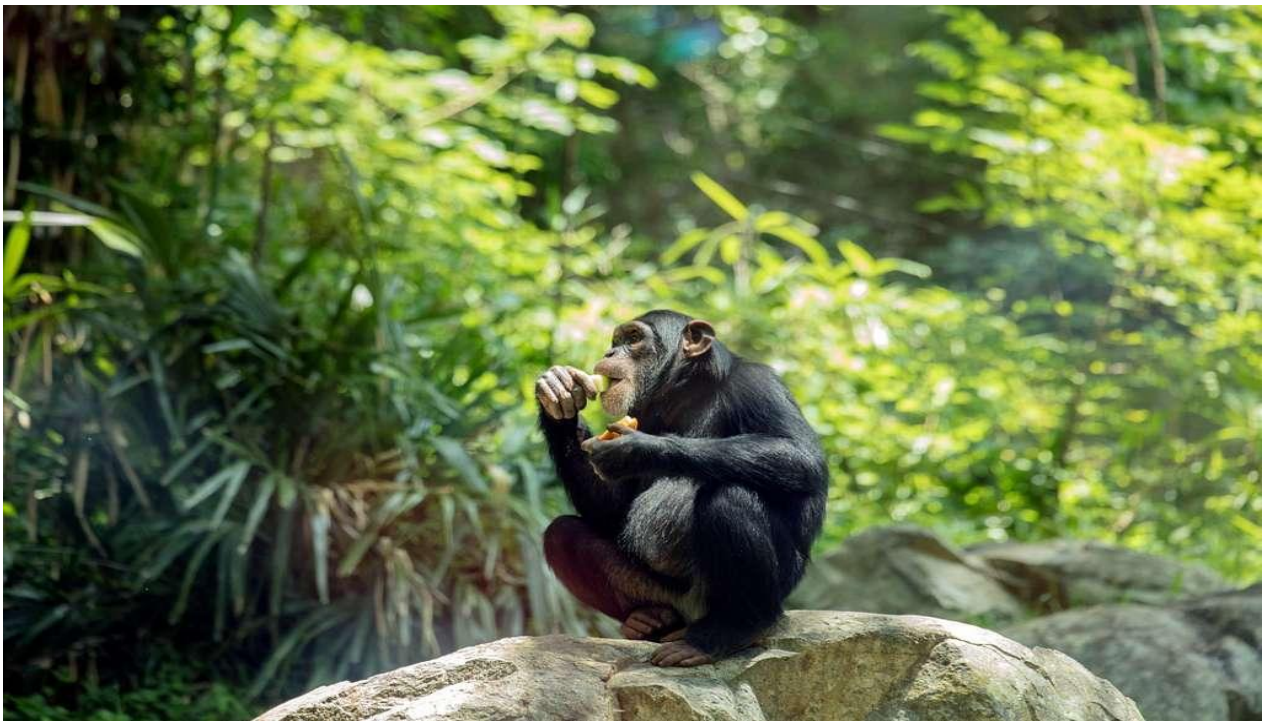




# National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy for Uganda

2023/24-2032/33



**ABRIDGED VERSION 2023**

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## Acronyms

ARRC	Avoidance, Restore, Recover, and Compensate
BCFS	Budongo Conservation Field Station
BCCP	Bulindi Chimpanzee & Community Project
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Company
CSO	Civil Society
CTPH	Conservation Through Public Health
CWCT	Chimpanzee Wildlife Conservation Trust
EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
ECOTRUST	Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
GVTC	Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration
GoU	Government of Uganda
HWC	Human-Chimpanzee Conflict
ITFC	Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
KEA	Key Ecosystem Areas
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MUBFS	Makerere University Biological Field Station
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities
NCP	Ngogo Chimpanzee Project
NCCS	National Chimpanzee Conservation Plan
NEMA	National Environment Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
TEPU	TotalEnergies EP Uganda
TOC	Theory of Change
UBF	Uganda Biodiversity Fund
UTGA	Uganda Timber Growers Association
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Center
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WLR	Wildlife Reserve
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## Foreword

There is no doubt that the current and future welfare of Ugandans is dependent on the wealth of the country's natural resources. The 'ecosystem services' provided by natural resources including chimpanzees and their habitats cannot be underscored. The values of chimpanzees and their habitats; ecotourism, climate modification, carbon sinking for improved agriculture, and medicinal plant products, among others for human wellbeing cannot be easily substituted. Uganda like other developing countries in the world is faced with development needs, and as a result, the pathways followed translate into high pressures on the country's natural resources including chimpanzees and their habitats. Climate change further catalyzes socio-ecological instability. Altogether, the above factors lead to biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and species extinction which eventually puts Uganda's welfare and development potential at risk.

Chimpanzees and their habitats make significant contributions to the economy and development goals of the country. However, these animal species have not been accorded the attention they need as they are never considered as backbone to the well-functioning landscapes of the natural capital of the country. To ensure their survival and the ecological integrity of their habitats and reverse the ongoing degradation and declining population trends exacerbated by climate change, population growth, and land use change, the socioeconomic importance of chimpanzees and their habitats needs to be uncovered and integrated into policies and decision-making frameworks and be part of those areas prioritized in national budgets. This will be critical as a way of maintaining the ability of chimpanzee species and their habitats for enhanced and sustainable provision of goods and services.

A critical building block for the transformation towards nature-positive development pathways is to recognize the economic and social importance of chimpanzees and their habitats as the country's natural capital. Destruction of their habitats not only threatens chimpanzees with extirpation and extinction in Uganda but also causes serious harm to the planet and threatens the well-being and prosperity of the people of Uganda and the economy. Therefore, there is a need to recognize the value of chimpanzees and other wild animal species in decision-making and demonstrate ambitious actions to conserve the country's remaining chimpanzee populations and their habitats across the country.

Strategies and actions contained in this document provide a framework upon which such sustainable conservation of chimpanzees in Uganda can be enhanced and effectively undertaken. I, therefore, urge all stakeholders at different levels to work together to ensure the survival of the remaining chimpanzee populations for their perpetual existence.

Hon Col. (Rtd.) Tom R. Butime,  
**Minister for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities**

## Message from Uganda Wildlife Authority

The values of conserving globally endangered chimpanzee species and their habitats are vivid and more diverse than ever. Conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats does not only protect and preserve chimpanzee species and other species and their habitats but also provides vital public goods and ecosystem services like water retention and purification, soil erosion control, landslides, and flood prevention, local climate stabilization and carbon storage, pest and disease control, and protection from extreme weather events for the benefit human beings.

Chimpanzee ecotourism makes a significant contribution to the economy and development goals of the country. However, as is the case for other wildlife resources in Uganda and elsewhere chimpanzees are threatened by poaching for illegal trade or trafficking, cultural values, human–chimpanzee conflicts, habitat degradation, and fragmentation due to encroachment by due to unsustainable land use practices, unplanned and uncontrolled infrastructure developments, mining, invasive species, and climate change. Over time, some of the chimpanzee sites have been completely cleared, fragmented, and heavily degraded causing serious decline including the extirpation of some chimpanzee populations across the country. Therefore, there is an urgent need for concerted efforts in protecting the remaining chimpanzee population in Uganda through increased surveillance, law enforcement, resource mobilization, increased budget allocation, and stakeholder engagement. UWA is committed to working with its stakeholders and partners through programs and projects to enhance the conservation of chimpanzee species and their habitats in Uganda for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The plan gives an assessment of the **status of chimpanzees in Uganda**- both in-situ and ex-situ - **including** an assessment of the high-level targets, threats, and strategies necessary for chimpanzee conservation nationally. The national chimpanzee conservation strategy outlines specific interventions and actions required to address these threats. Emphasis and focus will be put on research and monitoring, community-based conservation initiatives and livelihoods, habitat protection and restoration, conservation education and awareness, and strengthening coordination and collaboration among stakeholders as indicated in this document.

