



**REPORT OF THE LAUNCH WORKSHOP FOR THE PROJECT ON INTEGRATED
ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE EU-ACP ECONOMIC
PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON UGANDA'S BIODIVERSITY**

**ORGANISED BY NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA) IN
COLLABORATION WITH THE ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH CENTER (EPRC)**

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Executive Summary

The Government of Uganda through NEMA received financial assistance from UNEP with the support from the European Union (EU) to carry out an Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity. The overall objective of the project is to further build capacity for assessing environmental, social and economic impacts of trade related policies on biodiversity in national institutions and government departments to understand the critical inter-linkages/interdependencies between economic growth, environment and social development

The main outcomes of the project will be an EU - Uganda Economic Partnership Agreement that fully takes into account social, economic and environmental concerns in particular sustainable use of biodiversity with specific focus on the horticulture sector and a national integrated response and national action plan to respond to the outcomes of the integrated assessment. The project will further contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which Uganda signed and ratified in June 1992 and September 1993 respectively.

The launch of the project was undertaken on 29th May 2007 at Hotel Africana, Kampala, as the first step in the project implementation. The stakeholders involved in the launch of the project were; the Project Steering Committee Members, government representatives, members from the research institutions, Non Governmental Organisations, Technical Committee on Biodiversity, Development Partners like the European Commission in Uganda and the United Nations Development Programme, the Private Sector and the Media representatives. The attendance was very good.

Before the project was officially launched, participants were taken through a brief overview of UNEP initiatives on Integrated Assessment of Trade related Policies and Biological Diversity by Dr. Mohamed A.S Abdel Monem from UNEP regional Office for Africa, Division of Regional Cooperation. Also, a brief overview of the Economic Partnership Agreements was presented by Alice Ruhweza on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry as well as presentation of the country project by Francis Ogwal from National Environment Management Authority. Participants were given opportunity to give comments on the launch workshop. The project was officially launched by Mr. Erisa Tusingwire who represented the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment.

The comments and questions raised were answered by the presenters. The project was welcomed by the participants who are willing to provide input during the next stake holders' workshop to review the report of findings of the Integrated Assessment and the country National response arising from the outcome of the Integrated Assessment.

1.0 Opening Remarks

The opening remarks were made by Mr. Eugene, Director for Policy Planning and information in NEMA who represented Dr. Gerald Musoke Sawula, Deputy Executive Director, NEMA made the opening Remarks.

He thanked the participants for turning up in big numbers to launch the project on integrated assessment of the potential impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity.

Mr. Muramira further thanked the Development Partners particularly, the United Nations Environment Program and the European Union for extending assistance to the Government of Uganda to carry out such an Integrated Assessment to which he called upon the participants to exploit the opportunity and provide the required input to the Project activities.

He said that the overall objective of the workshop is to enable stakeholders including government agencies, policy makers, NGOs/CSOs and the private sector to better understand the linkages between trade and biodiversity conservation. He further said that the, specific objectives of the launch workshop are to:

- a) Present an Overview of the UNEP Initiative on Integrated Assessment of Trade related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector;
- b) Present an Overview of the progress made by Uganda in the on-going EU/ACP Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations;
- c) Present the project on Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impact of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity;
- d) Officially launch the project.

2.0 Welcome Remarks by Dr. Aryamanya-Mugisha, Henry Executive Director, NEMA

The Executive Director welcomed the participants to the launch of the project on Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity.

He mentioned that environment, trade and development are linked adding that the economy of Uganda depends on the exploitation of its natural resources. As a result of such exploitation of natural resources, Dr. Mugisha said that the bulk of Uganda's GDP (54 per cent) is generated with the agricultural, forestry and fisheries contributing the biggest share.

He further said that biodiversity is estimated to contribute about \$1,000 million per year in monetary, non-monetary and through provision of ecosystem services. Forests provide an economic value of about \$360m of which only \$112m is captured in the official statistics. The Forest Sector is estimated to contribute 2 per cent of the GDP.

He noted that a National Bio-Trade Programme has been put in place by Government with the overall objective of promoting trade and investment in products and services derived from Uganda's rich biodiversity in order to generate employment, foster economic development and promote sustainable use of the natural resource base.

He finally said that the new project will help to provide information that will enable policy and decision makers to understand the relationship between trade, environment and economic development and also contribute to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which Uganda signed and ratified on 12 June 1992 and 8 September 1993 respectively. (See Annex 1 for details of the speech)

3.0 Overview of UNEP initiative on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector by Dr. Mohamed A.S Abdel-Monem, UNEP-Nairobi

Dr. Mohamed gave a brief background and history on UNEP initiatives on Integrated Assessment on Trade and Biodiversity. He noted that, since 1997, Economic and Trade Branch of UNEP has undertaken 27 country-led projects and developed several reference manuals on integrated assessment and integrated policy.

Dr. Mohamed reiterated that the country projects not only help to better understand impacts of trade policies, but are also essential in fostering institutional change, increasing dialogue between ministries, and between ministries and other national stakeholders, and building national capacities

He highlighted the need for Capacity Building on the Trade related policies and Biodiversity noting that it encourages a better understanding of the linkages between trade, development and biodiversity and also builds national capacities to conduct an integrated assessment of trade-related impacts on biodiversity and human well-being.

He finally mentioned that the new project will be an assessment of the EU ACP Economic Partnership Agreement focused on the horticulture sector (comprising flowers, fruits and vegetables), which has seen considerable growth over the last years, and which is closely linked to biodiversity. (See Annex 2 for details of the presentation)

4.0 EU-ACP negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) - by Raymond Agaba, Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry

Mr. Agaba informed the participants that the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement was signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 in which, the Parties agreed to conclude a new trade arrangement based on reciprocal trading relations in conformity with the WTO rules, progressively removing barriers to trade between them and enhancing co-operation in all areas relevant to trade.

He noted that the EPA negotiations were expected to begin in 2002 and to be concluded by December 2007 so that a new trade arrangement would be in place on 1 January 2008. To this end, Mr. Agaba said that the Economic Partnership Agreements (hereafter referred to as "EPAs") were agreed to be negotiated between the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of countries (ACP) and the European Union (EU).

