



# NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS

2020 - 2024



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## FOREWORD

Uganda is endowed with diverse wildlife resource richness and this presents opportunities for the utilisation of these resources through farming, ranching, trade and tourism. Uganda's Vision 2040 and the 2nd National Development Plan (NDP II) recognise tourism as a key driver of social economic development, contributing the highest foreign exchange earnings of over USD1.5Bn annually to GDP. However, this potential is threatened by the growing levels of human-wildlife conflicts (HWCs). Conflicts occur when humans interface with wildlife and compete for the limited resources. The conflicts are mainly a result of the growth in human population and increased demand for land for agricultural expansion, settlement and urbanisation. HWCs are not only a threat to human survival but also biodiversity conservation. Conflicts impact on incomes and livelihoods of the people. They also negatively affect species conservation through retaliatory killings and related illegal activities.

Despite the challenges, Government of Uganda is fully determined and committed to resolving this conflict, promoting wildlife conservation and harnessing the benefits that come along. Conservation of natural resources stems from Objective XIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) which vests the ownership and protection of important natural resources including land, water, wetlands, minerals, oil, fauna and flora in the Government of Uganda for and on behalf of the people of Uganda. Furthermore, objective XXVII (iv)(a) mandates the State including local governments to create and develop national parks, wildlife reserves and recreation of areas and ensure conservation of natural resources.

The vision for Uganda's Wildlife Policy 2014 is to sustainably manage and develop wildlife resources and healthy ecosystems in a transformed Uganda. The Policy provides a framework for formulating and implementing a national strategy for addressing HWC. The Policy specifically under Objective 2.4.4 emphasizes the need to 'effectively mitigate human-wildlife conflicts. The Policy outlines several strategies and interventions aimed at addressing the challenge. The Uganda Wildlife Act 2019 under Section 2(1)(d) highlights the need for promoting ecologically acceptable control of problem animals. Formulation of this National Strategy for Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts is therefore timely and in line with government policy on management of wildlife resources.

The successful implementation of this strategy will significantly contribute to reduced wildlife-induced damage, improved community relations and wildlife conservation. It will further contribute to harnessing both ecological and economic benefits from wildlife conservation. Government notes that the implementation of this strategy will require support and contribution from various stakeholders including international and local partners. I therefore call upon all stakeholders to partner with the Government of Uganda to ensure the successful implementation of this strategy.

### FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



Hon. Tom R. Butime (MP)

**MINISTER OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES**

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The National Strategy for Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts (2020-2025) outlines broad strategies and targets to mitigate and manage a wide range of human-wildlife conflicts in Uganda. The strategy, the first of its kind in Uganda, recognizes the fact that human-wildlife conflicts are not only a threat to human survival but also have the potential to compromise local food security, facilitate negative community attitudes towards wildlife and reduce tolerance and support for conservation. Conflicts occur when human activities are not compatible to those of wildlife. Such activities negatively affect habitats and survival of wildlife conservation. The conflict between subsistence farmers and wildlife due to crop raiding, human attacks and damage to other property impact on the welfare and livelihoods of the people.

Recent observations and experiences indicate the complex nature and increase in reported cases of human-wildlife conflicts ranging from crop destruction, livestock predation and life threatening situations. There is, therefore, need to develop innovative approaches to address these conflicts to minimize loss, enhance benefits and secure community support for conservation.

This strategy was developed through a nation-wide stakeholder consultative process. The document highlights key strategic interventions to address the growing challenge. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) appreciates the contribution and support from the various stakeholders in developing this important document.

UWA aspires to ensure effective implementation of this Strategy to reduce human-wildlife conflicts that have for years negatively affected people's livelihoods and undermined community support for wildlife conservation. It is our mandate, pledge and commitment to fully implement this Strategy in the next five years.

### Conserving for Generations



Benjamin Otto  
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF TRUSTEES

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This strategy was developed with support and contribution from various stakeholders. The formulation was spearheaded by the Community Conservation Sub-Directorate of Uganda Wildlife Authority with the input of other technical staff, stakeholders and organizations. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) appreciates the support from the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), civil society organisations, District Local Governments, private sector, communities and other relevant government institutions that provided invaluable ideas during the consultations and subsequent formulation of the strategy. UWA is greatly indebted to all of you.

UWA appreciates the tireless efforts, review, guidance and contribution from Members of Board of Trustees. UWA further acknowledges and appreciates the invaluable technical input, comments and contribution from Mr. Sam Mwandha, Mr. John Makombo, Mr. George Owoyesigire, Mr. Johnson Masereka and Mr. Justus Tusubira. Thank you for spearheading and coordinating the formulation process.

## ACRONYMS

<b>CAs:</b>	Conservation Areas
<b>CBOs:</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CBD:</b>	Convention of Biological Diversity
<b>CFRs:</b>	Central Forest Reserves
<b>CMS:</b>	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
<b>CWAs:</b>	Community Wildlife Areas
<b>DLGs:</b>	District Local Governments
<b>EIA:</b>	Environment Impact Assessment
<b>FAO:</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GD:</b>	Game Department
<b>HWC:</b>	Human-Wildlife Conflicts
<b>LFRs:</b>	Local Forest Reserves
<b>MAAIF:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
<b>NEMA:</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>NFA:</b>	National Forest Authority
<b>NGOs:</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NDP:</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NPs:</b>	National Parks
<b>PAs:</b>	Protected Areas
<b>SDGs:</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UAV:</b>	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
<b>UNP:</b>	Uganda National Parks
<b>UWA:</b>	Uganda Wildlife Authority
<b>UWEC:</b>	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre
<b>UWRTI:</b>	Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute
<b>WRs:</b>	Wildlife Reserves
<b>WSs:</b>	Wildlife Sanctuaries

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda is home to a diversity of wildlife species ranging from large mammals such as elephants, buffaloes, hippos, lions, leopards, chimpanzees, gorillas to small animals such as mongoose, a variety of primate species, snakes, insects among others. This variety of wildlife species plays important economic, ecological and cultural functions. However, due to various factors including the growing human population, limited land for agriculture and depleted/reduced habitats, there is an increasing level of competition and interaction between humans and wildlife thereby generating conflicts.

In the recent past, the country has registered an increase in conflicts between humans and wildlife mainly emanating from crop destruction, livestock depredation, damage to other property and human attacks by elephants, crocodiles, lions, leopards, chimpanzees, gorillas, baboons, and a number of other selected species. However, crop damage remains the most significant source of conflict. Loss of crops creates food insecurity, impacts on incomes and livelihoods of the people. This, in turn, engenders negative attitudes and reduced support for conservation.

Similarly, conflict has emerged from retaliatory killings, poaching, encroachment, deforestation, illegal grazing, and habitat loss. Conflicts have also emerged from the loss of human life resulting from the interface between UWA staff and poachers. For instance, rangers and other conservation cadres have lost lives or sustained injuries in the line of duty. This has, in turn, enhanced conflicts and influenced the relations between conservation managers and local communities.

This strategy, therefore, identifies key challenges and conflicts and proposes several interventions including; strengthening the Community Conservation Sub-Directorate through enhanced funding, staffing, capacity development, and cooperation with other line departments, institutions and agencies. The strategy further highlights the need to streamline cross-border cooperation, enhance the capacity of district local governments and local communities to mitigate/manage conflicts, promote alternative livelihood projects, implement compensation scheme, raise public awareness and enhance research, monitoring and reporting.

Finally, the strategy provides an implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation framework to track performance and measure success.

The implementation of the strategy is estimated to cost UGX 231,570,000,000 in the next five years. Funding sources will include internally generated funds by UWA, support from the consolidated fund (Government of Uganda), donors and other partners.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Conservation conflicts remain one of the complex and greatest challenges facing wildlife protection in Africa. Conflicts typically involve situations in which some species pose a direct threat to people and their livelihoods, resulting into retaliation against the species they believe or suspect to be problematic. Human-wildlife conflict occurs when animals pose a direct and recurring threat to the livelihood or safety of people and this leads to the persecution of that species. Conflicts do not only affect humans but also wildlife species. Conflicts have led to substantial population declines for many species and reduced distributions of many others. Retaliatory killings have, for example, had a significant impact on leopard and lion populations, altered their ranging patterns and behaviour.

Conflicts, therefore, negatively impact on biodiversity, livelihoods and human well-being, hence appropriate efforts and interventions are required to address the challenge. Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) occur when the requirements of wildlife encroach on those of human populations or the needs of human populations encroach upon those of wildlife. In 1997, wildlife experts identified human-wildlife conflict as one of the major threats to conservation, and one of the most difficult problems that conservation managers face in Africa<sup>1</sup>. These conflicts have intensified over recent decades as a result of human population growth and agricultural expansion, human settlements and industrial activities. The increasing human population has led to encroachment on wildlife conservation areas. Several wildlife dispersal areas and corridors have been settled and conservation areas remain small isolated islands. These settlements and related developments have facilitated regular human-wildlife interactions, crop destruction and damage to related property.

The problem is exacerbated by lack of land use plans, which facilitate unplanned and uncoordinated developments around protected areas that are incompatible with wildlife conservation. The interface between humans and wildlife coupled with these developments promote conflicts.

To address HWC, UWA developed the "Strategy for Problem Animal Management and Vermin Control" (2001). The strategy provided for establishment a Problem

<sup>1</sup> Hill, C., Osborn, F. and Plumptre, A.J. (2002) Human-Wildlife Conflict: Identifying the problem and possible solutions. Albertine Rift Technical Report Series Vol. 1. Wildlife Conservation Society.



Animal Control Unit that was subsequently located at L. Mbuoro National Park. However, the unit's operations remained highly localized and constrained by inadequate staff, skills, equipment and related facilitation. This strategy has become outdated due to a number of emerging issues including the need to establish a compensation mechanism for damages occasioned by wildlife, climate change, human population growth and implementation of innovative approaches to resolve the conflicts among others.

UWA, therefore, identified the need to review and develop a comprehensive formal strategy to guide effective implementation of various innovative interventions to mitigate conflicts. The strategy provides an elaborate mechanism for resolving conflicts by strengthening the community conservation function through the provision of adequate funding, enhancing staffing and capacity development and cooperation with other line departments, institutions and agencies and implementation of the wildlife compensation scheme. The strategy also highlights the need to streamline cross-border cooperation, strengthen the capacity of district local governments and local communities to mitigate/manage conflicts, promote alternative livelihood projects, raise public awareness and promote research and monitoring.

### 1.1.1 Historical Perspective on Conservation and HWC in Uganda

Wildlife conservation in Uganda dates back to around the 1880s when traditional institutions set aside areas for cultural aspects and values. However, the period between 1902–1923 witnessed the introduction of sport hunting and ban on the use of traditional hunting methods and tools by the colonial government, thereby creating limitations and difficulties to continued use of wildlife resources by local communities.

Between 1923–1952, the colonial government created different categories of protected areas and management institutions including forest reserves under the Forest Department (FD), game reserves under the Game Department (GD) and National Parks under the Uganda National Parks (UNP). The colonial government had anticipated challenges concerning HWC and the management of wildlife outside protected areas. The GD was thus set up to specifically manage game reserves and all wildlife outside national parks, monitor and control populations to minimize conflicts. However, the critical function of managing and controlling wildlife outside protected areas seems to have been given little attention during the merger of UNP and GD to form the current Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) in 1996. Over time, the

absence of rangers (game guards) outside PAs coupled with growing human population, settlements, degradation of wildlife dispersal areas and shrinking habitats have facilitated regular human-wildlife interface and conflicts.

