



NATIONAL CHIMPANZEE CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR UGANDA



2023

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Acronyms

ARRC	Avoidance, Restore, Recover, and Compensate
BCCP	Bulindi Chimpanzee and Community Project
BCFS	Budongo Conservation Field Station
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Company
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTPH	Conservation Through Public Health
CWCT	Chimpanzee Wildlife Conservation Trust
DLG	District Local Governments
EAC	East African Community
EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
ECOTRUST	Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	Global Information Systems
GoU	Government of Uganda
GVTC	Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration
HCC	Human-Chimpanzee Conflict
HWC	Human-Chimpanzee Wildlife Conflict
IGCP	International Gorilla Conservation Program
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
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLHUD	Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities
MUBFS	Makerere University Biological Field Station
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NCCS	National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy
NCRP	Ngogo Chimpanzee Research Project
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSA	Non-State Actor
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PA	Protected Area
PASA	Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance or
PDM	Parish Development Model

PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
REDD+	Reducing of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SOP	Standard Of Practice
TEPU	TotalEnergies EP Uganda
TOC	Theory of Change
UBF	Uganda Biodiversity Fund
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UTGA	Uganda Timber Growers Association
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre
UWRTI	Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

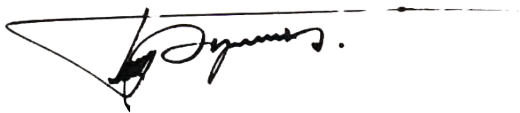
Foreword

There is no doubt that the current and future welfare of Ugandans is dependent on the wealth of the country's natural resources. One cannot underscore the 'ecosystem services' provided by natural resources, including chimpanzees and their habitats. Similarly, one cannot easily substitute the value of ecotourism, climate modification, carbon sinking for improved agriculture, and medicinal plant products, among others, for human well-being. Uganda, like other developing countries in the world, faces development needs, and as a result, the pathways it follows translate into intense pressures on the country's natural resources, including chimpanzees and their habitats. Climate change further catalyses socio-ecological instability. Altogether, these factors lead to biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, and species extinction, which eventually put 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, people have not accorded these animal species the attention they need, as they are never considered as part of the backbone of the well-functioning landscapes of the natural capital of the country. To ensure the survival of chimpanzees 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 – it is essential to uncover their socioeconomic importance and integrate this into policies and decision-making frameworks so it can be part of how national budgets prioritize those areas. This will be critical as a way of maintaining the ability of chimpanzee and their habitats for enhanced and sustainable provision of goods and services.

A critical building block for the transformation toward 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 to demonstrate ambitious actions to conserve the country's remaining chimpanzee populations and their habitats across the country.

Strategies and actions in this document provide a framework upon which it is possible to effectively undertake and enhance such sustainable conservation of chimpanzees in Uganda. 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 value of conserving globally endangered chimpanzee species and their habitats are evident and more diverse and evolving. Conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats does not only protect and preserve chimpanzee species and other species but also provides vital public goods and ecosystem services for the benefit of humans like water retention and purification, soil erosion control, landslide and flood prevention, local climate stabilization and carbon storage, pest and disease control, and protection from extreme weather events.

Habitat loss and degradation of chimpanzees are threatening their conservation due to land use changes, illegal trade, and trafficking. Climate change, zoonotic diseases, and natural disasters are likely to worsen these threats. In Uganda, a significant chimpanzee population decline has occurred due to clearing and degrading of sites. To protect the country's natural heritage and promote sustainable development, the government and partners must increase budget allocation and investments.

The National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy for Uganda (NCCS) evaluates the status of chimpanzees in Uganda, identifying high-level threats and strategies for conservation. It outlines interventions for community-based conservation initiatives, habitat protection, research, conservation education, and stakeholder collaboration. The strategy focuses on human-chimpanzee conflict mitigation, habitat restoration, research, monitoring, and strengthening coordination among stakeholders.

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is committed to working with its stakeholders and partners through programs and projects to enhance the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats in Uganda for the benefit of the present and future generations. **Therefore, this plan provides a framework to coordinate efforts among stakeholders including central and local governments, government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs, including Civil Society Organisations or CSOs), donors, private sector companies, researchers, academia, and local communities.**

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge policy guidance by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities (MTWA), the parent ministry. I also 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 to the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), which provided both technical and logistical support.

I sincerely hope that this NCCS document will garner widespread readership, bolster support for chimpanzee conservation strategies, and facilitate the mobilization of similar efforts by stakeholders at local, national, regional, and international levels.



Sam Mwandha
Executive Director
Uganda Wildlife Authority

Executive Summary

UWA/MTWA led the process in the preparation of the NCCS and are thus responsible for the coordination and monitoring of its implementation. The National Chimpanzee Conservation Strategy for Uganda (NCCS) prescribes principles, objectives, standards, indicators, procedures, and incentives for the protection, conservation, and management of chimpanzees in Uganda. It is meant to guide and support a joint and comprehensive effort to protect and conserve chimpanzees and their habitats in Uganda.

Chimpanzees face numerous threats including habitat loss, hunting, and disease, and their populations have been declining over the years at most sites in Uganda. To address these threats, the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has developed this NCCS. 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 accruing ecological, socio-cultural, and economic benefits for the present and future generations of Ugandans and the global community.

This plan provides a framework for the government to coordinate efforts with stakeholders including central and local governments, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector companies, researchers, and local communities. The strategy outlines specific interventions and required actions for the effective and sustainable conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats that will make chimpanzees among other wildlife resources significantly contribute to the Third National Development Plan (NDP II) and the Uganda Vision 2040. Key strategies for immediate-, short-, medium-, and long-term interventions and actions in this document include research and monitoring, community-based conservation initiatives and livelihood, 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 NCCS is enshrined in the overall policy guidance of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and anchored on 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, the National Environment Act 2019, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, and the National Environment Management Act. Uganda is also a signatory to several international conventions, treaties, and agreements relating to wildlife conservation. 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. The strategy also aligns with international treaties and obligations such as the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Aichi Targets, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the East African Community (EAC) Protocol on Environment and Natural Resource Management, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

SECTION 1: Introduction

1.1 Background and Context

Chimpanzees are a globally endangered species because their populations are declining rapidly. Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*) occur in the Albertine Rift Landscape. Chimpanzees are globally and nationally listed as an endangered species (MTWA, 2018). Developing conservation interventions that will conserve chimpanzees in Uganda will also support conservation of many other species that rely on the forests that chimpanzees inhabit. The forests of western Uganda are the most species-rich in the country and support many restricted-range and globally threatened species (Plumptre et al., 2019; Plumptre et al., 2007).

Conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats – to uphold and sustain their ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic value – requires a national strategy that identifies and defines priority actions, resource mobilization strategies and allocation, and stakeholder mobilization and coordination, including local community engagement and benefits. This national strategy will guide the government, together with its partners, in the immediate-, short-, medium-, and long-term priority actions to ensure smooth and progressive implementation. The overriding objective is 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 to bring 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 socioeconomic benefits. The implementation of this national strategy will help to maintain the critical role of smaller chimpanzee populations in gene flow through mapping, establishment, and maintenance of potential corridors, which will enhance the long-term viability of the larger meta-populations. Likewise, the NCCS fosters collaboration and planning, and this will ensure consideration and integration or mainstreaming of chimpanzee conservation into various sectoral 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. 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*. Chimpanzee tourism in Uganda has great potential to significantly contribute to this mission, based on the revenue it generates through various activities such as tracking, viewing, nature walks, and through tour companies, hotels, and local communities. In addition, chimpanzee conservation contributes to ecological, socio-cultural, and economic benefits such as employment opportunities and infrastructure development. Nonetheless, as with any other human activity, tourism needs to be responsible and sustainable, considering the underlying threats that exert significant pressure on chimpanzee habitats and deplete natural resources.

This NCCS has been developed based on the updated scientific information and knowledge of the chimpanzee population size, distribution, and direct and indirect threats, including information on the conditions and extent of their habitats in Uganda. The strategy defines the long-term vision, goals, specific and measurable objectives, actions, and budget required for chimpanzee conservation in Uganda.

1.2 Chimpanzee Ecology and Behaviour

Chimpanzees are highly intelligent primate species and can live up to 50 years old in the wild. Chimpanzees communicate in a range of ways, including vocalizations, body language, facial expressions, hand-clapping, grooming and kissing. The diet of the chimpanzee is very varied, comprising fruits, roots, nuts, leaves, plants, flowers, insects and a small amount of meat, normally derived from other primates which they occasionally hunt. Chimpanzees are well known for their ability to make and use tools. This knowledge is passed down from generation to generation (Van Lawick-Goodall 1968, Goodall 1986).

The closest cousins of humans that share 98.7% of our DNA, chimpanzees are susceptible to many of the same diseases as people (Humble *et al* 2018). Chimpanzees' reproductive ability to recover quickly from a population decline is poor, with interbirth intervals of between 4.4 to 6 years (Wrangham, de Waal, and McGrew, 1994; Boesch and Boesch-Achermann, 2000) and females commencing reproduction between 10 and 15 years old (Wallis, 1997). They live in communities of individuals that exhibit fission and fusion behavior whereby communities split and again bond together into one group, unlike gorillas or monkeys that move in one group (Van Lawick-Goodall 1968). Chimpanzee communities vary in size, and in Uganda they range from about 20 to more than 100 individuals. Infants are born every 4-5 years and stay with their mothers until they are 8-10 years old. They do not become sexually mature until about 10 years old (Goodall, 1986).

One of the major threats to the chimpanzees in Uganda are the snares set for other species such as bushpigs and antelopes. At least 25% of habituated chimpanzees in Uganda have injured limbs as a result of snares, and the proportion of trapped chimps that survive with injuries is unknown, as is how many die in the process (Reynolds, 2005; Wrangham and Goldberg, 1997; Wrangham and Mugume, 2000). Habitat loss is another major threat in Uganda, especially outside protected areas (PAs). Many threats to chimpanzees exist at the edges of or outside PAs, where there are local farmers and large-scale commercial agricultural and industrial developments. Current threats to chimpanzees also include hunting for medicinal values and in some cases-bushmeat. However, they are also killed in retaliation for raiding crops and human injuries.

1.3 Rationale for the Strategy

In 1997 the Conservation Planning Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN; Edroma *et al.*, 1997) held a population and habitat viability analysis of chimpanzees in Uganda that made several recommendations for improving the conservation of the country's chimpanzees. Based on the recommendations of this report, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) undertook a national survey of the chimpanzees of all major forest blocks in Uganda between the years 1999 and 2002 and estimated the chimpanzee population to be between 3,804 and 5,050 individuals (Plumptre, Cox, Mugume, 2003). The survey provided baseline chimpanzee population data used to develop and implement the Conservation Action Plan for Uganda's Chimpanzees (2003-2008) that expired in 2008. WCS carried out the subsequent chimpanzee census in Uganda in collaboration with UWA, JGI, Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS), International Gorilla Conservation Program (IGCP), and other partners between 2017 and 2020, which estimated the chimpanzee population at 4,900-5,000 (Nangendo *et al.*, 2022). Compared to the 2002 baseline, there has

been a decline in the in-situ chimpanzee population in Uganda, although the ex-situ population is increasing and stretching the capacity of the existing facilities and available resources.

There is also a noted decline in chimpanzee habitats both in and outside of PAs. There are emergent threats resulting from an expanded chimpanzee tourism footprint, climate change, and human-chimpanzee conflicts, as well as other factors. In response, the government of Uganda has reviewed and developed new policy and legal frameworks, such as Uganda Wildlife Act (2019), Tourism Development Masterplan (2014), National Strategy for Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts (2020), and National Strategy for Management of Wildlife Outside Protected Areas (2021), among others. Therefore, this has necessitated a review of the expired Chimpanzee Conservation Action Plan, and the development of a comprehensive national conservation strategy to address the existing and emerging threats. The government has thus drafted the NCCS (2023) with updated knowledge of the chimpanzee population size, distribution, direct and indirect threats, and the conditions and extent of their habitats. The strategy defines the long-term vision, goals, specific and measurable objectives, actions, and budget required for chimpanzee conservation in Uganda between 2024 and 2033.

1.4 Legal and Policy Framework

1.4.1 THE 1995 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Objective XXVII of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda obligates the state including local government to create and develop parks, reserves, and recreation areas and ensure the conservation of natural resources. Objective XXVII further obligates the state to promote the rational use of natural resources so as to safeguard and protect the biodiversity of Uganda. Under Article 237(2b) of the Constitution, Government (or a local government as determined by Parliament) by law shall hold in trust for the people and protect natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves, national parks, and any land to be reserved for ecological and touristic purposes for the common good of all citizens.

1.4.2 WILDLIFE POLICY 2014

The Wildlife Policy 2014 provides for sustainable management and development of wildlife resources in a manner that contributes to the development of the nation and the well-being of its people. The theme of the policy is “enhanced wildlife contribution to national growth, employment and socio-economic transformation for prosperity.”

1.4.3 THE UGANDA WILDLIFE ACT 2019

The purpose of the act is to provide for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife, strengthening wildlife conservation and management, continuing the existence of the UWA, streamlining the roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in wildlife conservation and management, to continue the existence of the Wildlife Fund and other related matters. Both S. 2 (i) (c) and S. 27 (i) (c) provide for protection of rare, endangered, and endemic species and animals.

1.4.4 UGANDA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION EDUCATION CENTRE ACT 2015

The Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre Act 2015 promotes the conservation of renewable natural resources through education using the Centre, its facilities, and its programs, both onsite and through extension services.

1.4.5 UGANDA WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE ACT 2016

The Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute Act 2016 establishes a self-sustaining centre of excellence for conducting research, training, and consultancy services in conservation and sustainable development of wildlife resources in and outside of PAs.

1.4.6 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT 2019

The act ensures management of the environment for sustainable development, to continue the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as a coordinating, monitoring, regulatory, and supervisory body for all activities relating to environment, to provide for emerging environmental issues including climate change, the management of hazardous chemicals and biodiversity offsets, to provide for strategic environmental assessment, to address environmental concerns arising out of petroleum activities and midstream operations, to provide for the management of plastics and plastic products, to establish the Environmental Protection Force, to provide for enhanced penalties for offences under the act; to provide for procedural and administrative matters, and for related matters.

