead to a longer planning period and exclude some projects.</p> <p>The <i>Local Governments Act, no 1 of 1997</i> did not envisage that the capacity needs to handle such programmes at local government level. The carbon programmes are still coordinated from the Ministry of Water Lands and Environment (MWLE).</p>	<p>The lack of a comprehensive land use policy.</p> <p>The <i>Wildlife statute</i> preserves community property rights. The statute recognizes and guarantees the historic rights of individuals and communities, which were recognized, in previous laws such as the National Parks Act, the Forests Act, and the Game (Preservation and Control Act). For highly populated protected areas therefore implementation of PES would involve too many stakeholders making it expensive and time consuming.</p> <p>The <i>Local Governments Act, no 1 of 1997</i> created a policy of decentralization pursued by the government and decentralization policy also of natural resource management to the lowest levels. The local governments now are in charge</p>	<p>The stipulation in the <i>Water statute</i>, which allows use of naturally occurring water for fire fighting or domestic purposes or to irrigate subsistence garden or watering subsistence stock or fish pond is free of charge, may create perverse incentives.</p> <p>The <i>Local Government Act no 1 of 1997</i> vests the power to provide, protect and maintain water resources and supplies with District Councils; Urban Councils and municipalities are in charge of waste management and water supplies. In many cases this has created governance and low capacity problems and inefficient service delivery and may indeed constrain a PES mechanism. Although, buyers and administrators of the service can be easily defined a PES should be quicker to implement.</p>

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		of protection of wetlands, soil erosion control and forest fires. The fisheries policy does not go far enough in defining rights over lake and river resources. Therefore, the market will always be affected as the service may always be seen as public good, which is non-excludable.	
DO LANDOWNERS HAVE A CLEAR, LEGAL RIGHT TO SELL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES? (PLEASE SPECIFY WHAT LAWS RELATE TO THIS ISSUE)	With no land use policy this right is ambiguous except for individuals that have concessions for public forest reserves and those who trade CERs from renewable energy. However, one would still work with the present legislation and participate in the market.	The environmental policies provide a low coverage for private and community rights instead focus on protected areas.	N/A
DO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE LEGAL RIGHTS TO: - SELL? - TO APPROVE / REJECT DEALS? (PLEASE SPECIFY LAWS)	At this stage community participation is being initiated. While the current legislation does not bar this type of participation. The procedural stages and the complexities may make it hard for communities to find buyers and satisfy all the other requirements such as validation and certification and capitalisation	The wildlife legislation allows for establishment of commercial wildlife areas within which local communities are empowered to benefit economically from wildlife management and use rights to land owners over wildlife outside protected areas The forestry policy also stresses community and private sector involvement in forestry management.	N/A
ARE THERE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT EXIST TO REGULATE AND MANAGE THE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (E.G. CARBON OFFICE, EIA OFFICE, ETC.)? (IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY)	Meteorological Department (MWLE) is the focal point for CDM, UIA sets guidelines for investment for both nationals and foreigners	In the forestry sector there is the National Forest authority, Wildlife, Uganda Wildlife Authority,	Wetlands and water, Wetland Inspection Division, Ministry of Water Lands and environment, National Environmental management Agency, National Water and Sewerage Corporation. A <i>Water Permit Unit</i> has been established within DWD; A <i>Water Policy Committee (WPC)</i> , established under the Water Statue, 1995
IS THERE ANY INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT IN DECREASING RISKS	No	No	N/A