UWA currently manages 10 National Parks (NPs), 12 Wildlife Reserves (WRs), 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries (WSs), 5 Community Wildlife Areas (CWAs) while the National Forestry Authority is responsible for the management of the 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs). The 191 Local Forest Reserves (LFRs) are under the district local governments. However, recent assessments by the NFA<sup>2</sup> and UWA<sup>3</sup> indicate that, some of these areas especially CWAs and LFRs have been heavily degraded or depleted through agricultural encroachment, human settlements, illegal logging, and related developments. These activities have considerably reduced wildlife habitat and ranging areas, thereby enhancing conflicts.

It is also important to note that, an estimated 50% of Uganda's wildlife resources are reported to reside outside gazetted protected areas, mostly on privately owned land<sup>4</sup>. This presents a conservation challenge and enhances conflict as several species continue to roam and interface with humans, destroying crops, attacking livestock and damaging other property.

### 1.1.2 Protected Area Assessment and Rationalisation

Around 2000, Government conducted a Protected Area Assessment and Rationalisation exercise that culminated into the formulation of the Wildlife Protected Area System Plan for Uganda (2001). The assessment recommended several alterations to selected PA boundaries that were adopted by Parliament. While the aim was to address a number of conservation challenges and resolve conflicts, substantial wildlife populations remained outside protected areas where they continue to roam and interface/conflict with humans. For instance, some selected wildlife species around Lake Mbuoro National Park continue to reside outside the park where they interface and conflict with livestock farmers.

2 Forest Investment Programme for Uganda (2017)

3 Protected Area Assessment (2018)

4 Uganda Wildlife Policy (2014)



## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.1 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

#### 2.1.1 Human-wildlife conflict (HWC)

Human-wildlife conflicts tend to occur when the actions of humans or wildlife have an adverse impact upon the wildlife or humans respectively. HWC is often understood to mean crop raiding, livestock depredation, human attacks and disease transmission (to humans and vice versa). The other impacts of HWC range from school absenteeism by children as they guard crops or get too scared to walk to school due to the presence of dangerous wild animals, to reduced farm productivity or crop yields and other intangible social costs such as stress. In retaliation, local people kill some wildlife species as recently observed at Queen Elizabeth National Park where 3 lions (*Panthera leo*) were poisoned to death. A recent assessment by TRAFFIC International reveals that the lion population is rapidly decreasing because of indiscriminate killing in defence of people and livestock, habitat loss, and prey depletion<sup>5</sup>. The study recommends priority actions including the implementation of benefit sharing and related community engagement programmes.

The other recognized causes of HWC include poaching, deforestation, pollution, introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species, overexploitation of the fishery and related resources, climate change and habitat loss. Effective HWC management strategies should, therefore, focus on resolving both the impacts of animals on humans and vice versa. However, crop raiding is the most often pronounced cause of conflict between farmers and wildlife throughout the world<sup>6</sup>. Crop raiding undermines food security and tolerance for wildlife by communities.

A recent study on wildlife crime drivers and impacts in Uganda reveals that people living adjacent to protected areas perceive wildlife costs as a form of injustice<sup>7</sup>. The study notes that costs mainly consist of damage to crops and livestock, highlighting that, lack of response or compensation from authorities exacerbates the situation. The study observes that most potential benefits provided by protected areas such as employment, revenue sharing, and regulated resource access are often perceived to be inequitably shared. The local elite tend to dominate, yet the poorest

5 Rossi, A. (2018). Uganda Wildlife Trafficking Assessment. TRAFFIC International, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

6 Hill, C., Osborn, F. and Plumpton, A.J. (2002) Human-Wildlife Conflict: Identifying the problem and possible solutions. Albertine Rift Technical Report Series Vol. 1. Wildlife Conservation Society.

7 Harrison et al. (2015) Wildlife crime: a review of the evidence on drivers and impacts in Uganda

people suffer the greatest costs. To address the challenge, the current UWA Strategic Plan (2015–2020) proposes the review of the Problem Animal Control Strategy, reconstitution of Problem Animal Management Units at regional levels (Murchison, Kidepo, Queen, Headquarters and L. Mburo), training of staff at CA level, provision of specialized equipment and capacity building of the Districts to handle vermin.

### 2.1.2 Costs

Conflicts are often associated with economic costs that come along with wildlife conservation. For instance, studies around the Budongo Forest Reserve, Uganda found the cost of crop raiding and guarding varying from US\$25–30 per month<sup>8</sup>. In agricultural areas around Masai-Mara Game Reserve in Kenya, crop raiding costs households US\$ 200–400 per year<sup>9</sup>. Around KNP, crop loss from problem animals averages about US\$ 12 per farmer or US \$200 per kilometre of border per year<sup>10</sup>. Estimates of annual costs of elephant raids ranged from \$60 (Uganda) to \$510 (Cameroon) per affected farmer<sup>11</sup>.

It has been observed that livestock losses to wildlife are often considered worse than crop losses. It has also been reported that tolerance is shaped more by amounts of crop loss than by the frequency of raids<sup>12</sup>. However, in some other countries where wildlife utilization is a component of conservation, wildlife is highly valued and tolerated despite significant costs. For example, each year, white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) in the US State of Wisconsin cause >\$34 million in crop damage and \$92 million in damage to vehicles (38,000 deer car collisions each year). However, there is widespread support for maintaining a population of >1.2 million deer due to the profitable and popular 9-day annual hunt (670,000 hunters participate and generate \$255m in sales)<sup>13</sup>.

8 Howard, P. (1995), *The Economics of Protected Areas in Uganda: Costs, Benefits and Policy Issues*, MSc Thesis submitted to the University of Edinburgh, UK.

9 Sillero-Zubiri, C and Switzer, D. (2001). *Crop raiding primates: Searching for alternative, humane ways to resolve conflict with farmers in Africa*. People and Wildlife Initiative. Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Born Free Foundation Initiative, Oxford University.

10 Chetri, P.B, Edmund G. C. Barrow and Muhwezi, A (2004). *Securing protected area integrity and rural people's livelihoods: lessons from twelve years of Kibale and Semliki Conservation and Development Project*.

11 Naughton, L., Robert. and Treves, A. 1999. *The social dimensions of Human–elephant conflict in Africa: A literature review and case studies from Uganda and Cameroon*. A report to the African Elephant Specialist, Human–Elephant conflict Task Force, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland p. 18–21.

12 Naughton–Treves, L. 1997. *Farming the forest edge: Vulnerable places and people around Kibale National Park, Uganda*. *The Geographical Review* 87(1): 27–47.

13 WDNR. 1994. *Wisconsin's Deer Management Program*. Pages 31. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin.

In Uganda, fatal cases of chimpanzee–human attacks have been reported around Kibale National Park (KNP) mainly targeting children and women. Eight attacks were documented between August 1994 to September 1998 among rural villages West of Kibale National Park in which chimpanzee caused severe injury and or death to children. Victims were aged 6–60 months and were on their own, accompanied either women or fellow children<sup>14</sup>. Other cases have been observed around the Bunyoro region (Masindi, Hoima, Kagadi, Kakumiro and Kibaale districts).

Over 30 cases of crocodile–human attacks have been reported around Mayuge, Kasese, Mpigi, Nakasongola districts among others. Other cases involving elephants, lions, hippos and buffaloes have been observed across a number of districts.

Wildlife induced costs coupled with increasing human population enhance human–wildlife conflicts and negatively influence community support for conservation. In 2006, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicted an increase in the intensity and frequency of human–wildlife conflicts that would mainly emerge from wildlife–induced damages<sup>15</sup>. FAO, further, revealed that conflicts would lead to negative attitude of the human population towards wildlife and conservation developments and this would, in turn, contribute to reduced cooperation from local communities, increase instances of poaching and other illegal activities. It has been previously reported that, in most cases, people do not support PAs because there are no viable incentives to sustain their livelihoods<sup>16</sup>. It has thus been suggested that to achieve meaningful conservation, PAs should be managed in a manner that extends benefits, and improves local people's livelihoods<sup>17</sup>. The strategy will, therefore, facilitate establishment of selected community livelihood enterprises to enhance their incomes and influence support for conservation.

14 Richard Wrangham, Michael Wilson, Brian Hare and Nathan D. Wolfe (2000). *Chimpanzee Predation and the Ecology of Microbial Exchange*, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, Department of International Health, Centre for Immunization Research, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

15 FAO 2006. *Addressing Conflicts between human activities and wildlife conservation in Africa*. African forestry and wildlife commission. Working party on the management of wildlife and protected areas, sixteenth session Maputo, Mozambique, 27–28 March 2006. Electronic doc. <http://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/010/i7246e.pdf>

16 Western, D., Wright, M (1994). *Natural Connections. Perspectives in community-based conservation*. Island Press. Washington DC.

17 Brandon, K. and Wells, M. 1992. *People and Parks; Linking protected area management with local communities*. The International Bank for reconstruction and development. World Bank, Washington DC. McNeely, J.A. 1994. *Protected areas for the 21st century: working to provide benefits to society*. IUCN, Run Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland.

### 2.1.3 Current Human-Wildlife Conflict situation

Human-wildlife conflicts vary according to geographical region, land use patterns and practices, human behaviour, and the habitat and behaviour of wildlife species or individual animals within the species. Outstanding HWC issues include:

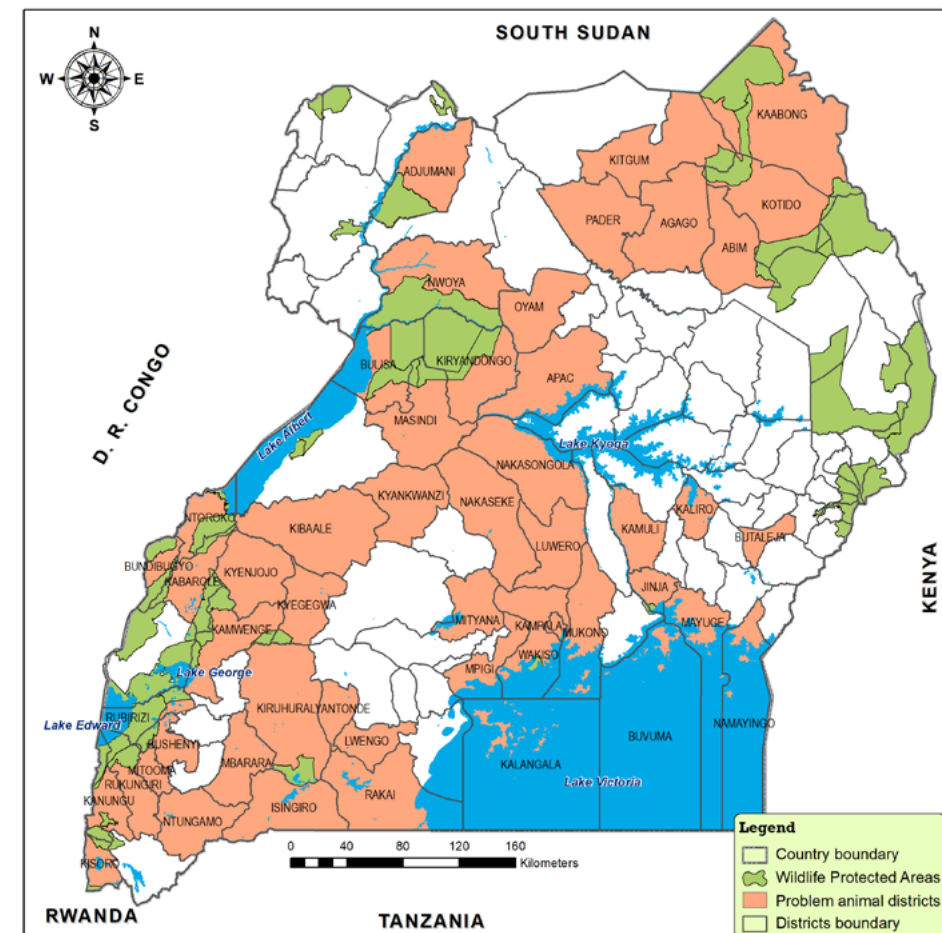
- a. Wildlife species that move beyond PA boundaries (national parks and wildlife reserves, central forest reserves and cause damage (crops damage, livestock predation and human attacks);
- b. Wildlife outside protected areas on private land, local forest reserves, lakes, rivers and wetlands;
- c. Wildlife in urban areas (e.g. Kampala) often-involving wildlife species that have adapted to changes to natural habitat resulting from residential developments;
- d. Disease transmission between wildlife and domestic animals or humans;
- e. Securing effective long-term participation of local authorities and communities
- f. Developing, maintaining and sustaining selected mitigation measures;
- g. Ensuring timely and swift application /response to reports of human wildlife conflicts;
- h. Addressing effects of climate change relating to HWC such as habitat changes, water shortage, and wild fires;
- i. Limited institutional capacity to address the challenge;
- j. Standardized long term monitoring (data collection and management);
- k. Inadequate/inaccurate information on the scale, costs and impacts of the conflict;
- l. Inadequate/inaccurate information effectiveness of mitigation methods and approaches;
- m. Varying understanding and tolerance levels for species reported as a problem animal;
- n. Limited local government capacity to manage vermin;
- o. Scattered and uncoordinated management of reported HWC cases;
- p. Limited/inadequate use of cutting-edge and high-tech equipment e.g. camera traps, radio collars, digital satellite imagery and geo-referencing machines, radio frequency identification tags, mobile communication technology and drones or Un-Manned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) to assist in monitoring animal movements, distribution and achieve early detection of actual or potential conflicts,
- q. Unsustainable cultural practices (game meat is delicacy and medicinal), and, Negative community attitude towards UWA.