Therefore, this plan provides a framework to coordinate efforts among stakeholders including central and local governments, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, donors, private sector companies, researchers, and local communities. The overriding objective is to protect chimpanzee populations and their habitats by promoting sustainable land use practices and chimpanzee-local communities' co-existence for sustainable ecological, social-cultural, and economic development for human wellbeing.

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge policy guidance provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) which is the parent ministry. I also want to extend my sincere thanks to the lead agencies; National Forestry Authority (NFA), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and the District Local Governments (DLG)- among others for their support. Special thanks go to JGI and WCS that provided both technical and logistical support.

I sincerely hope that this report will enjoy a wide readership beyond the scope of this reporting obligation and will help others involved in important conservation efforts of wildlife resources in Uganda.

Sam Mwandha  
Executive Director  
**Uganda Wildlife Authority**

## Executive Summary

The National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy for Uganda (NCCS) is meant to guide and support a joint and comprehensive effort to protect and conserve chimpanzees and their habitat in Uganda.

Chimpanzees face numerous threats including habitat loss, hunting, and disease, and their populations have been declining over the years in most sites in Uganda. To address these threats, the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife & Antiquities in collaboration with various stakeholders, has developed this National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy. The goal of this plan is to ensure the long-term survival of chimpanzees in Uganda by promoting conservation and management efforts that will sustain their populations, habitats, and the ecosystem services they provide.

This plan provides a framework for government to coordinate efforts with stakeholders including central and local governments, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector companies, researchers, and local communities. The goal is to protect chimpanzee populations and their habitats, promote sustainable and conservation-compatible land use practices, and support communities co-existing with chimpanzees for sustainable social-cultural and economic development. The strategy outlines specific interventions and actions required for the effective and sustainable conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats and significantly contributes to NDP III and the Uganda Vision 2040. Key strategies for immediate-, short-, medium- and long-term interventions and actions highlighted in this document include; research and monitoring, community-based conservation initiatives and livelihoods, habitat protection and restoration, conservation education and awareness, and collaboration across conservation actors on chimpanzee conservation.

The NCCS is a critical step towards ensuring that future generations of Ugandans and the global community can continue to benefit from the ecological, cultural, and economic conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats. The strategy represents a significant commitment from the government of Uganda and its partners to safeguard the country's natural heritage and promote sustainable development.

The National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy is governed under the overall policy guidance of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, supported by various framework policies and laws including the Wildlife Policy 2014; the Uganda Wildlife Act 2019; Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre Act 2015; Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute Act 2015; and the National Environment Act 2019; the National Forestry & Tree Planting Act; the National Environment Management Act. Uganda is also a signatory to complimentary to several international conventions, treaties, and Agreements relating to wildlife. These are in line with Uganda's foreign policy which obligates the state to conserve wildlife and wildlife protected areas and promote sustainable development of wildlife resources. International laws which are of immediate importance for the conservation of wildlife – and laws to which Uganda is a member state include – but are not limited to: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of 1992; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) of 1973; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) of 1979; the East African Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources (2006); Ramsar Convention 1971.



## SECTION I

### Introduction/Background

Chimpanzees are a globally endangered species because their populations are declining rapidly where they occur. Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*) occur in the Albertine Rift Landscape. According to studies, Chimpanzees in Uganda are considered the most vulnerable because they tend to occur at lower densities than other large mammals.

Developing conservation activities that will conserve chimpanzees in Uganda will also support the conservation of many other species that rely on the forests where chimpanzees occur. The forests of western Uganda are the most species-rich in the country and support many restricted-range and globally threatened species.

Conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats to uphold and sustain their ecological, cultural, and socio-economic values requires a national strategy that identifies and defines priority actions, identifies and allocation of resources, stakeholders' engagement, and promotes local community participation and benefits. The government together with local communities, the private sector, civil society, NGOs, donors, and local communities will be guided and focused by the national strategy on the immediate-, short-, medium- and long-term priority actions to ensure smooth and progressive implementation for sustainable survival of chimpanzees and their habitats while upholding, enhancing, and maintaining a variety of benefits for the local people and the entire global community. Furthermore, the national strategy will provide an opportunity and a framework aimed at bringing together all stakeholders and direct joint and collaborative efforts in a coherent manner to better conserve and grow the remaining chimpanzee population and their remaining and potential habitats in Uganda for sustained ecological, cultural, and socio-economic benefits. It is envisaged that the implementation of this national strategy will help to maintain the critical role of smaller chimpanzee populations in gene flow, which enhances the long-term viability of the larger meta-populations. Likewise, the national chimpanzee conservation strategy is envisaged to foster collaboration and planning, and this will ensure consideration and integration of chimpanzee conservation in the mainstream government programs as well as resources from donors, NGOs, the private sector, and local community support.

Uganda is one of the best countries to see chimpanzees in the wild, having several easily accessible sites and relatively stable political security for the region. The mission of the MTWA is *to develop and promote tourism, wildlife, and heritage resources for the enhancement of Uganda as a competitive and preferred tourist destination*, with accelerated sector contribution to the national economy. Ape tourism has the potential to help achieve both. Nonetheless, like any human activity, tourism needs to be performed in a sustainable manner considering increased human populations depleting natural resources.

This provided baseline chimpanzee population data used to develop and implement the Conservation Action Plan for Uganda's Chimpanzees (2003-2008) that expired in 2008. The latest chimpanzee census in Uganda was carried out by WCS in collaboration with UWA, JGI, BCFS, and other partners between the years 2017 – 2020. This survey estimated the chimpanzee population at 4900-5000 individuals compared to the baseline population of 3804 – 5050 in 2002 (Plumptre, Cox, Mugume, 2003). Therefore, this national chimpanzee strategy (2023/24-2032/33) has been developed with better and updated knowledge of the population size, distribution, and direct and indirect threats including information on the conditions and extent of their habitats. The Strategy defines the long-term vision, goal, specific and measurable objectives, actions, and the budget required for chimpanzee conservation in Uganda.

## I.3 Vision, Scope, & Targets

### KEY TERMS

**Vision:** A description of the desired state or ultimate condition that the plan is working to achieve. A complete vision can include a description of the biodiversity and/or a map of the plan's geographic coverage, as well as a summary vision statement.

**Scope:** The broad geographic or thematic focus of a plan.

**Conservation Target:** An element of biodiversity (species, habitat, or ecological system) on which the plan has chosen to focus.

**Human well-being target:** Components of human well-being are affected by the status of conservation targets or other factors within the plan's scope.