EPA negotiations were launched in Brussels on 27 September 2002. An agreement among ACP States was reached at the opening session on the organisation of the negotiations. They agreed that the negotiations would be sequenced in two phases. The first phase that would take place at an all-ACP-EU level would address horizontal issues of interest to all parties. The second phase, which would be at the level of ACP, countries and regions would address specific commitments and was expected to start in September 2003.

During the first phase, negotiations were planned to take place at two levels: ambassadorial and ministerial. He further mentioned that the Partnership established by the Cotonou Agreement is centred on the objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty, consistent with sustainable development and the gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy. (See Annex 3 for details of the presentation)

5.0 Presentation of the country project by Francis Ogwal, NEMA

Mr. Ogwal Francis gave a brief background on Uganda's Economy linking it to trade and Agriculture. He said that Uganda is an agricultural country with agricultural products dominating the exports sector. He added that the agricultural sector employs (*directly or indirectly*) more than 80 percent of the population, accounting for more than 42 percent of GDP.

He further said that economic diversification strategies have resulted in considerable structural changes in Uganda's export sector over the 15 years with the emergence and growth of non-traditional exports. Mr. Ogwal mentioned that Uganda is participating in the African, Caribbean Pacific (ACP)-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations as part of a group of 16 Eastern and Southern African (ESA) countries, with the EU being one of its main trading partners.

He pointed out that the Government of Uganda has received financial assistance from the EU through UNEP to carry out an IA of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP EPA on Uganda's Biodiversity. He briefly described an Integrated Assessment and the importance of carrying it out. He highlighted the Project objectives, expected out puts, institutional arrangements and the project activities. (See Annex 4 for details of presentation)

A summary of the project (Annex 6) was distributed to participants during the launch workshop for them to follow and understand the project.

6.0 Discussions and Comments by the Participants.

During the plenary, participants raised comments/questions and recommendations as indicated below;

Comment/Questions from Participants	Response by Facilitators
<p>There was a concern that the project has started late and may not inform the EU-ACP EPAs trade negotiations which are expected to be concluded by December 2007</p>	<p>Participants were informed that there will be a draft report before December 2007 which will provide information to EU-ACP EPA trade negotiations. They were informed that the revised Cotonou Agreement has provision for including sustainable environment management as part of the negotiations.</p>
<p>Why has the project focused only on horticulture sector?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticulture is fastest growing and employs a lot of people. It is therefore bound to put pressure on land resource and this may lead to loss of biodiversity. • It was however, mentioned that other Integrated Assessments could be undertaken in other sectors in future if resources are available.
<p>It was emphasised that the issue of capacity building needs to be handled as a matter of priority so that the stakeholders can properly understand the linkages between trade related policies and the environment.</p>	<p>Participants were informed that capacity building was a component of the project implementation.</p>
<p>There was a concern that the Rangelands which occupy 32 districts in Uganda are becoming dry noting that there is a need for an Integrated Assessment of Uganda's biodiversity with particular focus on dry lands.</p>	<p>Participants were informed that this was not under the scope of the project, but would an area to be targeted in future Integrated Assessments provided funds are available.</p>
<p>Participants noted that the project steering committee should involve more stakeholders namely; United Nations Development Program, Horticultural Exporters Association, Nature Uganda and Uganda Cleaner Production Centre.</p>	<p>NEMA to appoint the additional institutions identified to the Project Steering Committee.</p>

7.0 Official Launch of the Project

Before inviting the Permanent Secretary to officially launch the project, the Executive Director, NEMA, Dr. Aryamanya Mugisha, thanked UNEP for the technical support, facilitation, and helping Uganda to get the funds for the project from the EU. He also thanked EU for the financial support and the stakeholders who turned up in big numbers for the launch of the project. He requested UNEP to provide more support for capacity building on the impact of trade related policies on environment, noting that environmental issues have for a long time been neglected on the agenda during the international trade negotiations.

He concluded his remarks by inviting the representative of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Water and Environment to officially launch the project.

Before launching the project, the representative of the Permanent Secretary, welcomed the participants to the launch of the UNEP-GoU project on the Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity.

He mentioned that economic diversification strategies put in place by Government has resulted in considerable structural changes in Uganda's export sector and that this has led to the emergence and growth of non-traditional exports such as fish and fish products, floriculture, horticulture, spices, hides and skins, honey among others.

He further said that as Uganda continues to expand and explore market opportunities for non-traditional exports, there is dire need to balance development with environment conservation. He concluded his speech by officially launching the project. He said that he waits to launch the project report at the end of the project (see annex 5 for details of his speech)

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: WELCOME REMARKS BY DR. ARYAMANYA, MUGISHA-HENRY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NEMA

Our Chief Guest, the Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water and Environment

Development Partners
Invited guests in your various capacities
Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) I welcome you to the launch of the UNEP-Government of Uganda project on Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity.

Environment, trade and development as you all know are linked. Trade in particular is dependent on the environment although the environment is not necessary dependent on trade. In other words environment can continue to exist without trade but trade cannot exist without the environment.

The economy of Uganda as you all know depends on the exploitation of its natural resources. The bulk of Uganda's GDP (54 per cent) is generated out of the use of natural resources with the agricultural, forestry and fisheries contributing the biggest share. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries continue to employ the majority of the people especially in the rural areas that cannot be employed in industry and the service sectors. Over 80 per cent of the population depends directly on the natural environment for their livelihoods and most of the industries are agro and natural resource based.

Biodiversity is estimated to contribute about \$1,000 million per year in monetary, non-monetary and through provision of ecosystem services. Forests provide an economic value of about \$360m of which only \$112m is captured in the official statistics. The Forest Sector is estimated to contribute 2 per cent of the GDP.

The annual direct production value of wetlands ranges between \$300-600 per hectare. In 2001/2002 capture fisheries had an annual economic value of \$301m of which currently \$130m is captured in national accounts. The fisheries sector is estimated to contribute 3 per cent of the GDP.