### 2.1.4 Affected Districts

The most affected districts include Isingiro, Lwengo, Rakai, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Lyantonde, Kiruhura, Kyotera, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Rubanda, Kisoro, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kibaale, Kyenjojo, Bunyangabu, Kyegegwa, Buliisa, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Oyam, Apac, Adjumani, Nwoya, Kotido, Kaabong, Abim, Agago, Pader, Amudat, Kitgum, Kalilo, Mayuge, Butaleja, Namayingo, Jinja, Mukono, Buvuma, Kalangala, Kampala, Mityana, Mpigi, Wakiso, Luwero, Nakaseke, Kasese and Kyankwanzi as shown in figure 1.

These represent about 40 percent of the total districts in Uganda. The HWC occurs in varying intensities. In some crop damage is the main challenge, while in others, especially those near water bodies, human injury and death is the more pronounced issue.

**Figures 1: Districts with incidents of human wildlife conflict cases**



### 2.1.5 Problematic Species

Frequently reported species include elephants, hippos, buffaloes, chimpanzees, crocodiles and a few cats, which include lions, leopards, jackals and civets. Three species namely baboon, vervet monkey and bushpig were declared vermin in early 2001.

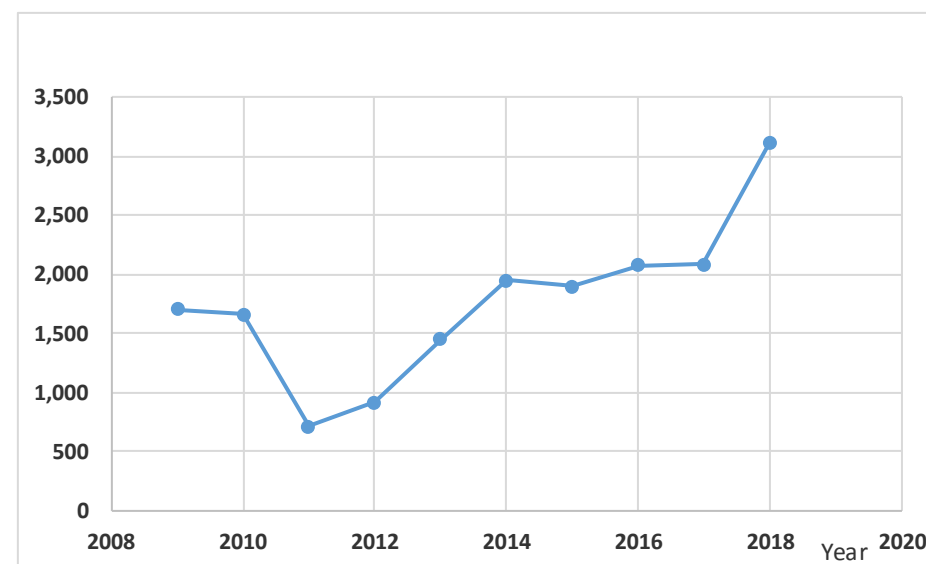
Statistics indicate that elephants are the most problematic species especially around Murchison Falls, Kibale, Semliki, Bwindi Impenetrable, Queen Elizabeth and Kidepo Valley National Parks. Table 1 below illustrates reported HWC incidences across the Conservation Areas and UWA Head Office between 2009– 2018 while Table 2, 3 and 4 indicate the most reported problematic species.

**Table 1: Reported Human-Wildlife Conflict incidences across the Conservation Areas and UWA Head Office 2009 – 2018**

YEAR	LMCA	BMCA	QECA	KCA	MFCA	KVCA	UWA HQTRS	TOTAL
2009	54	1,230	24	89	238	0	69	1,704
2010	61	1,153	16	128	216	0	89	1,663
2011	67	80	45	148	231	5	138	714
2012	103	127	65	182	236	35	165	913
2013	75	114	16	210	864	25	142	1,446
2014	50	260	71	166	1,192	33	179	1,951
2015	86	190	131	206	1,082	20	182	1,897
2016	99	104	212	161	1,173	149	179	2,077
2017	210	169	302	287	774	208	136	2,086
2018	135	150	590	364	1336	408	133	3,116
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>17,567</b>

Source: UWA Problem Animal Reports

**Figures 2: Trends in HWC 2009–2018**



**Table 2: Annual reported elephant cases 2009 – 2018**

YEAR	QEPA	KNP	KVNP	BINP	TOTAL
2009	15	97	0	19	131
2010	4	127	0	67	198
2011	12	143	3	11	205
2012	36	239	15	47	337
2013	7	208	12	17	244
2014	39	166	17	72	294
2015	106	285	-	56	447
2016	189	147	124	27	487
2017	262	282	142	87	773
2018	496	342	313	46	1,597
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>4,227</b>

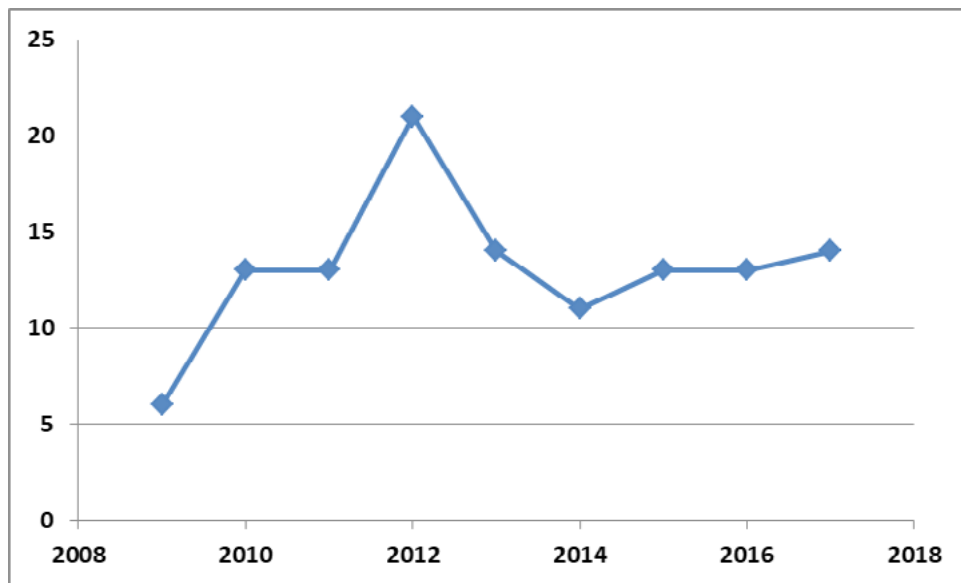
NB: Information presented does not include MFPA because data received was general and aggregated as shown in Table 1 above

**Table 3: Annual reported Buffalo cases 2010 – 2018 for some Conservation Areas**

YEAR	QEPA	KNP	KVNP	LMCA	TOTAL
2010	2	-	0	30	32
2011	10	-	1	30	41
2012	16	-	19	48	83
2013	2	2	18	43	65
2014	21	2	0	18	49
2015	22	-	2	49	73
2016	15	-	18	39	72
2017	6	2	50	2	60
2018	129	2	76	30	237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>712</b>

Source: UWA human wildlife conflict records

**Figures 3: Trend of crocodiles captured and translocated in the period 2008-2018**



Source: UWA human wildlife conflict records

**Human Crocodiles conflict recorded in 5 Districts (1996- 2009)**

DISTRICT	TOTAL ATTACKS	TOTAL SURVIVALS	DEATH	% SURVIVAL	% DEATH
Bugiri	121	23	98	36.5	39.7
Mayuge	110	24	86	38.1	34.8
Busia	11	1	10	1.6	4
Jinja	13	7	6	11.1	2.4
Mukono	55	8	47	12.7	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>

Source: UWA human wildlife conflict records

**Table 4: Reported problem animal species 2014-2016 (Head quarters)**

ANIMAL	REPORTED CASES	ATTENDED TO	NOT ATTENDED TO
Crocodiles	46	25	21
Leopards	31	17	14
Reptiles	58	28	30
Hippos	11	6	5
Lions	1	1	0
Buffaloes	2	1	1
Birds	8	5	3
Monkeys	33	17	16
Pangolins	3	1	2
Unidentified	14	6	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UWA human wildlife conflict records

### 2.1.6 Rescue of animals by Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Center

The Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC) also receives a number of problem animal cases. Some animals are rescued from people's homes, schools and private land (forests, wetlands and rangelands) while others are confiscated from poachers, traffickers. Tables 6 and 7 outline the number and categories of animals received/rescued by UWEC between 2014 – 2018 respectively.

**Table 5: Number of animals rescued by UWEC 2014 – 2018**

YEAR	NO OF ANIMALS
2014	118
2015	125
2016	185
2017	115
2018	146

**Table 6: Category of animals rescued by UWEC 2014 – 2018**

CATEGORY	NO OF CASES	NO OF INDIVIDUALS	%
Arthropods	3	3	0.4
Birds	50	330	47.1
Mammals	38	146	20.9
Reptiles	24	221	31.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** UWEC records

### 2.1.7 Patterns and trends

Overall, annual reported and recorded problem animal cases indicate an increasing trend as indicated in the respective tables. Statistics in table 1 indicate an increasing trend of reported cases except for LMCA, BMCA, and headquarters. The number of reported cases has since 2009 increased by 82%. The overall increase in the number of cases between 2017 and 2018 was almost 50% (49.3%). While in KVCA the cases increased by 96.2%, QECA by 95.3%, MFCA by 72.6% and KCA by 26.8%. This may be partly due to increased vigilance and improved data in the compilation of problem animal statistics by the organization, human population increase, changing land use patterns, shrinking habitats, climate change, increased human-wildlife interface, sensitization and awareness on the need to report such cases to UWA among others.

There are data recording inconsistencies and gaps resulting from lack of reporting and absence of a standardised data collection mechanism. It is also observed under Table 6 that due to limited institutional capacity, the Problem Animal Control Unit at Head office was able to respond to 50% of the reported cases between July 2014 to June 2016.