1.4.7 THE NATIONAL FORESTRY AND TREE PLANTING ACT 2003

Section 9 (2) (a) stipulates that the Minister shall declare a local forest reserve to be, in whole or in part for - among other things - a site of special scientific interest for the purpose of (i) protecting nature and scenic areas of national or international importance; (ii) enhancing biological genetic resources in an undisturbed dynamic and evolutionary state; (iii) maintaining animal and plant indicator species; or (iv) preserving rare, endangered or vulnerable species or high biological diversity;

1.4.8 REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAWS

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda sets out the principles of the foreign policy objective of Uganda as (a) promotion of the national interest of Uganda, (b) respect for international law and treaty obligations, (c) peaceful coexistence and nonalignment, (d) settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, and (e) opposition to all forms of domination, racism, and other forms of oppression and exploitation.

Uganda is a signatory to a number of 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-PAs 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:

a. Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community

In line with Article 116 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, the EAC Partner States undertake to develop a collective and co-ordinate policy for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife and other tourist sites in the Community, which entails: Harmonizing their policies for the conservation of wildlife within and outside protected areas; Exchanging information and adopt common policies on wildlife management and development; Co-ordinating efforts in controlling and monitoring encroachment and poaching activities; and take measures to ratify or accede to, and, implement relevant international conventions.

b. The Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration Treaty

Is a mechanism of strategic transboundary collaborative management of the Greater Virunga Landscape set up by IUCN, RDB and UWA in 1991. It mandates member countries to improve conservation of species, habitats and ecological services thus contributing to increased socio-economic benefits through effective transboundary collaboration.

c. East African Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources

This protocol obligates Uganda to sustainably conserve wildlife resources in partnership with the local communities. The protocol requires Uganda to cooperate in management of transboundary wildlife resources, promotion of social and economic incentives for conservation and to conclude agreements aimed at conserving transboundary wildlife resources.

d. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992

CBD 1992 obliges member states to establish a system of PAs; develop guidelines for the selection, establishment, and management of PAs; and promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats, and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings and integration of sustainable utilization of natural resources in national strategies.

e. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 1973

CITES 1973 obliges member states to regulate international trade in endangered species of fauna and flora through international cooperation. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. MTWA is the management authority of CITES in Uganda.

f. Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) 1979

CMS 1979 obligates Uganda to conserve migratory species of wildlife across their migratory range. It also requires Uganda to cooperate with other states that form part of the migratory range of wildlife resources found or migrating through the nation. Other protocols formulated under this convention include the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), to which Uganda is a party, and the Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and Their Habitats, which Uganda has yet to ratify.

g. East African Community (EAC) Protocol on Environment and Natural Resource Management 2006

The EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resource Management 2006 obligates Uganda as one of the Partner States of the EAC to sustainably conserve wildlife resources in collaboration with local communities. The protocol requires Uganda to cooperate in the management of trans-boundary wildlife resources, promote social and economic incentives for conservation, and conclude agreements to conserve trans-boundary wildlife resources.

h. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971

Parties to the Ramsar Convention 1971 are expected to demonstrate their commitments to wetland management through three ‘pillars’ of action: wise – or sustainable – use of wetlands; identification of internationally important wetlands for inclusion in the Ramsar List; and the international cooperation and sharing of information and expertise. Uganda ratified the Ramsar Convention in 1988, and since then the country has made significant progress in implementing the principles of the convention. After acceding to the treaty in 1988, Uganda listed the Lake George Ramsar site.

i. Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992

Is an international treaty adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 to tackle climate change. In 2015, the UNFCCC adopted the Paris Agreement, a universal agreement to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. The goal of the Paris Agreement is to hold “...the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C...” (Art. 2a). The UNFCCC recognizes that achieving sustainable development requires the active participation of all sectors of society.

1.5 Development of the NCCS

1.5.1 COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

UWA led the development of the NCCS, as the authority is responsible for the management of wildlife in and outside of PAs guided by MTWA working in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), National Forestry Authority (NFA), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and District Local Governments (DLG) between March and June 2023. JGI and WCS provided both technical and logistical support. The process ensured effective stakeholder engagement during the design and implementation of interventions encompassing the private sector (agriculture, tourism, oil and gas, mining), NGOs, and academia/research, among others. The process involved a review of the expired Conservation Action Plan for Uganda’s Chimpanzees (2003-2008), previous and ongoing chimpanzee research to establish gaps, and defining and planning conservation actions required by different stakeholders.

The development process involved extensive consultation with various stakeholders (see Annex 4). The process entailed meetings with key stakeholders, participatory workshops, and input from working groups.

a) Meetings With Key Stakeholders

Process facilitators held several meetings in advance of the workshop to gather input from a broad range of stakeholders. These meetings included district representatives gathering vital information from the field and preliminary conversations with private-sector partners. The participatory workshop discussions included questions and input from these meetings.

b) B) Participatory Workshop

Key actors (see Table 1) in chimpanzee conservation in Uganda met for an in-person workshop in Entebbe 17-21 April 2023. The workshop deliverables included: an updated threats assessment (though more data will be needed on some threats), an updated situation analysis and model, a list of current conservation actions related to chimpanzee conservation, updated strategies for conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats, preliminary theories of change, and actions for those updated strategies. The group also identified six working groups to carry the planning process forward.

c) C) Input From Working Groups

Following the workshop, six working groups met to complete input to the NCCS, including the finalization of theories of change for their assigned strategies, suggested actions, and preliminary monitoring elements.

1.5.2 THE OPEN STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF CONSERVATION

The NCCS was developed using the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, or Conservation Standards (<https://conservationstandards.org/>). The Open Standards tool is a set of principles and practices that bring together common concepts, approaches, and terminology for conservation design, management, and monitoring. This open-source, strategic process improves learning and collaboration across the sector and helps conservation teams achieve lasting impact.

SECTION 2: Vision, Scope, and Targets

KEY TERMS

Vision: A description of the desired state or ultimate condition toward which the plan is working to achieve.

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 focuses.

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.

2.1 Vision

Uganda's NCCS envisions a thriving chimpanzee population living in healthy habitats and contributing to the well-being of the people of Uganda. The **overall objective** is to take measures to halt the threats to chimpanzees and their habitats, to ensure that, by 2032, Uganda's populations and ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thus contributing to the well-being of the human population.

2.2 Scope

The scope of the NCCS includes **all the wild and captive populations of chimpanzees and their existing and potential habitats**. Figure 2.1 shows the relationship between the scope of conservation targets, ecosystem services, and human well-being targets for the NCCS.

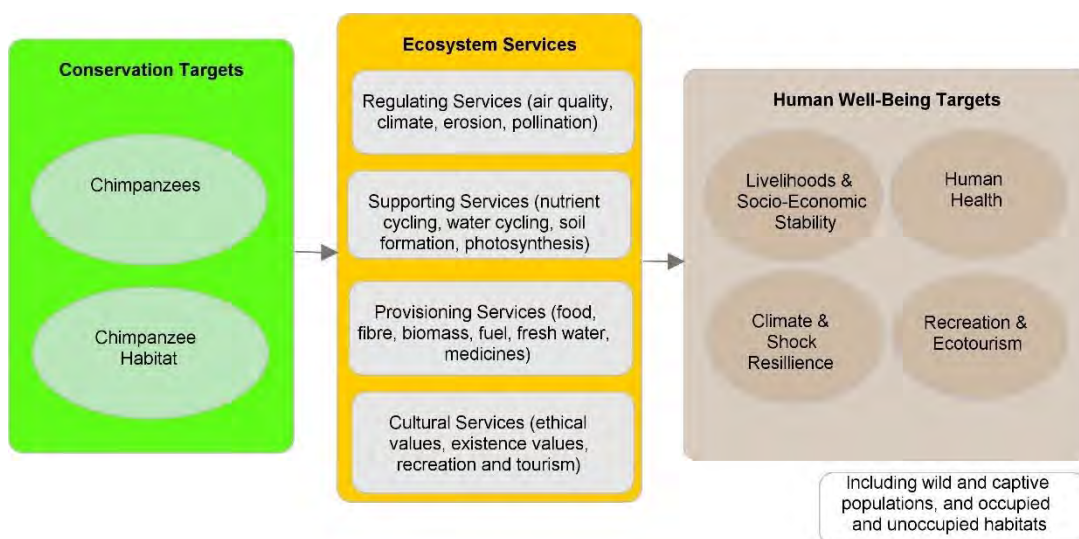


Figure 2.1. Scope of conservation targets, ecosystem services, and human well-being targets

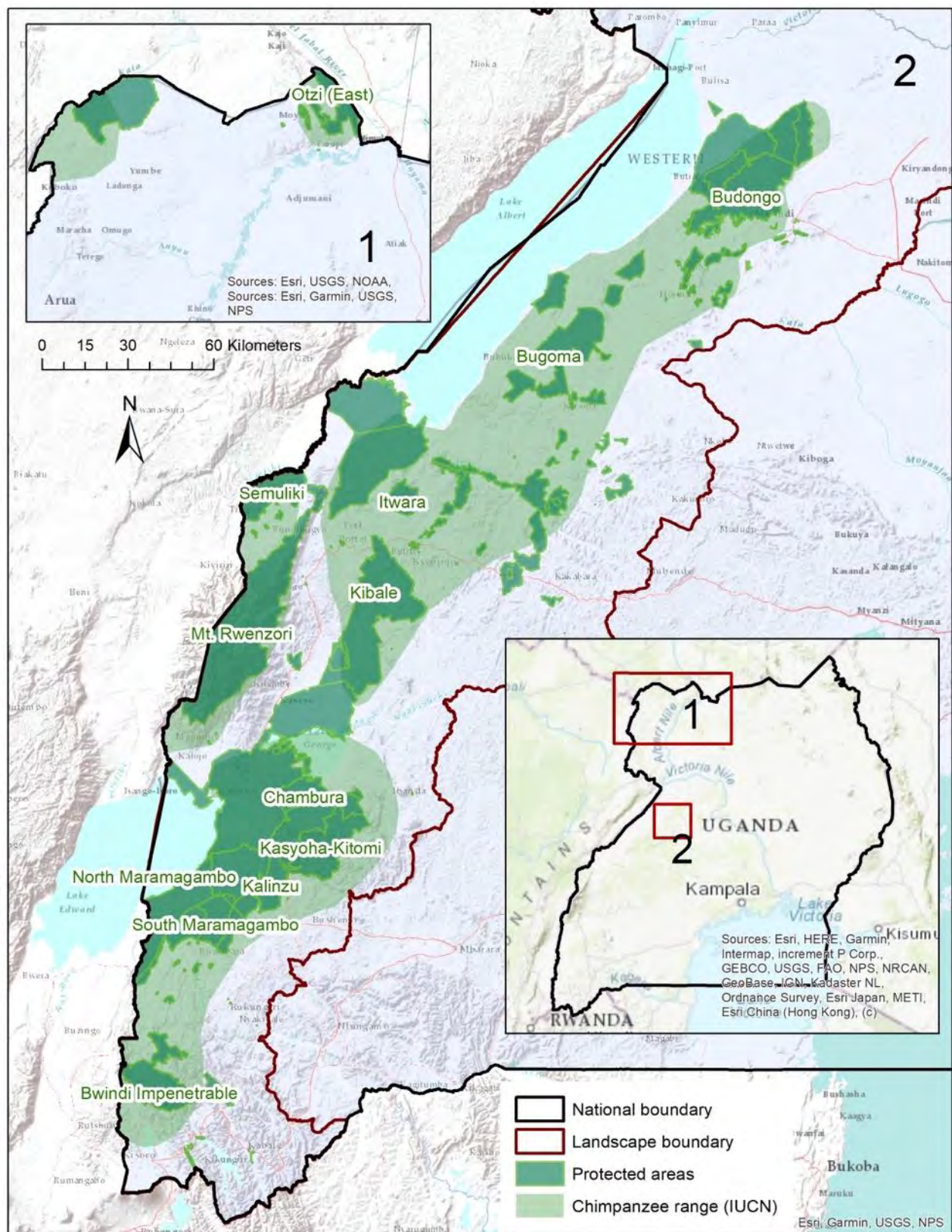


Figure 2.2 Map showing geographic scope, including Pas

2.3 NCCS Conservation Targets

Uganda's NCCS 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 PAs, and (4) in captivity.

2.3.1 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 target of this plan is conservation of as many ecological and cultural chimpanzee populations as possible within the geographic scope (including those inside PAs, community forest reserves, corridors, and ex-situ conservation sites).

The 2020 chimpanzee census results estimated the chimpanzee population at 3,804-5,050 individuals (WCS, JGI, BCFS, 2020 - unpublished). This population is predominantly located in the Albertine Rift section of Uganda (Figure 2.3). 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).