### I.3.1 NCCS Vision

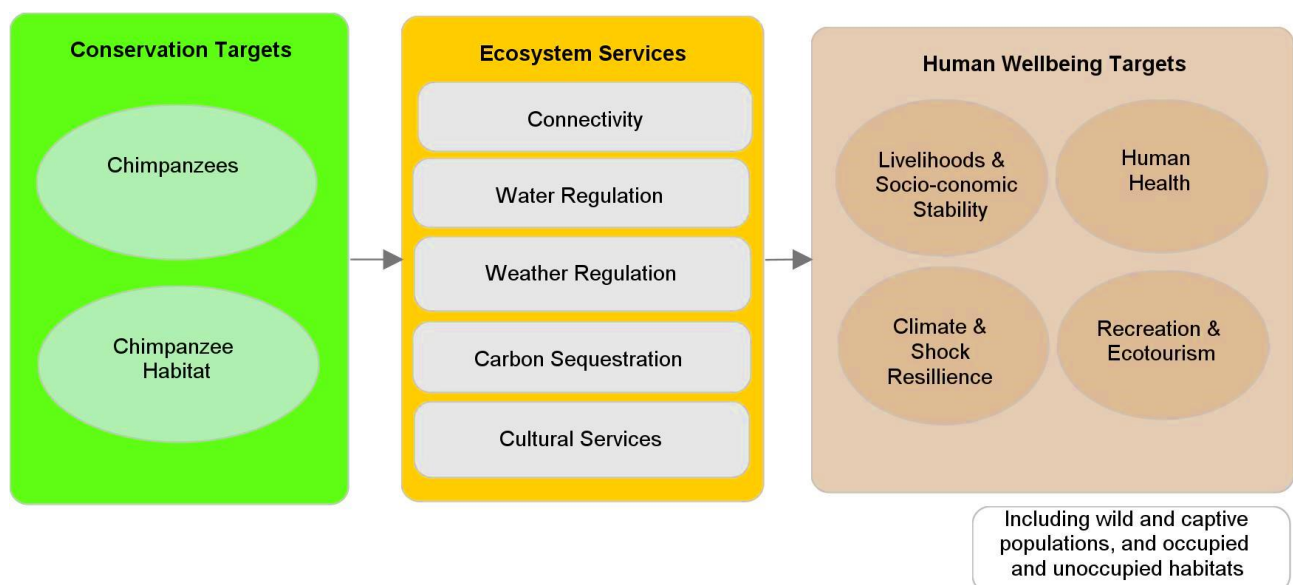
Uganda's National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy envisions **a thriving chimpanzee population living in healthy habitats and contributing to the well-being of the people of Uganda.**

The **General Objective** is to take effective measures to halt the threats to chimpanzees and their habitats, in order to ensure that by 2033, populations and ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thus contributing to the well-being of our population.

### I.3.2 NCCS Scope

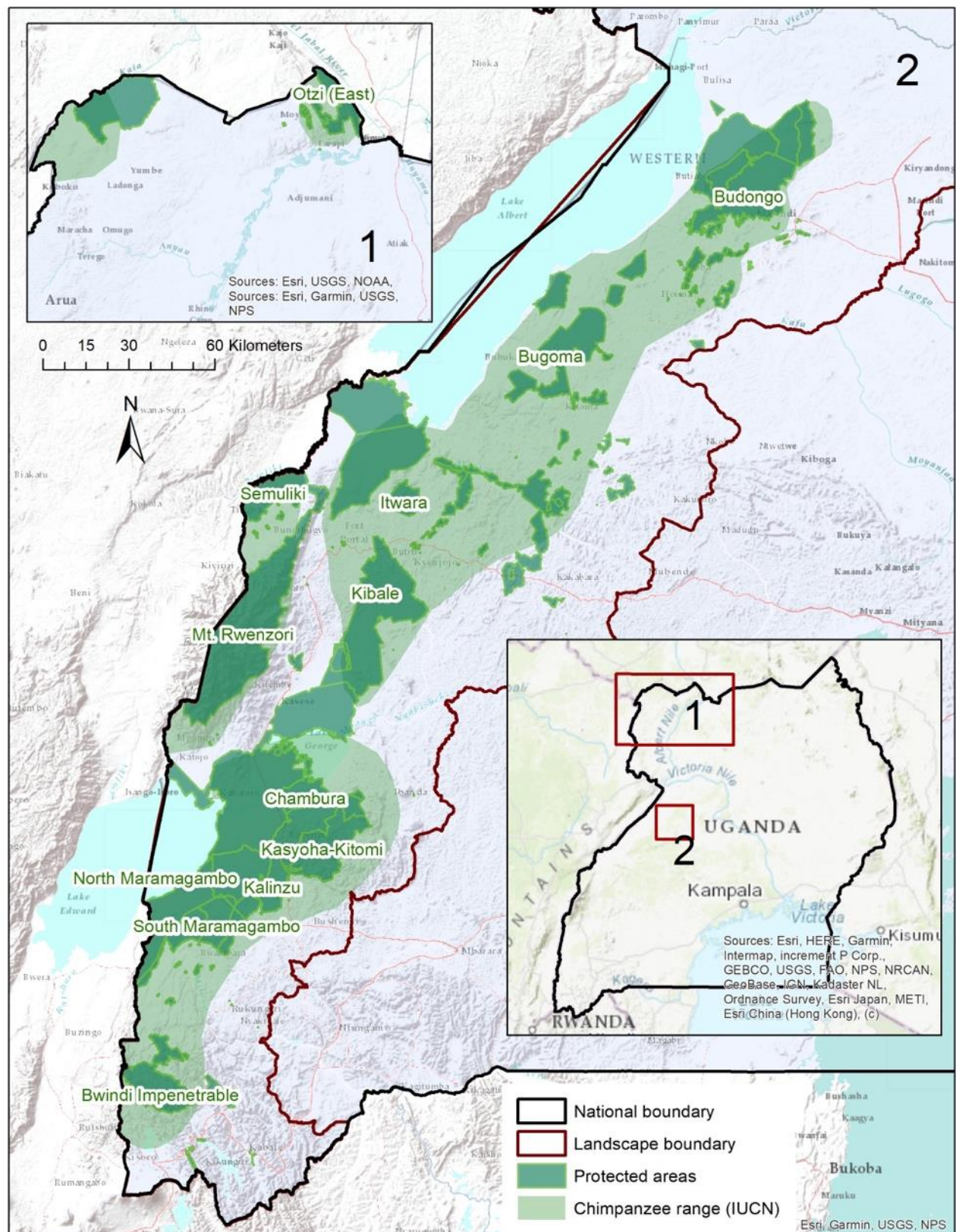
The scope of the National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy is inclusive of **all chimpanzee populations in Uganda including the wild and captive populations and their existing and potential habitats.** Figure I shows the relationship between the scope, conservation targets, ecosystem services, and human well-being targets for the NCCS.