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<p>ASSOCIATED WITH PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (E.G. GOV'T BACKED INSURANCE, GUARANTEES, ETC.)?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)</i></p>			
<p>ARE THERE ANY RELEVANT GOVERNMENT STANDARDS / GUIDELINES RELATED TO ECOSYSTEM SERVICES SALES?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)</i></p>	<p>There is a list of criteria mentioned</p> <p>Guidelines were set for investments from the forest sector, investments from the transport sector and the energy sector during the CDM capacity building process carried out between 2002 and 2003</p>	<p>Yes, when it comes to eco-tourism activities there are guiding principles that have been set aside by government: Any development must support conservation; Within a period of five years the project must show signs of sustainability. (Both economic sustainability and sustainability in terms of the conservation of the forest and having local people managing the tourism sites with the Forest Department in an advisory role only); The project must be economically viable (i.e. costs of running the project – wages, maintenance etc. – should be able to be met by the income generated through tourism); There must be active involvement of the local people in development and management; and Involvement of the private sectors will be encouraged. Any monopolistic interests will be discouraged.</p>	<p>The <i>Water Resources Regulations and Waste Water Discharge regulations gazetted in 1998 under the Water Statute</i>: prescribe procedures for applying and considering permits to use water, construct hydraulic works and/ or discharge wastewater.</p>
<p>ARE ANY ADDITIONAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, OR ADMINISTRATIVE RULES NEEDED TO SUPPORT GROWTH OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS / MARKETS?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)</i></p>	<p>Yes, There is need for regulations for private sector and community initiated CDM projects. There is a need for regulations on revenue sharing or plough-back for private CDM projects.</p>	<p>Yes, There is a need for regulations to boost payments for biodiversity ecosystem services for wetlands.</p>	<p>Yes, There is a need for regulations to encourage participation of private sector in the water sector. Regulations, which clarify social equity in water sector so that it is a consideration in an ecosystem mechanism that may arise.</p>

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Document Existence of and Need for Supporting Institutions

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES			
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water
<p>ARE THERE ANY INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT / HELP WITH SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>if yes, please specify by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Agencies? - Private Companies / Consultancies? - NGOs? - QUANGOs? 	<p><i>Government</i> Meteorological Department, focal point on CDM UIA, regulates investments in CDM UWA, provides concessions to private sector to use UWA administered natural resources to manage a CDM project. NFA, has provided a concession to Tree Farms in Bukaleba Forest reserve. It is a key line ministry for CDM</p> <p><i>Private</i> SGS –carries out certification and verification for FACE Foundation carbon projects Tree Farms AS</p> <p><i>NGOs</i> ECOTRUST, fund manager and provides technical support for projects in western Uganda that are trying to integrate CDM for local community groups</p>	<p><i>Government</i> Uganda Tourism Board, Uganda Investment Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Mgahinga Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust,</p> <p><i>Private agencies</i> Uganda Manufacturers Association; PSFU,</p> <p><i>NGOs</i> IUCN AWF WWF CARE SNV</p>	<p>Ministry of Water lands and Environment (MWLE), Department of Water Development (DWD)</p> <p><i>Local government (LG)</i> District tender boards District fisheries officers Sub-county administrative officers</p> <p><i>Community/LG/NGO</i> Lake management organisations (Lake George Basin integrated Management Organisation – LAGBIMO and Lake Kyoga Integrated Management Organisation – LAKIMO). It is from these organisations that BMUs are formed.</p>
<p>IF ANY, WHAT OTHER INSTITUTIONS ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT / HELP WITH SALES OF THIS ECOSYSTEM SERVICE?</p> <p>if yes, please specify by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Agencies? 	<p><i>Government</i> Carbon financing office, to monitor the financial activities of organisations that participate in CDM and to lobby for other potential community groups to get access to funds Carbon standards office to monitor and regulate standards of carbon offsets traders in the country and to ensure that the livelihoods of the local communities are not severely damaged by CDM activities</p>	<p>Marketing, market information and knowledge; financial management and business planning consultancy; organizations offering technical support such as skills training and showing organisations how to invest in the appropriate technology and inputs; seed</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Government DFR NEMA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Private Fish processors</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private Companies / Consultancies? - NGOs? - QUANGOs? 	<p>Private agencies Private bank should provide financial support, credit and insurance against risk for investments in CDM</p> <p>NGOs Promoting CDM from agro-forestry. The potential for CDM along with agro-forestry in coffee or cocoa plantations could be promoted by NGOs to supplement incomes and poor farms prices eared from coffee.</p>		
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Examine Market Information Flow and Payment for Ecosystem Services expertise