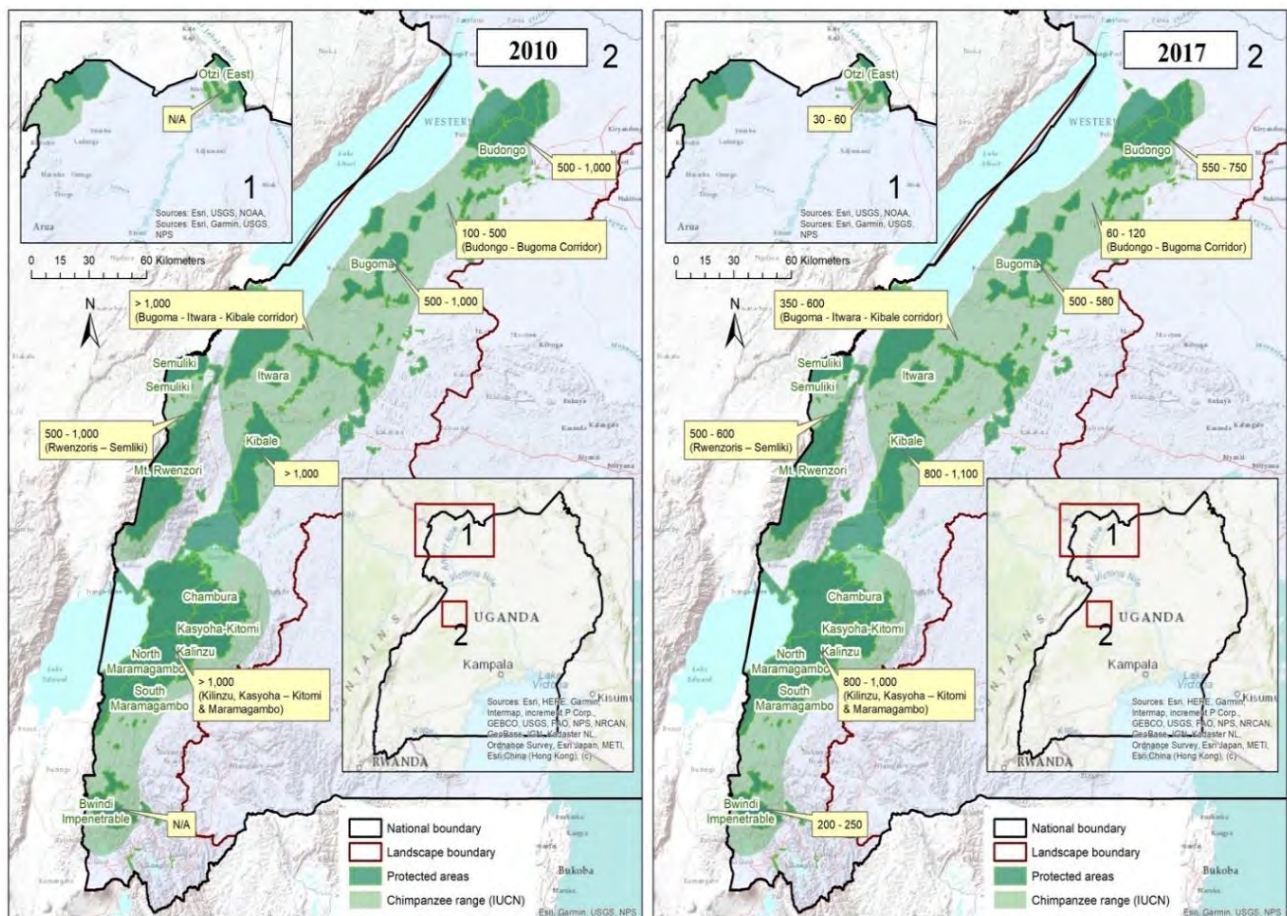


Figure 2.3. Maps comparing relative density of chimpanzees, 2010-2017, across core ranges

2.3.2 CHIMPANZEE HABITAT

This target represents the current and potential chimpanzee habitats in Uganda. According to the State of Uganda's Forestry Report 2016, the country has been losing on average 122,000 Ha/year of forest every year from 1990 to 2015 – largely outside of PAs. Focusing on the chimpanzee home range in Uganda, Figures 2.4 and 2.5 (below) show the changes forest cover between 2010 and 2017, inside and outside PAs, respectively. 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 in PAs, on private land, and on community land.

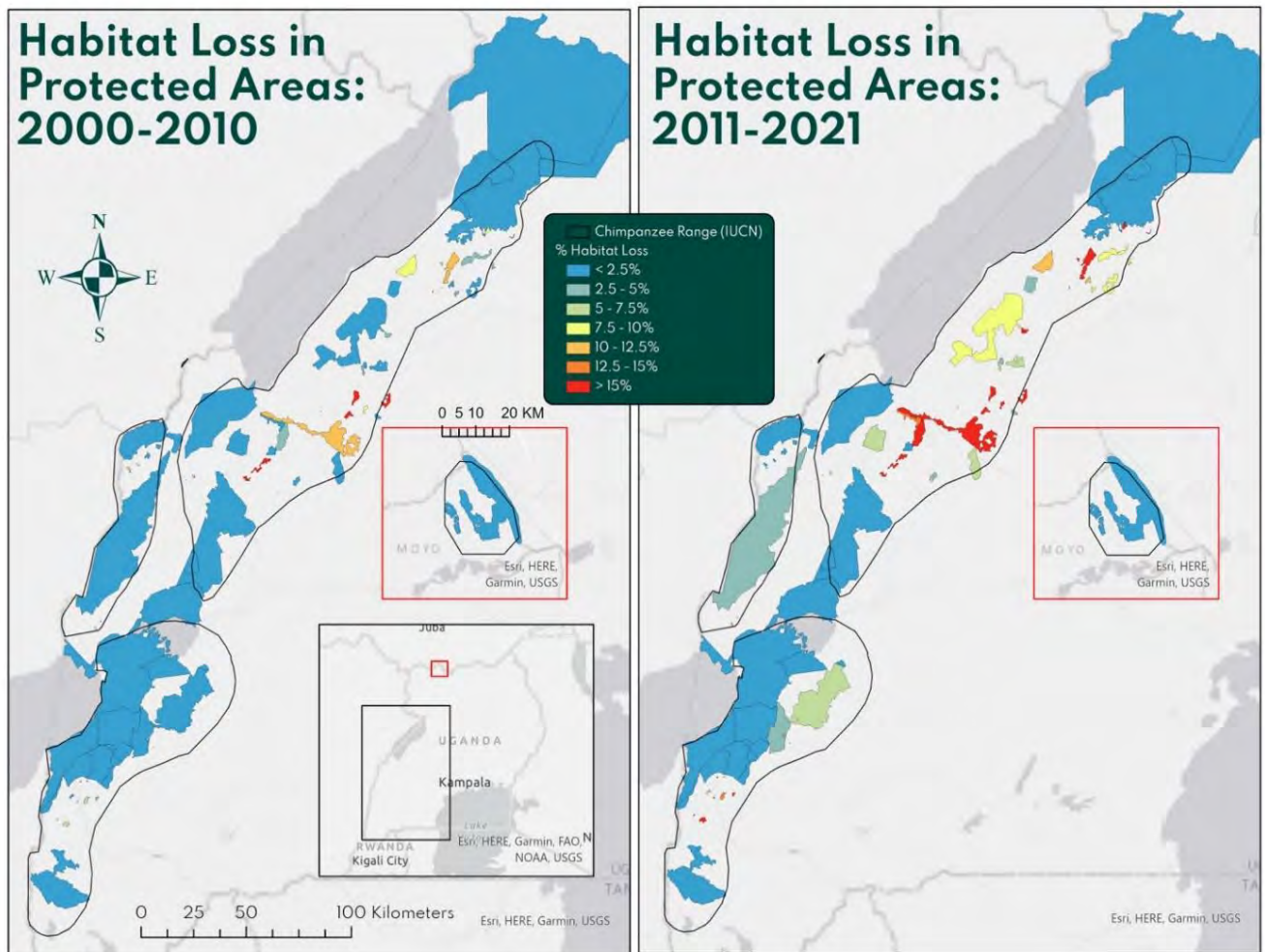


Figure 2.4. Maps comparing forest loss by chimpanzee range in PAs, 2000-2021

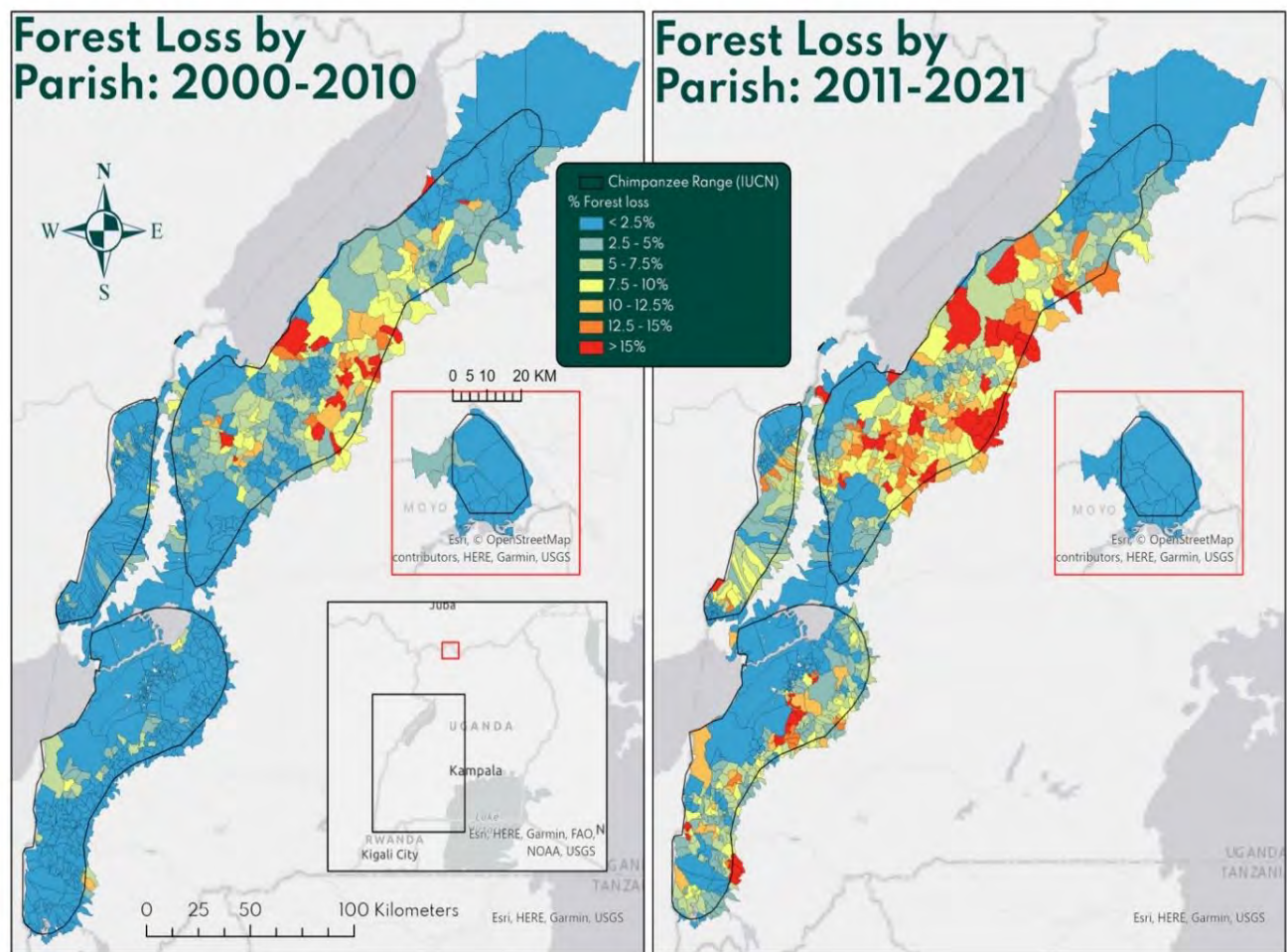


Figure 2.5. Maps comparing forest loss by chimpanzee range parishes, 2000-2021

SECTION 3: Methodology

3.1 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 drives direct threats. Often it is an entry point for conservation actions, e.g., logging policies or demand for bushmeat. (It is also called a root cause or underlying cause.)

Given the status of chimpanzees and their habitats in Uganda, there are two main threats to their survival, which are mainly driven by human activities: (1) hunting, injury, or killing of chimpanzees, and (2) habitat loss and degradation. Several indirect threats/drivers exacerbate these problems. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 highlight the key threats that impact chimpanzees and their habitats, including the rating of these threats. Understanding the most important threats to chimpanzees and their habitats allows stakeholders to better identify and focus the NCCS interventions to achieve conservation impact. The analysis is the basis for linking the conservation targets (chimpanzees and their habitats) to threats, opportunities, stakeholders, and key intervention points.

3.2 Threat Ratings and Exposition

Direct Threats to Chimpanzees	Threat Ratings
Capture of Live Chimps: Capture of live chimpanzees in and from their natural environment.	Low
Accidental Killing of Chimps: Unnatural death of chimpanzees that occurs as the unforeseen and chance result of a lawful act, e.g., traffic collisions.	Low
Subsistence Hunting: Killing of chimpanzees for their meat for consumption by small local communities/households.	Low
Hunting for Cultural/Spiritual Reasons: Killing of chimpanzees for the use of animal parts in ceremonies, as fetishes, or for ingestion; based on a cultural belief or spirituality.	Low

Direct Threats to Chimpanzees	Threat Ratings
Indiscriminate Mantraps and Snares: The hunting of wild species using non-selective tools such as snares, which are not necessarily intended to target chimpanzees.	Low
Habitation for Research and Tourism: A catalytic agent for zoonotic spread that alters the behaviour of chimpanzees toward people, making them vulnerable to human-induced death.	Medium
Disease Transmission: Transmission of disease vectors (e.g., viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and numerous other pathogens) from humans or their domesticates to chimpanzees.	Low
Human-Chimpanzee Conflict: Reactionary killing of chimpanzees in response to real/perceived socioeconomic losses/damage occasioned by chimpanzees.	Medium

Table 3.1 Threat ratings for chimpanzees in Uganda

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

Direct Threats to Chimpanzee Habitat	Threat Ratings
Fire: Uncontrolled fires that occur accidentally or are intentional, for purposes such as clearing land, flushing wildlife for hunting, or promoting new growth.	Low
Tree Debarking: Removing bark from trees to obtain compounds for traditional medicine.	Low
Pole Cutting: The removal of trees or branches for commercial or subsistence use, resulting in habitat loss and fragmentation.	Medium
Infrastructure Development: Includes the development of roads and transmission lines.	Low
Charcoal Production: Requires the selective or complete removal of trees in an area, which are then burned to produce charcoal.	High
Fuelwood Collection: Gathering wood from forests or woodlands for use as a primary source of fuel for cooking and heating.	Low
Pollution: The presence or introduction into the environment of substances or energy that cause harmful effects on living organisms or the natural environment.	Low
Large-Scale Agriculture: The conversion of habitat into large-scale and intensive agriculture for commercial trade, both locally and regionally/internationally	High
Illegal Logging: Extraction of trees without the necessary permits or licenses, or that violates laws and regulations.	High

Table 3.2 Threat ratings for chimpanzee habitats in Uganda

SECTION 4: Conservation Strategies

Considering the overarching vision, objectives, geographic scope and threats, and conservation as defined in Sections 2 and 3, provide the basis for defining the conservation strategies below, comprising a series of conservation actions that collectively achieve the vision, goals, and objectives of the NCCS. They provide mitigation for negative impacts on chimpanzees based on species and habitat needs. The strategies may be taken independently i.e., are distinct enough - in comparison with other strategies - in their ability to address a specific chimpanzee conservation goal, while others are crosscutting i.e., intersect with other strategies and act concurrently to achieve any single goal. In line with each strategy, Conservation actions are enumerated to implement each strategy and objectives and to deliver specific and measurable Key Results.