**Figure I.** Scope, conservation targets, and human well-being targets, ecosystem services



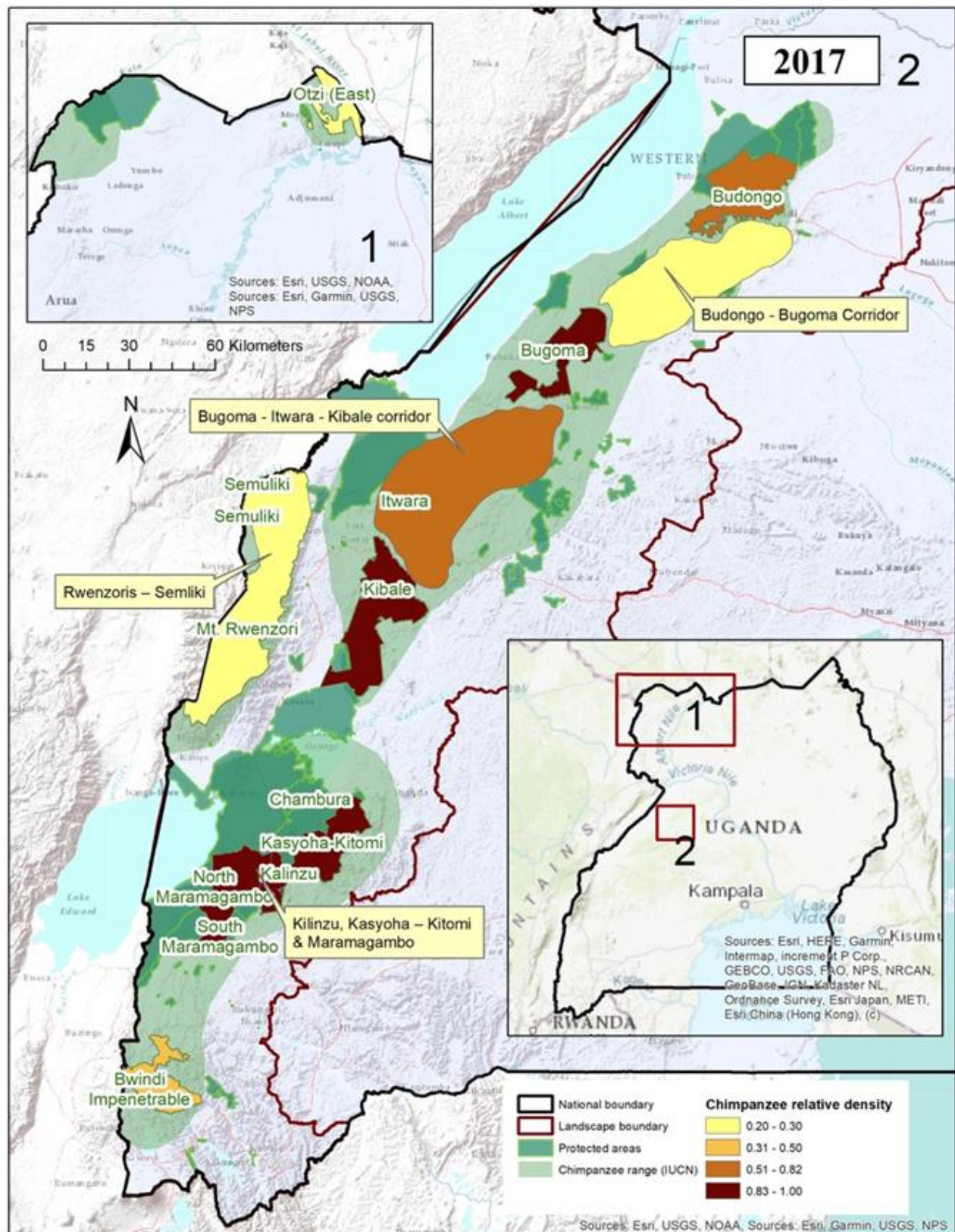


**Figure 2.** Map Presenting Geographic Scope Including Protected Areas.





**Figure 3.** Map Presenting Chimpanzee Density Across Ranges Established by WCS (2017 data).



## I.4 NCCS Conservation Targets

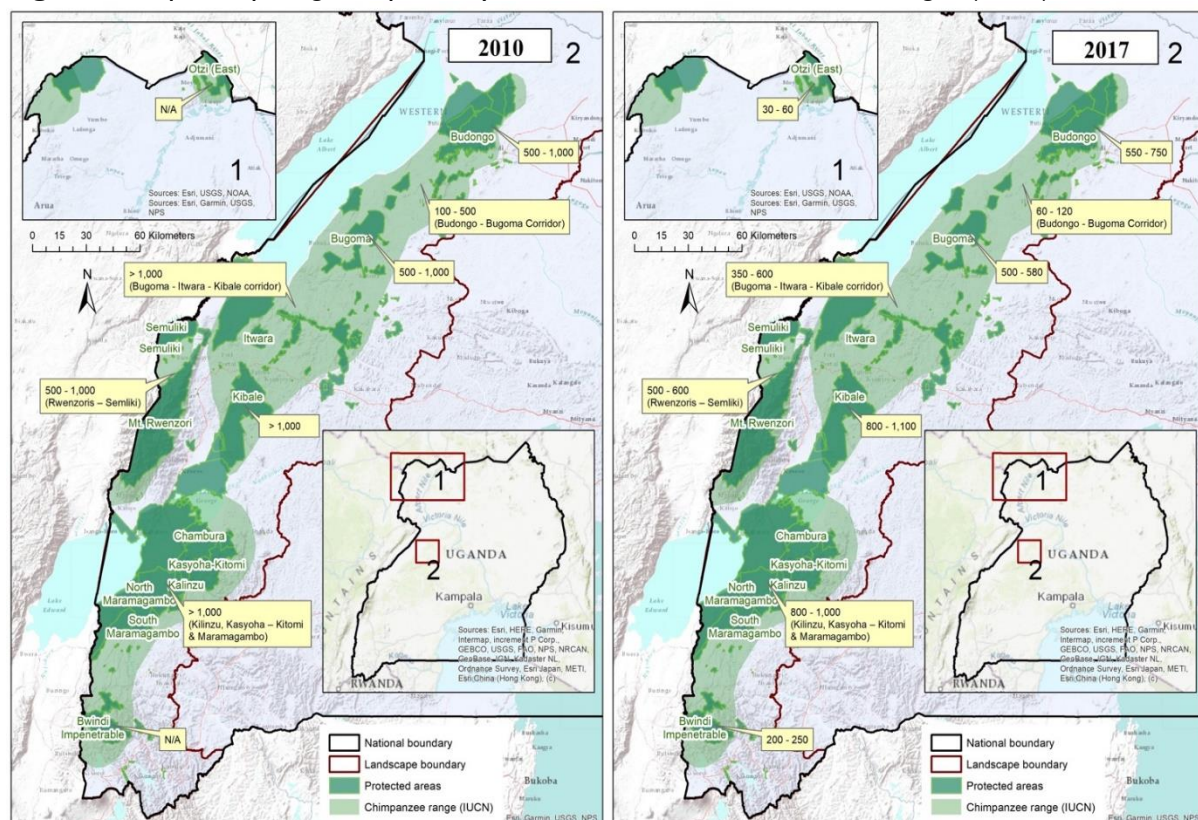
Uganda's National Chimpanzee Conservation targets are **chimpanzees and their habitats**. The health and efficient functioning of these targets will be measured and evaluated (1) inside parks, (2) inside Central Forest Reserves (3) outside of protected areas, and (4) in captivity.

### I.4.1 Chimpanzee

This target represents the species itself, including individuals, communities, and populations in ex-situ and in-situ conservation across Uganda. This target recognizes that there are many viable ecological populations conserved in-situ and ex-situ conservation sites. The conservation of as many ecological and cultural chimpanzee populations as possible within the geographic scope (including those inside protected areas, community forest reserves, corridors, and in ex-situ conservation sites) is the target of this plan.

The 2020 chimpanzee census results estimated the chimpanzee population at 3804 – 5050 individuals (WCS, JGI, BCFS, 2020 – unpublished). This population is predominantly located in the Albertine Rift section of Uganda. Other isolated populations of chimpanzees are in Mt. Kei and Mt. Otzi Central Forest Reserves. As of 2023, 76 individuals are in ex-situ conservation at Ngamba Island on Lake Victoria (53 individuals) and Uganda Wildlife Conservation and Education Centre (23 individuals).

