

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (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. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. 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.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Uganda

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01/12/2000

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

> None

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

> Hon. Prof. Ephraim Kamuntu, Minister

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Affiliation (institution, department)

> Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities; Department of Wildlife Conservation

Mailing address - Street and number

> Plot No 6 Nakasero Road, 2nd Floor, Rwenzori Towers

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
> Owor Domisiano

Affiliation (institution, department)
> Department of Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
> Mr. Owor Domisiano

Affiliation (institution, department)
> Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

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Website

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

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.

> Uganda Wildlife Authority

Nature Uganda

Wetlands Management Department

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / *leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 2*

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife law prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The species habitats in Uganda fall in Wildlife Protected Areas and Important Bird Areas where disturbance habitat disturbance that would affect the population is not allowed by law. The specie has also been listed as one of the Nationally threatened species in the Vulnerable category.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Trade in wildlife is prohibited and only allowed under the CITES regime.

Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda's activities in wetlands and water bodies which this specie inhabits is regulated specifically by The National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks And Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3/2000, along side other laws and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES

regime.

Southern Pochard / *Netta erythrophthalma* / *brunnea*, Southern & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Great Crested Grebe / *Podiceps cristatus* / *infuscatus*, Eastern Africa (Ethiopia to N Zambia) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Disturbance is prohibited by law but since the habitat of this specie falls in Crater Lakes of Kabarole, which is outside gazetted wildlife Protected Area, it has been subject to disturbance. The specie has been listed in the Nationally threatened species list as critically endangered.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3a

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The species inhabits Uganda mainly in the Salt lakes which fall within Wildlife Protected Area of Queen Elizabeth National Park but due to activities of Salt extraction in the salt lake, through which habitat disturbance may affect, the specie has been listed as one of the nationally threatened species in the Vulnerable category. Uganda has undertaken some works in the habitats of this specie

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Streaky-breasted Flufftail / *Sarothrura boehmi* / Central Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Baillon's Crake / *Zapornia pusilla* / intermedia, Europe (bre) / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Striped Crake / *Amaurornis marginalis* / Sub-Saharan Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Some of the species' habitats in Uganda are under pressures but due to insufficient data, the specie has been graded as Data Deficient to assess its national level of threat.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Grey Crowned-crane / *Balearica regulorum gibbericeps*, Eastern Africa (Kenya to Mozambique) / Column A / Category 1b 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda's activities in wetlands and water bodies which this specie inhabits is regulated specifically by The National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks And Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3/2000, along side other laws and this applies across the country. Though some wetlands have been disturbed affecting the specie, national effort to restore wetlands is underway

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime. A national species action plan has been prepared for this specie

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus minutus*, W Europe, NW Africa/Subsaharan Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idae* / Madagascar & Aldabra/Central & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 1a 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The species' habitats in Uganda fall in mostly Wildlife Protected Areas and major lakes where habitat disturbance that would affect the population is not allowed by law. The specie has also been listed as one of the nationally threatened species in the Endangered category.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex* / Central Tropical Africa / Column A / Category 1b 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Some of the species habitats in Uganda have faced degradation but these wetland habitat disturbance that would affect the population is not allowed by law. The specie has also been listed as one of the nationally threatened species in the Endangered category.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

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> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Egyptian Plover / *Pluvianus aegyptius* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Forbes's Plover / *Charadrius forbesi* / Western & Central Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

White-fronted Plover / Charadrius marginatus / mechowi, Inland East & Central Africa / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Caspian Plover / Charadrius asiaticus / SE Europe & West Asia/E & Central Southern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Crowned Lapwing / *Vanellus coronatus* / *coronatus*, Central Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Brown-chested Lapwing / *Vanellus superciliosus* / West & Central Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The species habitats in Uganda fall partly in Wildlife Protected Areas where habitat disturbance that would affect the population is not allowed by law. The species has also been listed as one of the nationally threatened species in the Vulnerable category.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the

prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata* / *orientalis*, Western Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES

regime.

Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The species habitats in Uganda fall in Wildlife Protected Areas among others where habitat disturbance that would affect the population is not allowed by law. The specie has also been listed as one of the nationally threatened species in the Vulnerable category.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Marsh Sandpiper / Tringa stagnatilis / Western Asia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category 4

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

African Skimmer / Rynchops flavirostris / Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 1c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The species habitats in Uganda fall mostly in Wildlife Protected Areas where habitat disturbance that would affect the population is not allowed by law. The specie has also been listed as one of the nationally threatened species in the Vulnerable category.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Lesser Black-backed Gull / Larus fuscus / fuscus, NE Europe/Black Sea, SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Common Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica / nilotica*, Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa / Column A / Category 3c

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia / Caspian (bre)* / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits any wildlife disturbance that would have significant conservation concerns and this applies across the country. However there is not sufficient data on this specie in Uganda

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in,

any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited.

Whiskered Tern / *Chlidonias hybrida / delalandii*, Eastern Africa (Kenya & Tanzania) / Column A / Category 2

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> The Wildlife Act, Cap 200 prohibits taking of any wildlife or its eggs/parts throughout the country

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Lutembe Bay area that is the specie most known area is a Ramsar Site hence protected

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Possession or utilisation of, and trade in wildlife is prohibited and can only be allowed under the CITES regime.

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus / leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 2*

Is there an open hunting season for White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus / leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 2* ?

No

Please explain.

> Uganda does not have open hunting seasons

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Uganda does not have open hunting seasons for the species in question

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa / limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa / limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Uganda does not have open hunting seasons for the said species

Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Uganda does not have open hunting seasons for the said species

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni / SE Europe & Western Asia/Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Uganda does not have open hunting seasons for the said species

3. Please confirm whether the taking of all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column B which occur in your country is regulated (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2), in particular:

Common Pochard / Aythya ferina / Western Siberia/South-west Asia / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to followed where applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national annual Quotas set to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it Applies through out the country

Tufted Duck / Aythya fuligula / Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to followed where applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Hottentot Teal / *Spatula hottentota* / Eastern Africa (south to N Zambia) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it Applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* / W Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta* / Western Siberia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Common Teal / *Anas crecca* / crecca, Western Siberia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Black Stork / Ciconia nigra / Central & Eastern Europe/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Abdim's Stork / Ciconia abdimii / Sub-Saharan Africa & SW Arabia / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

African Woollyneck / Ciconia microscelis / Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

African Spoonbill / Platalea alba / Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Glossy Ibis / Plegadis falcinellus / South-west Asia/Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent

throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Glossy Ibis / Plegadis falcinellus / Sub-Saharan Africa (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Eurasian Bittern / Botaurus stellaris / stellaris, South-west Asia (win) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

3.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.2, as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus* / minutus, C & E Europe, Black Sea & E Mediterranean/Sub-saharan Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Where taking is allowed, national Quotas set annually to ensure that taking does not cause detriments to the species. The applicable law is Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200 and it applies through out the country

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Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus* / minutus, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Taking is restricted and there are conditions to be followed where taking is applicable

3.2. Limits are established on taking.

Yes

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> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus* / payesii, Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their

return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Dwarf Bittern / Ixobrychus sturmii / Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Black-crowned Night-heron / Nycticorax nycticorax / nycticorax, Western Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides* / ralloides, West & South-west Asia/Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Rufous-bellied Heron / *Ardeola rufiventris* / Central, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yes

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Grey Heron / *Ardea cinerea* / cinerea, West & South-west Asia (bre) / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea* / purpurea, Tropical Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Yellow-billed Egret / *Ardea brachyrhyncha* / Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces

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Black Heron / *Egretta ardesiaca* / Sub-Saharan Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Little Egret / *Egretta garzetta* / garzetta, Western Asia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Pink-backed Pelican / *Pelecanus rufescens* / Tropical Africa & SW Arabia / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Great White Pelican / *Pelecanus onocrotalus* / Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 2c

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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> Illegal taking of wildlife or their parts is prohibited

Senegal Thick-knee / *Burhinus senegalensis* / North-east & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta* / Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

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Black-winged Stilt / *Himantopus himantopus* / himantopus, W, C & SW Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Grey Plover / *Pluvialis squatarola* / squatarola, C & E Siberia/SW Asia, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Senegal Lapwing / *Vanellus lugubris* / Central & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the

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Wattled Lapwing / Vanellus senegallus / lateralis, Eastern & South-east Africa / Column B / Category 1

3.1. Taking is prohibited during the populations' various stages of reproduction and rearing and during their return to their breeding grounds if the taking has an unfavourable impact on the conservation status of the population concerned.

