



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



ABCG Presentation, Washington DC: Increasing Conservation Land, Wildlife Protection and Benefits to Landowners

USAID/Uganda Tourism for Biodiversity Program

Kaddu Kiwe Sebunya – Chief of Party • Ksebunya@awf.org • July 2013



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

USAID/Uganda Tourism for Biodiversity Program



- USAID/Uganda Supported Program Cooperate Agreement
- **Implementing Agency:** Africa Wildlife Foundation
- **Total Budget:** \$10 million over 4 years – national program
- **Goal:** To leverage tourism to achieve sustainable biodiversity conservation and economic growth for Uganda
- Collaborating with UWA and NFA.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Carefully planned and implemented tourism investments can be a powerful driver for conservation by providing incentives to communities to conserve important habitats and resources and by supplying financial means for governments and communities to invest in conservation



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



1. Improving the management of protected areas require an integrated landscape approach that includes PAs, boarding habitat, and neighboring people,
2. Tourism is an engine to fuel better protected area management and provide incentive for communities to live with wildlife and their involvement in habitat management
3. To be sustainable, enhancing tourism products and value chain linkages must take a market-driven business-oriented approach that stimulates revenues, economic growth, and jobs.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



- Government of Uganda
- Uganda Wildlife Authority
- US Forest Service
- Uganda National Forest Authority
- Local District Councils
- US Peace Corps
- Uganda Community Based Tourism Association (UCOTA)
- Private sector
- Jane Goodall Institute Uganda



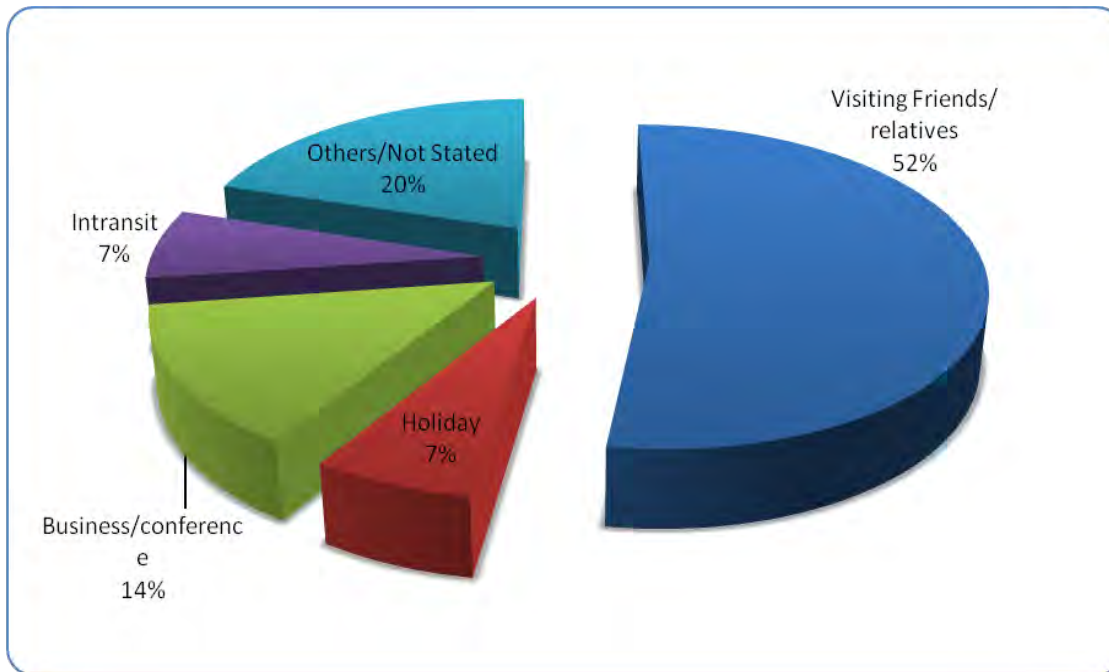
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Sector Statistical Abstract 2011