A National Bio-Trade Programme has been put in place by the Government with the overall objective of promoting trade and investment in products and services derived from Uganda's rich biodiversity in order to generate employment, foster economic development and promote sustainable use of the natural resource base.

The National Bio trade Programme challenges us to ensure we manage and use our biological resources wisely. Unsustainable use of our biodiversity will negatively impact on this programme despite its potential to contribute to national development, poverty eradication and creation of employment.

At the global level, markets for products derived from biological/genetic resources are growing, offering opportunities for generating alternative sources

of income based on sustainable use of biological/genetic resources. For example use of medicinal plants used as ingredients in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and dietary products for the year 2000 alone was estimated at market of \$18.5 billion worldwide.

Ladies and gentlemen, the above examples illustrate the contribution of biodiversity to national development, trade and poverty eradication. Bearing in mind that of over 90 per cent of our population depends directly on the exploitation of its natural resources including biological resources, the need to promote wise use of our natural resources is a challenge that requires intervention at policy level and in Government plans and programmes for development.

As most of you know, The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the principal Government agency in Uganda for the management of the environment with the mandate to coordinate, monitor and supervise all activities in the field of environment. NEMA will continue to guide and advise Government, the private sector and individuals on measures and intervention to promote sustainable development.

The project on Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity will help to provide information that will enable policy and decision makers to understand the relationship between trade, environment and economic development.

This project will also contribute to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which Uganda signed and ratified on 12 June 1992 and 8 September 1993 respectively. NEMA is CBD National Focal Point and coordinates the implementation of the Convention on behalf of Government.

I thank the staff of NEMA and Economic Policy Research Centre who worked tirelessly to ensure this launch workshop takes place. I also thank all of you for your positive response. This clearly demonstrates your support for this project and in NEMA activities in general.

NEMA will, at an appropriate time, invite you for a national stake holder's review workshop during which the project report will be presented for discussion and consensus building before the project is concluded.

I thank you.

ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW OF UNEP INITIATIVE ON INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF TRADE-RELATED POLICES AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR BY DR. MOHAMED A.S ABDEL-MONEM, UNEP-NAIROBI

Background and History

Since 1997, Economic and Trade Branch of UNEP has undertaken 27 country-led projects and developed several reference manuals on integrated assessment and integrated policy. Country projects not only help to better understand impacts of trade policies, but are also essential in fostering institutional change, increasing dialogue between ministries, and between ministries and other national stakeholders, and building national capacities

The Trade and Biodiversity Initiative goes one step further by focusing on biodiversity-related impacts of agricultural trade, which are usually not considered when assessing impacts of trade

- Important to identify opportunities and challenges for biodiversity in this context because of global significance of agricultural production for biodiversity and ecosystems;
- Strong interdependence between biodiversity, food security and poverty reduction and opportunities provided by biodiversity to income generation and sustainable development.
- 4-year initiative launched in July 2005 with the financial support of European Commission and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
- Implemented in cooperation with Convention on Biological Diversity (CBC) and other IGOs (UNCTAD, FAO, IAIA) and in close cooperation with UNEP-WCMC that helped to develop the Reference Manual for the initiative.
- Six ACP countries have been selected (Cameroon, Mauritius, Madagascar, Uganda, Jamaica, and Papua New Guinea) and for each of them a lead government ministry and a national research institutes responsible for implementing projects on the ground

Capacity-building Objective

- Encourage a better understanding of the linkages between trade, development and biodiversity
- Build national capacities to conduct an integrated assessment of trade-related impacts on biodiversity and human well-being.

Build on existing experiences

In Uganda the project is building on a decade of experience with integrated assessment of trade-related integrated assessment in the agricultural and fisheries sector supported by UNEP, including:

- From 1997 to 1999: Assessment of Environmental Impacts of Trade Liberalization in Uganda's Fisheries Sector.
- From 2004 to 2006: Integrated assessment of the National Trade and National Fisheries Policy.
- Ongoing project, about to be finalized: Integrated assessment of the organic agriculture production and trade.
- About to be started (in 2007): Review of National Wildlife Trade Policies in Support of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES),

Start of the project in Uganda

The three days workshop marks the start of a new project in Uganda. This project will be an assessment of the EU ACP Economic Partnership Agreement focused on the horticulture sector (comprising flowers, fruits and vegetables), which has seen considerable growth over the last years, and which is closely linked to biodiversity.

ANNEX 3: EU-ACP NEGOTIATIONS ON ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (EPAS)-UGANDA'S CASE BY: RAYMOND AGABA, MINISTRY OF TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

1.0 Introduction

In the framework of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (hereafter referred to as "Cotonou Agreement"), the Parties agreed to conclude a new trade arrangement based on reciprocal trading relations in conformity with the WTO rules, progressively removing barriers to trade between them and enhancing co-operation in all areas relevant to trade.

The EPA negotiations were expected to begin in 2002 and to be concluded by December 2007 so that a new trade arrangement would be in place on 1 January 2008. To this end, Economic Partnership Agreements (hereafter referred to as "EPAs") were agreed to be negotiated between the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of countries (ACP) and the European Union (EU). EPA negotiations were launched in Brussels on 27 September 2002. An agreement among ACP States was reached at the opening session on the organisation of the negotiations. They agreed that the negotiations would be sequenced in two phases. The first phase that would take place at an all-ACP-EU level would address horizontal issues of interest to all parties.

The second phase, which would be at the level of ACP, countries and regions would address specific commitments and was expected to start in September 2003. During the first phase, negotiations were planned to take place at two levels: ambassadorial and ministerial.

2.0 Objectives and Principles:

The Partnership established by the Cotonou Agreement is centred on the objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty, consistent with sustainable development and the gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy. Being subject to this objective, EPAs are therefore an instrument for development.

This is indicated very clearly by the specific objectives of economic and trade co-operation, which, in accordance with Article 34 (1) of the Cotonou Agreement, "shall aim at fostering the smooth and gradual integration of ACP States into the

world economy, with due regard to their political choices and development priorities, thereby promoting their sustainable development and contributing to poverty eradication in the ACP countries.