Among the majority bird species rescued by UWEC included cattle egrets, marabou stocks, African grey parrots, Egyptian geese, grey crowned crane, and owls. While the mammalian species mainly included black and white colobus, vervet monkeys, genet cat, bush duikers, guinea pigs, pangolins and red tail monkeys. The reptilian species were mainly bell-hinged tortoise, African rock python, marsh terrapin, monitor lizard, gabon viper, house snake and forest cobra. The trend of rescues indicates increasing number of human wildlife conflict especially among the urban dwellers, who are less tolerant to presence of wildlife in their vicinity.

### 2.1.8 Mitigation and Management Interventions

UWA and partners have over the years implemented several conflict mitigation and management interventions including physical guarding (communities and scouts), scare-shooting, stonewalls, cage construction, bee keeping, trench excavation, tea growing, red chili application, vuvuzela use, growing of unpalatable crops and fire lighting. These have generated varying degrees of effectiveness but largely not solved the problem of HWC. It is observed that, there has not been a standardised or systematic approach to monitoring HWC incidences, patterns and trends as well as evaluating effectiveness of the implemented interventions to guide policy formulation, planning and replication. While communities have contributed to management of HWCs, their capacity and engagement levels have been minimal.

Sensitization and awareness campaigns have also been conducted by UWA and stakeholders around protected area and other key wildlife sites to educate communities on management of problem animals and vermin.

## 2.2 POLICY AND LEGISLATION

There are a number of conservation policies and legislation at various levels that support management of wildlife and HWC aspects. However, successful implementation of the existing policies and legislations requires availability and adequate technical skills and related resources.

### 2.2.1 The Constitution of Uganda, 1995

Article XIII requires the state to protect important natural resources including wildlife, while Article XXVII emphasizes the need to promote sustainable development for present and future generations. As such, wildlife resources should be managed to achieve this national aspiration. Part IV of the same article provides for the creation of protected areas including national parks and reserves.

### 2.2.2 Uganda Wildlife Policy 2014

Objective 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 highlight the need to promote sustainable management of Uganda's wildlife populations in and outside protected areas respectively. Besides, objective 2.4.4 of the Uganda Wildlife Policy (2014) emphasise the need to 'effectively mitigate human-wildlife conflicts. The Policy outlines various strategies including:- a) establishment and maintaining barriers along wildlife protected area boundaries for all areas susceptible to stray wild animals; b) generating baseline information on HWC cases; c) establishing a special fund to support mitigation interventions; d) investment of revenue sharing funds in HWC mitigation; e) compensating for losses occasioned by wild animals escaping from wildlife protected areas; f) building the capacity of Local Governments and communities to address problem-animal and vermin control challenges; g) developing and implement national Guidelines for problem animal and vermin management; and, h) identifying wildlife species to be classified as vermin, problem animals and protected species.

### 2.2.3 The Uganda Wildlife Act 2019

The Act mandates UWA to manage all wildlife resources inside and outside protected areas. Section 2(1)(d) calls for the promotion of ecologically acceptable control of problem animals while Section 6(i) mandates UWA to monitor and control problem animals and provide technical advice the district local governments on the control and management of vermin. Section 54(1) of the Act provides for declaration of vermin by the Board while Section 55 outlines procedures for hunting or killing vermin. The Act defines vermin as "any animal declared to be vermin under section 54" while problem animals include "any animal which poses a danger to human life or property".

### 2.2.4 The Local Government Act 1997

Paragraph 5(b) under Part 2 of the Second Schedule decentralises and mandates districts to provide entomological and vermin control services. Paragraph 4 under Part 4 of the same schedule lists several functions and services that are to be devolved by district councils to lower Local Government councils and one of them being the control of vermin in consultation with the Ministry responsible for tourism and wildlife and any other relevant Ministry.

### 2.2.5 Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre Act 2015

The Act establishes the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC) and broadens its mandate to undertake conservation education across the country. The Centre also acts as a rescue and rehabilitation facility for injured and confiscated animals. The strategy would entail a strong partnership between UWA and UWEC to raise awareness about wildlife conservation and management of HWC. The Centre could also play a key role in the capture and management of some problem animals.

### 2.2.6 Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute Act 2015

The Act establishes the Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI) and broadens the mandate to include ecological research, consultancy, and capacity building. The Institute could play a significant role in conducting research on HWC issues such as crop raiding, livestock predation, and human attack incidences, patterns and trends and generate recommendations for management consideration.

### 2.2.7 Convention on Biological Diversity

Uganda is a contracting Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which recognizes the dependency of indigenous and local communities on biological diversity and the unique role they play in the conservation of biological resources on Earth. This recognition is enshrined in the preamble of the Convention and in its provisions. Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity obliges Parties to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation of biological diversity and to promote their wider application with the approval of knowledge holders and to encourage equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological diversity.

### 2.2.8 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species

Uganda is a contracting Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) of Wild Animals, an international agreement between governments that provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. Uganda is therefore obliged to implement measures that ensure migratory 'problem species' are safe and protected from poaching and retaliatory killings from local people.

### 2.2.9 East African Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources

This protocol obligates Uganda to cooperate with partner states and promote sustainable management of wildlife resources in partnership with the local communities.

### 2.2.10 Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration (GVTC) Treaty, 1991

This provides a strategic mechanism for collaborative management of the Greater Virunga Landscape. It mandates member States namely Uganda, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo to strengthen cooperation in the management and conservation of species and habitats with a view to enhancing ecological services and increasing socio-economic benefits.

### 2.2.11 Rationale for the Strategy

HWC are complex in nature and range from crop damage, destruction of other property, livestock depredation to human attacks and sometimes death. Addressing HWC requires multi-pronged, adaptive and well-coordinated approaches. This requires adequate resource allocation, stakeholder mobilization and engagement, staff and community capacity development and tracking strategy implementation progress through systematic monitoring and evaluation. These successive processes require a guiding document, hence the formulation of this strategy. The strategy formulation is further justified by the following:

- a. HWC undermine the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly poverty alleviation (SDG1), sustainable economic development (SDG8), sustainable consumption and production (SDG12) and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG15) among others. Hence, the need to address HWC conflicts to facilitate Uganda's contribution to the global development agenda.
- b. The strategy is aligned to NDP II and contributes to the attainment of long-

term protection, conservation and sustainable management of wildlife resources<sup>18</sup>. Specifically, the strategy is aligned to NDP II paragraph 391 that seeks to facilitate investment in "improving infrastructure in the national parks, combating poaching and eliminating the problem of wildlife dispersal to ensure maximum exploitation of tourist attractions and amenities".

- c. The strategy is consistent with the Tourism Sector Development Plan (TSDP) strategies namely
  - (i) secure the integrity of protected area boundaries,
  - (ii) address human-wildlife conflicts,
  - (iii) improve livelihoods of local communities,
  - (iv) contain illegal activities in all protected areas and
  - (v) restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.
- d. Furthermore, the strategy seeks to operationalise objective 2.4.4 of the Uganda Wildlife Policy (2014) that highlights the need to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts effectively. Similarly, objective 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 highlight the need to promote sustainable management of Uganda's wildlife populations in and outside protected areas respectively.
- e. The strategy seeks to implement Sections 54, 55, 82,83 and 84 of the Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019 that relate to problem animal management and compensation respectively
- f. The strategy is consistent with UWA's Strategic Plan (2015-2020) and the Community Conservation Policy 2018 that identify HWC as one of the key conservation challenges and outline numerous interventions including the development of a strategy to guide effective management.
- g. The strategy, therefore, will facilitate the coordinated and enhanced implementation of interventions aimed at reducing human-wildlife conflicts, raising awareness, building the capacity of communities to engage in alternative livelihood enterprises, and ensuring effective engagement of stakeholders in managing the conflicts.

<sup>18</sup> Second National Development Plan, 2015/16-2019/20. National Planning Authority, Kampala, Uganda



## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.1 THE STRATEGY

#### 3.1.1 Process

The development of the Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy started with the formulation of a draft concept note. This resulted into a draft working document that was shared internally, refined and presented at departmental and Senior Management levels. Comments were generated and incorporated into the draft. A second draft was developed and presented to stakeholders for input. The refined draft document was later presented to UWA Top Management. A national consultative workshop was held to get more input from stakeholders. The comments were incorporated into the draft, which was then submitted to the BoT for further review and input. The strategy was presented to Top Management of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities for review, input and final approval.

#### 3.1.2 Strategic Goal and Objectives

##### 3.1.2.1 Goal

To contribute to harmonious coexistence with wildlife, improved community livelihoods and national development

##### 3.1.2.2 Key Components and Associated Objectives

The strategy goal will be achieved through implementation of the following components and associated objectives:

- a. **Conflict Mitigation and Management:** implementation of innovative and effective mitigation and management interventions strengthened and improved
- b. **Capacity development:** the capacity of staff and stakeholders for effective management of human-wildlife conflicts strengthened
- c. **Community livelihoods:** implementation of sustainable livelihood projects supported
- d. **Education and Awareness:** awareness and education activities on human wildlife conflict developed and implemented
- e. **Compensation:** a mechanism for implementing the Wildlife Compensation Scheme established.
- f. **Research and Monitoring:** research in human-wildlife conflict issues strengthened. Research on population dynamics around protected areas. Can we add this?
- g. **Coordination and Collaboration:** effective coordination and collaboration with line departments, partners and stakeholders in HWC management ensured
- h. **Financial Resources:** requisite financial resources for implementation of the strategy mobilised



- i. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** a standardized monitoring and reporting system on HWC issues established and implemented

### 3.1.3 Description of Components and Objectives

#### 3.1.3.1 Component 1: Conflict Mitigation and Management:

**Strategic Objective:** implementation of innovative and effective mitigation and management interventions strengthened and improved

#### DESCRIPTION

The magnitude and impact of HWC cases vary from place to place and are influenced by the seasonality, crop varieties and species involved. Addressing the conflicts, therefore, requires different approaches and related mitigation measures. For example, trenches are effective in reducing human–elephant conflict, while hippos will require short fences.

This component, therefore, seeks to identify and implement different HWC management measures including the establishment of barriers, monitoring/mapping of patterns and trends and identification of problematic species. Emphasis will be put on the implementation of innovative mitigation measures that engage and involve communities where possible. Maintenance plans will be developed and implemented where applicable.

#### RATIONALE:

- a. Human–wildlife conflicts impact on food security, livelihoods, and local economies;
- b. HWC cause negative attitudes towards conservation which may lead to retaliatory killings. Such actions have grave consequences on conservation of keystone species especially lions and elephants;
- c. Ensuring continued good relations with local communities;
- d. Engagement of communities helps to achieve positive conservation outcomes and address emerging challenges of HWC;
- e. Need to implementation of innovative HWC mitigation measures;
- f. Effective management of HWC requires well-trained, skilled, sufficiently facilitated, properly equipped and motivated rapid response team;
- g. Addressing HWC will lead to a reduction in number and frequency of compensation claims;
- h. There is need to establish a systematic monitoring mechanism of HWC incidences and interventions to ascertain magnitude, effectiveness and guide planning;

#### ACTIONS

- a. Map out HWC hot spots
- b. Implement mitigation and management interventions
- c. Ensure regular maintenance of implemented interventions
- d. Establish a Hot–line for receiving HWC cases
- e. Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

- a. Number of HWC hot spots identified and mapped
- b. Number and type of mitigation and management interventions implemented
- c. Frequency and percentage of interventions maintained
- d. Number of HWC reports received through the hot–line

#### 3.1.3.2 Component 2: Capacity development:

**Strategic Objective:** the capacity of staff and stakeholders for effective management of human–wildlife conflicts strengthened

#### DESCRIPTION

The Community Conservation Unit that is currently responsible for the management of HWC is largely understaffed, under-skilled and ill-equipped to effectively respond to the complex and growing levels of human–wildlife conflicts. There is a need to implement several interventions to address these identified capacity gaps. The strategy, therefore, provides for conducting specialized HWC training to equip staff with the much-needed knowledge and skills to handle HWC. Other actions outlined include setting up a specialized HWC management unit at each region, enhanced data collection and engagement of local communities.