KEY TERMS

Strategy: Activities with a common focus that work together to achieve specific goals and objectives by targeting key intervention points, optimizing opportunities, and limiting constraints. A good strategy is 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 is 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 is measurable, precise, consistent, and sensitive.

The overall objectives and measures for success (indicators) for the NCCS conservation targets (Table 4.1) are defined to achieve improved conservation-target viability and certain key results through the implementation of strategies outlined in this section.

Conservation Target	Goal	Indicator
Chimpanzees	Maintain a healthy, viable, and self-sustaining population of chimpanzees in Uganda living in harmony with human populations.	The population of chimpanzees in Uganda relative to 2020 baseline levels. Number of captive care facilities meeting

Conservation Target	Goal	Indicator
	Maintain the health and welfare of all chimpanzees in captive care in Uganda	international welfare standards.
Chimpanzee Habitat	Maintain a secure and stable chimpanzee habitat in Uganda. Recover and restore degraded forest ecosystems in chimpanzee landscapes in Uganda.	% chimpanzee habitat size, connectivity, and quality maintained, relative to 2020 baseline levels. Area of forest ecosystems in chimpanzee landscapes in Uganda recovered and restored.

Table 4.1 Key Conservation Targets, Goals, and Associated Indicators

The list of conservation strategies below links to addressing the Situation Analysis (context) outlined in [Section 3](#). This NCCS details the highest-ranked priorities (among other cross-cutting strategies) that directly address the primary threats and provide a starting point for continued action and collaboration among chimpanzee conservation actors working across Uganda.

Strategy 1: Enhance Collaboration and Coordination

Given the chimpanzee conservation status, threats, national scope, and the Interconnectedness of multiple sectors, effective implementation of this strategy will require strong cooperation and collaborative partnerships with the mandated institutions and the relevant government ministries, departments, agencies, institutions, and other stakeholders, including other state actors (DLG), NGOs/CBOs, academia, private sector companies, and the media.

The overarching key result areas for this strategy are:

Result	Objective	Indicator
Enhanced coordination, collaboration, and synergy among chimpanzee conservation state actors.	By 2026, state actors streamline overlapping mandates, jurisdictions, and roles for chimpanzee conservation.	# of overlapping mandates, /jurisdictions, and roles for chimpanzee conservation that have been streamlined
Building, formalizing, managing, and sustaining private sector partnerships	By 2026, a mechanism/forum for private sector partnerships for chimpanzee conservation is in place	# of functional mechanisms/forum for private sector partnerships for chimpanzee conservation in place
Strengthening/fostering partnerships and collaboration among NGOs to mainstream data sharing to strengthen decision support.	By 2030, a mechanism/platform for data sharing with NGOs for chimpanzee conservation action is in place	# of functional frameworks for data sharing

j. Sub Strategy 1.1 Cross-Institutional and Sectoral Coordination and Planning

1.1.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) was established in 1996 and is mandated to manage wildlife within and outside Protected Areas in Uganda. However, given the many actors involved in chimpanzee conservation, those actors must work together to ensure the most impactful conservation outcomes for chimpanzees and their habitats. This strategy addresses the operational and logistical needs for the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats. The strategy is intended to enhance effective coordination, collaboration, and synergy among the multiple state and non-state actors, which have different mandates, roles, capacities, and resources.

1.1.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The Collaboration and Coordination strategy has three interventions: Partnerships and Collaboration, Funding and Resource Mobilization, and Government Services. Following are current and potential future actions for addressing these strategies.

I. Partnerships and Collaboration	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Strengthening partnerships at the national level. b) Convening multi-stakeholder platforms. c) Program-based approach across ministries to improve planning and collaboration. d) Governance – collaborating with Ministries and government to improve conservation efforts.	a) Develop a coordination platform/mechanism. b) Develop or review current coordination of implementation mechanisms for chimpanzee plans. c) Propose the format and scope of a data-sharing agreement, to monitor the plan's progress. d) Create an inventory of existing platforms in Uganda (added to the Monitoring sub-group, below). e) Review and sign data-sharing agreements. f) Review and ratify a coordination mechanism (Technical committee, Strategy working groups, etc.). g) Facilitate validation of the plan by the Government of Uganda. h) Coordinate and plan across institutions and sectors.
II. Funding and Resource Mobilization	
Baseline actions	Proposed actions
a) Internal Government of Uganda funding. b) Funding from donors/partners/private sector/civil society/NGOs/CBOs.	a) Develop fundraising strategy. b) Prioritize resource allocation and utilization. c) Harmonize resource allocation and utilization. d) Pool resources. e) Promote joint planning and resource allocation.

	f) Leverage funding from private sector partners.
III. Government Services	
Baseline actions	Proposed actions
a) Existing Memoranda of Understanding. b) Improving infrastructure. c) Improving law enforcement and compliance. d) Supportive legal and policy frameworks. e) Availability of human capital. f) Information sharing. g) Expansion of services – regional offices (climate change, forest, wetlands, etc.).	a) Improve information sharing. b) Invest in research and monitoring to cover data gaps. c) Strengthen capacity—both human and infrastructure. d) Mainstream issues of chimpanzee and habitat conservation in government plans.

k. Sub Strategy 1.2 Private Sector Engagement.

1.2.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

UWA recognise that private sector engagement is key to the successful implementation of the NCCS. Many private sector partners have invested in the core conservation areas of chimpanzees and their habitats which has created a negative impact. Government, in collaboration with CSOs, is engaging private sector companies with a Large Footprint (LF) in various sectors (e.g., oil and gas, large-scale agriculture) to comply with existing environmental laws and to develop landscape-level action/intervention plans for chimpanzee conservation. There is also an opportunity to engage the tourism industry and other private sector players – such as financial institutions and manufacturing industries – to invest in and support conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats.

1.2.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED CONSERVATION ACTIONS

The Private Sector strategy has three sub-strategies: 1) Building, formalizing, managing, and sustaining private sector partnerships, 2) Leveraging private sector conservation-compatible investments, and 3) Ensuring private sector compliance to wildlife and environment policies and regulations.

I. Building, Formalizing, Managing, and Sustaining Private Sector Partnerships	
Current Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Existing Public-Private Partnerships. b) Investments in green business ventures (e.g., ecolodges, sustainable supply chains, community-based conservation ventures). c) CSO/NGO-led private sector engagement platform: Avoidance, Restore, Recover, and Compensate (AARC) negative impacts from extractives and associated infrastructure projects on Apes (task force of the IUCN)	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Develop a private sector engagement strategy. c) Profile business opportunities for private sector investment. d) Sensitize the private sector on investment/partnership opportunities in conservation. e) Identify, prioritize, and select private sector entities for engagement. f) Establish incentive mechanisms for private sector investment in conservation.
II. Leveraging Private Sector Conservation-Compatible Investments	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Private sector investing in conservation efforts (restoration, population and habitat monitoring, community conservation, etc.). b) Partnering with corporations on science, technology, and innovation for conservation (ESRI, SMART, GFW, etc.). c) Private sector engagement in carbon offset schemes (trees, energy). d) Investment in green and sustainable supply chains, products, and services.	a) Diversify payment for ecosystem service mechanisms (Climate, Community, and Biodiversity standards). b) Leverage investments through corporate social responsibility. c) Collaborate with financial sector to catalyse investment into climate, environment, and conservation markets. d) Support private sector investment in green and sustainable supply chains, products, and services.
III. Ensuring private sector compliance with wildlife and environment policies and regulations.	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions

a) Chimpanzee-related regulations, policies, and guidelines are in place b) Clear regulatory frameworks exist.	a) Promote awareness-raising campaigns for legislation and regulations. b) Regularly monitoring and evaluating the conduct/compliance of tour operators to chimpanzee viewing guidelines. c) Regulatory monitoring and evaluating Infrastructure designed to minimize impact on chimpanzee and habitat d) Regular refresher courses reinforce staff understanding and enforcement of tourism guidelines.
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1.2.1 PRIVATE SECTOR: 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.	No. 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 chimpanzees make conservation-friendly investments.	% of private sector organizations dependent on, or associated with, chimpanzees making conservation-friendly investments

I. Sub Strategy 1.3 Leverage partner's data to strengthen UWA's Decision Support System.

1.3.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

The strategy prioritizes the need to fill a major gap in collaboration, i.e., data sharing for conservation action and decision-making. The situation analysis identified an absence of data and information about many threats to chimpanzees and their habitats and human health. Many non-state institutions, especially NGOs regularly collect chimpanzee conservation data through studies, research, and surveys, but they seldom share this with the jurisdictional agency for decision-making. This strategy aims to improve the collection and sharing of that data to enhance UWA's Decision Support System.

1.3.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

This sub-strategy has five intervention areas: 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), and 5) Implementing monitoring and research priorities.

I. Identifying Monitoring and Research Priorities	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Ongoing chimpanzee censuses. b) Continuous monitoring of chimpanzee populations by government and NGOs.	a) Define the chimpanzee conservation status (targets and population trends). b) Define the current and potential chimpanzee habitats (occupied and unoccupied) as conservation targets and their geographic scopes. c) Define measurable key attributes of habitat health (habitat condition and quality). d) Define measurable key attributes of chimpanzee population health. e) Define thresholds for rating conservation targets.
II. Monitoring and Research Plan	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Surveys, monitoring, remote sensing, camera trapping, drones. b) Citizen science. c) Census every 5 years of selected forests. d) Census every 10 years. e) Collection of data on threats every 10 years. f) Monitoring of chimpanzee health, mainly Budongo and corridors. g) Study threats to chimpanzees (e.g., impacts of road construction on ecology and behaviour).	a) Conduct regular chimpanzee population and distribution surveys every 10 years. b) Conduct regular habitat health assessment. c) Conduct regular chimpanzee health monitoring. d) Standardize data collection methods. e) Create a wish list of desired data to measure plan progress (considering ultimate target goals, measurement

	of threats to goals, and development benchmarks). f) Develop data standards and specific protocols for collection and analysis of data to monitor the plan.
III. Capacity Building	
Baseline actions	Proposed actions
a) Research laboratory infrastructure in selected PAs and in academic institutions b) Ranger-based data collection (UWA). c) Community-based monitoring of chimpanzees in forests outside the PAs (CBOs, NGOs). d) Training in law enforcement (UWA, police, Judiciary, Customs, immigration). e) Chimpanzee health monitoring (UWA, NGOs). f) Chimpanzee habitat restoration monitoring (UWA and partners, e.g., NGOs, CBOs). g) Chimpanzee-based community ecotourism.	a) Build on the baseline actions. b) Upgrade existing Labs to level 5 (at least 1 level 5 and 1 level 4). c) Set up regional satellite laboratories across the country. d) Develop activities needed to develop capacities among actors in data collection, analysis, and management. e) Regular training of UWA and NFA staff in the collection of chimpanzee data. f) Collation of data from research. g) Making use of research findings.
IV. Data Management Protocol	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Availability of databases (e.g., NBDB in place, SMART databases, Earth Ranger, online offender's database etc.). b) Data sharing mechanism/frameworks: MoUs, symposia, publications. c) Standardized methodologies of chimpanzee data collection.	a) Build on the baseline actions. b) Inventory of datasets among plan actors/stakeholders (i.e., identification of current data gaps; see preliminary inventory in Table 3).

d) Providing threat data to institutions.	c) Inventory of data sharing/decision-making platform. d) Monitoring communications strategy developed. e) Portal for collation of chimpanzee data.
V. Implementing Monitoring and Research Priorities	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Ad hoc implementation of research and monitoring activities with partners through existing frameworks (MoUs and case-by-case basis). b) Institutional collaborations/partnerships to implement joint projects. c) Working with UWA Gorilla Health Centre, collecting gorilla samples (Bwindi especially) (Health). d) One health research across much of the chimpanzee landscape (Health). e) Chimpanzee census and threat analyses. f) Habitat assessment (e.g., NGOs, satellite data, potential chimpanzee corridors).	a) Build on the baseline actions. b) Skill and equip the key personnel and institutions. c) Publish and share identified research and monitoring priorities with the target audience. d) Review and strengthen to fully operationalize the existing national one-health platform. e) Provide reliable and adequate funding. f) Strengthen and expand the existing UWA research fund and other funding frameworks. g) Explore and tap into all the available funding opportunities. h) Develop a research and monitoring mechanism for information-sharing. i) Share surveillance data to prevent spillover of diseases from humans to apes. j) Conduct regular symposia. k) Establish and operationalize a research results/findings aggregation/compilation to disseminate on an annual basis. l) Lead agencies guide/instruct partners on priority activities for implementation.

Strategy 2: Support Sustainable Development and Alternative Livelihoods

Sustainable livelihoods include the capabilities, resources, and activities that support a means of living in a way that is adaptable and resilient, while supporting continuation of those resources and activities, now and for future generations. This strategy aims to create a balance between conservation and socioeconomic development to benefit nature (chimpanzee populations and habitats) and people.