Figure 1: Distribution of Tourist Arrivals by Purpose as of 2011

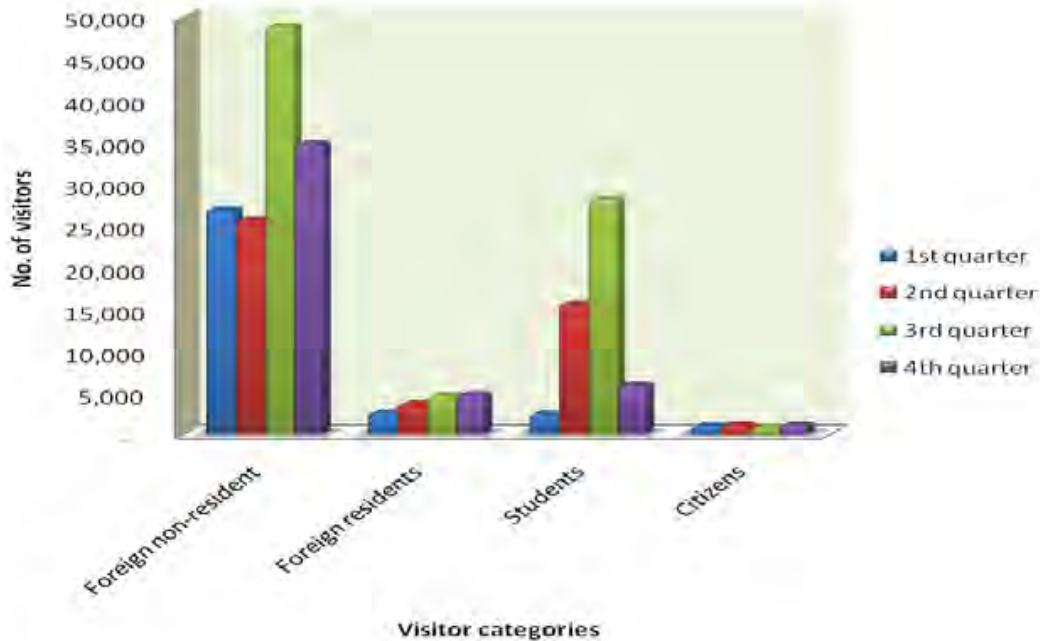


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



Sector Statistical Abstract 2011

Figure 2: Distribution of Visitors to National Parks



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



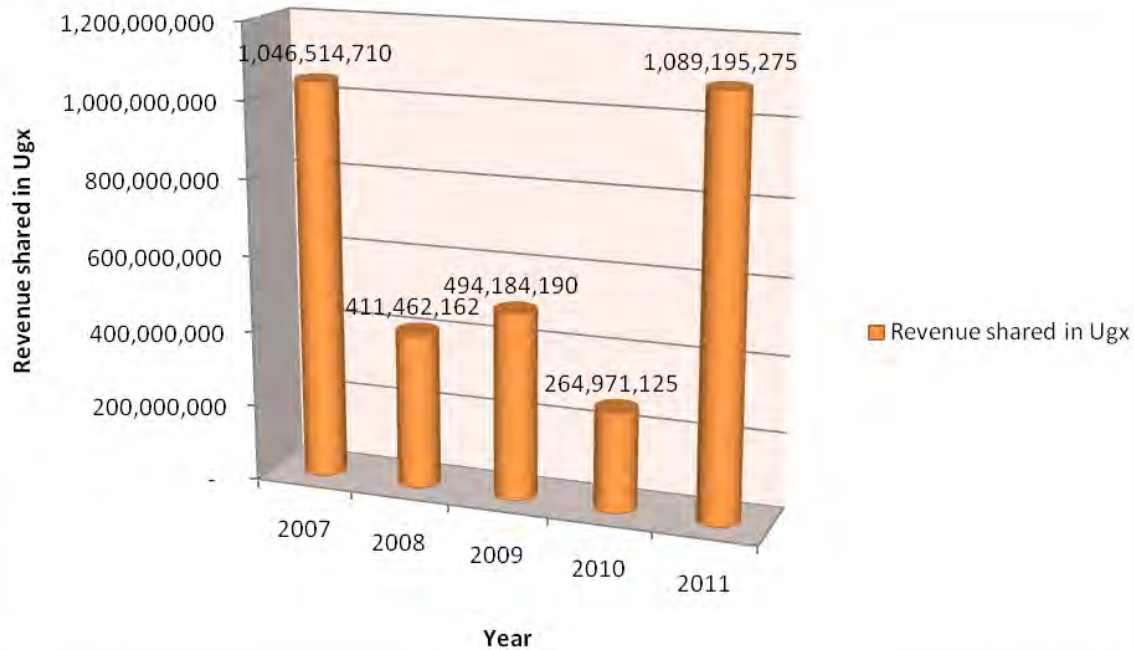
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Sector Statistical Abstract 2011

Figure 3: Summary of revenue shared with communities (2007-2011)