	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES		
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water
<p>HAS A NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL, FUTURE SITES FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE DEALS BEEN CONDUCTED?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.)</i></p>	<p>Yes, the CDM capacity building project for Uganda has identified opportunities in the transport sector: the emphasis has been on cutting down on GHG emissions and reducing traffic congestion in Kampala city (the options include shifting from Kamunyes to larger buses, switching from road to using rail trams, and redesigning roads within cities); the energy sector: solar energy projects; small hydropower projects in Paidha, Olewa and Ishasha and energy efficiency projects through the Ethanol Production Project, Sustainable Eenergy use in households and industry and Kakira sugar works cp-generated energy; and the forestry sector include nation-wide initiatives to maintain a stable tree estate, peri-urban and urban forestry and on-farm tree growing</p>	<p>Yes, There have been assessments in the forestry sector. USAID has carried out an assessment of natural resources activities in southwestern Uganda which would be considered for their potential in payments for ecosystem services. Both for their biodiversity ecosystem services and landscapes.</p> <p>There was a biodiversity survey carried out by MUIENR in 2001 that highlighted different biodiversity spots in Uganda.</p>	<p>Yes, The management of lakes using BMUs has been integrated in the National fisheries policy of 2004. and except for the Lake Victoria, where other modalities and the regional considerations may dictate additional forms of management. BMUs are to be promoted to replace the old tendering system used by local governments</p> <p>Creation of a Ugandan BMU network on Lake Victoria as a follow on to the success of BMUs on Lake George and Lake Kyoga.</p>
<p>HAS A NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF BUYERS BEEN CONDUCTED?</p> <p><i>(IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.)</i></p>	<p>Yes, current estimates are based on the World Bank PCF project and the CDM activities that are already in the country. An inventory of carbon projects and organisations dealing in carbon offsets exists at the meteorological department of MWLE. Other assessments by UIA</p>	<p>Yes, for the case of wetlands the Wetland Management Programme and the Wet land Inspection Division, the Uganda Cleaner production Centre have identified polluting companies and seminars have already been held. The current practice uses fines and enforcement of technology standards for industries. NEMA is involved. For NFA</p>	<p>The assessment of water coverage includes; water use information for both domestic users and urban users. The users are classified on the basis of their ability to pay. The DWD also recognises categories of users that are not served by the NWSC as potential buyers of water. The have been future assessment on the commercial (bottle) water industry and how they can participate in PES.</p>

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	are based on current operations by ECCM, FACE foundation and ECOTRUST among others.	and UWA have developed business plans that include the possibility of exploiting revenue from PES. This is a provision in both the <i>Wildlife statute 1997</i> and <i>Forestry Statute 2001</i> . The forestry sector the <i>National Forestry Business Plan (2003)</i> , recognizes potential sources of income in the forestry sector.	
<i>Is there a place that buyers and investors can go to / call about ecosystem services deals & prices?</i>	Yes, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) is the focal point for promoting investment. The UIA compliments the Meteorological Department (MWLE), which is the focal point for developing guidelines for the implementation of the CDM. It has put in place a 2-year project to kick-start the CDM process and encourages actual CDM investments within acceptable national and international frameworks.	The Uganda Investment Authority is the focal point for promoting investment in the country and promotion and facilitation of foreign and domestic investment.	The Uganda Investment Authority is the focal point for promoting investment in the country and promotion and facilitation of foreign and domestic investment. The DFR of MAAIF, offices of lake managements organisations found in the districts where they operate (areas surrounding the lakes)
ARE THERE TRAINING AND EDUCATION RESOURCES RELATED TO ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND PAYMENTS?	The GEF CDM project in Uganda has been involved in developing capacity for staff from the Ministry of Works Housing and Communication, MWLE/Department of Meteorology, Forestry Research Institute (FORI) and NARO. Makerere University Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation, Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources; and Mbarara University of Science and Technology have	IUCN, ECOTRUST, USAID, have been involved in promoting payments mechanisms in Uganda and they have some educational materials especially for the present efforts mentioned above in south-western Uganda. NFA, and UWA (NEMA) have also been involved in co-management efforts	The MWLE – DWD is working with several NGOs including Water AID, and Makerere University to raise the capacity of water officers at local government level. A water permit is now used by DWD for individuals or companies that wish generate hydraulic water and /or waste water treatment plants. DFR (MAAIF) has resources on the progress so far in the co-management of lakes and fisheries and lake management in Uganda