More specifically, the EPAs are meant to promote sustained growth, increase the production and supply capacity of ACP Countries, foster structural transformation of the economies, promote diversification and support regional integration initiatives. In addition to the activities outlined in Article 37.3 (capacity-building, competitiveness, strengthening regional integration etc) of the Cotonou Agreement, negotiations will aim at taking account of issues such as more efficient use and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 36 (1) of the Cotonou Agreement, EPAs shall be directed at "removing progressively all barriers to trade between the Parties (the EU and ACP) and at enhancing co-operation in all areas relevant to trade. They therefore aim ultimately at fostering economic integration between the Parties.

The primary building block for EPAs is the establishment of free trade areas, progressively abolishing substantially all tariffs between the parties, as well as all non-tariff measures, such as quotas and measures having equivalent effect. In this context and in order to increase economic efficiency, EPAs should also aim at simplifying the requirements and procedures related to our exports in the EU based on normally acceptable international standards. Notably, EPAs should aim at identifying, constraints and improvements with a view to ensuring smooth flow of goods and services.

EPAs should not only extend to trade in goods, but also to trade in services. Indeed, the importance of trade in services in world trade is increasing and there are many examples of sectors where ACP countries have a comparative advantage. Services are therefore a potentially significant source of growth for the ACP. In addition, the service sector is becoming more and more an increasingly important input for trade in goods and therefore, a key determinant for the competitiveness of the ACP.

EPAs must be fully compatible with the provisions of the WTO. This is not only a basic prerequisite of EPAs themselves, without which the objectives of economic and trade

co-operation of the Cotonou Agreement cannot be achieved, but it is also explicitly underlined by all relevant provisions of the Cotonou Agreement. For instance. Article 34 (4): "economic and trade co-operation shall be implemented in full conformity with the provisions of WTO" or Article 36 (1): "the Parties agree to negotiate new WTO compatible trading arrangements".

Liberalisation of trade in goods must therefore be undertaken, in particular, in full conformity with the provisions of Article XXIV of GATT while making use of the flexibility available and liberalisation of trade in services must be undertaken "in accordance with the provisions of GATS and particularly those relating to the participation of developing countries in liberalisation agreements. Similarly, in all trade-related areas, EPAs must build on the acquis of the relevant multilateral trade rules and can only be developed in accordance with these rules.

The development dimension

As already pointed out, EPAs, as an instrument for development, must be consistent with the objectives and principles of development policy. Negotiations of EPAs therefore must take account of the different levels of development of the parties, of the particular economic and social constraints of the ACP countries and of the capacity to adapt and to adjust their economies to the new trading environment.

3.0 Phases

According to the ACP Guidelines for the negotiation of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) adopted by the ACP Council of Ministers on 26 June 2002 and approved by the 3rd Summit of Heads of State and Government held on 18 and 19 July 2002, the ACP Group decided to adopt a two- phased approach to the negotiations:

Phase 1, was planned to take place at an All-ACP_EU level, which could extend over the period September 2002 to September 2003 and was expected to result in an All-ACP-EU agreement focusing on the principles and objectives of EPAs as well as issues of common interest to all ACP States, including dispute settlement, safeguard measures, investment and anti-dumping measures, with a view to achieving a solid foundation for the negotiations of the second phase.

Phase 2, this was planned to proceed the first phase and was devoted to issues specific to ACP Countries and regions, this was expected to begin in September 2003 and end in December 2007 at the latest. At this level the EPA negotiations are taking place in six groups (geographical configurations) in the ACP regions. Although the regions are negotiating independent of each other, they are following an overall similar framework of negotiating principles and indicative schedules. For each region, the parties agreed on a Joint Map for the conduct of the negotiations.

4.0 EPA negotiations in the Eastern and Southern Africa Framework (ESA).

ESA Group is composed of sixteen countries within the Eastern and Southern geographical region. These countries are: Burundi, Comoros, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Zambia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. According to the joint ESA-EU EPA roadmap for the negotiations, the negotiations at the ESA regional level is in three phases.

The preparatory/priority setting (March 2004 to August 2005), continuation or substantive negotiations (September 2004 to December 2005), and finalization (January 2006 to December 2007) phases. The negotiation structure for ESA-EPA is two tiered-the Ministerial level and the Ambassadorial / Senior Officials levels.

The preparatory / consultative process for the negotiations is much broader, and includes all stakeholders-the private sector, civil –society and academia as well as various government ministries and agencies. The structure is headed by the ESA Council of Ministers, which negotiates with the EC Commissioner for Trade. Below this level, there is the ESA Committee of Ambassadors, which negotiates with Senior Officials of the European Commission.

The ESA Committee of Ambassadors is assisted by the ESA Technical Team in the negotiations. The Team is drawn from national experts across the sixteen ESA Countries. The lower levels of consultations/negotiations such as the Regional Negotiating Forum (RNF) and the National Development and Trade Policy Forum (NDTPF) are for developing National and regional positions. Both the Ministerial and Ambassadorial levels of ESA are facilitated by the COMESA Secretariat, which is the

leading Secretariat (others are: EAC, I.O.C, IGAD). In 2006 ESA recruited a Chief Technical Advisor to support negotiations at both levels.

5.0 The negotiating Clusters

The ESA has identified six negotiating clusters. These are; Market Access, Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade-Related Issue, Development Issues and Trade in Services. The Tables below show the Lead and Alternate Spokespersons for the various clusters at both levels.

(a) Ministerial level

Cluster	Ministerial Lead Spokespersons	Ministerial Alternate Spokespersons
1. Development Issues	Sudan	Dr. Congo
2. Market Access	Mauritius/Rwanda	Burundi & Zambia
3. Agriculture	Malawi	Uganda & Ethiopia
4. Fisheries	Madagascar	Seychelles
5. Trade in Services	Zimbabwe	Rwanda
6. Trade Related Areas	Kenya	Djibouti

(b) Ambassadorial level

Cluster	Ambassadorial Lead Spokespersons	Ambassadorial Alternate Spokespersons
1. Development Issues	Ethiopia	Zambia & Burundi
2. Market Access	Kenya	Zimbabwe & Uganda
3. Agriculture	Mauritius	Zimbabwe & Madagascar
4. Fisheries	Eritrea	Seychelles & Madagascar
5. Trade In Services	Malawi	Rwanda & Uganda
6. Trade Related Issues	Sudan	DR Congo & Burundi

From the tables above, Uganda is an Alternate Spokesperson for the Agriculture cluster at ministerial level and alternate Spokesperson for Trade in Services at Ambassadorial level.