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Wattled Lapwing / Vanellus senegallus / senegallus, West Africa / Column B / Category 1

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Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea* / Central Siberia/SW Asia, E & S Africa / Column B / Category 2c

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Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus* / Western Siberia/SW Asia, NE & Eastern Africa / Column B / Category 1

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Rock Pratincole / Glareola nuchalis / nuchalis, Eastern & Central Africa / Column B / Category 1

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Yes

4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

Snares

Limes

Hooks

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Electrocuting devices

Artificial light sources

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Devices for illuminating targets

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

Explosives

Nets

Traps

Poison

Poisoned or anesthetic baits

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

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

Other non-selective modes of taking

Please specify

> Any other tool or taking method not described above

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> The Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap.200 and this is a national legislation that applies across the country

5. 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))

No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

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

7. 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)?

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.

> It was already adequate

8. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Not Applicable

Please explain.

> Not applicable because AEWA guidelines on National legislation per say

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures

> All wildlife in Uganda are legally protected by the national wildlife related laws and the provisions of the international conventions

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. 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. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds to prepare the National Plan

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds to prepare the National Plan

Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

National Plan for Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Not yet formulated due to resource limits

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

> Not yet formulated due to resource limits

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> The seasonal habitat for the Lesser Flamingo was rehabilitated

Madagascar Pond-heron / Ardeola idea
National Plan for Madagascar Pond-heron / Ardeola idea

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds to prepare the National Plan

Shoebill / Balaeniceps rex
National Plan for Shoebill / Balaeniceps rex

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

> No resources for development of the National Plan

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

> Through our Partners Nature Uganda, Shoebill Monitoring has been done and is still ongoing. As per AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Shoebill, which encourages supporting the communities in Important Bird Areas, Nature Uganda has been conducting training to the local community association of Mabamba Bay to monitor, take records and report threats to the Shoebill, as well as taking GPS location coordinates of the observations in Mabamba and Makanaga wetlands.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Shoebill Community Monitoring](#) - Link to NatureUganda work on Community led monitoring for the Shoebill in the Wetlands of Mabamba and Makanaga

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

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds to prepare the National Plan

Grey Crowned-crane
National Plan for Grey Crowned-crane

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> The plan was approved in 2018 and currently being implemented. The plan is yet to be published though it has been approved.

The activities are being undertaken under the African Crane Conservation Programme being implemented by Nature Uganda and her Partners. The Project activities include: Community awareness activities; Wetland

restoration where Restoration has been done at Nyamuro wetland in Kabale district (now Rubanda) and Mugandu wetland in Kabale district. Over 150 hectares of wetland have been restored. Wetland management committees have been formed for the restored wetlands; Alternative livelihood programs for the local communities are being undertaken; Soil and Water conservation activities in the highland areas to minimise wetland degradation by erosion and silt from the highlands of Kabale; Community stewardship program where community members that have self-driven interest of conserving cranes especially when they are in the breeding season, which has helped enhance crane breeding success; as well as Crane monitoring activities to identify crane sites, develop population trends, determine crane movements, identify crane dangers and design means to address the dangers.

Nature Uganda coordinates the Implementation of the Action Plan together with Uganda Wildlife Authority under the supervision of the Department of Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

10. 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

11. 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

> Single Species Action Plan for Balearica regulorum has been prepared following AEWA Guidelines

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.2. Single Species Action Plans

> N/A

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. 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

13. 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

14. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Not applicable

Please explain

> Not applicable because no emergency measures have been registered to necessitate application of the AEWA guidelines

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.3. Emergency Measures

> Emergency measures have not been undertaken making application of the guidelines non-applicable.

3.4 Re-establishments

15. 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

> No re-introduction projects have been undertaken or are being planned in the near future

16. 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

> There are Limited funds, since the process of making the regulations is broad and requires a lot of resources for the entire process

17. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

18. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Not applicable

Please explain

> Not applicable because no translocation of waterbirds have been undertaken

3.5 Introductions

19. 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.