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	training programmes on CDM		
IS THERE ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON RISKS AND/OR RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES? (IF SO, WHERE? HOW CAN IT BE OBTAINED?)	The Department of Meteorology has information on the requirements for CDM in Uganda and UIA has information on the level of government and institutional support. So far, there has been limited input from the domestic financial sector.	Yes the Information desk at NFA and UWA provides information on PES activities in the different protected areas controlled by these institutions. NEMA Economic Unit is developing an inventory as well of ecosystem service payments.	Yes, the DWD water permit unit provides such information. There is also information on the feasibility of private investment in National water provision at DWD.
ARE THERE EXPERTS IN ECOSYSTEM SERVICE MONITORING & EVALUATION IN-COUNTRY?	Yes. There are consultants, who can provide expertise in ecosystem service monitoring and evaluation. The meteorological department has some expertise. It is widely recognised that the capacity in needs to be increased.	Monitoring is carried out by local and national NGOs supporting the PES activities. However, NFA, UWA and NEMA have expertise to monitor biodiversity services payments through out the country. Capacity is also available among local and international consultants working with the different initiatives and privately.	The expertise is largely at the DWD and NWSC. Several NGOs have water programmes which are for water deficit areas and may not be PES related. DFR has capacity to monitor the PES activities. However, being a relatively new scheme it is widely recognised that there is need to improve capacity (of district fisheries officers and BMUs) especially in monitoring fish stocks.

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STEP 6: List Available Technical Assistance (such as, training, ongoing advising / support, in-service programs, etc.)

	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES		
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water
IS THERE ANY CURRENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN IDENTIFYING AND ESTABLISHING ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS AND MARKETS? (e.g., training, ongoing advising / support, etc.)	Yes, the CDCF <i>plus</i> is a technical assistance and project support arm of the Community Development Carbon Fund. CDCF <i>plus</i> is the primary vehicle for creating a deal flow in CDCF priority countries that is LDCs and other poor countries with a population of less than 75 million people. Other sources of technical Assistance are UNEP	USAID Action Program for the Environment has, since the late 1980s, supported conservation work under the biodiversity initiative.	The integrated co-management on Uganda's lakes identified payment mechanisms and co-management through BMUs and how these can be implemented in Uganda's water bodies.
<i>IF YES, SPECIFY:</i> TYPES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	CDCF <i>plus</i> builds and strengthens the capacity of project developers and other intermediaries and supports first of a kind project preparation including the identification of community development benefits.	The specific activities carried out were inventories of environmental and natural resources, research, training, education and protection in southwestern Uganda. And these types of activities are still being carried out.	The assistance included assistance in developing the institutions at the lakes such as BMUs and in identifying together with the communities mechanisms that they would use to regulate effort and technology on the lakes and number of people allowed access to the fishery.
providers (Contact names & organizations)	Community Development Carbon Fund Carbon Finance Business The World Bank, MC4-414 1818H Street, NW Washington DC 20433, USA 202.473.9189 helpdesk@carbonfinance.org www.carbonfinace.org	USAID Kampala and USAID/Africa Bureau – Office of Sustainable Development Action Program for the Environment	Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd 18 Queen Street London W1J 5PN Tel: (44) 020 7255 7755 Email: enquiry@mrag.co.uk Website: www.mrag.co.uk ILM website: www.ilm.mrag.co.uk

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who pays (buyers, sellers, government)	CDCF <i>plus</i> will typically involve the transfer of funds from donors to the technical assistance trust fund, it may also consist of technical assistance rather than financial contributions..	The training, inventory and research was included as part of an aid package and was largely intended to introduce local communities to and promote conservation techniques	The UK –DFID funded the activities of ILM in Uganda and continues to support other integrated co-management of lakes in Uganda
who has access (who uses, where, how often, etc.)	CDCF <i>plus</i> is tailor-made to suit the needs of individual participants: the activities to be undertaken; the countries where these activities are to be undertaken; the technologies the participant wishes to support; the duration of participation and other modalities. Individual work programs will be discussed and agreed. CDCF <i>plus</i> components can be designed around existing or planned capacity-building programs and projects in the area of climate change. Adding a carbon finance component will increase the value and sustainability of such projects and programs.	The local communities, Community Based Organisations and NGOs were considered. These are ongoing activities that fall within the Action Program for the environment.	The Fisheries Department of the MAAIF, Local governments and fishing communities in lake areas. Specifically, lake George and Lake Kyoga

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STEP 7: IDENTIFY ALL POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING (such as, loans, grants, subsidies, in-kind payments, etc.)

