



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2021-2024 was approved by the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP8, 26-30 September 2022, Budapest, Hungary) through Resolution 8.3 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 23rd and 24th meetings (June 2023 and July 2024, respectively) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. Through Resolution 8.3 the deadline for submission of national reports to the 9th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP9) was set at 180 days before the opening of the meeting. MOP9 is scheduled to take place on 10-14 November 2025; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports is **13 May 2025**.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format on the numbers and trends of native and non-native species of waterbirds was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which is due for submission to every second MOP session. The next submission of this module is scheduled for delivery to MOP10 and will take place in 2026-2027 through a stand-alone reporting process. Therefore, the current Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 does not contain Chapter 3.

As per the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee (26-27 June 2023), reporting of waterbird harvest data for the period 2019-2023 was undertaken as a stand-alone module of the national report and administered through a separate reporting process in the course of 2024.

The AEWA National Reports 2021-2024 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Uganda

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01/12/2000

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities

Name and title of the head of institution

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

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Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2021-2024

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2021 - 2024

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Micheal Mugabe, Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities
Stephen Fred Okiror, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
Baluku Joward, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
Achilles Byaruhanga, Nature Uganda

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP8, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

Yes

Please indicate the outcome of this review

Relevant national legislation was fully in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The process ongoing on the review of the National Wildlife policy brings strong consideration for implementation the Agreement text and its annexes

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is because the existing regulations sufficiently address all necessary wildlife conservation issues of which water bird conservation is part thus did not merit a review

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each population listed in the Excel file linked below. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Uganda_Q3_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopCoIA.xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether there is an open hunting season (birds and/or eggs) in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance: Open hunting season in the context of this inquiry means that the waterbird population is allowed to be hunted for a certain period in the year in accordance with the respective domestic legislation of the country. Some populations, even if huntable according to the legislation, in certain circumstances may be subject to a year-round closed season for management reasons.

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Uganda_Q4_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

5. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether taking is regulated in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Uganda_Q5_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIB.xlsx](#)

6. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

One or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Electrocuting devices
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Artificial light sources
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Mirrors and other dazzling devices
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Devices for illuminating targets
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Explosives
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Nets
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Traps
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Poison
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> Uganda Wildlife Act, cap 315

7. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Was a review undertaken before MOP8?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The enforcement and compliance with available legislation relevant for AEWA is sufficient and efficient.

9. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> The existing National legislation is comprehensive and sufficiently encompasses protection of species of Migratory Waterbirds and their habitats.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

10. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. If no action or management plan is listed below, this is because your country is not considered to be a Principal Range State for any species currently covered by an AEWA plan. In such a case, please proceed to the next question. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Madagascar Pond-heron / Ardeola idea

National Plan for Madagascar Pond-heron / Ardeola idea

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex*
National Plan for Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Process of development set to begin July 2021

Grey Crowned Crane / *Balearica regulorum*
National Plan for Grey Crowned Crane / *Balearica regulorum*

NP in place, but not being implemented properly or at all

Please explain the reasons for the lack if implementation. When was the plan approved and published?
Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available.

>>> The plan was approved and published in 2019.

Inadequate funding, is the major hinderance in ensuring implementation of this being realized

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*
National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni*
National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*
National Plan for Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*
National Plan for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Inadequate funding a major hinderance

11. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

12. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Inadequate funding has been a major hinderance

13. Has your country been involved in the development and/or implementation of any flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(f))

No

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Inadequate funding has been a major hinderance

15. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

16. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing **the Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Guidelines used in the formulation of the National Species Action Plan on the conservation of the Grey Crowned Crane and the shoebill stork

Uganda

African Skimmer / *Rynchops flavirostris*

17. For those species in unfavourable conservation status for which no Species Action or Management Plans exist, but conservation or management guidance has been issued by the Technical Committee, please report on the implementation of recommended measures in your country. This list contains all the AEWA-listed species that are regularly occurring in your country with at least 1% of their respective population for which conservation or management guidance has been issued.