6.0 Internal / Domestic structures and processes guiding EPA negotiations.

AT the national level, positions are developed through the consultative process in the framework of the Inter-Institutional Trade Committee (IITC)- the National Development and Trade Policy Forum (NDTPF). This national committee is composed of representatives of stakeholder institutions with interest/ concerns in various EPA clusters being negotiated. This structure is facilitated by the Ministry Officials as Secretariat and meetings of the forum are presided over by the Permanent Secretary in his capacity as the Chief Government Negotiator on Trade Issues.

The positions articulated by the NDTPF are then carried forward as our National negotiating positions to be used by our National Negotiating Teams headed by the Permanent Secretary at the regional level –ESA level in what is called the Regional Negotiating Forum-composed of the delegations from the 16 ESA States.

7.0 Progress Achieved and the future of negotiations of EPA.

To date, negotiating positions in five of the six cluster (Agriculture, Trade- Related Areas, Market Access, Development and Fisheries have been developed and discussed by the Dedicated Sessions as well as by the RNF. The region is yet to develop positions in Trade in Services.

On Market Access, the region has agreed to offer the EU, as a maximum, market access in line with the COMESA Common External Tariff (CET) as will be agreed in 2008. Issues of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Rules of Origin and Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade (NTBs) are also being addressed under Market Access. On the reciprocity aspect of Market Access, the region has moved towards developing a regional list of sensitive products that are going to be excluded from liberalization.

The sectoral study to guide Uganda in the EPA negotiations, together with Uganda's existing tariff rates and development programmes were used to draw up Uganda's list of sensitive products- to be protected / excluded from liberalization under an EPA. In the areas of Agriculture and Market Access, the ESA region has agreed to

demand for bound duty and quota free market access for all products to the European Union. Under Trade-Related Issues, the region is largely seeking capacity building especially in the regulatory area and trade facilitation. The region has also agreed not to negotiate Government Procurement.

The negotiations in the Development cluster are aimed at ensuring the region is able to address all problems that have impeded her participation in international trade. The region has prepared a regional development Matrix to guide negotiations in this cluster. Uganda's EPA Development matrix was compiled on the basis of sectoral and Analytical Study to guide Uganda in the EPAs Negotiations and the Draft Report of the Diagnostic Trade Integrations Study-DTIS). It has also been agreed that the Development Cluster cuts across all the other clusters and should be treated as such during the negotiations. In negotiation with the EU, this development cluster has proved to be the most contentious as it involved demand for "additionality of resources" by the ESA Group.

Although some progress has been achieved in some areas, a lot remains to be done and yet time remaining to conclude the EPAs is very little as they are expected to be concluded by 31 December 2007 according to originally agreed roadmap between EU and ESA. However, there is hope if some understanding and agreement could be reached in some priority areas especially in trade in goods, to forestall the WTO waiver due to expire on 31December 2007, more progress could be achieved in other areas, such as trade in services at a much later date.

8.0 Uganda's Priorities in the Negotiations

Uganda's priorities in the negotiations as derived from national economic policy documents such as the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), technical studies and stakeholder consultations by the Ministry include:

1. Securing EU commitment to assist Uganda to address her supply side capacity constraints through provision of technical and financial assistance. This includes assistance in areas such as infrastructure development, trade policy institutions capacity building, value addition, etc. This is aimed at making sure that Uganda develops capacity to exploit the opportunities created by the EPAs, rather than have opportunities with no attendant capacity to exploit as was the case under the Lome

Conventions. Negotiations on this subject are covered under the Development Cluster.

2. Ensuring that the EPAs do not impact negatively on Uganda's development efforts, mainly through the effects of reciprocal market opening on the infant industries of the country. This is to be done through designation of products to be excluded from tariff reduction - sensitive products - by the ESA, and a longer transition period over which to start on tariff phase down by the ESA for EC exports into the ESA.

3. Securing improved and effective market access for Ugandan goods and services –including services suppliers, to the EU on a long term and predictable basis. This means that the EC makes a commitment to provide duty free and quota free market access to Uganda's exports, and to simplify the Rules of Origin under the EPAs.

4. Ensuring that the EPA process does not undermine the regional integration agenda, especially the fast tracking of the East African Community and consolidation of the EAC Customs Union. This has hitherto been achieved by co-ordinating to the greatest extent possible with our Kenyan counterparts in the EPA negotiations.

5. On the trade-related issues (Competition Policy, Investment, Trade Facilitation, Intellectual Property Rights and Transparency in Government Procurement and Environment), Uganda acknowledges their importance in providing a predictable and transparent trade regime for private sector growth and for this reason is willing to discuss EC assistance/cooperation in building the capacity of Ugandan institutions in the above areas.

6. Special note is made of article 49 of the revised Cotonou on trade and environment.

The Parties reaffirm their commitment to promoting the development of international trade in such a way as to ensure sustainable and sound management of the environment, in accordance with the international conventions and undertakings in this area and with regard to their respective level of development. They agree that the special needs and requirements of

ACP States should be taken into account in the design and development of environment measures.

Conclusion:

The EPA negotiations in ESA and all other regions are behind schedule with respect to agreed roadmaps and the deadline imposed by the WTO Waiver (31/12/07). It's my considered opinion that there is still room for this project to be able to input into the negotiations.

ANNEX 4: PRESENTATION OF THE COUNTRY PROJECT BY FRANCIS OGWAL, NEMA

1.0 Brief Background

Uganda is an agricultural country with agricultural products dominating the exports sector. The agricultural sector employs (*directly or indirectly*) more than 80 percent of the population, accounting for more than 42 percent of GDP.