	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES		
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water
<p>WHAT TYPE AND SOURCE OF FINANCING IS AVAILABLE FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENT / MARKET:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PROJECT PLANNING? - TRANSACTIONS? - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE? - BUSINESS PLANNING? - OPERATIONS? - RISK MANAGEMENT? - OTHER? <p><i>IF YES, SPECIFY FOR EACH AREA OF AVAILABLE FINANCING:</i></p> <p>WHERE / FROM WHOM?</p>	<p>Project planning, Business planning can be funded by World Banks CDCF <i>plus</i> programme</p> <p>Transactional: ECOTRUST is helping a women’s group in Bushenyi get linkages to buyers of CERs</p> <p>The PCF programme brings together buyers and working along with the world Bank they can reduce transaction costs.</p> <p>CDCF <i>plus</i> of the World Bank also funds technical assistance initiatives.</p> <p>There is no risk management component available at the moment. Although UIA provides information which includes how to handle investment risks in Uganda.</p> <p>The GEF serves as the designated financial mechanism for the international conventions on biological diversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants, and desertification.</p> <p>Japan Trust Funds (JTF)- Capacity Building to Support Carbon Finance Transactions</p>	<p>USAID under its Action Programme for the Environment provided the start up funds required to make the initial capital purchases as well as providing the first two years operational costs amounting to \$890,000.</p> <p>The Royal Netherlands Government (RNG) finances operational activities such as funding given to MBIFCT and financial support for special needs of the indigenous people of the forests, the Abayanda (Batwa).</p> <p>The GEF grant of \$4.3 million to MBIFCT was turned into an endowment Fund that has been placed with an Asset Manager in London for investment. The earnings from the endowment are used to finance MBIFCT activities. If only the income is used, while the capital remains intact, then funds will be available "in perpetuity" thus ensuring financial sustainability for MBIFCT's work far into the future.</p> <p>The capital had reached \$7.4 million but since early last year and especially after September 11th, it has been falling and by end of February 2002, had reached a low of \$ 5.3 million.</p> <p>In the past the UK-DFID and NORAD have financed biological inventory studies in Uganda’s forests. Other sources of fund include WWF, CARE,</p>	<p>Most of the funds used in fisheries are the private capital of the fishing communities. However, since the fishing industry provides steady incomes in Uganda, micro-finance institutions also provide capital for handling business transactions and operations.</p> <p>There are informal credit lines among the fishers themselves.</p> <p>Government supports monitoring activities for these activities through Fisheries officers found at District and sub-county levels</p>
	The project must meet the conditions of	The national level qualifying conditions are	N/A

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What is needed to qualify?	<p>the host country. It must lead to a substantial certifiable reduction in carbon emissions, contribute to efficient use of energy or promote use of renewable energy and contribute to livelihoods of the communities concerned</p> <p>The JTF is meant for Sub-Saharan African countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>determined by UWA and NFA. The project may also have to be vetted by the local government authorities. It must provide an EIA. Biodiversity conservation projects with a PES component, firstly, must contribute to the livelihoods of other members of the community. It must lead to conservation of the natural resource. Defines the buyer and seller in the transaction.</p>	
How much? (upward limit to support)	<p>The initial size of PCF funds for Africa was US\$ 20 million but this amount was surpassed. The total fund is US\$ 145 million.</p> <p>The GEF small grants program has a cap of US\$50,000</p> <p>JTF grant for capacity building to Uganda is US\$982,300</p>	<p>The GEF Trust fund was US\$ 4 million. Today ECOTRUST manages a trust fund that combines funding for carbon projects, renewable energy and biodiversity activities to</p>	
Contact information	<p>Japan Trust Funds Proposal - Special Program UGANDA: Lead Agency: Department of Meteorology, Uganda 10th Floor Postel Building (NRM Secretariat) PO Box 7025 Kampala, Uganda</p> <p>Contact person for PCF/CDC <i>Plus</i> in Uganda: Bwango Apuuli, Commissioner Meteorology, MWLE Mailing Address: Ministry of Water, Lands and</p>		

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March – June 2008*

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* It has been noted that while this financial assistance is meant to be paid back most environmental projects especially to Multilateral Agencies do not pay back.