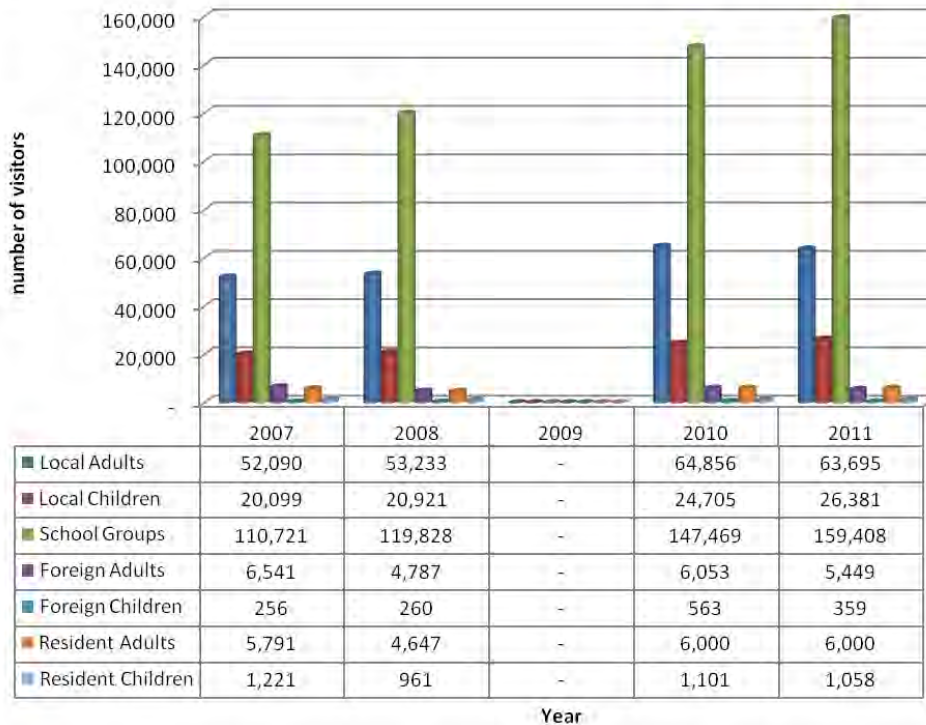


Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority



Sector Statistical Abstract 2011

Figure 4: Distribution of Visitors to UWEC by Category from 2007 to 2011



Source: Uganda Wildlife Education Centre



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Project Sites





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



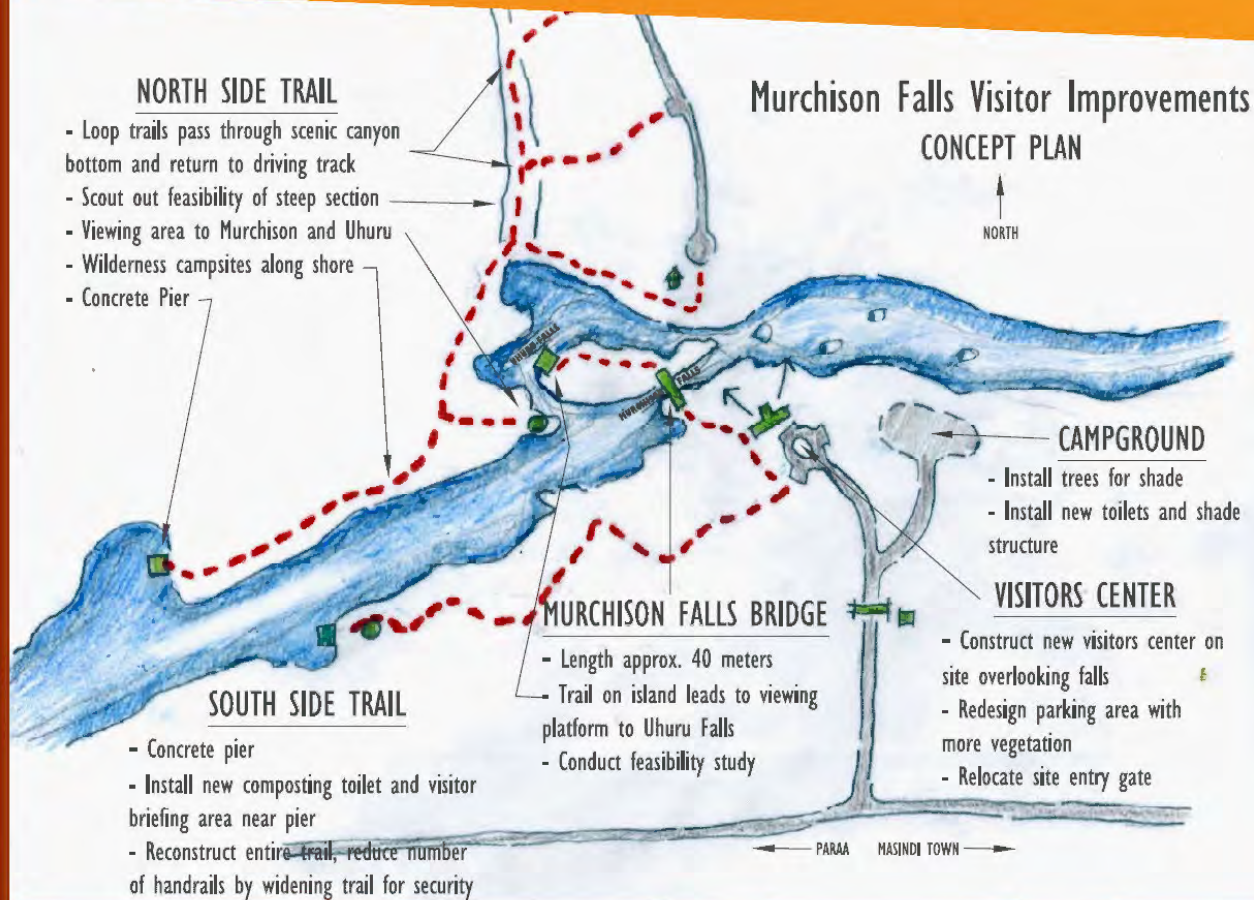
Murchison Falls National Park



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Lake Mbuoro National Park



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Kidepo Valley National Park



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



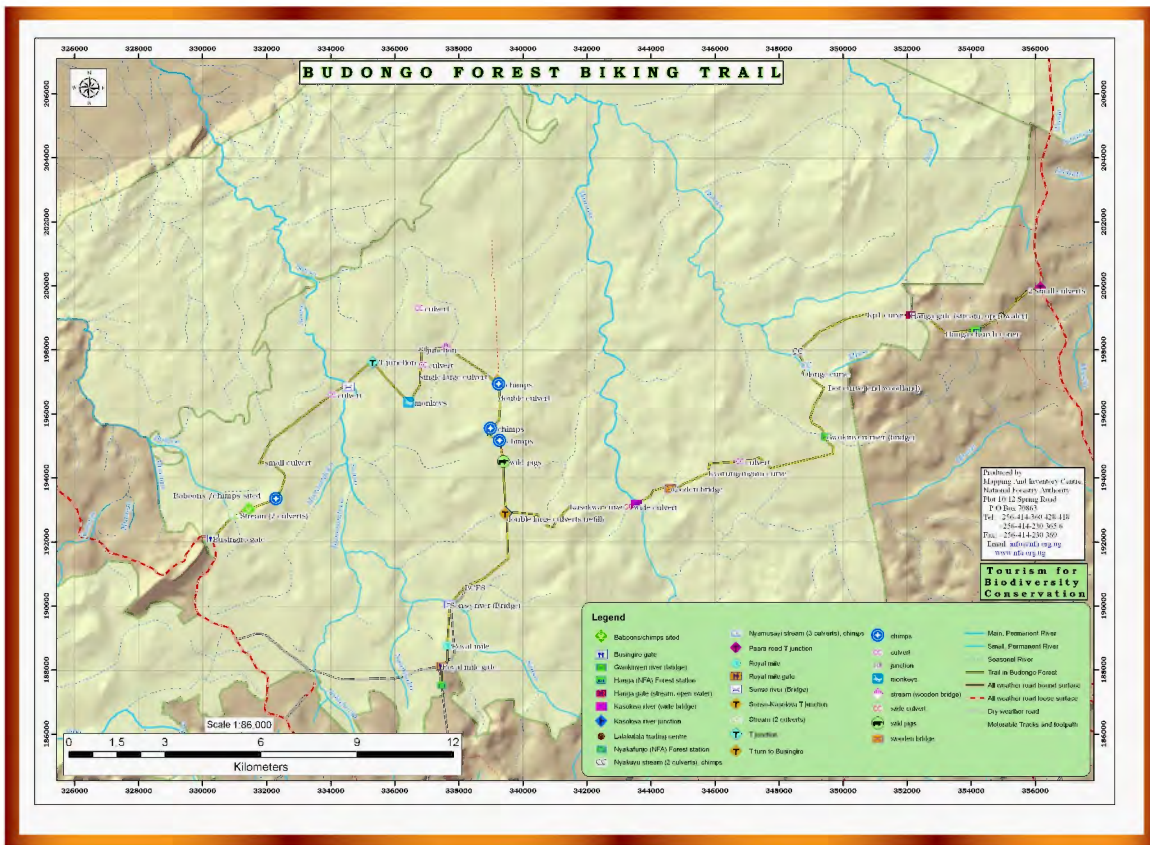
Budongo Forest Reserve



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Kalinzu Forest Reserve



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

National Crosscutting Activities





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Monitoring and Evaluation





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Lake Mbuoro National Park



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Lake Mbuoro National Park

- 1800 - Traditional kings grazing and hunting land
- 1800-1900 - hit by severe rinderpest epidemics
- Vegetation increase - tsetse fly – human and livestock death - Livestock and human population
- Significant increase in wildlife
- 1958 – 1963 – gazetted as game reserve (241 families)
- 78Sq.Km – government breeding ranch
- 1983 – formation of park





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Lake Mbuho Ecological Description

- Uganda's only protected area to contain impala, only one in the southern part with zebra and eland, an Important Bird Area (IBA)
- Habitat to a diversity of rare, threatened and endangered species, including the papyrus yellow warbler (*Chloropeta gracilirostris*) (vulnerable) and the shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*) (lower risk: near threatened).
- The Park contains a series of small lakes that constitute an important catchment area, a unique grassland ecosystem, important wetlands that are breeding grounds for the national bird of Uganda – the crowned crane.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Lake Mbuo Ecological Threats