Economic diversification strategies have resulted in considerable structural changes in Uganda's export sector over the 15 years with the emergence and growth of non-traditional exports

The non-traditional exports are overtaking traditional exports such as coffee, cotton, tobacco and tea. The new products, in particular horticulture and cut flowers require cultivation on large pieces of land and use of chemicals. In addition flower farms in Uganda are located near wetlands and water bodies and therefore require very strict adherence to environmental standards.

However trade in most of the non-traditional exports is governed by very stringent environmental requirements at the international market for example the EU. Uganda is participating in the African, Caribbean Pacific (ACP)-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations as part of a group of 16 Eastern and Southern African (ESA) countries, with the EU being one of its main trading partners.

In the on-going Uganda EU-ACP EPA negotiations, issues on biodiversity have not been attended to. The GoU has received financial assistance from the EU through UNEP to carry out an IA of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP EPA on Uganda's Biodiversity.

The project will focus on the horticulture sub sector and cut flowers. As exports of these commodities to the EU are growing, there are potential threats to Uganda's biodiversity especially due to the demand for more land and the use of chemicals.

2.0 Integrated Assessment (IA)?

IA is the evaluation of the *environmental*, social and economic effects/impacts of past and future policies, and their linkages in the context of *sustainable development*.

What is the benefit of carrying out IA?

It provides policy makers with the information necessary to make informed decisions about the design and implementation of policies that promote sustainable development.

3.0 The overall objective

To further build capacity for assessing *environmental*, social and economic impacts of trade related policies on biodiversity. IA has been carried out on Trade Policy, Fisheries Policy.

Where will capacity be built?

In national institutions and government departments to understand the critical linkages between economic growth, *environment* and social development.

4.0 Specific objectives of the project

Strengthening the analytical and technical capacity of Uganda's negotiators MTTI, The Inter-Institutional Trade Committee, Parliamentarians, *etc.* to integrate issues of biodiversity in their negotiation and implementation of the EU-ACP EPA.

Enhancing the capacity of policy-makers and private sector as well as civil society, to implement integrated national responses from the outcomes of the IA.

Support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – especially *the 2010 target of CBD* - and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) through increased understanding of factors that lead to loss of biodiversity and protection of biodiversity.

5.0 What are the expected project results?

- a) An EPA that fully takes into account social, economic and *environmental* concerns, in particular sustainable use of biodiversity.
- b) Implementation of the EU-ACP EPA in a manner that is environmentally friendly.
- c) Enhanced national institutional and human capacities for undertaking IA and planning for sustainable development.
- d) More awareness on the linkages between economic, social and *environmental* issues among stakeholders.

6.0 Project Activities

Two key activities IA (during the 1st Year 2007) and putting in place a national response/action plan from the outcome of the IA during the 2nd year of the project (2008)

7.0 Institutional arrangement

NEMA

- Will coordinate and supervise all project activities on behalf of GoU.

- Organize workshops and PSC meetings, submit reports to UNEP.

EPRC

- Will carry out the IA.
- Submit project reports to NEMA (every 4 months).

8.0 Institutional arrangement for project implementation

The PSC will oversee project implementation and will provide guidance to ensure that project objectives are achieved. ToR have been developed and put in place for the PSC. NEMA will work closely with UNEP during the implementation of the project mainly for any further technical assistance. Stakeholder consultation to continue during the implementation of the project.

ANNEX 5: STATEMENT BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT AT THE LAUNCH OF THE UNEP-GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA PROJECT ON THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE EU-ACP ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON UGANDA'S BIODIVERSITY ON 29 MAY 2007, AT HOTEL AFRICANA

Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Uganda and on my own behalf, let me begin by welcoming you all this evening to the launch of the UNEP-GoU project on the Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity.

As most of you may already be aware, economic diversification strategies put in place by Government have resulted in considerable structural changes in Uganda's export sector. It has led to the emergence and growth of non-traditional exports such as fish and fish products, hides and skins, floriculture, horticulture, spices and honey among others. Fish is Uganda's leading non-traditional export and contributes about 3 per cent of the GDP.

The contribution of the above non-traditional exports to the country's export earnings increased from 14 per cent in 1990 to over 62 per cent in 2005. These new products and in particular horticulture and flower farms require large areas of land. In addition agrochemicals are often used for controlling crop pests and diseases.

As Uganda continues to expand and explore market opportunities for non-traditional exports, there is, however, need to balance development with environment conservation. Unsustainable use of natural resources including biodiversity has a direct bearing on the sustainability of trade. For example, the cost of wetland destruction to the economy is estimated at Ush 2 billion/year

Wetlands, as you all know, perform very important ecological functions like breeding grounds for fish which in turn sustains the fish industries and the fishing communities. It is therefore important that development activities take into account the importance of conserving the environment.

One of the biggest challenges today is how to manage the interdependencies between socio-economic development and environmental conservation. In order to address this challenge, Government has put in place laws, policies and action plans to promote sustainable use of our natural resources including biodiversity.

Objective XIII and Article 237(2b) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, has provisions on the protection of the environment including wetlands, forests, lakes, rivers, national parks and wildlife reserves. A number of laws have been enacted by parliament to give effect to the Constitutional provisions on the

environment. These include; the National Environment Act, the Wildlife Act, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, the Land Act, just to mention but a few. The National Environment Management Policy put in place by Government in 1994 calls for sustainable social and economic development which maintains or enhances environmental quality and resource productivity on a long term-basis that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The National Environment Management Policy therefore reflects Government commitment in promoting sustainable development. A number of sectoral policies such as the Wetlands Conservation & Management Policy, the Wildlife Policy, the Fisheries Policy and the Forest Policy have also been put in place by Government to guide management and use of these resources.

In addition to the laws and policies, Government has also developed and put in place action plans to further guide Government development and environment conservation programmes and these include:

- a) the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP),
- b) the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA),
- c) the Wetland Sector Strategic Plan (WSSP);
- d) the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and
- e) the National Forest Plan, among others.

It is important to note that business cannot continue to function if ecosystems and the services they provide (like water, biodiversity, food and climate) are degraded or out of balance.

It is therefore important that as Uganda undertakes negotiation with the EU on trade under the new Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), the negotiations should not only focus on trade, but should take a holistic approach by looking at the social, economic and environmental aspects of trade and development.