The key result areas for this strategy are:

Result	Objective	Indicator
Chimpanzee habitat-adjacent communities adopt alternative livelihoods.	By 2033, at least 75% of chimpanzee habitat-adjacent communities are engaged in alternative livelihoods models.	% of known chimpanzee habitat-adjacent communities engaged with alternative livelihood models.
Improved frameworks for sustainable, human, and chimpanzee-safe ecotourism are in place.	By 2026, standard operating procedures are in place for ecotourism.	Presence/absence of SOP in place.
	By 2025, clear guidelines exist on habituation of chimpanzees for ecotourism in Uganda.	Presence/absence of SOP guidelines on habituation.
Adjacent community receives benefits from ecotourism.	By 2033, communities adjacent to PAs (with ecotourism activities) are receiving revenue from ecotourism entrance fees in both UWA and NFA estates.	Direct payments from ecotourism, employment, and livelihoods.

Result	Objective	Indicator
Reduced incidents of chimpanzee-related HWC, with prevention and remediation mechanisms in place.	By 2030, there are 25% fewer incidents of chimpanzee-related HWC in communities, with HWC prevention and remediation mechanisms in place.	% change in chimpanzee-related HWC incidents.
Compensation for chimpanzee-caused injury/damage/death realized.	By the year 2028, compensation has been provided for 75% of reported chimpanzee-related HWC incidents.	% of incidents receiving proper compensation for HWC.

m. Sub Strategy 2.1 Sustainable Livelihoods Including Ecotourism Supported

2.1.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

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 mitigate the negative community resource use (e.g., unsustainable hunting or logging). These livelihoods will help to maintain natural resources as a means of shifting attitudes and promoting conservation-friendly behaviours.

2.1.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The Livelihoods sub-strategy has three intervention areas: Support Enabling Environment for Livelihoods, Support Livelihoods Directly, and Ecotourism-Specific Livelihoods. Following are current and potential actions for addressing these strategies.

I. Support Enabling Environment for Livelihoods	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Existing government livelihoods improvement programs (e.g., NAADs, PDM) implemented. b) UWA revenue-sharing program, resource access up and running. c) Community livelihoods support program guidelines developed.	a) Fully operationalize the community livelihoods support program guidelines. b) Support local governments and local communities to develop and implement appropriate land use plans. c) Identify and lobby donors, NGOs, and CSOs to provide additional funding for priority livelihood activities.

d) World Bank and partnership for forest program with EU funding to support enterprises. e) Support evaluation of livelihoods projects. f) Training community groups in livelihood initiatives. g) Certification of conservation enterprises.	d) Benchmark successful conservation, gender-responsive livelihoods, and chimpanzee-related HWC management models for implementation. e) Develop chimpanzee-related HWC mechanisms that enhance coexistence. f) Develop and implement programs such as schools targeting youth and women. g) Research socio-cultural aspects of illegal hunting. h) Explore enabling environments for tourism in community areas. i) Engage and enable participatory activities in the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats (e.g., tourism activities). j) Develop regulations and standards for community tourism (at the local government level). k) Guide diversification of ecotourism activities and marketing to enhance standards.
II. Support Livelihoods Directly	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Revenue-sharing. b) Employment opportunities (e.g., rangers, research assistants, forest monitors). c) Support ex-/reformed poachers. d) Guide and support development of livelihood enterprises (e.g., ecotourism). e) Community employment (wildlife scouts). f) Livelihood programs for communities. g) Forest restoration as a business. h) Climate resilience.	a) Leverage existing government livelihoods programs to enhance community benefits from chimpanzees. b) Explore how research opportunities can provide income. c) Explore the viability of high-value crops such as ginger, garlic, vanilla, rosemary, beekeeping, and others. d) Tap into all available opportunities to skill and empower local communities to promote sustainable livelihood enterprises. - o Work with local communities to equip them with knowledge and skills on appropriate and sustainable livelihood interventions. e) Replicate successful conservation, gender-responsive livelihoods, and chimpanzee-related HWC management models for implementation.

III. Ecotourism-Specific Livelihoods	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Ecotourism site identification and training communities in ecotourism management b) Communities employed in ecotourism. c) Community-led specific ecotourism enterprises (accommodation, handicrafts, hospitality, cultural practices). d) Ecotourism support (Conservancy). e) Tourism revenue sharing back with communities (UWA). i) Best chimpanzee-friendly tourism practices.	a) Assess viability of potential new ecotourism sites. b) Promote and support-based PPP frameworks for chimpanzee ecotourism. c) Strengthen community-led specific ecotourism enterprises (accommodation, handicrafts, hospitality, cultural practices).

n. Sub Strategy 2.2 Improved Farming Practices

2.2.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

Unsustainable agricultural practices can have significant negative impacts on chimpanzee habitats. Poor practices limit land productivity, thereby restricting the benefits a farmer can receive from their land. By promoting best farming practices, there will be more productivity on available agricultural land, further spreading farmers' awareness of these practices and increased productivity. This will result in sustainable subsistence and commercial agriculture, and hence achieve resilient livelihoods and conservation of chimpanzee habitats.

2.2.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The improved farming practices Sub-Strategy has two key intervention areas: 1) Support and strengthen policy and institutional frameworks for conservation-friendly agriculture, and 2) Promoting sustainable agriculture and agroforestry practices, including value-chain development, enhancing extension, and advisory services).

I. Support and Strengthen Policy and Institutional frameworks for Conservation-Friendly Agriculture	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) MAAIF, NAADS, OWC, and PDM (policies, plans, strategies, etc.) on SLM. b) NGOs and CSOs supporting and promoting the integration of SLM practices into district development plans.	a) Support and strengthen conservation priorities into existing national agriculture frameworks (NAADS, PDM, etc.). b) Improve coordination and harmonization of the institutional policies and framework of conservation-friendly agriculture at the national and local levels. c) Create linkages and synergies for enhanced coordination, collaboration, and implementation of conservation-friendly agriculture. d) Multi-sectoral planning and coordination of government programs.
II. Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Agroforestry Practices	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Existing extension structures and services (NAADS, OWC, PDM, CSOs, NGOs, private sector, farmers' associations): ○ Farmer support with improved agricultural input. ○ Capacity-building with good farming practices and technologies. ○ Value-addition chain. b) Improved and sustainable land management and land use approaches: ○ Climate Smart Agriculture. ○ Permaculture. ○ Apiculture.	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Promote the use and application of new technologies. c) Build capacity and strengthen existing farmer extension services and structures. ○ Strengthen capacity for extension, advisory personnel.

o. Sub Strategy 2.3 Reduced Chimpanzee-Related Human Chimpanzee Conflict

2.3.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

Human-chimpanzee conflict (HCC) leads to significant losses to community livelihoods. For example, there have been injuries, deaths, property damage, and crop losses. Conversely, people have killed and injured chimpanzees and destroyed their habitats. The NCCS recognizes the need to address these threats directly and ensure co-existence. If HCC prevention and remediation efforts are implemented, there will be improved coexistence with wildlife. The preconditions include favourable legal and policy frameworks, a timely HCC response unit in place, increased awareness of conflict incidences, conflict aversion mechanisms in place (alternative water sources and alternative cropping), and people compensated for damages and injuries from Chimpanzee-Related HWC. By implementing the Livelihoods Strategy (by which people are deriving other tangible benefits from nature), there will be an increased appreciation of wildlife and improved attitudes toward chimpanzees.

2.3.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The HCC sub-strategy has four key actions: 1) Compensation mechanisms, 2) HCC awareness 3) Mitigation Mechanisms, and 4) Conflict-Aversion Mechanisms . Following are current actions and potential future actions for addressing these strategies.

I. Strengthen Compensation Mechanisms	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) HCC resilience fund piloted in selected sites. b) The national wildlife Compensation Scheme. c) Revenue-sharing mechanism.	a) Strengthen and expedite mechanisms to effectively operationalize the National Wildlife Compensation Scheme. b) Promote mitigation measures of chimpanzee-related HWC. c) Benchmark and scale out auxiliary stopgap measures (resilience funds and any other social insurance mechanisms). d) Train and equip scouts. e) Rapid response for chimpanzee-related HWC events.
II. Disseminating HCC Awareness	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions

a) Sensitize communities around Pas on what attracts wildlife. b) HCC education programs in schools in chimpanzee range districts	a) Identify and develop conflict-aversion mechanisms for each community. b) Awareness-raising with community members. c) Targeted awareness raising of lawmakers/Judiciaries.
III. Promote Mitigation Mechanisms	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Promotion of alternative crops that do not encourage wildlife conflict. b) Creation of wildlife buffer zones. c) Fences (live and electric) and trenches. d) Crop-guarding (wildlife scouts and community guards). e) Rescue for chimpanzees and injured people. f) Administering euthanasia where appropriate.	a) Identify and develop conflict-aversion mechanisms for each community. b) Awareness-raising with community members. c) Targeted awareness raising of lawmakers/Judiciaries. d) Explore chimpanzee relocation and translocations.
IV. Promote Conflict-Aversion Mechanisms	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Promotion of alternative crops that do not encourage wildlife conflict. b) Alternative water sources. c) Alternative livelihoods (community-based ecotourism including community lodges). d) Extension services for increased crop production and protection.	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Leverage youth and gender-responsive projects.

Strategy 3: Strengthen Chimpanzee Habitat Restoration and Management

Habitat loss and degradation is the most important cause of the chimpanzee population decline in Uganda. A range of restoration actions are now needed to halt further decline. This strategy provides a platform for the ecological restoration and ongoing management of chimpanzee habitats inside and outside PAs, to mitigate or offset the impacts of development. This will also guide the progress of other ecological management projects undertaken or overseen by UWA and other chimpanzee habitat jurisdictional agencies, such as local government and NFA.

The strategy is reliant on the successful implementation of other strategies in this NCCS, specifically Strategy 1 and Strategy 2. If we identify viable restoration sites, improve farming practices and land use planning, and increase people's perception of the value of nature, then the 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 habitats, such as habitat integrity, fragmentation, connectivity, and genetic isolation, thereby improving the viability of the conservation targets.

The key result areas for this strategy are:

Result	Objective	Indicator
Stakeholders commit to restoration activities.	By 2024, the percentage of target stakeholders committing to restoration activities.	% of target stakeholders committing to restoration activities.
Resources are available to carry out restoration activities.	By 2025, 40% of targeted resources are available to carry out restoration activities.	% of targeted resources available to carry out restoration activities.
Funding secured for restoration.	By 2025, have sought 50% of targeted funding that focuses on restoration.	% of targeted funding that focuses on restoration is sought.
Increased uptake of land use plans.	By 2026, there is 60% increased uptake of land use plans by districts at the frontline in the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat.	% of increased uptake of land use plans by districts at the frontline in the conservation of chimpanzees and their habitat.

Result	Objective	Indicator
Large-scale commercial actors engage in restoration activities.	By 2026, 80% of targeted large-scale actors engage in restoration activities in degraded areas under their jurisdiction.	Percentage of targeted large-scale actors, including institutions and companies (e.g., sugarcane, tea, coffee, oil, etc.), engaged in restoration activities.

p. Sub Strategy 3.1 Secure and Restored Chimpanzee Habitat

3.1.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

The NCCS proposes numerous interventions to reduce threats to chimpanzee habitats. This sub-strategy intends to secure, restore, and improve chimpanzee habitats in the country by addressing biophysical factors or stresses that directly impact the conservation targets. Restoration strategies may vary across sites and depend on the degree of habitat disturbance and degradation, the anticipated potential of habitats to recover, the location of the habitat (inside or outside a PA), and the aims and objectives of the restoration activity. Landscape-scale restoration goals should ideally cross geographically distinct areas, such as the Albertine Rift, and these landscape-scale goals should then inform site-scale goals. Finally, securing and restoring chimpanzee habitats should be in line with the respective conservation plans for respective PAs, the land-use plans for the respective districts, and stakeholder engagement and participation.

3.1.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The Restoration strategy has six intervention areas: 1) Identifying and mapping restoration sites of chimpanzee habitat, II) Incentives for restoration, III) Restoration partnerships, collaboration, and coordination, IV) Restoration education (e.g., sensitization, awareness, and education), V) Securing and restoring degraded forests and corridors, and VI) Management and protection of chimpanzee habitat.

I. Identifying and Mapping Restoration Sites of Chimpanzee Habitat	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Mapping of degraded areas (Government, private sector, NGOs). b) Capacity-building for mapping (human, imagery, and equipment). c) Partnerships and collaboration between government agencies and NGOs, for mapping and inventory.	a) Carry forward baseline activities. b) Conduct regular mapping of degraded areas (Government, private sector, NGOs). c) Establish mechanisms for sharing information from source to users

d) Studies on the extent and values of chimpanzee habitat. e) Existence of forest-restoration guidelines for CFRs under NFA.	(policymakers, decision-makers, and other users). d) Use maps to identify and prioritize areas for restoration. e) Develop standardized approaches for chimpanzee habitat restoration. f) Identify options for land acquisition in corridors to improve connectivity.
II. Incentives for Restoration	
Baseline actions	Proposed future actions
a) Livelihood interventions given to communities in restored areas. b) Formation of Communal Land Associations and private forest owners. c) Carbon payments for restoration. d) Water provision to communities. e) Implementing conservation agreements. f) Compensation for voluntary relocation. g) Distribution of free, indigenous seedlings. h) Supporting communities to establish tree nurseries as an income generation activity.	a) Carry forward baseline activities. b) Explore additional restoration and protection mechanisms (e.g., biodiversity offset). c) Work with the private sector to increase the incentives for each private sector player through corporate social responsibility. d) Promote collaborative forest management programs in Pas. e) Upgrade selected priority chimpanzee habitat for improved ecosystem functioning and services.
III. Restoration Partnerships, Collaboration, and Coordination	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) MoUs between government and NGOs, between NGOS, and between NGOs and CBOs. b) Enabling policies and laws. c) Complementary funding to government programs (from NGOs, donors, private sector, and individuals). d) National restoration monitoring database (restoration barometer). e) Forums for coordination (e.g., MWE, Under NEMA, NGOs).	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Evaluate existing national coordination frameworks strengthened to become inclusive and effective. c) Promote joint and coordinated chimpanzee-habitat restoration programs. d) Develop a national restoration plan. e) Promote communication and information exchange among partners.

	f) Address duplication of activity implementation and conflicts among implementers (lead agencies should guide partners on priority activities for implementation).
IV. Restoration Education	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Restoration education and awareness program at selected chimpanzee habitat sites: ○ Community targeted forest restoration awareness. ○ School-based forest restoration awareness. b) National celebration of important wildlife days: ○ Biodiversity day. ○ Chimpanzee day. ○ Forest day. ○ Environment day. ○ Wetland day. c) Environmental mass media awareness and sensitization programs on TVs, radio, social media, and print media. d) Awareness departments within Government institutions (e.g., UWA, NFA, UWEC). e) Extension services by Government and CSOs to communities adjacent to chimpanzee habitats. f) Information, education and communication awareness materials and infrastructure. g) National conservation, education, and awareness strategy (under UWEC).	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Develop strong partnerships with media agencies. c) Utilize more innovative ways (such as social media) to raise awareness. d) Develop a communication strategy for restoration (includes awareness content): Cross link with other communication activities within this document.