- Unclear and unmarked sections of the boundary cause disputes between park management and neighbouring communities.
- Poaching.
- Grazing inside the Park by pastoral communities.
- Wildfires burn approximately 50% of LMNP annually.
- Many of these issues derive from an overall impression by people within the region that the Park is 'vacant' land from which they do not benefit.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Lake Mbuoro Adjacent Landuse

- Most land privately owned – divided ranging from 3 to 1250 acres
- Government ranch about 30Sq.Km
- Livestock and mixed farming
- Small towns development and high population
- Fencing Debate





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

AWF - USAID Intervention

- Park management plan
- Park Tourism development, planning, management
- Accurate Mapping of proposed conservancies
- Conservancy Ecological assessment
- Conservancy Tourism market assessment
- Conservancy formation



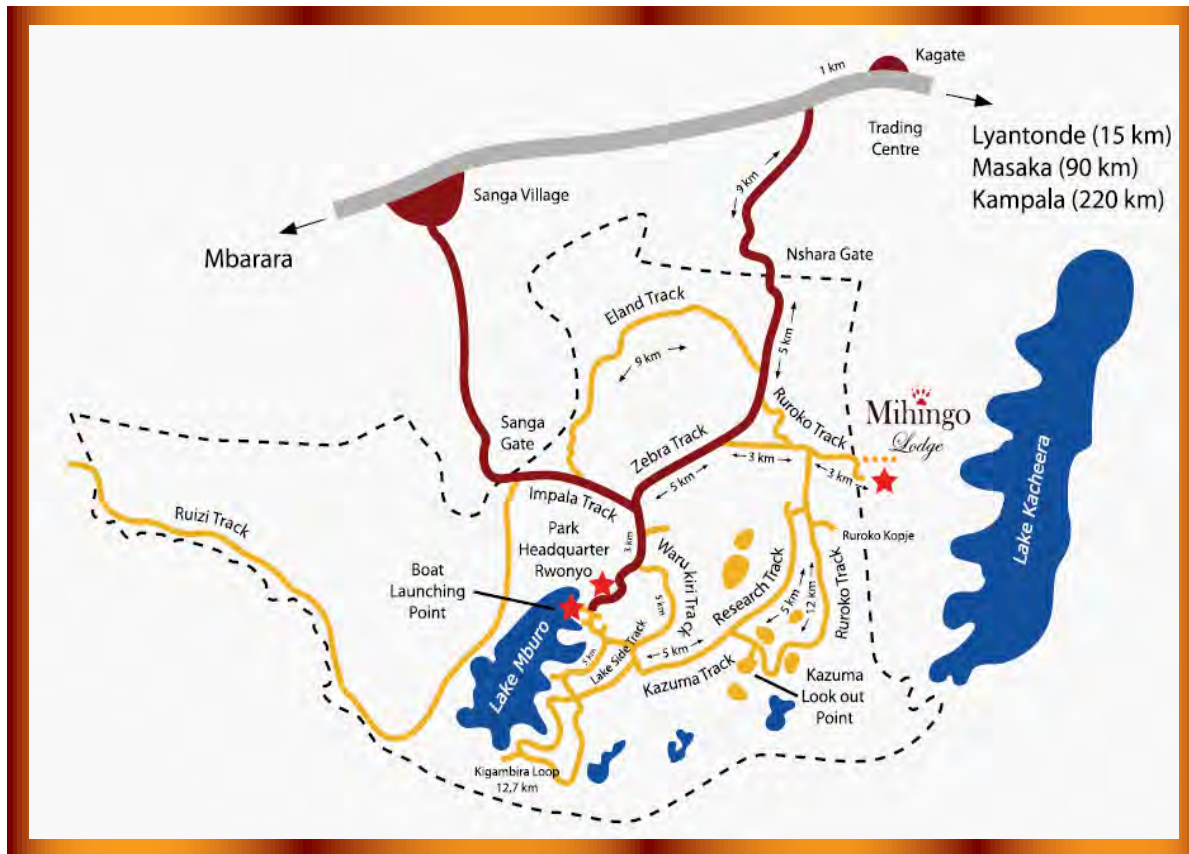


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Lake Mburo Tourism Situation