The project on Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership on Uganda's Biodiversity is thus very timely. This project will make it possible for Uganda to come up with an EU-Economic Partnership Agreement that has integrated environmental concerns particularly sustainable use of biodiversity.

I would like on behalf of Government to thank the EU for providing the financial support for this project and also to thank the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the technical assistance as well as facilitating the process of accessing the financial support from EU.

I am informed that a National Integrated Action Plan in response to the outcomes of the integrated assessment is to be formulated through this project. Government would like to appeal to the EU and other development partners to support the implementation of the action plan, once developed, so that it does not end up being on our book shelves gathering dust.

I wish to thank NEMA and the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) for organizing this launch workshop which has made it possible for Government to

inform stakeholders about the project and what its contribution will be to the on-going negotiations on the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement. Lastly I would like to thank all of you for coming to participate in this launch workshop despite your very busy schedules. Without you this launch workshop would not have been successful.

With those few remarks, it is now my singular duty to declare the Project on Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda's Biodiversity launched.

I thank you.

For God and My Country.

ANNEX 6: SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR THE LAUNCH WORKSHOP

1.0 Brief Background

Uganda is mainly an agricultural country with the sector dominating the exports sector. The agricultural sector employs (*directly or indirectly*) more than 80 percent of the population, accounting for more than 42 percent of GDP. The predominance of smallholder farms and the traditional production techniques used have significant implications for meeting trade volume demands and complying with international standards and environmental requirements especially those set by EU–Uganda’s major trading partner.

Economic diversification strategies have resulted in considerable structural changes in Uganda’s export sector over the last fifteen years with the emergence and growth of non-traditional exports such as fish/fish products, floriculture, horticulture, spices, hides and skins, honey overtaking traditional exports such as coffee, cotton, tobacco and tea in value. The new products, in particular horticulture and cut flowers require cultivation on large piece of land and use of chemicals. In addition flower farms in Uganda are located near wetlands and water bodies and therefore require very strict adherence to environmental standards.

At the international level, trade in most of the non-traditional exports is governed by very stringent and ever changing buyer environmental requirements (*including food safety/health requirements*). Uganda is participating in the African, Caribbean Pacific (ACP) -EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations as part of a group of 16 Eastern and Southern African (ESA) countries, with the EU being one of its main trading partners. The negotiations will among other things, identify sensitive sectors (*for the case of Uganda, the sensitive sector is agriculture*).

A tentative list of sensitive agricultural products included in the draft EU-Uganda agreement comprises of maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, bananas, milk and dairy products, animal products, fruit and vegetable products, and oil seed products. This project will focus on horticulture (fruit and vegetable products) because this is one of the fastest growing sectors in Uganda and it employs a large number of the population. In fact, horticulture is listed as one of Uganda’s strategic exports in the *Uganda Strategic Exports Programme (SEP)*.

In the on-going Uganda EU- ACP EPA negotiations, issues to do with how the final outcome of the trade negotiations will impact on Uganda’s biodiversity have so far been left unattended. The Government of Uganda has received financial assistance from the EU through United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to carry out an Integrated Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement on Uganda’s Biodiversity. The objective of this project therefore is to carry out an assessment of the potential impacts of the EU-Uganda agreement on biodiversity – with particular focus on the horticulture sub sector. As exports of these commodities to the EU are growing, there are

potential threats to Uganda's biodiversity especially due the demand for more land and the use of chemicals.

Integrated assessment is the evaluation of the environmental, social and economic effects of past and future policies, and their linkages in the context of sustainable development. It provides policy makers with the information necessary to make informed decisions about the design and implementation of policies that promote sustainable development.

2.0 Project Objectives and Expected Outcomes

2.1 Project objectives

The overall objective of the project is to further build capacity, for assessing environmental, social and economic impacts of trade related policies on biodiversity, in national institutions and government departments to understand the critical inter-linkages/interdependencies between economic growth, environment and social development.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- (a) Strengthening the analytical and technical capacity of Uganda's negotiators (e.g. Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry, The Inter-Institutional Trade Committee, Parliamentarians, etc.) to integrate the sustainable management of biodiversity and other natural resources in their negotiation and implementation of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement;
- (b) Enhancing stakeholder engagement in assessment and policy-making processes relating to both CBD implementation and the EU-ACP EPAs;
- (c) Enhancing the capacity of government policy-makers and private sector decision-makers, as well as civil society, to develop and implement integrated national responses to the outcomes from the assessments to enhance any positive effects and mitigate any negative effects;
- (d) Supporting the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) through increased understanding of factors that lead to a loss in biodiversity and protection of biodiversity associated with trade-related policies

2.2 Expected Outcomes

The main outcomes of the country project will be an EU - Uganda Economic Partnership Agreement that fully takes into account social, economic and environmental concerns in particular sustainable use of biodiversity with specific focus on the horticulture sector and a national integrated response and national action plan to respond to the outcomes of the integrated assessment

The project will further contribute the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which Uganda signed and ratified the in June 1992 and September 1993 respectively. The Convention has three

objectives namely conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

3.0 key project activities

3.1 Designation of national research

The Economic Policy Research Centre has been designated to carry out the integrated assessment on behalf of Government. This has been done by institution by NEMA on behalf of Government. NEMA maintains the role of project coordination and supervision as well as organisation of workshops for stakeholders.

3.2 National Project Steering Committee

A Project National Steering Committee to oversee project implementation has been established and is functional. The committee is comprised of government agencies, research institutions, NGOs and the private sector.

3.3 Conduct a launch and capacity building workshops

The purpose of the launch workshop is to present and inform stakeholders about the project. The main objective of the capacity building workshop is to create understanding about the project among the key stakeholders that will participate in the review of the project reports during the implementation of the project. The workshop will cover various aspects of integrated assessment, including the inter-linkages between trade, agriculture and biodiversity, the different stages of the integrated assessment process, techniques and tools used to assess trade-related impacts as well stakeholder analysis and participation.