> The Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200 of 2000, Uganda Wildlife Authority

The Plant Protection Act Cap 31 (1962), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries

The National Environment Act Cap 153 (1995), National Environment Management Authority

These laws apply across the country

20. 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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> There are Limited funds, since the process of making the regulations is broad and requires a lot of resources for the entire process

21. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

No

Please explain the reasons

> There are Limited funds, since the process of making the national plan is a national process involving so many stakeholders and process

22. 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

> No situation has warranted the need for eradication programme

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

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> Water Hyacinth in Lake Victoria

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> Water hyacinth is an invasive specie that was eating up Lake Victoria and Uganda employed both mechanical and biological methods to manage and control the Water Hyacinth

24. 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.

Not applicable

Please explain

> Not applicable because no actions have been undertaken in this area

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. 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)

Partially

Please describe the progress

> Uganda through Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS Uganda) has assessed five taxa including birds from some of the biodiversity areas, starting with the Important Bird Areas, which process resulted into development of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). Initially mapping the variation in biodiversity richness across the country then analyse which sites would qualify as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). KBAs are sites that contribute to global biodiversity conservation because they conserve important populations of species. KBA criteria include assessment thresholds for globally threatened species. A total of 36 terrestrial/wetland KBA sites and nine freshwater sites are identified for Uganda. Some of these sites are of great significance as habitats for AEWA species

Field for additional information (optional)

> Wetland of international importance have been designated as Ramsar Sites
Important Bird Areas (IBAS) have also been designated and now Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) have also been developed.

26. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA 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?

> Ramsar criteria (1990) updated (2005) that proceeded the AEWA guidelines (2002) were used instead. Other sites were identifies using IBA standardized listing criteria (1980).

KBA criteria was used to assess and the KBA criteria are global criteria that tried to harmonize different conservation criteria

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. 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 reason

> This has neither been planned nor budgeted for yet

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

> No funds have been obtained for this exercise yet

28. 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 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

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

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

- Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites
- Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

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

> 45

Total area (ha)

> 3994900

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 0

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 0

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

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

Internationally important sites with management planning 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

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 45

Total area (ha)

> 3994900

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 0

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 0

Nationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

Nationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and include management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 0

Area (in ha)

> 0

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?

No

Please explain the reasons

> Buffer zones not identified but rather the protected areas are zones

29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

> No action plans have been prepared because there are no funds to do so

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

No

Please explain the reasons

> No action plans have been prepared because there are no funds to do so

30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> 1. NEMA(2014). Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kampala, Uganda.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nr-05-en.pdf>

2. UWA (2012). Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's

Programme of Work on Protected Areas. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ug/ug-nbsap-powpa-en.pdf>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Final_NBSAPII FOR UGANDA- 2015-2025- 19 Oct 2016.pdf](#) - NBSAPII Uganda

31. Has your country used the AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> The current NSSAP for the Shoe bill is following guidelines of AEWA. The guidelines were used while drafting the NSSAP

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

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

> Used CSN Tool to show National Important Bird Areas, Ramsar sites and AEWA species for Uganda

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> Some wetlands have management plans while others do not have. National Parks, Wildlife reserves, Forest reserves all have Management Plans. There is need for management plans of Important Bird Area (IBAs).

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

33. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All AEWA species occurring in your country

> AEWA species are not included on the harvest quota

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

The whole territory of your country

> It covers all the country

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

Only some harvesting activities

> Only permitted activities

If other, please tick below and provide details.

Other

> None

Field for additional information (optional)

> Only species that qualify for Trade are covered

34. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

> Lead shot hunting has not been used in Uganda

35. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details

> Uganda Wildlife Act prohibits illegal taking, however there are still some cases subsistence poaching by the local people.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Uganda Wildlife Act is currently being revised to provide more deterrent penalties against illegal wildlife activities

36. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

Yes

Are there legally binding best practice codes or standards in place?

Yes

What do these cover?

Proficiency test for hunters (including bird identification)

Club Affiliation

Game Management Plans

Other (please specify)

37. Has your country used the AEWA 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

> AEWA species are not in the QUOTA. If any harvesting of wildlife is to be done, it has to follow the National Quota system through which, a quota is approved for qualifying species and harvested under the Wildlife Use Right provided for by the Wildlife Act and following the CITES requirements

5.2. Other human activities

38. 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 56 in chapter 6 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

> No restrictions have been put since Uganda does not use lead fishing

39. 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)

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 Uganda National Environment Act Cap 153, calls for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for all development activities likely to negatively impact on the environment before they are implemented. This is being implemented

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

Yes

Please provide details

> In Uganda EIA is a full requirement for projects likely to have impacts on wetlands, forests and other sensitive ecosystems.