It is important that organizations and individuals take responsibility to implement measures to prevent or reduce the likelihood of conflict for effective management of HWC. HWC should be incorporated into land use planning and implementation of agricultural and other development projects. Technical assistance shall be provided to farmers and organizations that are willing to implement actions voluntarily aimed at reducing HWC. One of the strategies is to identify, train and support HWC management committees and community wildlife scouts around known HWC hot spots.

#### RATIONALE:

- a. Currently, UWA does not have the requisite number of staff to adequately address the HWC challenge and the existing have limited technical skills to

effectively contain the growing levels of HWC. Adequate staffing is essential in implementing HWC mitigation and management programmes;

- b. Communities can play an important role in the management of HWC. However, they lack the skills and motivation. Engaging communities could lead to complementary implementation of benefit sharing programmes such as revenue sharing and resource access. Engaging communities is cost effective, beneficial and sustainable.

#### **ACTIONS**

- a. Set up specialized HWC management units at appropriate levels;
- b. Recruit or deploy staff with relevant qualifications;
- c. Undertake staff and community training needs assessment;
- d. Provide specialized training in HWC management
- e. Provide relevant tools and equipment;
- f. Identify and train local community volunteers, guards, and local government officials;
- g. Develop a human-wildlife conflict interventions handbook (manual) for staff and community members;
- h. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for responding and handling reported HWC incidences;
- i. Train staff, communities and other relevant stakeholders on issues of human-wildlife conflict through workshops, exchange visits, field trips, and study tours; and,
- j. Build the capacity of affected communities to manage human-wildlife conflict through Community Based Natural Resource management (CBNRM) initiatives

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

- a. Number of specialized HWC units established;
- b. Number of staff recruited and deployed
- c. Number of training sessions and staff trained in HWC
- d. Needs assessment report for staff, stakeholders and community
- e. Copy of HWC handbook
- f. Number of community scouts, LG staff /individuals trained in HWC
- g. Number of tools and equipment procured
- h. Number of functional CBNRM initiatives targeting HWC
- i. Copy of approved HWC SOP

#### **3.1.3.3 Component 3: Community livelihoods**

**Strategic Objective:** implementation of sustainable livelihood projects supported

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Recent assessments by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) indicate that, poverty is one of the main drivers of poaching and environmental degradation. In addition, the destruction of crops, other property, livestock and human attacks by wildlife deprive communities of their source of income and improved livelihoods. Wildlife attacks cause negative perception and attitudes towards conservation and as a result affect the relationship between conservation managers and local people.

It is anticipated that promoting alternative income generating / livelihoods projects will offset damages and losses caused by wildlife, improve incomes and influence positive attitude change towards conservation. There is need to enable communities to explore alternative revenue opportunities in HWC hot spot areas. Among the alternatives that UWA has already been promoting include bee keeping, tea growing, chili, garlic, and sunflower.

#### **RATIONALE:**

- a. The destruction of crops mainly targets palatable varieties;
- b. Crop growing and settlements adjacent to wildlife protected areas increase level of human-wildlife interaction and potential conflicts
- c. Damage to crops, destruction of other property and livestock attacks increase poverty levels and influence negative support for conservation;
- d. Furthermore, destruction of crops, damage to other property and livestock attacks attract retaliatory killings from local people;
- e. Community interests and resource needs are inadequately addressed; and,
- f. Benefit sharing programmes provide a complementary opportunity for engaging communities in the management of HWC and the promotion of alternative livelihood options.

**ACTIONS**

- a. Develop guidelines for implementation of livelihoods scheme;
- b. Identify groups to participate in community livelihood projects;
- c. Support sustainable and alternative livelihoods for communities adjacent wildlife conservation areas;
- d. Offer technical support in the implementation community livelihood projects;
- e. Undertake feasibility study to identify potential wildlife ranching areas;
- f. Mobilise and disseminate the wildlife ranching guidelines; and,
- g. Establish coordination forums for human-wildlife conflict management

**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

- a. Copy of approved Community Livelihoods Scheme Guidelines
- b. Number of community groups mobilized and trained to implement community livelihood projects.
- c. Number of community livelihood projects identified and supported
- d. Number of sustainable utilization of wildlife identified and supported
- e. Number of projects supported under the benefit-sharing scheme
- f. Number of ministries, agencies, and stakeholders contributing (technical or financial) to livelihood projects
- g. Number of wildlife enterprises established
- h. Number of eco-tourism facilities and related developments established

**3.1.3.4 Component 4: Education and Awareness**

**Strategic Objective:** awareness and understanding of human-wildlife conflict among communities, stakeholders and general public strengthened

**DESCRIPTION**

Several reported HWC can be avoided when potential victims understand the behaviour of wildlife species involved and possible responses or mitigation measures. For example, a number of crocodile and hippo attacks could be avoided if communities understand potential risk factors. Therefore, to manage HWC efficiently and effectively, there is a need to aggressively conduct awareness and education targeting different categories of the society including school groups, political leaders and communities. The aim is to build local capacity in undertaking community-based adaptation and interventions to address the specific human-wildlife conflict challenge in the particular community. This measure will also aim at dis-

seminating new technologies and increasing public understanding of the preventive actions that can be taken to minimize human-wildlife conflict. The expected result of this campaign is the behaviour change among the local population, gain in knowledge on the behaviour of problem animals and skills in carrying out community-based mitigation measures.

There is also a need to engage stakeholders such as traditional leaders, district and sub-county councils, NGOs and relevant MDAs on how to best manage HWC.

**RATIONALE:**

- a. Wildlife plays important ecological, cultural and economic roles and contributes to the development of the country;
- b. Communities do not appreciate the relevance and importance of wildlife conservation. Communities also lack the knowledge about the threats and dangers from wildlife;
- c. Engagement of communities and other partners/stakeholders is essential to secure appreciation and support for wildlife conservation;
- d. There is need to create awareness about potential HWC incidences and possible interventions; and,
- e. Awareness raises wildlife profile and stimulates investment in the sector

**ACTIONS:**

- a. Develop and distribute information, education and communication materials on specific human wildlife conflict issues;
- b. Engage communities, Local Government officials and political leaders in management of HWC;
- c. Conduct awareness in the community and schools on issues of HWC;
- d. Sensitise communities on potential alternative livelihood projects around wildlife areas;
- e. Develop and implement an early warning system for key wildlife whose movements cause conflict;
- f. Work with cultural institutions to promote wildlife conservation friendly cultural norms;
- g. Strengthen the information sharing mechanism on wildlife behaviour and movements within the community; and,
- h. Work through existing Community Information Centers to disseminate HWC information; (work with Uganda Communications Commission)

**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

- a. Number of information, education and communication materials on HWC developed and distributed;
- b. Number of local government officials, political leaders, and communities engaged in the management of HWC and education and awareness activities
- c. Number of school and community awareness meetings on HWC held.
- d. Number of articles, radio and TV live talk shows on HWC conducted
- e. Number of cultural institutions engaged to promote cultural norms
- f. Number of community information Centers disseminating HWC information

**3.1.3.5 Component 5: Compensation:**

**Strategic Objective:** establish mechanisms for implementation of the compensation scheme to assist eligible victims of problem animal attacks established

**DESCRIPTION**

Observations and records at UWA indicate that a number of individuals and communities are affected by problem animals through crop damage, destruction of other property, livestock attacks, human injury and sometimes death. The affected communities have been constantly demanding for compensation due to damages and losses accessioned by wildlife. UWA has been handling cases of human injury and death through compassionate support by incurring medical and burial expenses. Compensation was introduced in the reviewed Uganda Wildlife Act 2019. Unless UWA plans for the proposed Verification Committee, builds capacity of staff to carry out assessments and develops guidelines it will be challenging to implement the compensation scheme.

**RATIONALE:**

- a. There are direct and indirect costs associated with wildlife conservation. These costs impact on the livelihoods;
- b. Wildlife-induced damages and associated costs negatively influence community perceptions, attitude, and support for conservation;
- c. Government through UWA under Sections 82,83 and 84 of the Uganda Wildlife Act 2019 intends to implement the Wildlife Compensation Scheme for human deaths, injuries, crop and livestock damage/attacks and establish a Wildlife Compensation Verification Committee; and,
- d. Hence the need to develop a mechanism for enhancing institutional capacity to assess wildlife-induced damages and compensate affected individuals and families.

**ACTIONS:**

- a. Develop guidelines for the compensation scheme
- b. Disseminate and implement the guidelines
- c. Nominate members of the Wildlife Compensation Verification Committee
- d. Train staff in recording and assessing human wildlife conflict cases that are eligible for compensation
- e. Formulate terms of reference (ToRs) for the Wildlife Compensation Verification Committee.
- f. Study and explore the possibility of implementing the insurance scheme as a mechanism for compensation.

**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

- a. Copy of published compensation guidelines
- b. Number of dissemination meetings
- c. Number of staff trained in assessing human wildlife conflict cases
- d. Number of affected individuals or households compensated
- e. A Wildlife Compensation Verification Committee in place
- f. Copy of ToRs for the Wildlife Compensation Verification Committee
- g. A consultancy report on the insurance scheme and other compensation mechanisms.

**3.1.3.6 Component 6: Research and Monitoring**

**Strategic Objective:** research in human-wildlife conflict issues strengthened

**DESCRIPTION**

Inadequate research and monitoring have been undertaken to ascertain the drivers, costs, patterns, and trends on HWC management in Uganda. Scientific information is needed to guide planning, design appropriate HWC mitigation and management interventions. Therefore, to effectively and efficiently manage HWC, there is a need to generate sufficient, reliable and timely information to guide decision making by UWA management and stakeholders. There is need for the collection of timely and high-quality data to determine animal ranging patterns (home-range), conflict patterns and dynamics over time. Comprehensive data will improve the understanding of the nature, scale, and patterns of HWC to guide the development of effective mitigation measures and monitor the effectiveness of implemented interventions. Data collection methods need to be standardised so that they are applicable in all the areas. Data also needs to be stored in a central place accessible

by all users. There is need to develop an early warning system. This would facilitate early conflict detection, guide planning, policy formulation and implementation of effective interventions. There is a need to research on the social carrying capacity of certain species, the impact of climate change of animal behaviour, ranging patterns and tolerance and interaction levels of communities with wildlife.

#### **RATIONALE:**

- a. Despite the rising levels of human-wildlife conflicts, there is inadequate research being undertaken to ascertain the drivers, costs, patterns, trends, and recommendations for management;
- b. There is inadequate scientific information to guide planning and designing appropriate HWC mitigation and management interventions.
- c. Applied research requires appropriate skills and tools.
- d. There is need for collection of timely and high-quality data to determine animal ranging patterns (home-range), conflict patterns and dynamics over time. This would facilitate early conflict detection, guide in planning, deployment of scare-shooting staff and implementation of other interventions.