List Governmental & Non-Governmental Standards & Guidelines

(specifically in relation to eligibility, performance, equity, environmental impact, reporting requirements, community and public input requirements, public comment, labor regulations, etc.)

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES				
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Lakes
<p>DO ANY STANDARDS AND/OR GUIDELINES EXIST THAT GUIDE ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS AND MARKETS?</p> <p>(IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)</p>	<p>Requirements for SGS Certification of carbon projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Act in the country where the CDM activities are being implemented must support sustainability of the proposed activities • The implementing company should provide the environmental management plan for the CDM project • The project must have an Environmental Impact Assessment clearance certificate • The prevailing labour laws governing the implementation of the CDM project must operate within the confines of accepted international conventions regarding terms of employment, working conditions, and reward accruing to workers • The training modalities for the staff and managers who will be involved in project implementation must be adhered to • The CDM project implementers must clearly state the monitoring procedure for sustainability of anticipated environmental services accruing from the project 	<p>Guiding Principles for Eco-tourism projects in Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any development must support conservation. Within a period of five years the project must show signs of sustainability. (This means both economic sustainability and sustainability in terms of the conservation of the forest and having local people managing the tourism sites with the Forest Department in an advisory role only. The success of the latter two will be decided by monitoring on the part of the guides and independent researchers for environmental impact, and by keeping records of visitor numbers and comments and regular community consultations to evaluate the success of the tourism sites). • The project must be economically viable (i.e. costs of running the project –wages, maintenance etc. – should be able to be met by the income generated through tourism). • There must be active involvement of the local people in development and management. • Involvement of the private sectors will be encouraged. Any monopolistic 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Principles for implementing the ILM Approach</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A harmonious relationship between humans and nature is essential for sustainable use of lakes 2. A lake drainage basin is the logical start point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use 3. A long-term preventative approach directed to prevented the cause of lakes degradation is essential 4. Policy development and decision making for lake management should be based on sound science and the best available information 5. The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources, taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature 6. Citizens and other stakeholders should be encouraged to participate and meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems 7. Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key staff implementing the CDM project must have certain minimum qualifications. 	interests will be discouraged.		
ARE STANDARDS AND/OR GUIDELINES NEEDED FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS / MARKETS? (IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY)	Yes,	Yes,	N/A	Yes,
Has the country set specific standards for carbon projects under the CDM? (IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY AND STATE WHO WAS INVOLVED)				