V. Securing and Restoring Degraded Forests and Corridors

Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Boundary opening of selected chimpanzee habitats. b) Clarification and ensuring tenure security. c) Forest restoration efforts by government and CSOs. d) Catchment management plans. e) Management plans of selected forests. f) Existence of enabling legal and policy environment. g) Supporting connectivity between habitats through restoration. h) Large-scale restoration activities (Government, private sector, NGOs, CSOs). i) Restoration of threatened indigenous tree species. j) Management of invasive species (UWA).	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Land use planning. c) Support LGs to develop appropriate bylaws and ordinances. d) Identify tools and technology to support monitoring of restoration. e) Identify and map existing programs or interventions on invasive species.

VI. Management and Protection of Chimpanzee Habitat

Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Recruitment, training, equipping, and deployment of personal (rangers, community-based forest monitors, forest patrolmen/women). b) Monitoring: ○ Regular updates on restoration (restoration barometer). ○ Use of forest monitoring methodologies and technologies (e.g., SMART, Survey 1,2,3, global forest watcher app, Mapping and Inventories). ○ Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs). c) Fire management plans for some Pas.	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Develop and implement Fire management plans where they do not already exist. c) Proper coordination with law enforcement agencies d) Strengthen law enforcement and compliance for bylaws and ordinances.

q. Sub Strategy 3.2 Improved Land Use Planning and Access/Land Rights

3.2.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

Inadequate physical and land use planning, coupled with a lack of secure land tenure, exacerbates threats to chimpanzee habitats. This strategy focuses on integrated data-driven land-use planning at the levels of local, regional, national, PA, and the ecosystem to enhance the protection of wildlife habitats, and on ecosystem services to reduce biodiversity loss.

The theory of change behind this strategy is: If there is a clear demarcation of land use and appropriate incentives for land use, then individuals will better operationalize land use plans. Operationalized land use plans include clear enforcement, tenure rights, and protections. When operationalized, these plans lead to better decisions about land use and fewer land conflicts, which in turn leads to more productive land and less pressure on the land, thereby reducing unsustainable infrastructure development and agriculture.

3.2.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The Land Use strategy has two intervention areas: I) Improve land tenure and resource access/rights, and II) Support Government and community-level land use planning.

I. Improve Land Tenure and Resource Access/Rights	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Demarcation and clarity of boundaries PAs (CFRs, PAs, wetlands, etc.) b) Community access to use rights to PAs through collaborative frameworks with communities (e.g., CFM, Conservancies, CM) c) Wildlife use rights d) Multiple user zones in PAs	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Build capacity of the communities to negotiate and acquire wildlife use rights.
II. Support Government and Community-Level Land Use Planning	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Catchment management plans. b) Long-term management plans for protected areas.	a) Identify and map existing land use plans. b) Consult with selected district local governments on land use plans.

Strategy 4: Enhance Capacity to Manage In-Situ and Ex-Situ Chimpanzee Populations

Establish, regulate, and manage PAs to achieve conservation objectives in the context of growing pressure from the harvesting of forest resources and the conversion of forests to other land-use types. PAs mostly serve as refuges for chimpanzee populations. Other in-situ chimpanzee populations also exist in intensely managed, human-dominated landscapes. The NCCS should therefore take into account the important roles of in-situ conservation (protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures) in sustaining large chimpanzee populations. Ex situ conservation focuses on populations outside of chimpanzees' natural habitats, under different management regimes such as zoos and sanctuaries. Limitations of ex-situ conservation of chimpanzees include maintenance in artificial habitats, deterioration of genetic diversity, inbreeding depression, adaptations to captivity, and the low feasibility of reintroduction. Nonetheless, it still plays a key role in communicating the issues, raising awareness, and gaining widespread public and political support for conservation actions and (potentially) for captive breeding for reintroduction.

The theory of change for this strategy, is: For both in-situ and ex-situ conservation, capacity is a critical element, premised on the legal framework, fiscal and intellectual resources, monitoring capacity, logistic challenges, and organizational structure of decision-making. Key capacity elements include: the degree to which PA agencies have the skills, knowledge, and competencies needed to effectively manage in-situ and ex-situ chimpanzee populations; the degree to which a PA institution has the internal and external structures and processes in place to enable the effective management of in-situ and ex-situ chimpanzee populations; and the degree to which the laws, policies, and practices of a range of environmental, social, and economic sectors provide a favourable environment for the establishment and management of in-situ and ex-situ chimpanzee populations.

The key result areas for this strategy are:

Result	Objective	Indicator
Improved institutional capacity – human resource (training and capacity), infrastructure, and equipment needs for effective chimpanzee conservation.	By 2030, UWA has strengthened existing capacity gaps in human resources, infrastructure, and equipment for implementing chimpanzee-related conservation interventions.	# of existing capacity gaps in human resources, infrastructure, and equipment for implementing chimpanzee-related conservation interventions strengthened.
Review, strengthening and/or creating new conservation-friendly laws, policies, and regulations.	By 2030, review and/or update of relevant laws, policies, and regulations.	# of relevant laws, policies, and regulations reviewed and/or updated.

Result	Objective	Indicator
Strengthened monitoring and reporting of illegal activities.	By 2028, identify, develop, and/or strengthen new monitoring tools to target assets and entities linked to wildlife trafficking.	# of monitoring tools to target assets and entities linked to wildlife trafficking identified, developed, and/or strengthened.
Strengthened enforcement and prosecution.	By 2028, prioritize wildlife trafficking-related crime, and increase cross-agency efforts.	# of enforcement and prosecution agencies prioritizing wildlife crimes.
Sustainable management of chimpanzees in captivity.	By 2023, enhance capacity (infrastructure and financing) for management of captive chimpanzee populations in Uganda.	# of infrastructures developed for enhanced care of captive chimpanzees. # of sustainable financing mechanisms for captive chimpanzees established.
Strengthening bilateral and regional, and at all levels of government, to catalyse political will and actions to address wildlife trafficking	By 2030, regulatory controls for wildlife trafficking strengthened or adopted nationally, bilaterally, and regionally.	# of regulatory controls on wildlife trafficking strengthened or adopted in Uganda, bilaterally and regionally.

r. Sub Strategy 4.1 Improving Management, Research, Monitoring, and Enforcement Capacity

4.1.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

The theory of change is: If the enabling conditions are in place for management, monitoring, reporting, and enforcement, then this will empower enforcement personnel to enforce forest and wildlife laws. If we undertake compliance and enforcement actions and monitoring, and strengthen surveillance, then there will be improved enforcement of laws, policies, and agreements. If we strengthen both enforcement and prosecution, then there will be a reduction in threats and improved chimpanzee and habitat health.

4.1.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

This sub-strategy has two key intervention areas: I) Strengthen monitoring and reporting of illegal activities, and II) Strengthen enforcement and prosecution.

I. Strengthen Monitoring and Reporting of Illegal Activities	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Existence of monitoring frameworks for Natural Resources Management (Government and its responsible MDAs in collaboration of CSOs and NGOs). b) Human and equipment capacity available (rangers and forest patrolmen/women, wildlife scouts). c) Technology (SMART, earth range, Global Forest Watch) to capture data and report on status, distribution, and extent of illegal activities is available.	a) Enhance capacity (human skill-building, numbers, and incentive mechanisms; equipment, technological) for monitoring and reporting of illegal activities. - o Strengthen enforcement. - o Use of technology to monitor and enforce. b) Train and equip wildlife scouts. c) Support the reporting and enforcement activities for poaching, sensitizing poachers/hunters (conservancies). d) Support NFA on patrolling. e) Promote collaborative and participatory monitoring and reporting of illegal activities. f) Strengthening evidence-based decision-making within the responsible government MDAs.
II. Strengthen Enforcement and Prosecution	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Law enforcement personnel and tools in place (i.e., rangers, forest patrolmen/women, environmental police, community scouts). b) Intelligence investigation. c) Existence of prosecutors within the responsible MDAs (NFA, UWA). d) Existence of environmental courts.	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Strengthen law enforcement agencies. c) Conduct awareness and dissemination workshops for the Justice Law and Order Sector including police, URA customs, UPDF, and Judiciary.

	d) Disseminate wildlife laws at local governments and police stations in the chimpanzee habitat range. e) Build institutional capacity for prosecution, evidence-building, etc.
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s. Sub Strategy 4.2 Enhanced Capacity for Management of Ex-Situ Populations

4.2.1 ADDRESSING THE CONTEXT

Sub-strategy 4.2 looks at the management of captive chimpanzees – to support captive care of confiscated chimpanzees in ex-situ conservation, such as Ngamba, UWEC, and other potential sites – including preventing chimpanzee trafficking.

4.2.2 CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

The two primary ex-situ conservation agencies currently in Uganda are Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary and the UWEC. These institutions serve as rescue centres for orphaned chimpanzees that have been confiscated from traffickers.

I. Support captive care of confiscated chimpanzees in ex-situ conservation	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Rehabilitation of chimpanzees. b) Captive facilities at Ngamba and UWEC. c) Care and welfare of confiscated chimpanzees. d) Technical capacity for care of captive chimpanzees. - o Capacity-building of personnel in captive care, management, and health care. e) Education and awareness-raising. f) Captive chimpanzee ecotourism. g) Collaborative frameworks for chimpanzees' sanctuaries (PASA).	a) Uphold and strengthen the baseline activities. b) Explore new sites for potential expansion of sanctuaries. c) Explore sites for potential release for benign introduction. d) Strengthen sustainable financing mechanisms for sanctuary management. - o Diversify financing mechanisms to support ex-situ conservation of chimpanzees.

II. Prevent chimpanzee trafficking	
Baseline Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Law enforcement unit at UWA from HQ to community level to fight wildlife crime b) Policies in place against wildlife crime	a) Improving crime detection, intelligence and coordination around chimpanzee trafficking hotspots b) Enhance local community support. Knowledge and capacity towards anti-chimpanzee trafficking c) Enhance capacity to detect, deter and prosecute wildlife crime

4.1 Cross-Cutting Strategies

The five cross-cutting strategies below complement the above strategies to conserve chimpanzees and their habitats, and to support human well-being outcomes associated with these conservation efforts. The plan calls out cross-cutting strategies to ensure that they receive adequate attention during implementation.

t. Cross-Cutting Strategy 1. Support Climate Adaptation Practices

Key changes in climate in Uganda include shifts in temperature and changes in rainfall patterns. Both factors lead to drought and water scarcity in some regions and shifts in rainfall patterns, which causes an increased intensity in and frequency of flooding (The World Bank Group, 2020; Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2018). Therefore, it is vital to consider climate change impacts while implementing the NCCS.

I. Climate Change Research and Monitoring	
Current Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Early warning system for climate information.	a) Improve coordination and harmonization with the climate change department.
II. Climate Change Mitigation	
Current actions	Proposed future actions
a) Climate change mitigation – indigenous trees with the potential for carbon sequestration.	a) Roll out the National REDD+ strategy and clarify sharing of associated revenue.

u. Cross-Cutting Strategy 2. Promote Large-Scale Incentives Structures

Cross-Cutting Strategy 2 explores large-scale incentive structures. Short-term work will focus on building the enabling conditions around Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Uganda. This includes a clear understanding of PES and incentives-based opportunities, an enabling policy environment, and a community understanding of the benefits they can derive from nature.

The theory of change under this strategy is: If these conditions, and others, are in place, communities will receive benefits from the initiatives equitably, and then PES and other benefit initiatives will be sustainable over time, leading to improved conservation outcomes.

This strategy has two sub-strategies: I) Develop and support payment for ecosystem service structures, and II) Support direct land purchase. Potential future actions for addressing these strategies are listed below.

I. Develop and Support Payment for Ecosystem Service Structures	
Proposed Actions	
a) Map the actors, PES, and the approaches being used.	
II. Support Direct Land Purchase	
Proposed Actions	
a) Identify options for land acquisition in corridors to improve connectivity.	

v. Cross-Cutting Strategy 4. One Health: Improve Health Access, Awareness, and Quality

One Health is an integrated, transdisciplinary approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems. The theory of change is: *By achieving results associated with improved health care, communities have time and good health to engage in sustainable, pro-conservation livelihood activities. Reducing interfaces/opportunities for community interactions with wildlife reduces the risks of disease transmission.*

The current and potential interventions for addressing these strategies include Enhance Early Detection, Response and Reporting in Chimpanzee Habitat Frontline Communities; and Mainstream Chimpanzee Health In Government of Uganda One Health Framework.