Have recommended conservation or management measures been implemented?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However, conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

African Comb Duck / Sarkidiornis melanotos

17. For those species in unfavourable conservation status for which no Species Action or Management Plans exist, but conservation or management guidance has been issued by the Technical Committee, please report on the implementation of recommended measures in your country. This list contains all the AEWA-listed species that are regularly occurring in your country with at least 1% of their respective population for which conservation or management guidance has been issued.

Have recommended conservation or management measures been implemented?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> In addition to Inadequate funding a major hinderance, there has not been significant threats against the species and because of this have not merited the need for a NP. However, conservation actions are accommodated in the existing legislation on protection of wildlife.

4.3 Emergency Measures

18. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

19. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

No

20. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

>>> There has not been any significant emergency threatening migratory waterbirds

4.4 Re-establishments

21. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no re-establishments projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly in Uganda

22. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Uganda has not had significant negative impacts on species that have merited need for this regulatory framework hence this has not been prioritized

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any

species/population listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

24. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

>>> Uganda has not had significant negative impacts on species that have merited need translocation of waterbirds

4.5 Introductions

25. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> National Environment Management Policy and National Environmental Act 2019 under the National Environment Management Authority; National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003)-National Forestry Authority; National Wetlands Policy and National Water Policy under the Ministry of Water and Environment; The Plant Protection and Health Bill (2015); Wildlife Policy (2014) and Wildlife Act cap 315 under the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities; and Fisheries Policy (2004). These legislation are applicable and consistent throughout the entire country.

26. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Uganda Wildlife Policy (2014) and Uganda Wildlife Act cap 315 adopted and enforced by Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities with it's affiliated statutory agency Uganda Wildlife Authority. These legislation are applicable and consistent throughout the entire country

27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no known negative impacts on indigenous species attributed to the non-native species of Waterbirds

28. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There has not been direct negative impacts on Waterbirds attributed to the presence of non-native species, thus the existing programs are associated with general maintenance of protected areas integrity.

29. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

>>> Because of an existing prohibition on any trade in birds in Uganda, there are no negative threats attributed to introductions of non-native waterbird species.

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

40. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> there are inadequate resources available. The sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbird species/populations that is national parks and wildlife reserves, wetlands including ramsar sites and forests are gazetted.

41. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the inventory?

>>> The different sites of international and national importance were identified on the basis of their pristine nature, biodiversity value and ability to contribute to both national and global conservation goals

42. Has your country reviewed and confirmed to the AEWA Secretariat its inventory of the known nationally and internationally important sites through the process developed by the Technical Committee and launched by the Secretariat in August 2020? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

NO

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

43. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The inadequate resources/funds have been the major hinderance to undertaking this assessment

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> The inadequate resources/funds have been the major hinderance to undertaking this assessment

44. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 34

Total area (ha)

>>> 1899721

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 10

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Since these protected areas are of national importance and also play a role in the tourism industry, it is of national interest that the integrity of these sites for both national and international value is maintained

Internationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 10

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Since these protected areas are of national importance and also play a role in the tourism industry, it is of national interest that the integrity of these sites for both national and international value is maintained

Internationally important sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

>>> 10

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Low

Please provide details and reasons for the low level of effectiveness.

>>> There has not been any study on future implications of climate change for protected areas thus no specific climatic resilience measures have been put in place.

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

>>> None

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

46. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)

Yes, partially

47. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

48. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

>>> The tool has been used for multistakeholder trainings on climate change and nature based solutions

49. Has your country identified priority measures required to maintain or increase the extent and quality of waterbird habitats in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.3(a))

No

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

51. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> One of the purposes of the Uganda Wildlife Act cap 315, is to promote investment in sustainable wildlife utilization for socio-economic development. Furthermore, wildlife utilization is represented in the different Wildlife Use Rights provided for in the Act. As much as this principle is provided for in the legislation, there is none in-country that has exhibited interest to undertake any investment relating to sustainable use of waterbirds

52. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is none applicable because there is no legal/illegal (since none has been detected) lead shot hunting of waterbirds in the Wetlands of Uganda

53. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Waterbirds being considered as wildlife and protected under the Uganda Wildlife Act, this has been set as a deterrent to curb any potentially ongoing illegal taking of waterbirds. The reduction in the existing illegal taking has further been reduced through continuous sensitization programs which are often done in partnership with existing Civil Society Organizations

54. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is because there is no water bird hunting in Uganda

55. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is because there is no water bird hunting in Uganda

56. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> This is because there is no ongoing legal sustainable harvest of migratory birds in Uganda

6.2. Ecotourism

57. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> In as much as water bird-related ecotourism is already ongoing, this is accommodated in different protected areas. Ecotourism is highlighted as a priority intervention under the National Development Plan IV.

58. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

Yes

Please describe how many initiatives are in place and provide details for each of them (add links to relevant online resources or attach other available materials)

>>> Among others, some of the initiatives include ecotourism in Musambwa Island prominent for flocks of the African grey headed gulls and Lutembe bay prominent for the white winged terns and gulls. All sites are Ramsar sites.

Please rank the degree to which these initiatives are designed to deliver both conservation and community benefits:

High

Please provide details

>>> This allows for sustainable use meeting both conservation objectives and supporting community livelihoods through tourism.

Do you consider that any of these initiatives can serve as a strong model or an example for developing future ecotourism initiatives that are beneficial for both waterbirds and local communities?

Yes

6.3. Other human activities

59. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 80 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

>>> There is no known usage of lead fishing weights in Uganda

60. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> The need for SEA/EIA for all activities with potential negative impacts on natural habitats is provided for in the different legislation including; The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995; National Environment Act, 2019; and The Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Since water birds are considered as part of wildlife, the need for SEA/EIA for all activities with potential negative impacts on natural habitats is a requirement in the different legislation including National Environment Act, 2019 and The Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Depending on the magnitude of the project and duration some projects consider the cumulative impacts assessment. Some of these projects are under the oil and gas, Kingfisher development area in Murchison falls national Park, an important IBA.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Depending on the nature of environmental impacts at hand, the review process may include holding of a public hearing especially where there are controversial issues, impacts of a trans-boundary nature or very outstanding social concerns

61. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> It is a condition that the developer is liable for the negative impacts imposed on the environment and thus would meet the cost of restoration in the event it occurs

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

Medium

Please provide details and the reasons for lower effectiveness

>>> The low effectiveness is attributed to the inadequate enforcement

62. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> different projects related to powerlines and electricity distribution bring to consideration Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian Region during the SEA/EIA Assessment.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> In some varied projects with impacts on wetland habitats, restoration of habitats has been undertaken, and offsetting plans developed

63. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There is no particular database where these cases are recorded and it is not specifically for migratory Water birds but wildlife in general, though often scaled to particular taxon thus the water birds feature too.

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been

addressed.

>>> There are particular adverse impacts faced at the moment. However, Murchison Falls National park faces potential negative impacts because of oil development activities; Queen Elizabeth National Park also faces potential negative impacts because of the former but still growing mining investments of cobalt and copper. Among other sites include wetlands facing much of degradation

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> None

64. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Existing SEA/EIA guidelines with the associated legislation sufficiently provides for avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to address potentially significant negative impacts attributed to development

65. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

65.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> This consultation is done during review of different SEA/EIAs and at policy development and formulation stages

65.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> Limited financial resources

65.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> The different risk are have not been identified through the studies but through different SEA/EIAs of projects

65.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> There has not been deliberate national zoning which would support designation of location and route however feasibility of projects is undertaken with SEA/ESIA requirements fulfilled.

65.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Following the SEA/EIA implementation of powerline construction is guided especially in sensitive wildlife habitats

65.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> Limited financial resources

65.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> There are few water bird electrocutions and these events are often been isolated, this monitoring activity has been hindered by the limited financial resources

65.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> There are few water bird electrocutions and these events are often been isolated, this monitoring activity has been hindered by the limited financial resources

65.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> Limited financial resources

65.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> Monitoring and evaluation is effectively done especially in the pristine environments like national parks of which most are IBAs however there remain data gaps outside these protected areas because of the limited financial resources.

65.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

66. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Existing SEA/EIA guidelines with the often associated legislation and Terms of Reference sufficiently avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to address potentially significant negative impacts attributed to development.

67. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

67.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> The constraints is the limited financial resources.

67.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

>>> Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian Region

67.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring (attach files or add weblinks, if available)

>>> Monitoring is done for the renewable energy installations and initiatives in the protected areas of which most are IBAS, however the limited financial resources constrain the monitoring outside these pristine environments

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

No

67.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> Limited financial resources

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> Uganda does not have wind farms thus not applicable

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> Uganda does not have wind farms thus not applicable

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> Uganda does not have wind farms thus not applicable

67.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> Limited financial resources

67.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.16. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

68. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Existing SEA/EIA guidelines with the often associated legislation and Terms of Reference sufficiently provide for avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures to address potentially significant negative impacts attributed to development

69. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

No

70. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

70.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes, but not being implemented

Please explain why not

>>> The trade and application of agrochemicals is regulated however this has not been tailored to integrate adverse effects on water birds. The coordination with relevant government agencies and stakeholders on application of agrochemicals has been constrained by the limited financial resources

70.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> This is constrained by the limited enforcement

70.3. Are there any steps undertaken to control or reduce the use of avicides in areas frequented by populations listed in Table 1 of the Agreement?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Community environment conservation awareness programs through partnerships have played a role in sensitising communities on the use of avicides

70.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Community environment conservation awareness programs through partnerships have played a role in sensitising communities on the use of avicides

71. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This coordination with the different responsible government agencies and stakeholders has been hindered by the limited financial resources

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

72. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no formal national water bird monitoring scheme because of budgetary constraints thus currently dependent on partners, however arrangements are underway to ensure that this scheme is in place.

73. Have you undertaken after MOP8 a brief assessment of existing monitoring activities in your country against the priorities set out in document AEWA/MOP 8.27 in order to help identify ways in which they can best implement those recommendations? (Resolution 8.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no formal national water bird monitoring scheme because of budgetary constraints thus currently dependent on partners, however arrangements are underway to ensure that this scheme is in place.

74. Are data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> This data is used in protected areas management and during development of in-country priority lists relating to the formulation of single species action plans.

75. Has your country supported, technically or financially, through bilateral or multilateral initiatives, other Parties or Range States requiring assistance and support in designing appropriate monitoring schemes, developing their capacity and overall strengthening of waterbird monitoring and population data collection? (Resolutions 5.2 and 8.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Existing forms of coordination are not as robust and such initiatives have often been constrained by the limited financial resources

76. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

>>> Official monitoring on water birds has not commenced

77. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is because of the limited financial resources

78. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, 7.7 and 8.5)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reason

>>> This is because of the limited financial resources

79. (Applicable to African Contracting Parties only) Were the periods of breeding and of pre-nuptial migration for all AEWA-listed species and their respective populations occurring on the territory of your country identified at national level? (Resolution 7.8)

No

Please explain the reason

>>> This is because of the limited financial resources thus inadequate monitoring

80. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 59 in chapter 6. Management of human activities.

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

No

Please provide reason(s)

>>> There is no known use of lead fishing weights in Uganda

81. Has your country established partnerships and initiated joint research programmes at any level, with clear timeframes for delivery, to fill priority knowledge gaps as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.30? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.1(a)).

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has been hindered by the existing budgetary constraints

82. In this reporting period, have results of conservation and management interventions, whether successful or unsuccessful, been published in your country so as to inform future conservation and management actions? (Article III.2(k), Resolution 8.7)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Publication of these interventions has not been prioritised thus not delivered

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

83. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

>>> Working with partners some including the International Crane Foundation, Nature Uganda and the Uganda Wildlife Authority, several conservation education and awareness programs have been implemented. Uganda is almost implemented a recently launched National Conservation Education strategy which indiscriminately looks at conservation information dissemination

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

No

84. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

No

Please explain reasons

>>> The domestic communication strategy and budgetary implications for this intervention have not established

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

There is some cooperation

85. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has been constrained by the limited financial resources

86. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

>>> Public Private partnerships have been capitalised on to host a birding conference and outdoor birding excursion activities in the famous migratory bird hosting sites such as Mabamba and Lutebe bay.

87. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has been constrained by the limited financial resources

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

88. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has been constrained by the limited financial resources since this assessment would require a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach

89. Has your country provided resources to address the resource needs as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.43, for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan? (Resolution 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The country endeavours to meet the stipulated obligations as subscriptions. And there are no additional resources outside this scope that have been made available for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan

90. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

91. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, but it is not operational

Please explain the reasons

>>> The scope of coordination is limited to available capacity building interventions and cross cutting issues including areas where roles and responsibilities in policy implementation action plans have been clearly defined

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> This has been constrained by the limited financial resources. However in has been planned to setup an AEWA coordination team at national level 2026/2027

92. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has been constrained by the limited financial resources. However in has been planned to setup an AEWA coordination team at national level 2026/2027 which would carry out some of these tasks

93.1. Cooperate in launching regional initiatives, particularly in Africa, to address the implementation of capacity priorities, linking to the African Initiative, including scientific collaboration as well as a “younger generations” component, and including provision for actions to be further informed through country-specific needs assessments.

No

93.2. Establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills, when there are changes in personnel responsible for AEWA national implementation.

No

93.3. Hold regional or sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP, in particular for African Range States, and for such meetings to include an enhanced capacity-building component targeting priority needs identified by the Parties concerned.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There has been a lack of proactiveness by lead group africa coordinating party thus sub regional preparatory meetings before mops have not been held

94. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has not been undertaken considering the limited financial resources

95. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

96. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Officers Liaise with the Sustainable Development Goals secretariat program during implementation of the different program including awareness.

97. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> While there are responsible officers budgetary constraints have made it not possible to assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

98. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Ramsar convention implementation process is coordinated in a different government entity thus the AEWA implementation responsible officers only play a participatory role

99. Are the AEWA priorities integrated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar national implementation mechanisms/processes for other international strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan, Targets 5.4 and 5.5)?

99.1 The new generation of NBSAPs related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> this has been limited by coordination since the NBSAP development and implementation are handled in

different entity

99.2 The relevant Sustainable Development Goals

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> this has been limited by coordination since the SDG priority implementation are handled in different entity

99.3 The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> This has been attributed to the existing budgetary constraints

99.4 The Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> this has been limited by coordination since the Ramsar convention implementation are handled in different entity

Sustainable Development Goals

No

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

No

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

No

Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

No

101. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

>>> A coordination framework by different government implementing agencies for the different MEAS needs to be initiated and setup

102. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Resolutions 7.1 and 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are constraints of the limited financial resources

103. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat?

No

104. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolutions 7.11, 7.12, 8.11 and 8.12)

No and has not been prioritised

105. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilization for the implementation of AEWA.

105.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> Human and Financial resources were provided during the hosting of the First Meeting of the AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group

105.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

105.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 105.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are constraints of limited financial resources

105.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are constraints of limited financial resources

105.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The absence of a national AEWA working group has limited the country's ability to use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund

105.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Pursuance of these synergies has not been undertaken thus Uganda has not a beneficially to any of the arrangements

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

106. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Planned

Please provide details

>>> The water bird climate related research have not been undertaken as much anticipated because of the limited financial resources.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 43 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Planned

Please provide details

>>> The water bird climate change related research on key habitats have not been undertaken as much anticipated because of the limited financial resources. However currently climate change related studies(phenology) are undertaken in pristine habitats but focusing on wildlife as a whole of which water birds are included. Thus a climate sensitivity atlas of key wildlife species is under development.

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

Planned

Please provide details

>>> The water bird climate related research have not been undertaken as much anticipated because of the limited financial resources.

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no relevant national conservation policies relevant to water birds and climate change developed since water bird climate related research have not been undertaken as much anticipated because of the limited financial resources.

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 44 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no National Action Plan relevant to water birds and climate change developed since water bird climate related research have not been undertaken as much anticipated because of the limited financial resources.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

107. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The guidelines have been used only through capacity building interventions

108. Has your country used the complementary Guidelines on climate change adaptation measures for waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The guidelines have been used only through capacity building interventions

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

109. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

List challenges

>>> Limited coordination of all the relevant stakeholders associated with avian conservation

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

>>> 09 September 2025