The National Environment Act Cap 153 (1995) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (1998) require any developer who intends to undertake a project with potential impacts on the environment to undertake an impact study.

and submit a report to the Executive Director of the National Environment Management Authority for review and approval.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations(1998) provides for consultation of the relevant lead agencies and affected communities. Where there is controversy or where the project may have trans-boundary impacts, public hearings are held.

40. 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)

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> There are no outstanding cases.

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

> The EIA process in Uganda provides for identification of alternative places to minimise potential negative impacts of Projects

Also Protected Areas in Uganda are not open for undertaking of just any activity. Activities to be undertaken in Protected Areas are limited

41. Has your country used the AEWA 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?

> The AEWA guidelines have not been incorporated into sectoral EIA guidelines and EIA practitioners never refer to these guidelines. There are local sectoral guidelines and World Bank standards.

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

42.1. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> The monitoring is done during project reviews or monitoring activities

42.2. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> There has not been comprehensive baseline data collection on waterbird distribution across the country to aid planning for powerlines

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

> Limited funds to undertake baseline data collection

42.3 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.

> When project studies are undertaken, mitigation measures are provided

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

Partially

Please provide details.

> No zoning has been done

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

> No baseline information has been collected in generality

42.5. 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.

> Where new power lines have taken bird migration into concern and design and where necessary avoid

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

Partially

Please provide details

> Yes Bird safe designs have been undertaken in some of the newer lines

42.7. 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?

Partially

Please provide details.

> No evaluations have been done

42.8. 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?

> No evaluations have been done

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

Partial

Please provide details.

> No regular monitoring

42.10. 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.

> Not regular monitoring but during project monitoring and reviews

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

No

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

> Yes through the Environmental Impact Assessment process

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Yes through the Environmental Impact Assessment process

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

44.1. 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?

Being developed

Please provide details.

> Sensitivity Atlas has been prepared for the Albertine Grabben area but not through out the country

44.2. 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.

> World Bank safeguards have been applied

44.3. 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.

> Through project reviews and monitoring

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

No

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Law requires the developer to create an equivalent habitat with similar or better environmental value

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Minimal wind-farms are in place

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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> This has not been necessitated

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.

No

Please explain the reasons

> It has not been necessitated

44.6. 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?

> Biofuel production in Uganda is not intensive

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Through the Environmental Impact Assessment process

45. Has your country used the following AEWA 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.

Yes

Please provide details

> Through the Environmental Impact Assessment process provisions

46. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

No Information

When and how do you intend to fill this information gap?

> Initiate collaboration with the Fisheries department by 2017

47. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

No

Please explain the reasons

> We do not have seabirds

48. 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).

48.1. 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 and being implemented

Please provide details

> Uganda has a law that regulates the use of Agrochemicals

48.2. 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

> Applies across the country

48.3. 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

> Wildlife institutional engagement with crop protection department

48.4. 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

> Farmers are trained on use of Agrochemicals

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> Bird Counts are undertaken

50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Inadequate technical and financial capacity

51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

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

> Two counts take place: January for migratory species and July for resident species. A team of 4-5 people conduct counts on foot, in boats or vehicles from appropriate vantage points and keep records in standardized forms.

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> Waterfowl count reports (2010-2014). Nature Uanda

Waterfowl Status and Trends Reports. Nature Uganda

Ecological Baseline Surveys of Lake Bisina-Opeta and Lake Mburo-Nakivale wetland systems (2009). Nature Uganda

Lesser Flamingo conservation programme Katwe with funding from AEWA small grants

53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

> Important Bird Areas of Uganda. Nature Uganda

Key Biodiversity Areas, 2017

54. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Inadequate resource envelope

56. 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 38 in chapter 5 - 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)

> Lead fishing weights are not used in Uganda

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. 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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> There is no consolidated national awareness raising programme on waterbird conservation and AEWA. However, there are several players, including government and non-government bodies, with mandates in ecosystem conservation and management. Through their sector policies and strategic plans they implement a number of activities targeting species actions, habitat management, research and publications. The non-governmental organization are particularly very active in carrying out research, monitoring, fund-raising and advocacy for sustainable ecosystem management.
research, monitoring, fund-raising and advocacy for sustainable ecosystem management.