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

AWF - USAID Intervention



Capacity of UWA in tourism planning and management

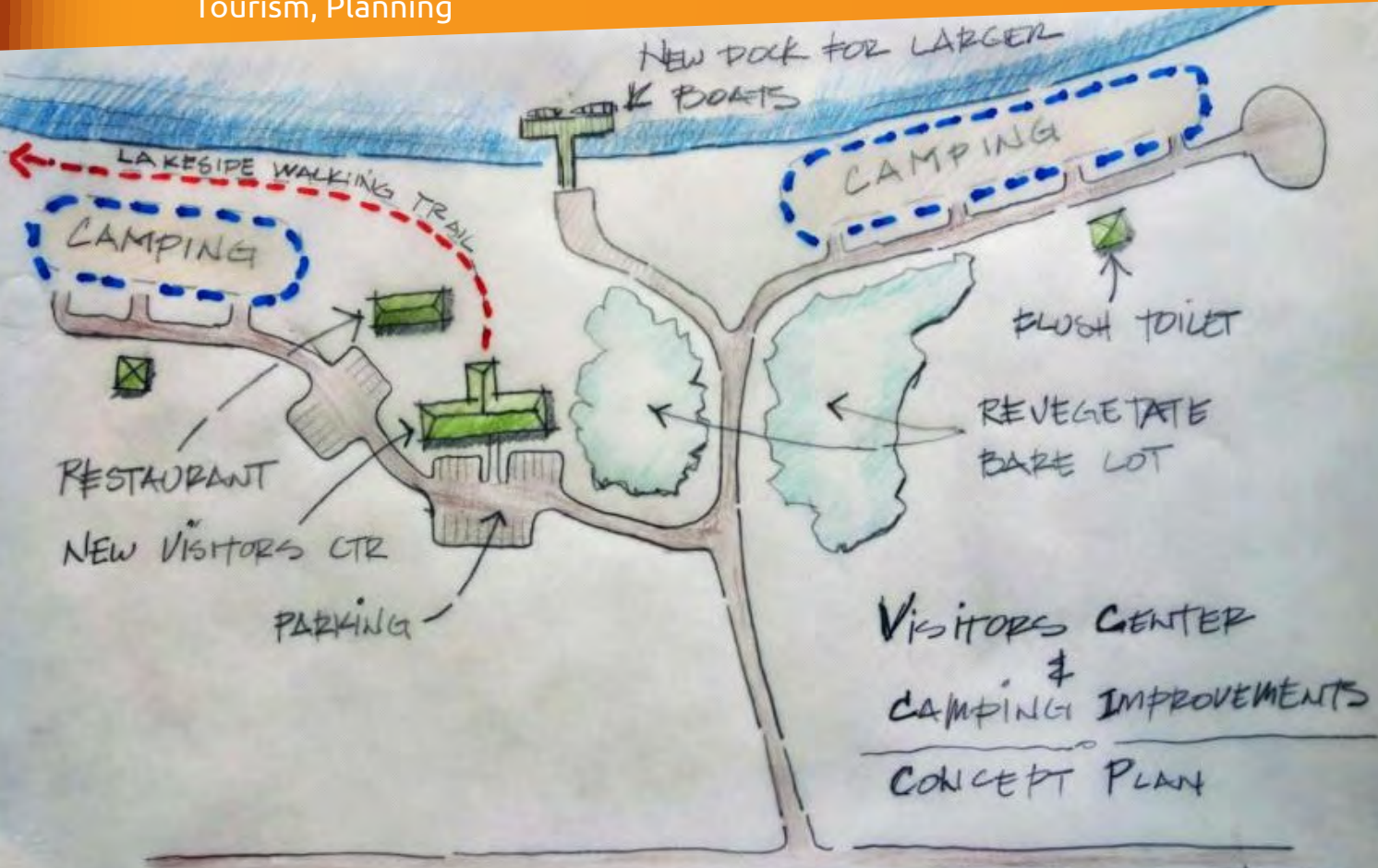


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Tourism, Planning

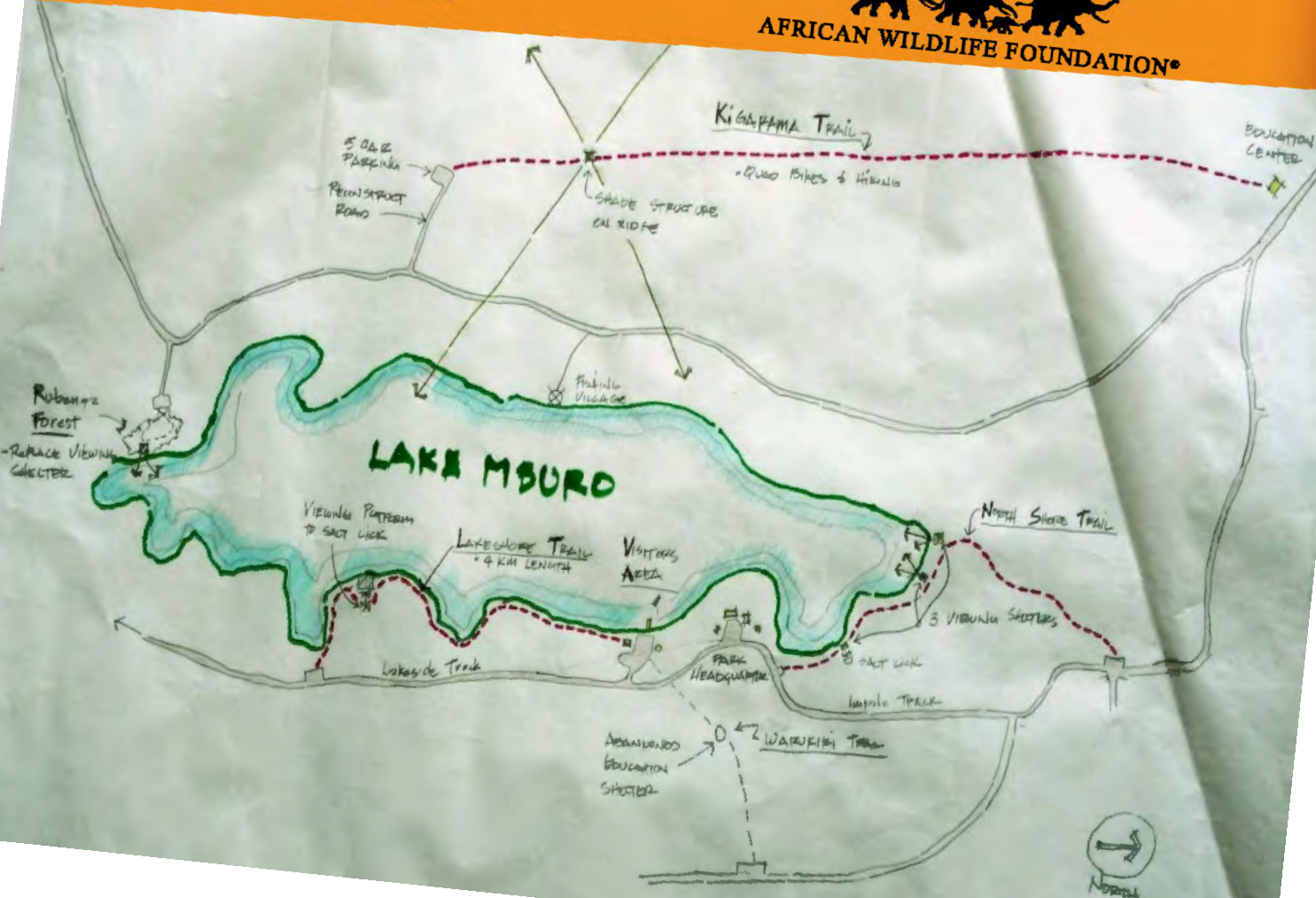




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



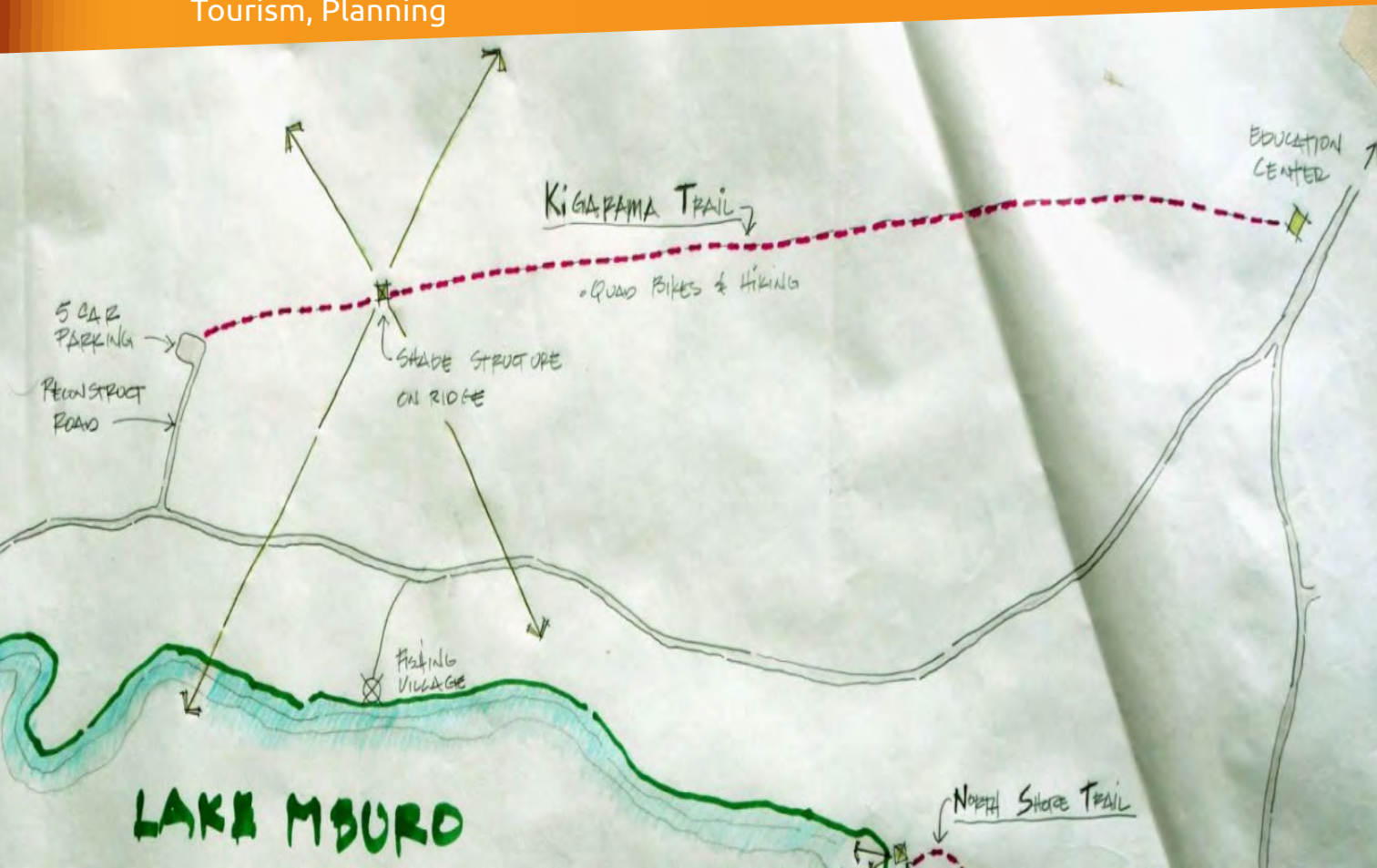