#### **ACTIONS:**

- a. Research on HWC to ascertain drivers, costs, patterns, trends.
- b. Identify and collaborate with stakeholders to undertake research.
- c. Monitor and assess the effectiveness of human-wildlife conflict mitigation and management interventions.
- d. Procure appropriate research and monitoring equipment.
- e. Establish a database on reported HWC incidences and management.
- f. Undertake timely data analysis, interpretation, publication and disseminate of findings on HWC.
- g. Extract and implement research recommendations.
- h. Compile regular reports on progress of research undertakings
- i. Document and promote conservation-friendly traditional/cultural practices

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

- a. Number of publications on HWC highlighting drivers, costs, patterns, trends, and effectiveness of mitigation and management interventions.
- b. Number of partners and stakeholders researching HWC
- c. Number of interventions assessed and monitored

- d. Number of HWC cases assessed at a time
- e. Number and type of research and monitoring equipment procured.
- f. Number of skilled staff undertaking research and monitoring.
- g. Database on HWC incidences established and used
- h. Number, extract and implement research recommendations about HWC
- i. Number of progress reports made
- j. Number of HWC management decisions made from research and monitoring information.

#### **3.1.3.7 Component 7: Coordination and Collaboration**

**Strategic Objective:** *effective coordination and collaboration with line departments, partners and stakeholders in HWC management ensured*

#### **DESCRIPTION**

HWC is a widespread challenge that requires other stakeholders to take a key role in its management. Some stakeholders are already implementing various interventions to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts including the growing of red pepper (chili) by African Wildlife Foundation around Kidepo Valley National Park, promotion of livelihood projects by WWF around Rwenzori among others. However, there is poor coordination and collaboration among the main actors or agencies, NGOs, CBOs and UWA. There is need for harmonizing the implementation of the different interventions and sharing experiences. This calls for the establishment of a coordination mechanism to strengthen cooperation.

On the other hand, it is important that organizations and individuals take responsibility to implement measures to prevent or reduce the likelihood of conflict for effective and effectiveness of management of HWC. HWC management should be built into land use planning and implementation of agricultural and other development projects. Mitigation measures for the management of HWC should be integrated into development projects. Stakeholders will be supported through training and provision of information to develop local management and mitigation plans and implement preventive measures. Technical assistance will be provided to farmers and organizations that are willing to take actions themselves to reduce HWC

#### **RATIONALE:**

- a. HWC is a relatively wide-spread challenge. UWA alone cannot address the challenge, hence the need for collaboration and support from other partners;
- b. Cooperative implementation of mitigation and management interventions

enhances effectiveness and impact;

- c. Successful implementation of the strategy requires organized coordination and collaboration with partners;
- d. There is need for coordination framework to facilitate active engagement of stakeholders at local and regional levels;
- e. Engagement of relevant stakeholders promotes cooperation, builds confidence and strengthens the implementation of HWC management.
- f. Collaboration enhances opportunities for community involvement in HWC
- g. Cooperation attracts financial support

#### **ACTIONS**

- a. Identify and involve stakeholders;
- b. Design and implement a cooperation mechanism;
- c. Develop guidelines for stakeholder engagement in HWC;
- d. Establish and operationalize a stakeholder engagement forum;
- e. Establish National Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Committee
- f. Establish HWC Fund/community insurance scheme at the local level
- g. Develop guidelines on community insurance scheme
- h. Encourage Public-Private Partnership on human wildlife hot spots e.g. research, developing local policies, spot hunting that can support harmonious coexistence
- i. Creation of platforms for networking
- j. Hold periodic meetings with stakeholders
- k. Key Performance indicators:
- l. Number of stakeholders identified and engaged
- m. Cooperation mechanism developed
- n. Guidelines for stakeholder engagement in HWC developed and implemented
- o. Stakeholder engagement forum establish and operationalized
- p. A National Human Wildlife Conflict Management Committee established

#### **3.1.3.8 Component 8: Financial Resources**

**Strategic Objective:** requisite financial resources for implementation of the strategy mobilised

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Successful implementation of human-wildlife conflict mitigation and management strategies and interventions is a costly undertaking and requires adequate and reliable funding. There are considerable costs associated with implementing preventive and deterrent measures including monitoring, fencing, trench excavation, maintenance, scare shooting, staff training and remuneration, capture and translocations among others. The Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019 has provisions for establishing a compensation scheme. The implementation of the compensation scheme will be additional expenditure to the current merger of financial resources for managing HWC. Hence the need to identify potential funding sources to facilitate and sustain implementation of the various measures. Funds could also be internally saved, mobilized through fund raising or support from central government, partners such as donors, NGOs and private sector. There is need to lobby stakeholders including MDAs to provide funding for HWC interventions in their budgets. At institutional level, there is need to internally demonstrate ability, will and commitment to funding and sustaining implementation of the strategy.

#### **RATIONALE:**

- a. HWC management is expensive given that it covers a wider geographical area, involves many wildlife species and the interventions are diverse
- b. There are a number of stakeholders who are already involved in mitigating HWC issues in the country
- c. Introduction of the compensation scheme necessitates mobilization of more funds to implement the scheme
- d. UWA does not have adequate funding to address all the HWC challenges
- e. LGs which are supposed to handle vermin have limited funding to handle the issues

#### **ACTIONS**

- a. Internally allocate adequate financial resources to implement the strategy;
- b. Identify potential funding sources and develop bankable proposals;
- c. Lobby the responsible Ministry and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for additional Government of Uganda (GoU) funding

- d. Organize fundraising event(s) for addressing HWC
- e. Leverage partnership support from line institutions for example UWEC, WCU, communities, private sector to fund some interventions e.g. education and awareness, and bee keeping
- f. Support District Local Governments to integrate HWC in district development plans and activities

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

- a. % increase in allocation of funds for medium and long term HWC interventions;
- b. Number of proposals formulated and supported;
- c. Number of fundraising events and amount raised;
- d. Number of partners actively engaged; and,
- e. Amount of support given to LGs to integrate HWC in district plans and activities;

#### 3.1.3.9 Component 9: Monitoring and Evaluation:

**Strategic Objective:** a standardized monitoring and reporting system on HWC issues established and implemented

#### DESCRIPTION

A number of interventions have been implemented in various areas to address different types of conflicts. However, the effectiveness and efficiency of these interventions is not known. There is no established monitoring system HWC phenomena and impact of the interventions put in place. The data available is inconsistent and sometimes not adequate for analysis and decision making.

Currently, there is inadequate/limited information about spatial and temporal patterns of HWC. Similarly, there is limited information on average monetary losses as a result of HWC. Many claims of losses and damages are often exaggerated as a result of the desire to justify and amplify the problem.

There is need therefore for reliable and timely data that enables the authority and other stakeholders understand better the nature and scale of the problem, develop sustainable and effective solutions and monitor implementation progress. Data collection will be done so that the results can be compared from area to area and overtime. Data will be stored in a central data base that can be accessed by all stakeholders. Data will also help to get a realistic impression of the impacts of damage, losses and effectiveness of the interventions. UWA will ensure that there is systematic, standardized and consistent data collection mechanism in terms of attributes, effort and outputs to facilitate understanding of the temporal, spatial and numerical scales of the problem.

#### RATIONALE:

- a. There is need for data generation on progress with regard to implementation of the strategy
- b. Need for a standardized tool for collection and reporting
- c. Need for a data base on implementation progress
- d. Need for timely reporting on HWC cases and their management
- e. Need to disseminate information on HWC incidences and effective mitigation measures

#### ACTIONS

- a. Develop tool for monitoring and data collection
- b. Develop a standard monitoring and reporting system for HWC
- c. Monitor effectiveness of different interventions and disseminate findings
- d. Disseminate the findings
- e. Establish Community HWC information monitoring to develop early warning system
- f. Install surveillance systems e.g. Unmanned, Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Camera traps etc

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- a. Develop tool for data collection in place
- b. Number of monitoring and dissemination reports on HWC made
- c. An efficient communication structure established
- d. An implementation progress report compiled



## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.1 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 4.1.1 Institutional Arrangement

The Strategy will be implemented by UWA in partnership with other key stakeholders such as Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), District Local Governments (DLG), Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), the private sector and development partners.

Given the fact that since some animals move across borders, UWA will engage neighbouring states to monitor animal movements and implement mitigation and management interventions.

#### 4.1.2 Implementation Approach

A detailed implementation matrix is attached (Annexed 1)

#### 4.1.3 Resource mobilization

UWA will mobilize resources for implementation of this Strategy to reduce human-wildlife conflicts. UWA will prioritize resource allocation for mitigation and management of wildlife related conflicts. UWA will implement resource mobilization initiatives including utilization of internally generated revenue, donations and fundraising from development partners to support implementation of this strategy.

#### 4.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation framework

UWA will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of this strategy in collaboration with relevant partners. UWA head office will further be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of this Strategy in accordance with the established M&E procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation of park-specific programs, projects and activities shall be the responsibility of the respective Conservation Areas (CAs). However, the CAs will ensure that timely information on progress is collected, collated and shared with UWA head office in order to keep track of the strategy implementation progress.





wetland resources. The goal is to sustain the biophysical and socio-economic values of the wetlands in Uganda for present and future generations. Wetlands form critical habitats for some wildlife such as hippopotamus, sitatunga, waterbuck, crocodiles. Degradation of wetlands has been observed as one of the causes of conflicts between selected species (e.g. crocodiles and hippos). Proper management of wetlands and lake-shores in areas affected by crocodiles and hippo conflicts will reduce the problem. Wetland management plans developed for these areas should provide for both wildlife and community use of the wetland resources.

#### **5.1.4 Ministry of Lands and Urban Development**

Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. MLHUD is charged with formulating policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management, housing and orderly urban development in the country. The Ministry could be a strong partner in promoting designing appropriate land use plans, promoting coordinated developments and ensuring that wildlife habitats are not degraded.

#### **5.1.5 National Forest Authority**

The National Forest Authority (NFA) is a body responsible for managing the country's Central Forest Reserves (CFRs). Created as a semi-autonomous body through the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act of 2003, NFA manages natural forests covering about 4.9 million hectares (ha), which comprise about 24% of Uganda's land area. The forests are home to a diversity of wildlife. The wildlife sometimes strays out of the forests causing HWC. There is, therefore, need to work with NFA not only to ensure that the wildlife in CFRs is protected but also initiate mechanisms for reducing HWC.

#### **5.1.6 National Environment Management Authority**

NEMA spearheads the development of environmental policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines; and guides Government on sound environment management in Uganda. One of the tools used in Uganda for ensuring the environment and natural resources are used sustainably is through undertaking Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). Some development projects take place in areas where wildlife is displaced and ends up causing or worsening the conflict. For example, the proposed establishment of sugar cane plantations in Amuru district where human-elephant conflict is currently a problem. There is, therefore, need for EIAs to take into consideration of effects of such developments on human wildlife conflicts

and strategies to minimize the occurrence of the conflicts are integrated in the development of such projects.

### **5.1.7 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

NGOs include local, national, and international organizations with a focus on conservation and community development. These are strong partners in promoting mitigation and management measures to resolve human-wildlife conflict. They also play a critical role in promoting livelihood and poverty alleviation projects around wildlife conservation areas.

### **5.1.8 Collaborative Management Concessionaires**

Section 14 (1) of the Uganda Wildlife Act provides that the Executive Director may, with the approval of the Board, enter into any suitable commercial or collaborative arrangements with any person for; (a) the management of a protected area or a portion of the protected area; (b) the provision of services and infrastructure in a protected area; or (c) the management of a species or a class of species of animals or plants. UWA has over five (5) running concessionaires. These are important partners in the management of vermin and problem animals.

### **5.1.9 Community Wildlife Associations**

Community Wildlife Associations (CWAs) exist around Collaborative Management areas. The CWAs are community-based structures that provide a linkage between CM partners, UWA, District Local Governments and local communities. They represent communities at various fora, participate in HWC mitigation and management, identify and implement community development projects. They also carry out education and awareness.

### **5.1.10 Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre**

The Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre (UWEC) is mandated to undertake conservation education across the country. The Centre also acts as a rescue and rehabilitation facility for injured and confiscated animals. UWA will therefore partner with UWEC to raise awareness about HWC and possible interventions. The Centre could also play a key role in the capture, rescue, rehabilitation and management of problem animals.