**Figure 4.** Map Comparing chimp density from 2010 to 2017 across core ranges (WCS).

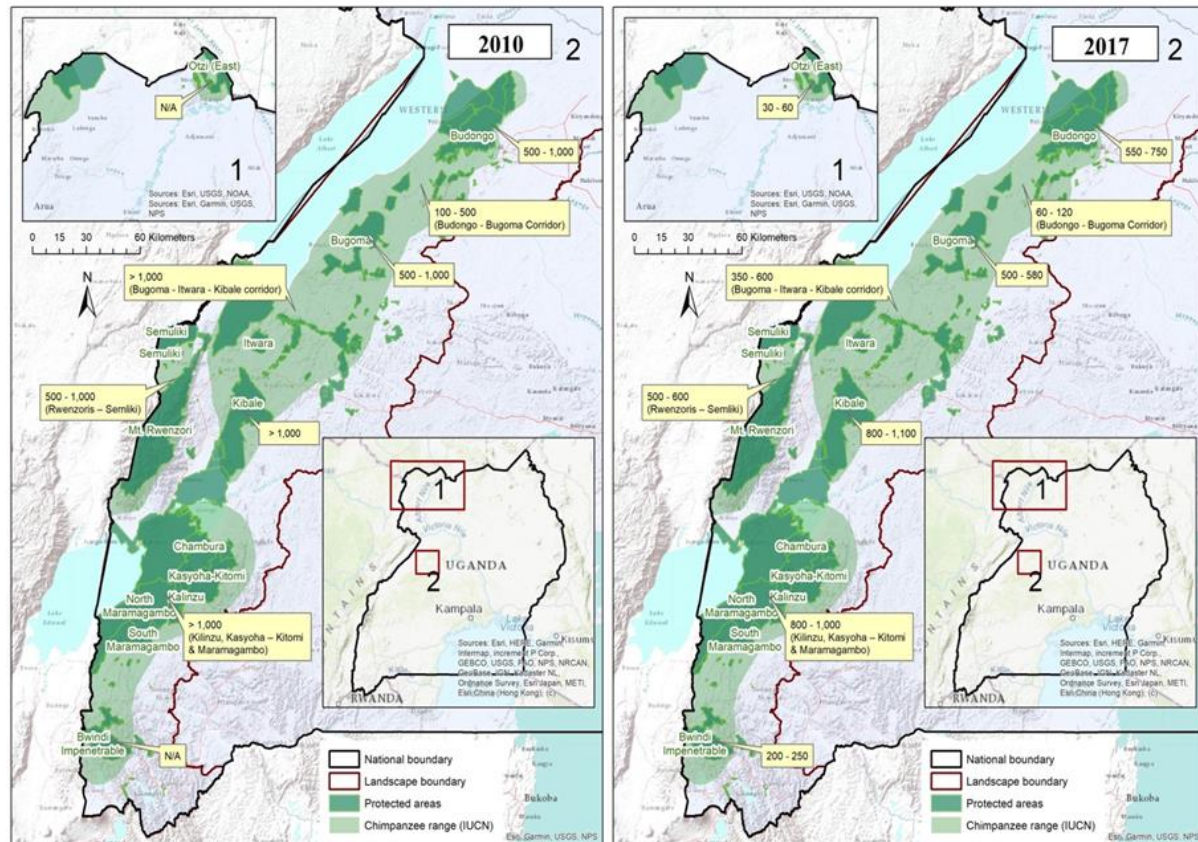




### 1.4.2 Chimpanzee Habitat

This target represents the current and potential chimpanzee habitats occur in Uganda. The primary focus of the “habitat” is to track and ensure habitat integrity, diversity, and connectivity. Chimpanzee habitat includes moist lowland forest, swamp forest, submontane and montane forest, dry forest, and forest galleries in savanna woodland that occur both in protected areas, private land, and community land.

**Figure 5.** Forest loss and remaining cover across all chimp ranges (WCS).



### 1.4.3 Ecosystem Services

Conserving chimpanzees and their habitats contribute to the provision of essential ecosystem services such as connectivity, plant dispersal agents, clean water, food, regulation of weather and natural systems, and carbon sequestration. Forests help maintain connectivity between different habitats, allowing for species migration and genetic exchange. They also play a crucial role in regulating water cycles, preventing soil erosion, and reducing the intensity of floods and droughts. Chimpanzees and their habitat also provide Cultural Ecosystem Services i.e., non-material benefits that people obtain from ecosystems through recreation, tourism, intellectual development, spiritual enrichment, reflection, and creative and aesthetic experiences. Furthermore, forests act as carbon sinks, sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and mitigating climate change.

## SECTION 2:

### Situation Analysis

#### KEY TERMS

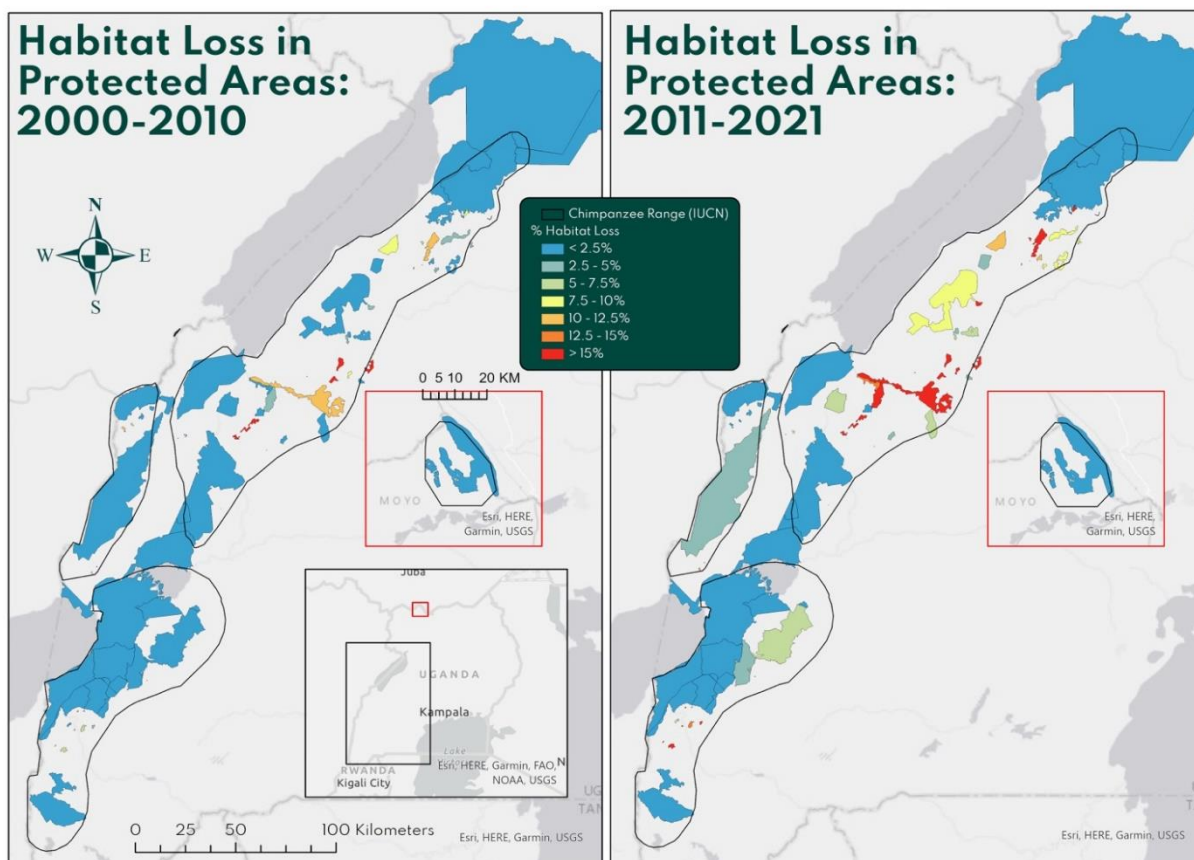
**Threat:** A human activity that directly or indirectly degrades one or more targets.

**Indirect Threat/Driver:** A factor identified in a situation analysis that is a driver of direct threats. Often an entry point for conservation actions. For example, logging policies or demand for bushmeat. (Sometimes called a root cause or underlying cause.)