Step 10: Assess Awareness of Ecosystem Service Values, Payments, and Markets

	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES			
	Carbon	Biodiversity	Water	Lakes
<p>WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF PES OPPORTUNITIES AMONG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NATIONAL BUSINESS COMMUNITY? - GOVERNMENT AGENCIES? - COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS? - NATIONAL NGOS? - INTERNATIONAL NGOS? 	<p>At a national level there has been persistent effort from UNEP under CDM, GEF and PCF to create increased awareness of PES. There is awareness among stakeholders from private sector foundation (PSFU), UMA and leading traders who have participated in several training activities. For small-scale traders the knowledge is limited. Government has been accused of naivety on the slow progress of adopting CDM projects countrywide. A case in point was the concession given to Tree farms in Bukaleba forest reserve for timber extraction, while carbon trade was to generate revenue for the company, which government was not going to partake. The communities living in Forest reserves are generally ignorant of CDM. There are efforts by ECOTRUST Uganda, an indigenous trust fund NGO, to promote CDM projects in western Uganda. The GEF has promoted CDM projects in Bufumira islands through the use of renewable energy sources and this has increased knowledge and participation by local NGOs in CDM</p>	<p>The level of awareness is highest as the tourism industry in Uganda has existed for a longtime and is the third largest export after coffee and fish. The Forest Department (NFA) and UWA have conserved wildlife and forests reserves so as to attract tourists and to ensure that the biodiversity is kept for the next generation. In the early 1990s both the forest department and UWA (the Uganda National Parks) embarked on co-management schemes which include eco-tourism in Budongo forest reserve, co-management in Kibale and Mt. Elgon national parks and the creation of MBIFCT. Therefore payment for biodiversity ecosystem services has existed for a longer period in Uganda. The communities living in the vicinity of forest reserves and national parks are aware of market mechanisms for management of biodiversity. The education system in Uganda also introduces the concept of wildlife and forest reserves at an early primary school level and while this is conservation, there is immediate recognition that the national parks with a higher biodiversity rank are more attractive to both local and foreign tourists.</p>	<p>The pricing system for urban water uses a price discriminating approach, which subsidizes the poor urban water users by charging rich users more. The ecosystem e.g. forest ecosystem linkage to water is largely ignored. IUCN (1999) acknowledged the value of wetlands specifically Nakivubo channel of breaking down urban waste. During the last 5 years there has been increased effort to preserve the wetlands, by NEMA and WID (MWLE), although a pricing mechanism has not been introduced. There is little awareness on the part of local government authorities and the national business community on PES in the water sector.</p>	<p>The Lakes and Livelihoods project generated greater understanding of PES by local fishing communities on Lake George, Lake Kyoga and now Lake Victoria. However, the value of the current payment may not be enough to encourage conservation. There would be need for external funding. The fisheries department has suggested a charge on larger fish traders and exporters to pay for monitoring costs, which will lead to greater sustainability.</p>

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WHAT, IF ANY, ARE THE SOURCES OF CURRENT, AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PAYMENTS / MARKETS?	Yes,	Yes,	N/A	Yes,
<p>IF AVAILABLE INFORMATION, HOW ACCESSIBLE IS IT TO VARIOUS ACTORS?</p> <p>IN WHAT FORMAT DOES IT APPEAR?</p> <p>WHERE IS IT KEPT?</p>	<p>The information is available and it can be accessed on the following ways</p> <p>Through capacity building workshops</p> <p>Through active participation in pilot projects such as the UWA/FACE forest certification initiative and the World Bank – PCF initiative with the West Nile Power Company</p> <p>Several reports and manuals have been produced and the resources are available with line ministry libraries and lead agencies. These publications and guidelines come from the World Bank, CDM centre, UNEP, UNDP/GEF, UNCTAD and international NGOs that have a CDM component.</p> <p>By piloting some of these activities in Uganda a pool of knowledgeable and skilled individuals has been created that will further promote CDM</p>	<p>Yes,</p> <p>The information has been accessed through training workshops and activities by UWA staff and forest department staff. Some of the information has been passed through active participation in the PES schemes in forest reserves and national parks.</p> <p>The international recognition of endangered species and the need for preserving and conserving such species has created a spotlight together with increased initiative from international biodiversity conservation and donor institutions./ organizations WWF, IUCN, USIAD, NORAD and NRGN</p>	N/A	<p>Yes,</p> <p>Visiting MAAIF/ DFR library</p> <p>LAGBIMO, LAKIMO have local offices in the districts where the two organisations operate. Online visiting MAAIF website</p>
WHO IS CREATING AND DISSEMINATING THIS	The focal point for CDM in Uganda is the Meteorological department,	UWA, NFA, USAID, WWF, ECOTRUST, MBIFCT, UWEC, JGI,	N/A	The integrated lake management organisations

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INFORMATION?	<p>but UNDP/GEF has a local office, IUCN, ECOTRUST, NEMA, UIA, NFA, UWA, Makerere University (Forest department MUIENR), NARO-FORI</p> <p>A national steering committee for CDM was created and it is a repository for information on CDM activities and report for Uganda.</p>	<p>UIA, MAAIF, MWLE,</p>	<p>and DFR create information on the management of the lakes. LVEMP, NBI are also interested and create and publish some information.</p> <p>One of the innovations of lake management was the creation of a data management system in where the members of the BMU participate in collecting and using the data they collect.</p>
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