3.4 Carry out the integrated assessment

This will involve application of Integrated Assessment Methodologies to consider the full range of potential effects/impacts, direct and indirect, that the EU-Uganda Economic Partnership Agreement (*being negotiated within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement*) may have on Uganda's biodiversity

3.5 Design of Integrated National Responses and Development of National Action Plans

After the assessment stage, an integrated national response will be designed and put in place to respond to the outcomes from the integrated assessment. A National Action Plan outlining the integrated national response will be developed. The National Action Plan will be accompanied by an outline of the costs and benefits of implementation, which will ensure the design and application of cost-effective policy instruments. After the successful implementation of the first stage of the project, the second stage of the project will be the implementation the national responses developed.

3.6 Preparation of Country Project Reports

The Country Project Reports will provide a description of the process and methodology(ies) used in undertaking the integrated assessment, the main stakeholders involved and their participation, the findings and results from the assessment process.

4.0 duration of the project

The project will implemented over a period of two years (January 2007-December 2008), beginning with the establishment of the project steering committee, designation of the national institution to carry out the integrated assessment study followed by the launch and capacity building workshops and thereafter carrying out the integrated assessment studies. Holding of a national workshop to review progress, preparation of the integrated national response/action plan and the country project report will come after the integrated assessment study.

ANNEX 7: PROGRAMME FOR THE LAUNCH WORKSHOP



LAUNCH WORKSHOP FOR THE PROJECT ON INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE EU-ACP ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON UGANDA'S BIODIVERSITY

29 May 2007, HOTEL AFRICANA, KAMPALA

Programme

Time	Activity	By who
3:30- 3.55 pm	Registration of participants	NEMA
3:55- 4:00 pm	Opening Remarks by the Chairman	DED-NEMA
4:00- 4:15 pm	Welcome Remarks	ED-NEMA
4.15 – 4.30 pm	Overview of UNEP initiative on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies and Biological Diversity in the Agricultural Sector	Mohamed Abdel Monem, UNEP
4.30 – 4.45 pm	Brief Overview of EPAs	Raymond Agaba – MTTI
4:45- 5.25 pm	Presentation of the country project	NEMA
5.25-5.35 pm	Discussion/ Comments	NEMA/UNEP/MTTI
5.35-5.50 pm	Official launch of the project	PS Ministry of Water and Environment
5.50 – 7.00 PM	REFRESHMENT	NEMA



ANNEX 8: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Institution
1.	Madina Guloba	Economic Policy Research Centre
2.	Francis Mazinga	National Planning Authority
3.	Kabaasa David	Makerere University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
4.	David Mugisa	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
5.	Margaret Aanyu	NEMA
6.	Achilles Byaruhanga	Nature Uganda
7.	Kazzora Susan	National Agriculture Research Organisation
8.	Philip Bubb	UNEP WCMC
9.	Mohamed Abdel	UNEP/RoA
10.	Muhumuza James	Tropical Aioelands
11.	Denis Mahooro	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and fisheries
12.	Agaba Ryamond	Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry
13.	Namirembe Ssonko	Makerere University Faculty of Agriculture
14.	Kaggwa Anorld	NEMA
15.	Tom Mugisa	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
16.	Eugene Muramira	NEMA
17.	Harris Tembo	Wava Broadcasting Services Television
18.	Nantume Harriet	Environment Officer Wakiso District
19.	Alfred Wasike	Newvision News Paper
20.	Akello Christine	NEMA
21.	Justin Ecaat	United Nations Development Program
22.	Naigga Jesca	NEMA
23.	Kabishanga Emmanuel	New Horizons
24.	Bakunda Aventino	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and fisheries
25.	Samuel Amul	Ministry of Local Government
26.	Olore Ronald	Mega Fm Radio
27.	Estella Aryadda	European Commission in Uganda
28.	Dickens Kamugisha	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
29.	Kaganga	Kikandwa Environment Association
30.	Kyoshabire Medius	Ministry of Health
31.	Mary Rwakaikara	Makerere University Kampala
32.	Opolot John	Makerere University Department of Zoology
33.		
34.	Annet Nakyeyune	Uganda World Life Society
35.	Carol Kagaba	Wetlands Inspection Division
36.	Opige Micheal	Nature Uganda
37.	Sam Gwali	National Agriculture Research Organisation

38.	Barimunsi Moses	DFS
39.	Christine Kabuye	Makerere University Botany Department
40.	Wako Joel	Uganda Environmental Education Foundation
41.	Mark Ocen	Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry
42.	Mpangire Stephen	Forestry Inspection Division
43.	Okee Stephen	Nile Botanicals Research
44.	Mulumba Waswa	National Agriculture Research Organisation
45.	Gerald Eilu	Makerere University, Faculty of Forestry
46.	Nabaasa Herbert	NEMA
47.	Basoga Nsandu	Wava Broadcasting Services Television
48.	Lilly Agarora	CSWCT
49.	C. Batala	Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry
50.	Kirabo Robert	UBC Radio
51.	Sam Makara	UBC Television
52.	M.O. Otim	Uganda National Council of Science and Technology
53.	Namakambo Noral	Wetlands Inspection Division
54.	Onyai Francis	National Chemotherapeutic Research Laboratory
55.	Esta Katuura	National Chemotherapeutic Research Laboratory
56.	Moses Mabala	National Biotrade Program
57.	Kabuye Wahib	Mega FM Radio
58.	Nabulime Christine	UCSD
59.	Bonnie Birungi	NEMA
60.	Dismas Mbabazi	National Fisheries Industrial Research Resource Institute
61.	Grace Nataabaalo	Daily Monitor News Paper
62.	Salome Alweny	Daily Monitor News Paper
63.	Muzale Charles	Radio Kiira
64.	Aggrey Rwestiba	Uganda World life Authority
65.	Alice Ruhweza	Private/Resource Person
66.	Namara Harriet	NEMA
67.	Moses Masiga	Yoma Consult
68.	Mujaasi Isaac	Chimpanzee Sanctuary
69.	Ssemogere Paul	Uganda Herbalist Association
70.	Byaruhanga Denis	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
71.	Kiwanuka Micheal	Makerere University Faculty of Agriculture
72.	Mawula Richard	National Agriculture Research Organisation
73.	Mujuni Bernard	Forestry Inspection Division