I. Enhance Early Detection, Response and Reporting in Chimpanzee Habitat Frontline Communities	
Current Actions	Proposed Actions
a) VHTs exist as village surveillance structures to support early detection of health events, event-based surveillance (MoEs).	a) Integration of One Health into existing UWA community-led monitoring system e.g., Ranger Based Monitoring, and Volunteer Wildlife Scouts monitoring to complement VHTs. b) Integrate One Health into UWA's community education programs by training frontline communities in Reporting, prevention and control of zoonotic diseases, and other public health events
II. Mainstream Chimpanzee Health in Government of Uganda One Health Framework	
Current Actions	Proposed Actions
a) One Health Platform, etc. (MoH). b) Existence of legal and policy framework for One Health c) Availability of One Health technical experts (multidisciplinary/multi-sectoral)	a) Streamline the focus of the MoH One Health Platform to have an equitable focus on wildlife health vis-a-vis human health. b) Promote collaborative research projects among One Health research stakeholders c) Enhance advocacy on One Health approach to policy makers, decision makers and other stakeholders d) Create and operationalization One Health data and information sharing system at all levels

w. Cross-Cutting Strategy 5. Build Community Conservation Awareness

Many strategies will require support from awareness-raising activities. This cross-cutting strategy acts as a guide for other strategies, to ensure that conservation messaging is in line with the overall NCCS.

The Awareness strategy has two sub-strategies: 1) Youth awareness and engagement and 2) Awareness campaigns. Following are current and potential interventions for addressing these strategies. *Note: This strategy requires collaboration with local communities, local government, CSOs and CBOs, and relevant Ministries (e.g., MTWA).*

I. Youth Awareness and Engagement	
Current Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Youth training program (MTWA). b) Scholarship program for youth (NGOs).	a) Strengthen coordination and standardization of conservation messaging through UWECs mandate for conservation and environmental education.
II. Awareness Campaigns	
Current Actions	Proposed Actions
a) Awareness campaigns with communities and private forest owners near parks and beyond – e.g., promoting coexistence with wildlife (MoT and NGOs) b) Education centre (Chimpanzee centre). c) Training community wildlife scouts and equipping them to support conservation efforts.	a) Develop a social behaviour change campaign that will include: - Community engagement. - Creating change awareness. - Developing actions and maintaining the campaign. b) Develop a resource mobilization plan for technical and financial resources.

SECTION 5: Information Needs

Effective conservation requires the best available up-to-date scientific data at a given moment, to inform planning and management decision-making, considering the ever-changing ecosystems and environments within which we work. It is important to track our gaps in knowledge and to fill those gaps as soon as possible while continuing our conservation action. Working groups and facilitators tracked gaps in evidence, data, and information throughout the NCCS development process. The information gaps are:

	Information Need/Uncertainty
OVERALL NCCS	Need to secure data on migratory/cross-border populations.
	Need to better understand chimpanzee status on communities' lands.
Strategy	Information Need/Uncertainty
RESEARCH and MONITORING	Need to understand the best key attributes to measure and monitor to track the health of chimpanzees and their habitats.
	Need to monitor and evaluate the impact of habituation on chimps in Uganda.
LIVELIHOODS	Need to ascertain the level of dependence of communities on chimpanzee habitats.
	Need to map context and site-specific livelihoods interventions.
	Need for data on the impact of chimpanzees on livelihoods of communities.
RESTORATION	Need for information on the extent of habitat fragmentation. Need to map out the level of degradation of chimpanzee habitats.
	Need for information on connectivity habitat: Potential corridors, establishment, restoration, and maintenance. There are maps on potential corridors developed by WCS, however details of what needs to be strengthened, needs to be defined clearly.

Strategy	Information Need/Uncertainty
RESTORATION	Need for information on chimpanzee genetic connectivity. There is a need to carry out a genomics study that would provide a baseline for chimpanzee genetic variability. We would utilize this information by ensuring that there is improvement of chimpanzee genetic connectivity.
	Need for information on specifics of large-scale actors engaged in restoration activities. There is a need to define who the large-scale actors are. Those whose value chains affect chimp conservation or those who need to close the gap in the supply of nature-positive opportunities for conservation.
	Need for details on the numbers/extent of small-scale farmers who would need improved knowledge, attitudes, and practices aligned to restoration practices on their land.
HUMAN-CHIMPANZEE CONFLICT	Need for a better understanding of where chimpanzee-related HWC are occurring and to what extent they are impacting the communities and chimpanzees.
LAND USE	Need for a full understanding of existing land use plans.
POLICY and ADVOCACY	Need to understand key changemakers.
AGRICULTURE and AGROFORESTRY	Need for insight as to whether more productive agricultural lands lead to less transformation of habitat and/or reduced wild meat hunting for income.
CROSS-CUTTING 1. CLIMATE	Need to gather information on all current climate efforts in Uganda.
CROSS-CUTTING 2. PES	Gather information on current PES initiatives.
CROSS-CUTTING 4. ONE HEALTH	Better understand how habituation is impacting zoonotic diseases.

SECTION 6: Implementation of the NCCS

6.1 Adaptive Management of the NCCS

The identified strategies comprise high-priority actions to address key threats and improve the state of focal values for chimpanzee conservation in Uganda. Strategies will be implemented based on urgency, opportunity, and resourcing. The implementation of the strategies requires fundraising from a broad spectrum of stakeholders as well as proper collaboration and coordination across institutions. This section outlines national structures, institutions, and partnerships that will guide and support the implementation of the NCCS in terms of their roles and responsibilities.

6.2 Institutional Arrangement

The legal mandate of implementing the NCCS lies with UWA. Accordingly, UWA will take lead in the implementation of this strategy. However, given its broad scope and the interconnected nature of these values and threats, effective implementation of this strategy will require strong support, coordination, and collaboration of various stakeholders including the relevant ministries, departments, agencies, local governments, the private sector, conservation organizations, community groups, development partners, and research and academic institutions. Existing and future partnerships are thus fundamental to achieving the targets set out in this strategy. These partnerships are essential in minimizing duplication, reducing conflict between competing priorities, and attaining meaningful long-term impacts and resource optimization.

Furthermore, the lead implementation agencies for this NCCS – UWA/MTWA – rely on state and local governments and key non-government and community groups to deliver on-the-ground actions. A few collaboration mechanisms exist in support of this function (outlined below).

6.2.1 CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS

Under this mechanism, the government requests or assigns non-state actors to undertake a specific task on its behalf. Usually, this occurs through soliciting proposals or one-to-one negotiation. This is the most common form of collaboration mechanism.

6.2.2 SUPPORTIVE AGREEMENTS

This form of collaboration evolves when one institution expresses interest in supporting another institution to strengthen its institutional capacity. Here they bind together to deliver some defined service and share ideas about a common vision.

6.2.3 PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

This requires the perception that each partner has something to contribute. Partnering implies sharing both risks and benefits, and its guiding principle is based on a commitment to reciprocity, autonomy, and equity. This mechanism builds on the following preconditions, which are critical to successful and sustainable collaboration between the government and NSAs:

6.3 Reviews

The “life” of this NCCS is 10 years (2024-2033). However, the strategy will evolve over the implementation period. UWA, in collaboration and support of partners, will organize annual reviews and reflections on implementation progress, to focus on challenges, strengths, and opportunities for improvement. These will be in form of physical and/or virtual meetings to discuss what was effective, or not, and why.

UWA will review the NCCS as a result of the results of each annual check-in. Thus, readers should view this current version as a “living document” rather than a final product. This perspective shift encourages the use of new evidence as it becomes available and of more nimble decision-making in the face of dramatically shifting threats and context.

The revision process will follow similar procedures to the development of this NCCS: participatory information gathering, an in-person workshop with a larger group of key stakeholders, and a focused series of working group sessions to finalize the updated NCCS. The formal revisit may identify bigger-picture shifts and actors than the annual reviews would identify.

6.4 Budget and Resource Mobilization

6.4.1 THE NCCS BUDGET

The budget below is illustrative – at a high-level – and serves as a fundraising tool to encourage investment in chimpanzee conservation.

TABLE 6.1:NCCS BUDGET

Strategy 1. Enhance Collaboration and Coordination		Unit	Rate	Total (USD)
1.1.1	Enhanced cross-institutional and sectoral coordination and planning	10	400,000	4,000,000
1.1.2	Increased private-sector engagement	10	473,286	4,732,858
1.1.3	Development of a decision support system through a data- and information-sharing platform	10	300,000	3,000,000
Sub Total		11,732,858		
Strategy 2. Support Sustainable Development and Alternative Livelihoods		Unit	Rate	Total (USD)
2.1.1	Sustainable livelihoods including ecotourism	10	689,000	6,890,000
2.1.2	Improved farming practices	10	457,143	4,571,430
2.1.3	Human-chimpanzee conflict mitigation	10	1,000,000	10,000,000
Sub Total		21,461,430		

Strategy 3. Strengthen Chimpanzee Habitat Restoration and Management		Unit	Rate	Total (USD)
3.1.1	Secured and restored chimpanzee habitat	10	1,500,000	15,000,000
3.1.2	Improved land use planning and access/land rights	10	856,514	8,565,142
Sub Total		23,565,142		
Strategy 4. Enhance Capacity to Manage In-situ and Ex-situ Chimpanzee Populations		Unit	Rate	Total (USD)
4.1.1	Improved management capacity (including staff, equipment, and funding)	10	2,000,000	20,000,000
4.1.2	Improved capacity for enforcement of laws, policies, and agreements	10	503,148	5,031,480
4.1.4	Enhanced research and monitoring capacity	10	1,814,614	18,146,143
4.1.3	Enhanced capacity for management of ex-situ populations	10	535,000	5,350,000
Sub Total		48,527,623		
	Cross-Cutting Strategies (Climate, PES, Awareness, One Health)	10	500,000	5,000,000
Sub Total		5,000,000		
TOTAL BUDGET		110,287,053		

6.4.2 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Broadly speaking, the primary funding sources for conservation in Uganda include national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), foundations, and payments from fees and concessions. Private sector is often involved in the more market-based activities, but also utilises corporate philanthropy to supports conservation. A Resource Mobilization Strategy for the NCCS will be designed, setting out a set of sequenced actions to finance the NCCS strategies and goals, and mobilize and align financing with the NCCS priorities.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. Policies, Legislation, and Frameworks

Below are tables and detailed lists for each of the following six categories related to chimpanzee conservation:

- Table 5. National policies
- Table 6. National legislation
- Table 7. Regional frameworks
- Table 8. International frameworks
- Table 9. Institutional frameworks
- Table 10. Planning and national development frameworks

Table 5. National Policies that concern chimpanzee conservation

Policy	Provision(s)
Forestry (2002)	Goal: An integrated forest sector that achieves sustainable increases in the economic, social, and environmental benefits from forests and trees by all the people of Uganda, especially the poor and vulnerable. Policy Statement: ● Policy Statement 1: on forestry on government land ● Policy Statement 2: on forestry on private land ● Policy Statement 3: on commercial forest plantations ● Policy Statement 5: on collaborative forest management ● Policy Statement 7: on the conservation of forest biodiversity ● Policy Statement 8: on watershed management and soil conservation ● Policy Statement 10: on education, training, and research

Policy	Provision(s)
Wildlife Policy (2014)	Goal: To conserve wildlife resources of Uganda in a manner that contributes to the sustainable development of the nation and the well-being of its people. Objectives: ● To promote sustainable management of Uganda’s wildlife PAs. ● To sustainably manage wildlife populations in and outside PAs. ● To promote sustainable and equitable utilization of wildlife resources as a viable form of land use for national economic development. ● To effectively mitigate human-chimpanzee conflicts. ● To promote wildlife research and training. ● To promote conservation education and awareness across the nation. ● To ensure net positive impacts of exploration and development of extractive industries and other forms of development in wildlife conservation areas. ● To effectively combat wildlife related crime. ● To promote and support local, regional, and global partnerships for conservation of wildlife.
Oil and Gas Policy (2008)	Goal: To use the country’s oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society. Objectives: ● To ensure efficiency in licensing areas with the potential for oil and gas production in the country. ● To establish and efficiently manage the country’s oil and gas resource potential. ● To efficiently produce the country’s oil and gas resources. ● To promote valuable utilization of the country’s oil and gas resources. ● To promote the development of suitable transport and storage solutions that contribute good value to the country’s oil and gas resources. ● To ensure collection of the right revenues and use them to create lasting value for the entire nation. ● To ensure optimum national participation in oil and gas activities. ● To support the development and maintenance of national skills and expertise. ● To ensure that companies undertake oil and gas activities in a manner that conserves the environment and biodiversity.

	● To ensure mutually beneficial relationships between all stakeholders in the development of a desirable oil and gas sector for the country.
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Policy	Provision(s)
Land use policy (2013)	● Goal: Ensure an efficient, equitable, and optimal utilization and management of Uganda's land resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation, and overall social economic development. ● Relevant Objectives: Ensure sustainable utilization, protection, and management of natural and cultural resources land for national development.
Agriculture Policy (2013)	Overall Objective: to achieve food and nutrition security and improve household incomes through coordinated interventions that focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural productivity and value addition, providing employment opportunities, and promoting domestic and international trade.

Table 6. National legislation that concerns chimpanzee conservation

Legislation	Provision(s)
Constitution of the Republic of Uganda	National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy: ● Principle XIII: Protection of natural Resources (land, water, wetlands, minerals, oil, fauna, and flora) ● Principle XXVII: Environment...sustainable development and awareness, sustainable utilization; environmental preservation; creation of protected areas and recreation areas and ensure conservation of natural resources, promote rational use of natural resources to safeguard and protect biodiversity. ● Article 242: make laws/policies, etc. that regulate use of land. ● Article 245: make laws/policies etc. that protect environment, manage environment for sustainable development and promote environmental awareness.