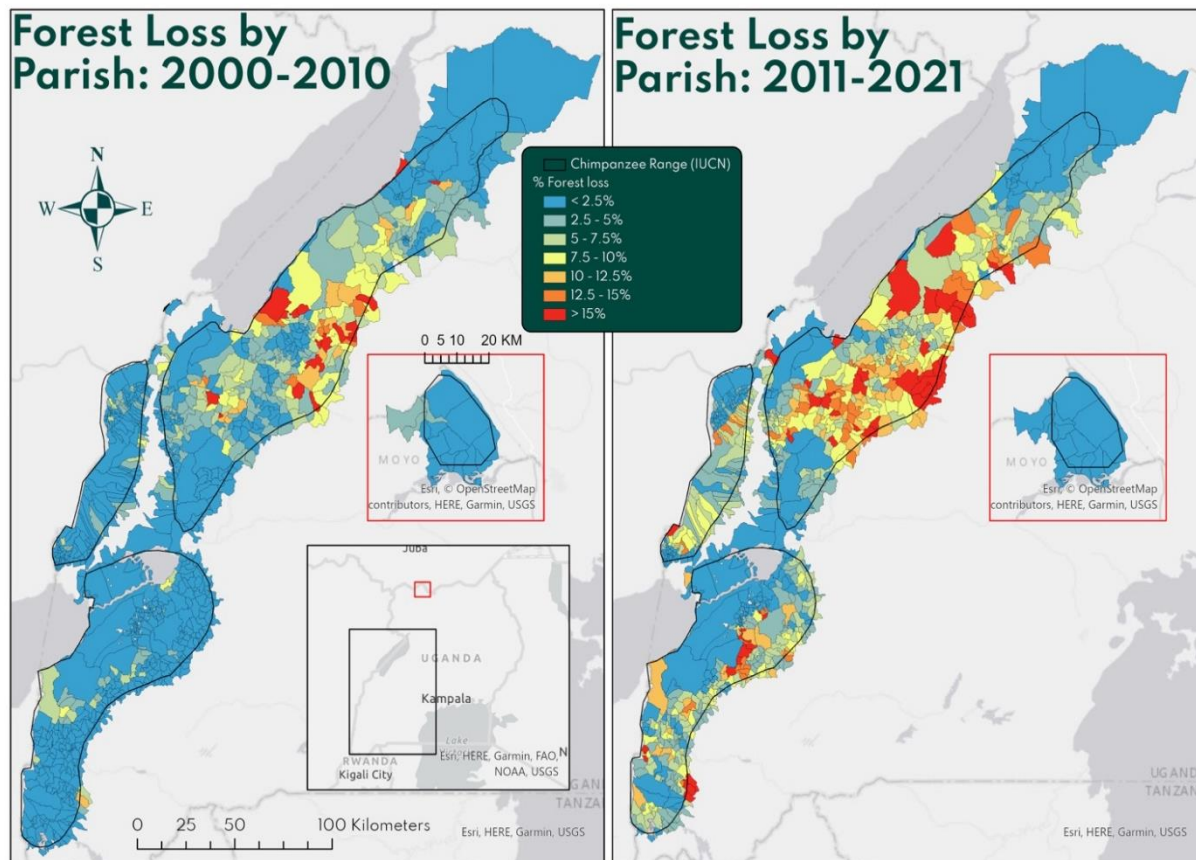
**Situation Model:** A visual diagram of a situation or context analysis. A situation model (diagram) represents relationships between key factors identified in a situation analysis believed to impact or lead to one or more conservation targets.

The situation analysis represents the threats, indirect threats, drivers, actors, and additional factors that represent the current conservation context in Uganda. Understanding the most important threats to chimpanzees and their habitats allows the stakeholder to better identify and focus the NCCS actions to achieve conservation impact.

**Figure 6.** Map Showing Forest Loss by Chimpanzee Range Protected Areas



**Figure 7.** Map Showing Forest Loss by Chimpanzee Range Parishes.



## 2.1 Threats Assessment Process

The threats assessment draws heavily from data from threats monitoring of chimpanzees and their habitats from government and partner conservation NGOs. The threats are categorized into threats impacting chimpanzees and chimpanzee habitats.

## 2.2 Threat Ratings and Exposition

Threats were rated based on three criteria used by the Conservation Standards methodology:

1. **Scope (extent of threat):** Proportion of target likely to be affected by threat in the next 10 years.
2. **Severity:** Within the scope, the level of degradation to the viability of the target from the threat can be expected given the expected circumstances and trends.
3. **Irreversibility:** The degree to which the effects of a threat can be reversed, if the threat no longer existed, and the viability of the target is restored.



**Table 2.** Threat Rating Table for Chimpanzees in Uganda

Direct Threats to Chimpanzees	Threat Ratings
Capture Of Live Chimps: <i>Capture of live chimpanzees in and from their natural environment.</i>	Low
Accidental Killing of Chimps: <i>Unnatural death of chimpanzees occurring as the unforeseen and chance result of a lawful act e.g., traffic collisions.</i>	Low
Subsistence Hunting: <i>Killing of chimpanzees for their meat for consumption by small local communities/households.</i>	Low
Hunting For Cultural/Spiritual Reasons: <i>Killing of chimpanzees for the use of animal parts in ceremonies, as fetishes, or for ingestion; based on a cultural belief or spirituality.</i>	Low
Indiscriminate Mantraps & Snares: <i>The hunting of wild species using non-selective tools such as snares, which are not necessarily intended to target chimpanzees.</i>	Low
Vulnerability occasioned by habitation for Research & Tourism: <i>Habituation of chimps for research and tourism is a catalytic agent for zoonotic spread and alters the behavior of chimpanzees toward people making them vulnerable to human-induced deaths.</i>	Medium
Disease Transmission: <i>Transmission of disease vectors (e.g., viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and numerous other pathogens) from humans or their domesticates to great apes.</i>	Low
Human-Chimpanzee Conflict: <i>Reactionary killing of chimpanzees in response to real/perceived socio-economic losses/damage occasioned by chimpanzees.</i>	Medium

**Table 2.** Threat Rating Table for Chimpanzee Habitat in Uganda

Direct Threats to Chimpanzee Habitat	Threat Ratings
Invasive Species: <i>Invasive plant and tree species impact the traditional vegetative cover in chimpanzee habitat, sometimes outcompeting important food species for chimpanzees.</i>	Medium
Unsustainable Small-Scale Agriculture: <i>The conversion of chimpanzee habitat into small-scale or local agricultural land, including for household sustenance and small-scale cash crops, threatens chimpanzee habitat, and chimpanzees themselves.</i>	High
Mining: <i>Large-scale mining involves the extraction of valuable minerals and other geological materials on a massive scale, often with the use of heavy machinery and a large workforce.</i>	Medium

Direct Threats to Chimpanzee Habitat	Threat Ratings
Fire: <i>Uncontrolled fires can be intentionally started, for purposes such as clearing land, flushing wildlife for hunting, or promoting new growth, but can also occur accidentally.</i>	Low
Tree Debarking: <i>Tree debarking for medicinal use refers to the practice of removing bark from trees to obtain medicinal compounds for traditional medicine.</i>	Low
Pole Cutting: <i>Pole cutting is the removal of trees or branches for commercial or subsistence use, resulting in habitat loss and fragmentation.</i>	Medium
Infrastructure Development: <i>Infrastructure development, including the development of roads and transmission lines, poses a significant threat to chimpanzees and their habitat.</i>	Low
Charcoal Production: <i>Charcoal production requires the selective or complete removal of trees in an area, which are then burned to produce charcoal.</i>	High
Fuelwood Collection: <i>Refers to the gathering of wood from forests or woodlands for use as a primary source of fuel for cooking and heating.</i>	Low
Pollution: <i>Pollution is the presence or introduction into the environment of substances or energy that cause harmful effects on living organisms or the natural environment.</i>	Low
Large-Scale Agriculture: <i>The conversion of habitat into large-scale and intensive agriculture for commercial trade, both locally and regionally/internationally</i>	High
Illegal Logging: <i>Illegal logging refers to the extraction of trees without the necessary permits, or licenses, or in violation of laws and regulations.</i>	High

**These threats lead to stress, including habitat fragmentation, loss of habitat integrity, and genetic isolation.**

# SECTION 3

## Conservation Strategies

### KEY TERMS

**Strategy:** A set of activities with a common focus that works together to achieve specific goals and objectives by targeting key intervention points, optimizing opportunities, and limiting constraints. A good strategy meets the criteria of being linked, focused, feasible, and appropriate.