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Tourism, Planning



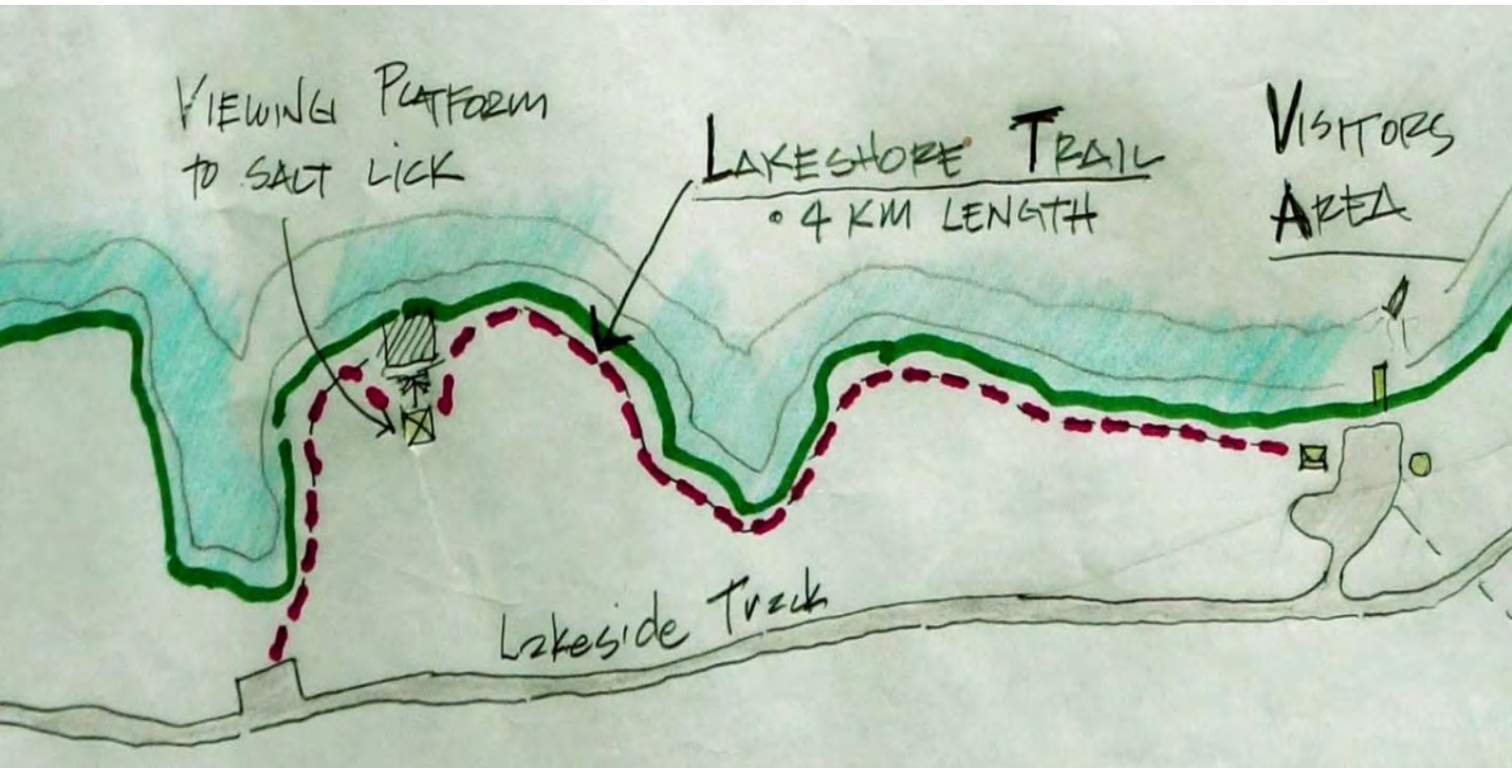


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Tourism, Planning





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Community Mobilization and awareness





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Conservancy?