### **5.1.11 Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute**

The Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI) conducts ecological research, consultancy and capacity building through training. The Institute is expected to play a significant role in conducting research on HWC issues such as crop

raiding livestock predation and human attack incidences, patterns and trends and generate recommendation for management consideration.

### **5.1.12 Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration (GVTC) Treaty**

Provides a strategic mechanism for collaborative management of the Greater Virunga Landscape. It mandates member States namely Uganda, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo to strengthen cooperation in the management and conservation of species and habitats with a view to enhancing ecological services and increasing socio-economic benefits.

Appendix 1 outlines the key roles of stakeholders as identified during the stakeholder consultations. It is UWA's role to ensure that the stakeholders below are mobilized, engaged, involved and further consulted in relation to the effective implementation of HWC mitigation and adaptation measures.

## APPENDIX 1: STAKEHOLDERS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

KEY STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of Policies, laws and regulations</li> <li>• Supervision oversight and political guidance</li> <li>• Routine monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Resource mobilization</li> </ul>
Police/ other security organs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arresting poachers</li> <li>• Community policing to deter retaliatory wildlife killings</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to wildlife rangers</li> </ul>
Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of HWC hot spots area</li> <li>• Organize and facilitate dialogue meetings</li> <li>• Formulate, disseminate and enforce policies and guidelines on human wildlife conflict.</li> <li>• Mobilization and Sensitization of stakeholders</li> <li>• Establishment and capacity building of HWC conservation committees</li> <li>• Survey and research on HWC</li> <li>• Routine monitoring and Evaluation of HWC interventions</li> <li>• Develop early warning system for community use</li> <li>• Provide technical support to Local Government on vermin management</li> <li>• Provide the technical expertise on wildlife conservation</li> <li>• Develop a reporting mechanism on human wildlife conflict cases</li> <li>• Establishments of Community Wildlife Information Centers</li> <li>• Create bigger unit in UWA for HWC management.</li> <li>• Develop and implement interventions for addressing HWC</li> <li>• identify, establish and train rescue teams</li> <li>• Swift response to HWC incidences</li> <li>• Capacity building for communities e.g. Scouts</li> <li>• Conduct Education and awareness on HWC</li> <li>• Financing mitigation measures e.g. trenches, bee keeping</li> <li>• Coordinating partners in the management of HWC</li> <li>• Implementing HWC policies and strategies</li> <li>• HWC record keeping, conducting management oriented research, protecting /managing wildlife habitats,</li> <li>• Developing HWC mitigation policies and plan</li> </ul>
Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social mobilization of the communities</li> <li>• Plan and implement activities related to human wildlife conflict reduction (integration of HWC in district plans)</li> <li>• Participate in policy formulation and guidelines.</li> <li>• Disseminate the policy and guidelines</li> <li>• monitor the activity implementation of Human wildlife conflict</li> <li>• Formulation of by-laws and ordinances</li> <li>• Formation of Community Wildlife Committees from the village level to district</li> <li>• Recruitment of Wildlife, Tourism and Vermin Officers</li> <li>• Radio talk shows</li> </ul>

KEY STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to the community regarding wildlife management</li> <li>• Implement government policies</li> <li>• Sensitization the community leaders on the laws and policies that are governing the wildlife conservation.</li> <li>• Report and monitor cases of HWC</li> <li>• Monitor wildlife conservation and utilisation activities in the district</li> <li>• Engage Community Development Officers at Sub-county on management of TRS</li> <li>• Initiate formation of community-wildlife cooperatives at village level.</li> <li>• Recruiting and training vermin control officers, awareness and sensitizing,</li> <li>• Reporting incidents to UWA, making HWC related bylaws as and ordinances,</li> <li>• Prioritizing/approving HWC related projects for RS,</li> <li>• Mainstreaming HWC into District Development Plans</li> </ul>
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in dialogue meetings</li> <li>• Contribute to the policy and guideline formulation</li> <li>• Ownership of the policy and guidelines</li> <li>• Support community wildlife scouts</li> <li>• Provide corridor for wildlife movements</li> <li>• Protect wildlife in their land</li> <li>• Relocate from the passage of wildlife.</li> <li>• Formulation of by-laws and implementation</li> <li>• Sensitization among themselves</li> <li>• Incident reporting.</li> <li>• Scaring of certain species, cooperating with UWA in response and mitigation, growing buffer crops,</li> <li>• prioritizing RS funds to HWC mgt</li> </ul>
<b>Central government (MDAs)</b> MAAIF, MWE, ML-HUD, NFA, NEMA, UWEC, UCC and UWRTI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamline structure for District Vermin Officer, Tourism Officers and Wildlife Officers</li> <li>• Conservation and protection of wetlands.</li> <li>• Land use plans</li> <li>• Community Information Centers – Uganda Communications Commission</li> </ul>
Conservation partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource mobilization</li> <li>• Advocacy and representation</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of activities related to human wildlife conflict.</li> </ul>
researchers and academicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out research for development of policy and guidelines on human wildlife conflict.</li> <li>• Contributing new knowledge, approach and methods to deal with Human wildlife conflict.</li> <li>• Carry out advocacy.</li> <li>• Scientific research for informed decision making</li> <li>• Reviewing HWC policies and strategies</li> </ul>

KEY STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS
Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide employment opportunities</li> <li>• Support intervention towards human wildlife conflict reduction</li> <li>• Resource mobilization</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Support research</li> <li>• Participate in dialogue meetings</li> </ul>
Local leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of government policies</li> <li>• Sensitisation of communities on the importance of wildlife conservation and the dangers</li> <li>• Ensure the sharing of benefits of funds from wildlife conservation</li> <li>• Formulation of by-laws and ordinance</li> <li>• Reporting of incidences of animal and damages</li> <li>• Advise the community or government on the formulation of policies</li> <li>• Formulation of bylaws and ordinances Community development officers</li> <li>• Initiating cooperatives among the communities for better marketing</li> <li>• Equip and supervise Vermin Control Officers</li> </ul>
Religious and cultural leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community sensitization</li> <li>• Counseling the affected households</li> </ul>
NGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing HWC projects, sensitization and advocacy, partnering with UWA in HWC mitigation,</li> <li>• Capacity building of UWA staff and communities,</li> <li>• Research on HWC mitigation, donating HWC mitigation equipment</li> </ul>
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness, information sharing about HWC reporting</li> <li>• Social protection response</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 2: BUDGET BREAKDOWN

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	1	2	3
1. To strengthen and improve implementation of innovative and effective mitigation and management interventions	To establish and maintain barriers along wildlife protected area boundaries for all areas susceptible to stray wild animals	Map of HWC hot spots	Identify and map out HWC hot spots	Number of hot spots identified			
		Trench established	Construct at least 250 km of trenches annually	Number of km of trench constructed and maintained			
		Electricity fence established	Construct at least 200 km of electric fence	Number of km of electric fences along PA boundaries			
		Mauritius thorn fence established	Establish 100km of live Mauritius thorn fences	Number of km live fence constructed and maintained			
		Crocodile cages constructed	Construct 40 crocodile cages around hot spots	Number of cages constructed			
		Beehives installed	Procure and install 6,000 beehives	Number of beehives installed			
		Barriers maintained	Maintain all established barriers	Number of barriers maintained			
		Buffalo wall constructed	Construct 50km of buffalo wall in at least 4 hot spot areas	Number km of buffalo wall established			
		Hippo fences constructed	Construct 20km of pilot hippo fences in at least 4 hot spot areas	Number of hot spot with hippo fence			
		HWC monitoring system established	Develop and implementing a standardised and effective monitoring system for all HWC interventions	Standardised and effective monitoring system developed			

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	1	2	3	4	5	RESP	ESTIMATED COST
		HWC incidences, patterns and trends published	Monitor, analyze and disseminate findings with stakeholders	Number of publications and dissemination meetings							4,000,000,000
		Wildlife Centers established outside PAs	Establish and maintain permanent Wildlife Centers (staff, infrastructure and equipment)	Number of Wildlife Centers established and equipped							520,000,000
		An early HWC monitoring/warning system in place	Design and implement a computer-based monitoring/warning system to detect wildlife movements and potential conflicts	Monitoring/warning system							100,000,000
			Unmanned Aerial System and support component								46,960,000,000
			Protected Area Boundary Walls (Invisible points 10 sectors, 20 detectors, 100km plus transmitters)								28,500,000,000

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	1	2	3	4	5	RESP	ESTIMATED COST
			Specialised services								5,544,000,000
			Professional Services								4,850,000,000
			EIAs								5,000,000,000
			Security								10,000,000,000
			Community mobilisation and sensitization								4,000,000,000
			Regular monitoring and maintenance								4,000,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>											<b>179,382,000,000</b>
<b>2.</b>	To strengthen capacity of staff and stakeholders for effective management of human-wildlife conflicts	Recruit, train and equip additional staff	Human resource capacity needs established	Conduct human resource capacity needs assessment	Report on human resource capacity needs						40,000,000
			Specialized HWC management unit established	Set up a specialized HWC Management Unit	Specialised HWC Management Unit						250,000,000
			Staff and community training needs assessed	Undertake staff and community training needs assessment	Report on staff and community training needs assessment						250,000,000











OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	1	2	3	4	5	RESP	ESTIMATED COST
			Undertake regular data collection on HWC to ascertain drivers, costs, patterns, trends	Amount of data collected							650,000,000
			Analyse data on HWC	Reports on HWC issues							56,000,000
		Collaborative HWC research undertaken	Identify and liaise/partner with stakeholders to undertake research in HWC	Number of HWC stakeholders identified							250,000,000
			Publish re-search findings	Number of research publications							210,000,000
		Effectiveness of human-wild-life conflict mitigation and management measures established	Design a standardized data collection tool	Report on effectiveness of different interventions							150,000,000
			Collect data on different mitigation and management interventions.								1,200,000,000

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	1	2	3	4	5	RESP	ESTIMATED COST
		Appropriate research and monitoring equipment	Procure appropriate research and monitoring equipment	Number and type of research and monitoring equipment procured							720,000,000
		Adequate and skilled HWC research staff to undertake and monitoring recruited	Recruit adequate and skilled staff to undertake research and monitoring	Number of skilled staff undertaking research and monitoring							550,000,000
		HWC findings published and disseminated of	Undertake timely data analysis, interpretation, publication and disseminate of findings on HWC	Number of publications							260,000,000
				Number of implemented research recommendations							1,000,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>											<b>5,056,000,000</b>
<b>7.</b>	To ensure effective coordination and collaboration with line departments, partners and stakeholders in HWC management	Engage stakeholders to harmonize plans, programmes and activities to enhance impact	Stakeholders identified and involve.	Identify and involve stakeholders.	Number of stakeholders identified and engaged						450,000,000



OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	1	2	3	4	5	RESP	ESTIMATED COST
		Partnership support from line institutions secured	Network and leverage partnership from line institutions e.g. UWEC, WCU, communities, private sector to fund some interventions e.g. education and awareness, vet, tourism etc	Number of partners mobilised to support HWC management issues							
<b>SUB- TOTAL</b>											<b>370,000,000</b>
<b>9.</b> To establish and implement a standardized monitoring and reporting system on HWC issues		Data tool for collection developed	Develop tool for data collection	Data tool for collection developed							10,000,000
		Strategy implementation progress determined	Develop standardized method of assessing progress	Standardized method of assessing progress developed							12,000,000
			Facilitate inspection and monitoring activities	Report on implementation progress							200,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>											<b>222,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>											<b>231,770,000,000</b>

### APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF COMPONENTS AND ASSOCIATED BUDGET

NO	OBJECTIVE	TOTAL AMOUNT
1	To strengthen and improve implementation of innovative and effective mitigation and management intervention	179,382,000,000
2	To strengthen capacity of staff and stakeholders for effective management of human-wildlife conflicts	14,410,000,000
3	To support implementation of sustainable livelihood projects	12,160,000,000
4	To develop and implement awareness and education activities on human wildlife conflict	3,380,000,000
5	To implement the Wildlife Compensation Scheme	16,000,000,000
6	To strengthen research on human-wildlife conflict issues	5,056,000,000
7	To ensure effective coordination and collaboration with line departments, partners and stakeholders in HWC management	790,000,000
8	To mobilise the requisite financial resources for implementation of the strategy	370,000,000
9	To establish and implement a standardized monitoring and reporting system on HWC issues	222,000,000
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>231,770,000,000</b>

## APPENDIX 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
1. To strengthen and improve implementation of innovative and effective mitigation and management interventions	To establish and maintain barriers along wildlife protected area boundaries for all areas susceptible to stray wild animals	Map of HWC hot spots	Number of hot spots identified	None	One hot spot per CA	Sub directorate Reports	AWHWC and EMR Units
		Trench established	Number of km of trench constructed and maintained	255 km	250 km annually	Field visits and CA Reports	CAs, HWCU
		Electricity fence established	Number of km of electric fences along PA boundaries	10 km	200 km	Field visits and CA Reports	CAs, HWCU
		Mauritius thorn fence established	Number of km live fence constructed and maintained	195 km	100 km	Field visits and CA Reports	CAs, HWCU
		Crocodile cages constructed	Number of cages constructed		40 cages	Reports	
		Beehives installed	Number of beehives installed	8,557 bee hives	6000 bee hives	Field visits and CA Reports	CAs, HWCU
		Barriers maintained	Number of barriers maintained		All established barriers	CA reports and field visits	CAs, HWCU
		Buffalo wall constructed	Number km of buffalo wall established	18 km	50 km in 4 hot spot areas	Field visits and CA Reports	CAs, HWCU

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
		Hippo fences constructed	Number of hot spot with hippo fence	1.5 km	20 km in 4 hot spot areas	Field visits and CA Reports	HWCU, CAs
		HWC monitoring system established	Standardised and effective monitoring system developed	none		Reports based on the system	HWCU
		HWC incidences, patterns and trends published	Number of publications and dissemination meetings	none	Once annually	UWA Library CC Sub directorate reports	DDCC EMRU
		Wildlife Centers established outside PAs	Number of Wildlife Centers established and equipped	4 wildlife Centers	6 wildlife Centers	Field visits	
		An early HWC monitoring/ warning system in place	A monitoring/ warning system developed	none	One per CA	Reports	HWRU
2. To strengthen capacity of staff and stakeholders for effective management of human-wildlife conflicts	Recruit, train and equip additional staff	Human resource capacity needs established	Report on human resource capacity needs	none	One annually	HR reports	HRU
		Specialized HWC Management Unit established	Specialised HWC Management Unit	7 in place (one in each CA)	same	HR and sub-directorate reports	HRU / DDCC
		Staff and community training needs assessed	Report on staff and community training needs assessment	none	One annually	HR training reports	HRU

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
		Adequate, motivated and skilled staff recruited	Number of staff recruited	54	64 staff	HR reports	HRU and HWCU
		Staff and communities trained in HWC management	Number of staff trained in HWC management	54	64 staff	HR and Sub-directorate reports	HRU, DDCC
			Number of community groups trained	25 groups	125 groups	HWCU reports	
		Staff equipped with requisite tools and equipment	Number and type of tools and equipment procured	1 PACU team with a set of tools	8 PACU teams with set of tools	HWCU reports	HWCU
		Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed	Approved Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed	none	One HWC SOP	Board and TM Minutes,	DDLCA / DDCC
		District local governments trained in HWC management	Number districts local governments trained	14 DVCO	120 District staff	HWCU Reports	HWCU
		Improved HWC management practices benchmarked and implemented	Number of exchange programs organized	1 benchmarking study	One annually	CC Sub-directorate and CA Reports,	DDCC
			Number of staff involved	2 staff	4 staff annually	Sub-directorate and CA Reports	DDCC
			Number of communities involved	none		Sub-directorate and CA Reports	

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
		Lessons and improved HWC management practices benchmarked and implemented	Number of benchmarking trips	3 study tours	At least one annually	Sub-directorate and CA Reports	
			Number of staff involved			Sub-directorate and CA Reports	
			Number of improved practices and strategies implemented	One (electric Fence) implemented	2 new improved practices	Sub-directorate and CA Reports	
3. To support implementation of sustainable livelihood projects	Identify and support alternative income generating activities	Potential local community groups identified for participation in planning and development of livelihood projects enhanced	Number of individuals or community groups identified	none	7 community groups	Sub-directorate and CA Reports	
		Alternative livelihood projects for communities promoted/supported	Number of alternative livelihood project supported.	no	At least one livelihood project per CA per year	Sub-directorate and CA Reports, Field visits	
		Technical support in the implementation of livelihood projects provided	Number of communities supported	none	100% of livelihood projects technically supported	Sub-directorate and CA Reports	Sub-directorate and CA
		Sustainable utilization of wildlife resources by the local people supported	Number of wildlife enterprises supported	40 wildlife enterprises	At least one new wildlife enterprise established annually	Sub-directorate Reports, CA reports, Field visits	CMWEU CA Reports

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
		Benefit sharing schemes promoted	Number benefit sharing schemes implemented	none	7 benefit schemes annually	Sub-directorate reports	CMWEU
		Collaboration with ministries, agencies and stakeholders strengthened	Number of stakeholders involved in supporting livelihood projects	3 (AWF, UCF, WCS)	At least 6 Stakeholders	Sub-directorate Reports	DDCC
		Conservancies established	Report on potential conservancies	none	One annual Report	Unit Reports	CBWEU
			Number of conservancies established	none	One conservancy		CBWEU
			Number of mobilisation and sensitisation and meetings held				
			Number of inspections and monitoring visits			CC Sub-directorate reports	
		Community-based eco-tourism enterprises established	Number of eco-tourism sites identified		At least 7 sites identified for Eco-tourism sites	CC Sub-directorate reports, Field visits	
			Number of community mobilized and sensitized			CC Sub-directorate reports, Field visits	CBWEU
			Number of community eco-tourism projects established	none	7 community eco-tourism projects	CC Sub-directorate reports, Field visits	CBWEU

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
4. To promote public education and awareness to secure support for conservation	Mobilize and sensitize communities in conservation and HWC management	HWC awareness guidelines developed	Guidelines developed and disseminated	none	Approved HWC awareness guidelines by 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	Board minutes,	HWCU
		Education and awareness materials develop	Number of education and awareness materials developed	none	5,000 assorted IEC materials annually printed and distributed	Stores inventories, Distribution lists	HWCU
			Number of education and awareness materials distributed			Distribution lists	AHWCU
		HWC management issues incorporated in the National Curriculum	National Curriculum with HWC management issues incorporated	none	Primary and Secondary Education Curriculum		
		Develop and implement school and community awareness programs on wildlife conservation.	Number of school and community awareness programs developed and implemented	500 schools	2,000 schools and 200,000 community members	CC sub-directorate reports	AWEU
		World Wildlife Day successfully celebrated	Annual World Wildlife Day celebrated			CC sub-directorate reports	AWEU
		Monitor and evaluate implementation of conservation education programmes	Monitoring tool				



OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
			Number of reports on conservation education programmes			CC sub-directorate reports	AWEU
To implement Wildlife Compensation Scheme		Verification mechanism established	No of claims successfully verified and compensated	zero	1,000 claims	CC sub-directorate reports	DDCC
			Number of committees	none	One National Compensation Committee	CC sub-directorate reports	DDCC
		Verification capacity developed	Number of staff trained in HWC assessment	none	120 staff trained	CC sub-directorate reports	DDCC
		Wildlife Compensation Guidelines developed and disseminated	Approved Guidelines	none	Approved Guidelines	Board minutes	DDCC
<b>5.</b> To strengthen research in human-wildlife conflict issues	Establish a data on human-wildlife conflict	Relevant HWC data/information collected	Data collection tool developed		Updated HWC data base at UWA headquarters	Computer with Data base in HWCU	HWCU
		Collaborative HWC research undertaken	Amount of data collected				
		Effectiveness of human-wildlife conflict mitigation and management measures established	Reports on HWC issues	Monthly and annual HWC reports	Monthly and annual HWC reports	CC Sub-directorate reports	
		Appropriate research and monitoring equipment	Number of HWC stakeholders identified	none		MOU with research stakeholders	EMRU

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
			Number of research publications	none		Research Reports in Library	EMRU
			Report on effectiveness of different interventions	none	One report annually	Monitoring Reports	HWCU
			Number and type of research and monitoring equipment procured	none	50 GPS sets, 150 camera traps,	List of equipment	HWCU, CAs
		Adequate and skilled HWC research staff to undertake and monitoring recruited	Number of skilled staff undertaking research and monitoring	none	2 staff	Copies of Appointment letters	HRU
		HWC findings published and disseminated of	No. of publications	none	One annual symposium	Reports on Symposia	EMRU
			Number of implemented research recommendations	none		CC Sub-directorate reports and CA	
<b>6.</b> To ensure effective coordination and collaboration with line departments, partners and stakeholders in HWC management	Engage stakeholders to harmonize plans, programmes and activities to enhance impact	Stakeholders identified and involve	Number of stakeholders identified and engaged	5 stakeholders	10 stakeholders	CC sub-directorate reports	DDCC

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
		Stakeholder cooperation mechanism developed	Cooperation mechanism implemented	none	Approved stakeholder cooperation protocol by end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	Copies of Protocols	DDCC/DDLCA
		Guidelines for stakeholder engagement in HWC developed	Guidelines for stakeholder engagement developed	none	Approved stakeholder guidelines	Board minutes	DDCC / DDLCA
		Stakeholder engagement forum established	Stakeholder engagement forum established and operationalized	none	One stakeholder Forum for HWC		ED, DC /DDCC
<b>7.</b> To mobilise the requisite financial resources for implementation of the strategy	To lobby for adequate financial support form	Adequate financial resources mobilised	Amount of money internally allocated to implement the strategy	4.6 billion	46.2 billion annually	UWA financial Reports	DFA
		Sustainable funding sources identified	Number of potential funding sources identified	none	At least 2 funding sources	List pf potential funding sources	DDCC, PC
		Additional GoU funding Ministry and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for	Amount of funds secured from Ministry and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development as additional GoU funding	none	22.3 billion annually	Copies of approved Budgets	DFA
		Compensation Fund establish (Wildlife Bill 2017)	Compensation Fund operationalized	none	Approved guidelines by end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> year		DDCC / DDLCA

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY	OUTPUT(S)	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MOV	RESP
		Bankable proposals developed	Number of bankable proposals formulated	none	At least one a year	Copies of the proposals	DDCC, PC
		HWC management fundraising event(s) organised	Number of successful fundraising event(s) organized	no	At least one a year	reports	ED, DC,DDCC,
		Partnership support from line institutions secured	Number of partners mobilised to support HWC management issues	None	6 institutions (OWC, MAAIF, MWE, MoLG, UWEC, UWTI, )	Reports	DC, DDCC
<b>8.</b> To establish and implement a standardized monitoring and reporting system on HWC issues		Data tool for collection developed	Data tool for collection developed	Tool available	One standard tool for both UWA and LGs	Copy of the tool	HWCU
		Strategy implementation progress determined	Standardized method of assessing progress developed	none		Reports	HWCU
			Report on implementation progress	Once quarterly	Once quarterly	CC sub-directorate reports	DDCC







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