**Objective:** A statement detailing a desired outcome of the work associated with the plan, such as reducing a critical threat. A good objective meets the criteria of being specific, measurable, achievable, results-oriented, and time-limited (SMART).

**Indicator:** A measurable entity related to a specific information need, such as the status of a target, change in a threat, progress toward an objective, or association between one or more variables. A good indicator meets the criteria of being measurable, precise, consistent, and sensitive.

## 3.1 Overarching Elements

Improved conservation target viability and certain key results will be achieved through the implementation of several strategies outlined in the rest of this section. Those crosscutting or overarching targets and results are listed below. The following are goals, objectives, and associated indicators.

**Table 3.** Key results, objectives, and indicators

Conservation Target	Goal	Indicator
Chimpanzees	<i>Maintain a healthy, viable, and self-sustaining population of chimpanzees in Uganda living in harmony with human populations.</i>	<i>Population of chimpanzees in Uganda relative to 2020 baseline levels</i>
	<i>Maintain the health and welfare of all chimpanzees in captive care in Uganda</i>	<i>Number of captive care facilities meeting international welfare standards.</i>
Chimpanzee Habitat	<i>Standing chimpanzee habitat in Uganda is kept secure and stable.</i>	<i>% chimpanzee habitat size, connectivity and quality maintained, relative to 2020 baseline levels.</i>
	<i>Degraded forest ecosystems in chimpanzee landscapes in Uganda are recovered and restored.</i>	<i>Area of forest ecosystems in chimpanzee landscapes in Uganda are recovered and restored.</i>

## 3.2 Chimpanzee Conservation Strategies

The list of conservation strategies below is linked to addressing the Situation Analysis (context) outlined in [Section 2](#). The theory behind how these four aggregated strategies will work together to conserve chimpanzees and their habitat and to support human well-being outcomes associated with these conservation efforts.

These five strategies are the key priorities (among other strategies) that are suggested starting points for continued action and collaboration between chimpanzee conservation actors working across Uganda.

### **Strategy I: Collaboration & Coordination:**

*Improve collaboration, coordination of chimpanzees, and habitat conservation.*

The mandate of Chimpanzee protection lies under UWA. However, there are many actors involved in chimpanzee conservation. It's imperative that those actors work together as members of, or associated with, this stakeholder to ensure the most impactful conservation outcomes for the species and its habitat. This strategy addresses the operational and logistical needs of the NCCS. The strategy aims to increase collaboration and coordination between stakeholders including:

The situation analysis identified an absence of data and information about many threats related to chimpanzees and their habitat and human health. This strategy aims to improve the stakeholder's understanding of data needed to make decisions about chimpanzee conservation, and how best to collect and share that data. This will entail 1) Identifying Monitoring and Research Priorities (chimpanzee range, distribution, population size, and threats), 2) Monitoring and research plan, 3) Capacity building (e.g., training, infrastructure), 4) Data management protocol (Data collection, processing, storage, and sharing) 5) Strategy for implementing monitoring and research.

Private sector engagement is key to the success of the NCCS. Many private sector partners have invested in the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat. Government in collaboration with civil society partners are engaging Large Footprint Industries (LFI) private sector companies in various sectors (oil and gas, large-scale agriculture etc.) to comply with existing environmental laws and to develop landscape-level action/intervention plans for wildlife conservation.

This strategy also supports the government to address institutional factors, such as overlapping mandates, capacity and access to equipment, and coordination and collaboration issues.

**Table 4.** Key results, objectives, and indicators

Result	Objective	Indicator
Building, Formalizing, Managing, and Sustaining Private Sector Partnerships	By 2026, mechanism/forum for Private Sector Partnerships for chimpanzee conservation is in place	# of functional mechanism/forum for Private Sector Partnerships for chimpanzee conservation in place
Leveraging Private Sector Conservation Compatible Investments	By 2030, 50% of Private Sector organizations dependent on, or associated with chimpanzee make conservation friendly investments	% of Private Sector organizations dependent on, or associated with chimpanzee making conservation friendly investments

## Strategy2: Sustainable Development & Livelihoods Around Chimpanzee Habitats

Alternative, sustainable livelihoods (including ecotourism) involve providing income and/or subsistence resources to natural resource users. Livelihoods linked to the environment depend on the natural resource base and thus provide an incentive to local stakeholders to use these resources sustainably over the long-term. Alternative livelihoods attempt to find a substitute for a damaging resource-based livelihood (e.g., unsustainable hunting or logging). Developing enterprises that directly depend on the maintenance of natural resources or provide substitute livelihoods as a means of shifting attitudes and promoting conservation-friendly behaviors.

Unsustainable agriculture and agroforestry practices can have significant impacts on chimpanzee habitat, and in some cases can lead to human-chimpanzee conflict. Poor practices also limit land productivity, thereby restricting the income a farmer can receive from their land. If the best farming practices are enhanced, then those practices will be promoted, and farmers will be aware of and have capacity to use improved agricultural and agroforestry practices. This will lead to more productivity on available agricultural land, further spreading farmer awareness of good practices. Increased productivity will reduce unsustainable subsistence and commercial agriculture. Overall, these practices will lead to more resilient livelihoods and the conservation of chimpanzee habitats.

Human-chimpanzee conflict leads to many significant threats to both humans and chimpanzees. There have been injuries, death, and property damage and loss (crop raiding). Conversely, chimpanzees have been killed, and injured and chimpanzee habitats destroyed. The NCCS recognizes the need to address these threats directly and ensure co-existence. If human-chimpanzee conflict prevention and remediation efforts are enabled, there is increased coexistence with wildlife. The preconditions include favorable legal and policy frameworks, human-chimpanzee conflict response unit in place, increased awareness of conflict awareness, conflict aversion mechanisms in place (alternative water sources and alternative cropping), and people compensated for damages and injuries from wildlife, and, through Livelihoods Strategy, people are deriving other tangible benefits from nature, then there will be an increased appreciation of wildlife and improved attitudes towards chimpanzees.