Conservancies are essentially areas of land managed for conservation, with various enterprises embedded in the landscape where those enterprises derive revenue from conservation dependant activities.





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Benefits from Conservancies

- Conservancies complement state owned and managed protected areas by providing additional habitat and refuge for wildlife.
- Conservancies diversify the tourism economy by offering a different type of tourism product. For example, walking safaris, hunting and cultural interaction are often more prevalent in conservancies.
- Conservancies diversify land management, providing a range of habitat types to support a broader diversity of wildlife and ecosystems.
- Conservancies enable the direct engagement and empowerment of communities and private landowners to take part in and benefit from conservation.
- Conservancy management can encourage greater understanding of more ecologically sustainable land use practices within the community.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Conservancy Benefits in Relation to PAs

- *Threatened ecosystems.* Not all ecosystems are represented in the protected areas.
- *Incomplete ecosystems.* Park boundaries are often not in line with modern principles of protected area design, leaving key areas of ecological importance unprotected.
- *Park size.* While many parks are large by world standards they are nevertheless too small to support viable populations of species and encompass whole ecosystems.
- *Ecological isolation.* Many protected areas are islands of habitat;





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Examples of Conservancy Components

- Well defined property and/or land user rights.
- A land area large enough to support wildlife and a diversity of tourism experiences.
- Strong demand for wildlife viewing and/or safari hunting, i.e. a vibrant tourism economy.
- Meaningful engagement of landowners especially where communities are the primary owners and adjacent neighbours; that includes equity in conservancy ownership and benefits
- Strong by-laws and constitutions that ensure good governance, transparency, conservation parameters and guidelines, code of conduct, membership obligations, management objectives, and revenue sharing are essential.
- Adopted and updated scientifically based management plans for wildlife and habitat conservation and management.