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

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 Communication Strategy?

No

Please explain reasons

> Limited funds for undertaking the AEWA activities has delayed most of the implementations

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

There is some cooperation

59. 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

> No AEWA specific Education and Communication measures have been undertaken due to lack of funds. However general Education and Information activities on wildlife conservation, for all wildlife is undertaken.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Though activities had been planned for the WMBD for the calendar years 2016 and 2017, resources were not found hence no implementation

61. 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? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Inadequate national resource envelope

62. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Limited funds

63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Lack of funds

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> No measures have been undertaken yet

65. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 6.13).

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 list the IIT projects (**see the full roster here**) to which grants have been provided or for which initiatives have been undertaken and briefly provide any relevant information

> The Greater Virunga Trans-boundary Collaboration entered into by Uganda, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo for conservation of the Virunga ecosystem

The Nile Basin Initiative;

Mt.Elgon Regional Ecosystem Conservation Programme;

Lake Victoria Commission under East African Community

66. 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 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

No

Please explain the reasons

> No AEWA specific coordination mechanism has been set up but there is general coordination in relations to MEAs

67. 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)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

> Lake Victoria Commission supports joint conservation of the Lake and its resources

68. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

Yes

Please provide details

> Delivery of CBD includes specific targets some of which are championed by the officers responsible for AEWA

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> Several components of NBSAP take lesson and guidance from AEWA priorities

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> Protected Areas Plans

Please provide details

> National planning for different ecosystem take cognisance of AEWA in areas where applicable

70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

> AEWA responsible officers are involved in designing and monitoring for sustainability in development projects like Oil and Gas, Hydro power plants where the take interest of wildlife issues in the general sustainability agenda of these projects

71. 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?

> Establishment of National MEAs coordination committee

72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Resource envelope is small

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

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> Hosted a workshop to develop Shoebill International Single Species Action Plan

74. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

74.1 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

> The government has provided technical and human resource in several national activities including wetland and other ecosystem managements and others which serve the objectives of the agreement

74.2 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)?

Yes

How many annual contributions are outstanding?

> None is outstanding

When are they going to be settled?

> Not applicable

74.3 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 2012-2017? Under this question please report for support

provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 74.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Uganda does not have the resources at the moment to support other countries in this respect

74.4 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?

Yes

Please describe each cooperation arrangement

> Uganda participates in Trilateral arrangement on the Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration with Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Rwanda

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

Yes

Please describe each used mechanism

> In partnership with the Civil Society, a Biodiversity Fund has been set up that is intended to finance wildlife projects including AEWA species. The government of Uganda is also diversifying revenue sources for wildlife conservation activities and these include investment in Real Estate and Ecotourism.

74.6 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?

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and acquired benefits

> Uganda has been implementing projects funded by the Global Environment Facility for example a projection on conservation of Critical landscapes like Kidepo Valley, which benefit the implementation of AEWA

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. 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

> Lack of funds and inadequate research

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 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Planned

Please provide details

> Lack of funds and inadequate research

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

Planned

Please provide details

> Lack of funds and inadequate research

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

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

> The Uganda Wildlife Act is under review to incorporate climate change issues among others

Uganda Wildlife Policy, 2014 incorporates climate change issues

Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute Act has been passed to provide for Wildlife Research including Migratory Waterbirds

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 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

> Limited funds

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

No

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

> Limited funds

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. 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?

77.1 List challenges

> Inadequate preparedness and response capacity

Weak surveillance and reporting mechanisms especially in rural country sides

Inadequate financial resources and lack of expertise

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> Establish sector-wide approach in epidemic management

Build adequate capacity at all level and in institutions with mandate on migratory birds.

Employ the One-health approach in tackling HPAI

77.3 Field for additional information (optional)

> N/A

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Avian Influenza

> N/A

11. 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 2015-2017 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

Date of submission

> 7th June 2018