**Table 5.** Key results, objectives, and indicators

Result	Objective	Indicator
Wild meat hunters adopt alternative livelihoods	<i>By 2033, at least 75% of identified wild meat hunters are engaged with alternative livelihoods models.</i>	<i>% of known wild meat hunters engaged with alternative livelihood models.</i>
Less reliance on wild meat for income	<i>By 2033, 75% of identified wild meat hunters have switched entirely to an alternative, sustainable livelihood.</i>	<i>% of known wild meat hunters no longer hunting wild meat for income.</i>
Improved frameworks for sustainable, human, and chimpanzee-safe ecotourism are in place	<i>By 2026, standard operating procedures are in place for ecotourism.</i>	<i>Presence/absence of SOP in place.</i>
	<i>By 2025, clear guidelines exist on habituation of chimpanzees for ecotourism in Uganda.</i>	<i>Presence/absence of SOP guidelines on habituation.</i>
Adjacent community receives benefits from ecotourism	<i>By 2033, communities adjacent to protected areas (with ecotourism activities) are receiving revenue from</i>	<i>Direct payments from ecotourism, employment, livelihoods.</i>

Result	Objective	Indicator
	<i>ecotourism entrance fees in both UWA and NFA estates.</i>	
Human-wildlife conflict prevention & remediation mechanisms in place	<i>By 2030, communities adjacent to all chimpanzee habitats trained in conflict prevention methods</i>	<i># of communities adjacent to chimpanzee habitats trained in conflict prevention methods.</i>
Reduced incidents of HWC	<i>By 2030, there are 25% fewer incidents of HWC in communities with HWC prevention &amp; remediation mechanisms in place.</i>	<i>% change in HWC incidents.</i>
Compensation for chimp-caused injury/damage/death realized	<i>By the year 2028, compensation has been provided for 75% of reported HWC incidents.</i>	<i>% of incidents receiving proper compensation for HWC.</i>

### Strategy3: Chimpanzee Habitat Restoration & Management

The National Strategy highlights numerous interventions aimed at reducing threats to chimpanzee habitat. The restoration strategy intends to secure, restore, and improve Chimpanzee habitat in the country by addressing biophysical factors or stresses directly impacting the conservation targets. The strategy is reliant on the successful implementation of appropriate strategies in the NCCS. If viable restoration sites are identified, and other strategies improve farming practices, and land use planning, and increase the perception of the value of nature, then the enabling conditions will be in place for restoration activities. If stakeholders are committed to restoration activities and resources are available, then the Government in collaboration with partners will successfully carry out restoration activities. Restoration mitigates stresses to chimpanzees and their habitat such as habitat integrity, fragmentation, connectivity, and genetic isolation, thereby improving the viability of the conservation targets.

Additionally, inadequate physical and land use planning, coupled with a lack of secure land tenure, exacerbates threats to chimpanzee habitat. This strategy focuses on improving land use planning and access to resources and land rights. The theory of change behind this strategy is: If there is a clear demarcation of land use and appropriate land use is incentivized, then land use plans will be better operationalized. Operationalized land use plans include clear enforcement and clear tenure rights. If plans are operationalized, then better decisions will be made about land use and there will be fewer land conflicts. Better decisions and fewer conflicts lead to more productive land and less pressure on land, reducing unsustainable infrastructure development and unsustainable agriculture.

Finally, unsustainable agriculture practices can have significant impacts on chimpanzee habitat, and in some cases can lead to human-chimpanzee conflict. Poor practices also limit land productivity, thereby restricting the income a farmer can receive from their land. The theory of change for the strategy is: If the best farming practices are enhanced, then those practices will be promoted, and farmers will be aware of and have the capacity to use improved agricultural and agroforestry practices. This will lead to more productivity on available agricultural land, further spreading farmer awareness of good practices. Increased productivity will reduce unsustainable subsistence and commercial agriculture. Overall, these practices will lead to more resilient livelihoods and the conservation of chimpanzee habitats.



**Table 6.** Key results, objectives, and indicators

Result	Objective	Indicator
Stakeholders commit to restoration activities	<i>By 2024, the percentage of target stakeholders committing to restoration activities. Commitment defined in line with commitment agreements signed and commitment plans operationalized.</i>	<i>% of target stakeholders committing to restoration activities.</i>
Resources are available to carry out restoration activities	<i>By 2025, 40% of targeted resources, available to carry out restoration activities.</i>	<i>% of targeted resources, available to carry out restoration activities.</i>
Funding sought that focuses on restoration	<i>By 2025, 50% of targeted funding that focuses on restoration is sought.</i>	<i>% of targeted funding that focuses on restoration is sought.</i>
Increased uptake of land use plans	<i>By 2026, there is 60% increased uptake of land use plans by districts at the frontline in the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat.</i>	<i>% of increased uptake of land use plans by districts at the frontline in the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat.</i>
Large-scale commercial actors engaged in restoration activities	<i>By 2026, 80% of targeted large-scale actors are engaged in restoration activities.</i>	<i>Percentage of targeted large-scale actors, including institutions and companies (e.g., sugarcane, tea, coffee, oil, etc.), engaged in restoration activities.</i>
Small-scale farmers understand the value of restoration practices on their land	<i>By 2026, 60% of targeted small-scale farmers with improved knowledge, attitudes, and practices aligned to restoration practices on their land.</i>	<i>Percentage of targeted small-scale farmers with improved knowledge, attitudes, and practices aligned to restoration practices on their land.</i>

#### **Strategy 4:** Enhanced Capacity to Manage In-Situ and Ex-Situ Chimpanzee Populations

This Strategy addresses contextual factors related to monitoring and enforcement capacity (including staff, equipment, and funding), awareness of environmental laws and policies that need to be enforced, and the will of the rangers and police to act. The theory of change: If the enabling conditions are in place for monitoring, reporting, and enforcement, then enforcement personnel will be empowered to enforce forest and wildlife laws. If compliance and enforcement actions are taken and monitoring and surveillance are strengthened, then there will be improved enforcement of laws, policies, and agreements. If both enforcement and prosecution are strengthened, then there will be a reduction in threats and improved chimpanzee and habitat health.

**Furthermore,** The strategy looks at the management of captive Chimpanzees as a sub-strategy to support captive and/or Confiscated Chimpanzee care in ex-situ conservation (Ngamba and UWEC) including preventing chimpanzee trafficking.

**Table 7.** Key results, objectives, and indicators

<b>Result</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
Improved institutional capacity and functioning	<i>By 2030, 75% of communities adjacent to chimpanzee habitats have functional community-based organizations/groups focused on implementing chimpanzee-related conservation interventions.</i>	<i>% of communities adjacent to chimpanzee habitats have functional community-based organizations/groups focused on implementing chimpanzee-related conservation interventions.</i>
More conservation-friendly laws, policies, regulations created and endorsed	<i>By 2030, relevant laws, policies, regulations reviewed and/or updated.</i>	<i># of relevant laws, policies, regulations reviewed and/or updated.</i>
Strengthened Monitoring and Reporting of Illegal Activities	<i>By 2028, new monitoring tools to target assets and entities linked to wildlife trafficking identified and/or developed or strengthened.</i>	<i># of monitoring tools to target assets and entities linked to wildlife trafficking identified and/or developed or strengthened.</i>
Strengthened Enforcement and Prosecution	<i>By 2028, Wildlife trafficking-related crime prioritized, and cross-agency efforts increased.</i>	<i># of enforcement and prosecution agencies prioritizing wildlife crimes.</i>
Sustainable management of chimpanzees in captivity	<i>By 2023, capacity ( infrastructure and financing enhanced) for management of captive chimpanzee populations in Uganda.</i>	<i># of infrastructures developed for enhanced care of captive chimpanzees.</i>  <i># of sustainable financing mechanisms for captive chimpanzees established.</i>
Strengthening bilateral and regional, and at all levels of government, to catalyze political will and actions to address wildlife trafficking	<i>By 2030, regulatory controls for wildlife trafficking strengthened or adopted nationally, bilaterally, and regionally.</i>	<i># of regulatory controls on for wildlife trafficking strengthened or adopted in Uganda, bilaterally and regionally.</i>

# SECTION 5

## Budget and Fundraising

The funds collected through ***The Chimpanzee Conservation Campaign*** will go towards implementing this strategy and ensuring the greater investment in chimpanzee conservation in Uganda and beyond. The Uganda Biodiversity Fund (UBF) will lead efforts of fundraising, collecting, and channeling of these financial resources.