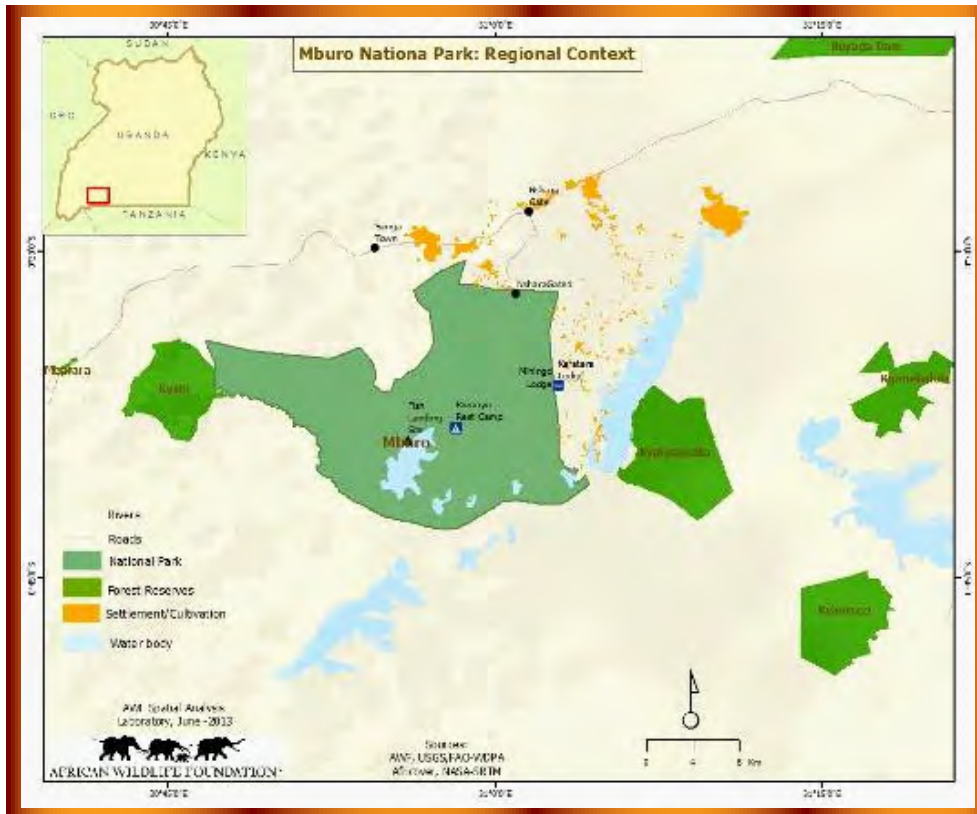




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



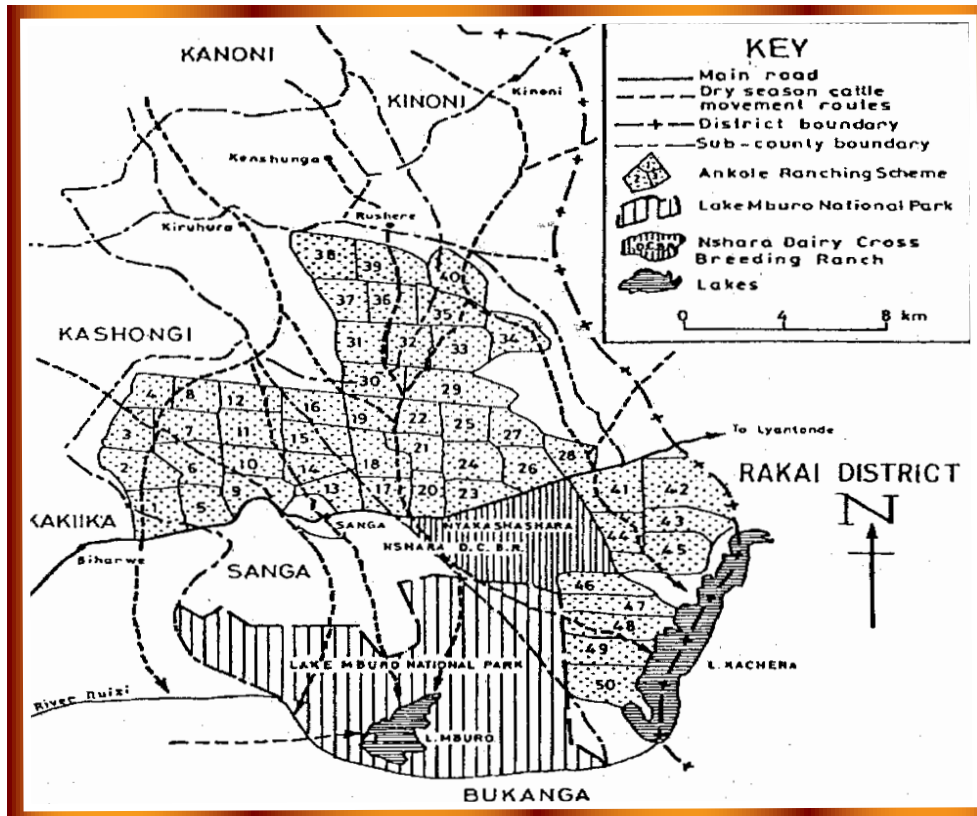


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Park Management Plan – Conservancy; North –16 Sq. Miles & South - 25Sq. mile

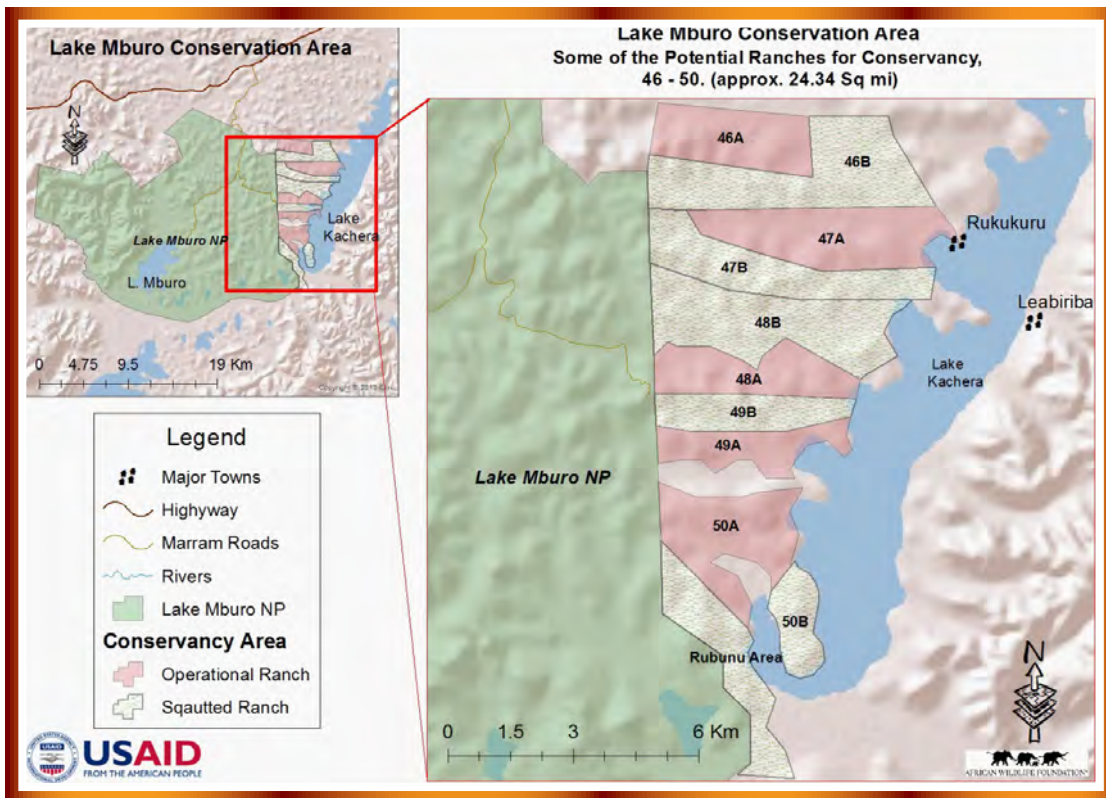




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



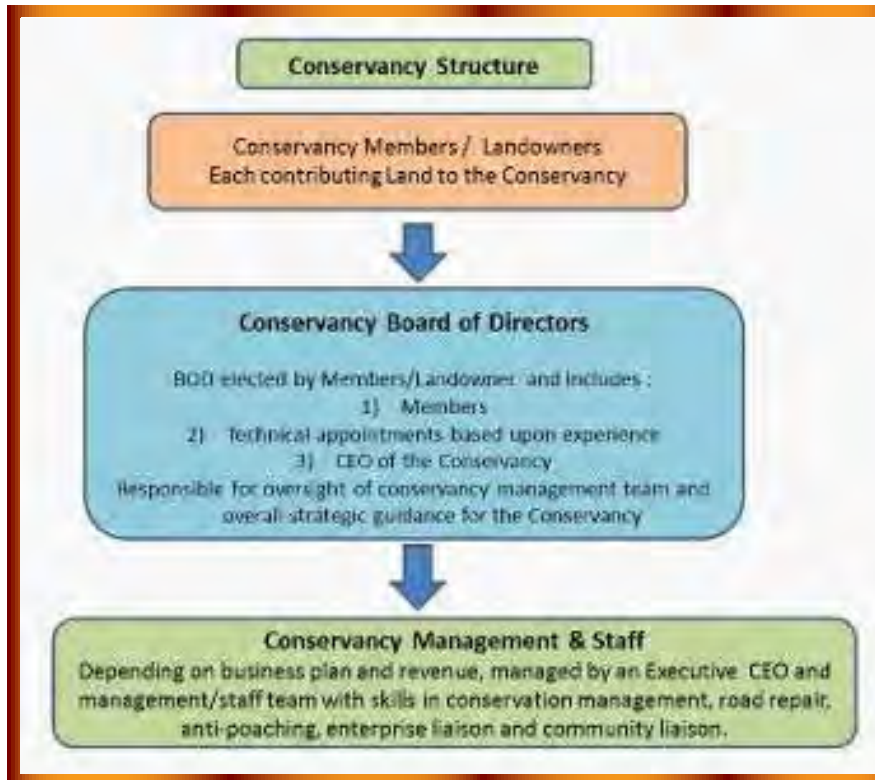


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Conservancy Structure





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®



Thank you!