Legislation	Provision(s)
Wildlife Act (2019)	Provides for: ● conservation and sustainable management of wildlife. ● strengthening wildlife conservation and management of wildlife conservation areas. ● protection of rare, endangered, and endemic species of wild plants and animals. ● Ecologically accept control of problem animals. ● Enhancing social and economic benefits from wildlife management. ● Controlling export and import of wildlife species and specimens. ● Implementation of applicable international treaties, conventions, agreements, and other arrangements to which Uganda is a party. ● Public participation in wildlife management. ● Financing wildlife conservation. ● Definitions: ✓ “wildlife” means any wild plant or animal species or their derivative products that are indigenous, migrated to, or introduced in Uganda. ✓ “Wildlife conservation” means the protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration, enhancement, management, and sustainable use of wildlife and their ecosystems.
Forestry Act (2003)	Provides for: ● Conservation, sustainable management, and development of forests. ● Declaration of forest reserves. ● Sustainable use of forest resources. ● Promotion of tree planting. ● Consolidate the law relating to forest sector and trade in forest produce.
Environment Act (2019)	Provides for: ● Management of the environment for sustainable development, ● National Environment Management Authority as a coordinating, monitoring, regulatory, and supervisory body for all activities relating to environment. ● Emerging environmental issues including climate change and the management of hazardous chemicals and biodiversity offsets. ● Strategic environmental assessment. ● Addressing environmental concerns arising out of petroleum activities and midstream operations. ● Establishment of the Environmental Protection Force. ● Enhanced penalties for offenses under the act.

Legislation	Provision(s)
Local Government 1997 (Cap. 243)	Provides for: ● Decentralization at all levels of local governments to ensure good governance and democratic participation in, and control of, decision-making by the people. ● Revenue and the political and administrative setup of local government ● Election of local councils and for any other matters.
Land Act	● Article 43: utilization of land according to various laws...including regulating forests, environment, wildlife, etc. ● Article 44: Control of environmentally sensitive areas...providing Government (central and local government) to hold in Trust and protect...forest reserves, national parks, and any other land reserved for ecological and touristic purposes.
Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act 2013	Provides for: ● regulating petroleum exploration, development, and production. ● creating a conducive environment for the promotion of exploration, development, and production of Uganda's petroleum potential. ● efficient and safe petroleum activities. ● conditions for the restoration of derelict lands.
Tourism Act (2008)	Provides for: ● Reforming, consolidating, and streamlining the law relating to tourism. ● Licensing, regulating, and controlling of the tourism sector. ● Establishing a tourism development levy. ● Establishing and managing a tourism development fund.

Table 7. Regional frameworks that concern chimpanzee conservation

Framework	Applicable Provision
EAC - East African Treaty	ARTICLE 111 Environmental Issues and Natural Resources...through the following objectives: ● to preserve, protect, and enhance the quality of the environment. ● to contribute to the sustainability of the environment. ● to ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources like lakes, wetlands, forests, and other aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. ● to jointly develop and adopt water resources conservation and management policies that ensure sustenance and preservation of ecosystems. ARTICLE 115 Tourism: ● coordinate their policies in the tourism industry and undertake to establish a framework of cooperation in the sector that will ensure equitable distribution of benefits. ● establish a common code of conduct for private and public tour and travel operators, standardize hotel classifications and harmonize the professional standards of agents in the tourism and travel industry within the Community. ● develop a regional strategy for tourism promotion whereby individual efforts are reinforced by regional action. ARTICLE 116 Wildlife Management: ● harmonize their policies for the conservation of wildlife, within and outside PAs. ● exchange information and adopt common policies on wildlife management and development. ● coordinate efforts in controlling and monitoring encroachment and poaching activities. ● encourage the joint use of training and research facilities and develop common management plans for trans-border PAs. ● take measures to ratify or accede to and implement relevant international conventions.

Framework	Applicable Provision
GVTC Treaty	Objectives: ● promote and coordinate conservation of biodiversity and related socio-cultural values within the Greater Virunga Protected Areas Network. ● develop strategies for collaborative management of biodiversity. ● promote and ensure coordinated planning, monitoring, and evaluation of implementation of transboundary conservation and development programs. ● promote and coordinate tourism development programs in the Greater Virunga Landscape. ● secure sustainable funding for collaborative management of the Transboundary Protected Area Network to promote biodiversity conservation and tourism development in the Greater Virunga Landscape. ● enhance and harmonize the generation and sharing of knowledge, experience, and best practices for evidence-based decision-making. ● promote and support the safety and security of wildlife resources and tourists within the Greater Virunga Landscape. ● engage in any other activity for attainment of the Treaty's objectives.
Lusaka Agreement (1999)	● A co-operative enforcement instrument assisting the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other biodiversity related agreements at Africa's regional level. ● Objective of the Agreement is for the parties to undertake activities intended to reduce and ultimately eliminate illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.

Table 8. International frameworks that concern chimpanzee conservation

Framework	Applicable provision
CITES (1973)	● Aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. ● Subjects international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls.
CBD (1992)	● Aims to protect and share the benefits of biodiversity through: ○ conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity). ○ sustainable use of its components. ○ fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. ● Supports countries to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. ● Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2022)¹ sets 4 goals and targets for 2050: ○ Goal A: ...The integrity, connectivity, and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050. ○ Goal B: ...Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained, and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050. ○ Goal C: ...The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources...are shared fairly and equitably. ○ Goal D: ...Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical, and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technologyare secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties.
World Heritage Convention (1972)	● Sets out the duties of states parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. ● Encourages parties to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programs, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research, and adopt measures that give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.

¹ CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 19 December 2022

Table 9. Institutional frameworks that concern chimpanzee conservation

Institution	Mandate
Wildlife (UWA)	Management and protection of Wildlife in and outside protected areas...through the following undertakings: ● Ecosystem Management. ● Monitoring and Research. ● Wildlife Resource Protection. ● Promoting Protected Areas as Tourism Destinations. ● Community Conservation Activities. ● Problem Animal Management. ● Licensing for Wildlife Use.
Forestry (NFA)	Managing 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) totalling 1,262,090 ha of the land cover, with objectives of improving management of the CFRs, expanding partnership arrangements, supplying forest and non-forest products and services, and ensuring organizational stability.
Local Governments	Promote participation of Communities in Community Development and Literacy initiatives: ● Manage Local Forest Reserves, environment, wetlands, etc. ● Manage Problem Animals (Vermin). ● Manage Land/guide land use. ● Regulate trade in forest produce. ● Develop bylaws or ordinances.
Tourism - (MTWA)	Develop and promote the tourism, wildlife, and heritage resources for enhancement of Uganda as a competitive and preferred tourist destination, with accelerated sector contribution to the national economy.
Research - (NCST)	● Develop and implement policies and strategies for integrating Science and Technology (SandT) into the national development policies. ● Advise the Government of Uganda on policy matters necessary for promoting SandT. ● Coordinate and guide national research and development (RandD) in Uganda.

Institution	Mandate
Energy and Minerals (MEMD)	Manage utilization of energy and mineral resources for development of Uganda and its people...through the following strategies: ● provide policy guidance in the development and exploitation of energy and mineral resources. ● create an enabling environment to attract investment in the development, provision, and utilization of energy and mineral resources. ● acquire, process, and interpret technical data to establish the energy and mineral resource potential of the country. ● inspect, regulate, monitor, and evaluate activities of private companies in energy and mineral sectors so that the resources are developed, exploited, and used on a rational and sustainable basis.

Table 10. Planning and national development frameworks that concern chimpanzee conservation

Framework	Applicable Provision
Vision 2040	● Vision: A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. ● Strengthening fundamentals for harnessing opportunities for maximizing returns to the economy...oil and gas, tourism, and agriculture. ● <u>Targets</u>: Increase forest cover to 24% of total land surface ..hence chimpanzee habitat. ● Tourism: Promote nature-based tourism. ● Agriculture: Transform the agriculture sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. ● Oil and gas: development of oil and gas sector. ● Environment and natural resources: attain a green and clean environment with no water and air pollution, while conserving the flora and fauna and restoring and adding value to the ecosystems. ● Climate change: develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies on climate change to ensure that Uganda is sufficiently cushioned from any adverse impact brought by climate change.

Framework	Applicable Provision
NDPIII (2020)	Goal: to Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of Ugandans The following targets under objective 4 (Increase productivity and well-being of Population) apply: ● Tourism receipts target 2.5m. ● Increasing forest cover to 18%. Tourism objectives: ● Promote domestic and inbound tourism. ● Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure. ● Improve, develop, and diversify tourism products and services. ● Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain. ENR objectives ● Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses. ● Increase forest, tree, and wetland coverage, restore bare hills, and protect mountainous areas and rangelands. ● Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment. ● Reduce climate change vulnerability and carbon footprint. ● Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters. ● Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests, and other natural resources.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002)	Objectives ● To develop and strengthen coordination, measures, and frameworks for biodiversity management. ● To facilitate research, information management, and information exchange on biodiversity. ● To reduce and manage negative impacts on biodiversity. ● To promote the sustainable use and equitable sharing of costs and benefits of biodiversity. ● To enhance awareness on biodiversity issues among the various stakeholders.

Framework	Applicable Provision
National guidelines for biodiversity and social offsets (2022)	Aim: A framework to guide the developers, regulatory agencies, and other stakeholders on how to design, implement, and monitor implementation of biodiversity offsets to mitigate residual impacts of developments. Objectives: provide guidance on: ● Policy, legal, and planning frameworks governing biodiversity offsets. ● Key principles governing biodiversity offsets. ● How to incorporate biodiversity offsets within the ESIA and related decision-making processes. ● How to determine the need for and acceptability of biodiversity offsets. ● How to measure/quantify residual impacts of biodiversity losses and the potential biodiversity gains. ● Mechanisms for delivering offsets and how to evaluate and compare different options. ● How to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of biodiversity offsets, including clarifying the roles and responsibilities of key actors.
Uganda Wildlife Act (2019)	Applicable objectives ● To improve and maintain the ecological integrity of protected areas. ● To protect wildlife resources in the country. ● To enhance community participation in management of wildlife and wildlife habitats. ● To generate scientific and management-oriented information for wildlife management. ● To strengthen human resource and infrastructure capacity of UWA.
Tourism Master Plan (2014-2024)	Strategic objectives: ● To develop and diversify tourism products and services. ● To develop tourism infrastructure and facilities. ● To promote and market the destination in national, regional, and international markets. ● To develop human resource and institutional capacity for the tourism sector. ● To enhance regulation, coordination, and management of the tourism sector. ● To promote community involvement and enterprise development in the tourism economy. ● To promote safety and security of tourists and tourism assets. ● To promote local, regional, and global partnerships for tourism development. ● To promote conservation of natural and cultural heritage resources.

Framework	Applicable Provision
NFA Strategic Plan (2021-2025)	● Goal: Sustainably manage and secure the integrity of all CFRs, conserve and maintain biodiversity, supply quality forest products and services, and achieve organizational sustainability ● Programme1: Sustainable management of CFRs Protection is a core function of NFA. The objectives under program I are: ○ To strengthen forest protection and conservation. ○ To restore degraded natural forests in CFRs. ○ To develop and promote stakeholder partnerships in line with gender and equity principles.
Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (2015/16-2019/20)	● Vision: A competitive, profitable, and sustainable sector. ● Goal: To achieve an average growth rate of 6% per year over the next 5 years. ● Mission: “Transforming the sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture.” The envisioned transformation will help create employment opportunities, especially for the young and for women, and increase household incomes, while ensuring household food security along the entire commodity value chain. ● Strategic objectives: ○ To increase production and productivity of agricultural commodities and enterprises. ○ To increase access to critical farm inputs. ○ To improve access to markets and value addition and strengthen the quality of agricultural commodities. ○ To strengthen the agricultural services institutions and the enabling environment. ● Targets: ○ Increase productivity by farmers to at least 50% of the yields at research stations for the 12 priority commodities. ○ Transform subsistence farmers (growing for consumption) into enterprise farmers (growing for consumption and responding to market needs) and transforming smallholders’ farmers into commercial farmers. ○ Increase food security and food availability in all parts of the country. ○ Increase agriculture exports to at least \$4 billion per year. ○ Reform and strengthen agricultural service institutions such as research, extension, and regulatory bodies to make them effective and efficient.

Framework	Applicable Provision
MLHUD Strategic Plan (2020/21-2024/25)	● Vision: Sustainable land use, land tenure security, affordable, decent housing and organized urban development ● Goal: Improved utilization of resources (natural and man-made) to attain inclusive, productive, and liveable urban and rural areas for sustainable socioeconomic development. ● Mission: To ensure sustainable land management, orderly development, and adequate housing for all. ● Strategic objectives: ○ To strengthen land use and management. ○ To increase economic opportunities in cities and urban areas. ○ To promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas. ○ To increase access to decent housing. ○ To promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all. ○ To strengthen governance, policies, planning, and finance.
Land Sector Strategic Plan (2013)	● To create an inclusive policy, with legal and regulatory framework for land administration and land management. ● To ensure efficient utilization, protection, and management of land and land-based resources for transforming Uganda's economy. ● To improve equity in access to land, livelihood opportunities, and tenure security for vulnerable groups. ● To increase availability, accessibility, and affordability of land information for planning and development. ● To ensure that institutions that administer land rights are transparent, accountable, and easily accessible, and strengthen capacity for effective delivery of land services. ● To promote a "business approach" to the delivery of land services through a multisectoral approach.

Annex 2. Protected Areas within Chimpanzee Range in Uganda

There are 85 protected areas contained within the IUCN chimpanzee range boundary in Uganda. This includes 6 national parks, 63 Central Forest Reserves, 7 wildlife reserves, 12 local forest reserves, and 3 Dual Joint Management Areas.

Name	Type	Hectares
Atiya	Central Forest Reserve	199
Ayipe	Central Forest Reserve	891
Budongo	Central Forest Reserve	81,684
Bugoma	Central Forest Reserve	39,949
Bugungu	Wildlife Reserve	33,632
Bujawe	Central Forest Reserve	4,965
Bundiheki	Central Forest Reserve	401
Butebe	Local Forest Reserve	7
Butiti	Local Forest Reserve	2
Bwambara	Central Forest Reserve	37
Bwindi	National Park	32,021
Chambura	Wildlife Reserve	15,522
Fort Portal	Central Forest Reserve	72
Hoima	Local Forest Reserve	5
Ibamba	Central Forest Reserve	311
Ihimbo	Central Forest Reserve	477
Itwara	Central Forest Reserve	8,680
Kabango-Muntandi	Central Forest Reserve	361
Kabwoya	Wildlife Reserve	8,697
Kagadi	Central Forest Reserve	12

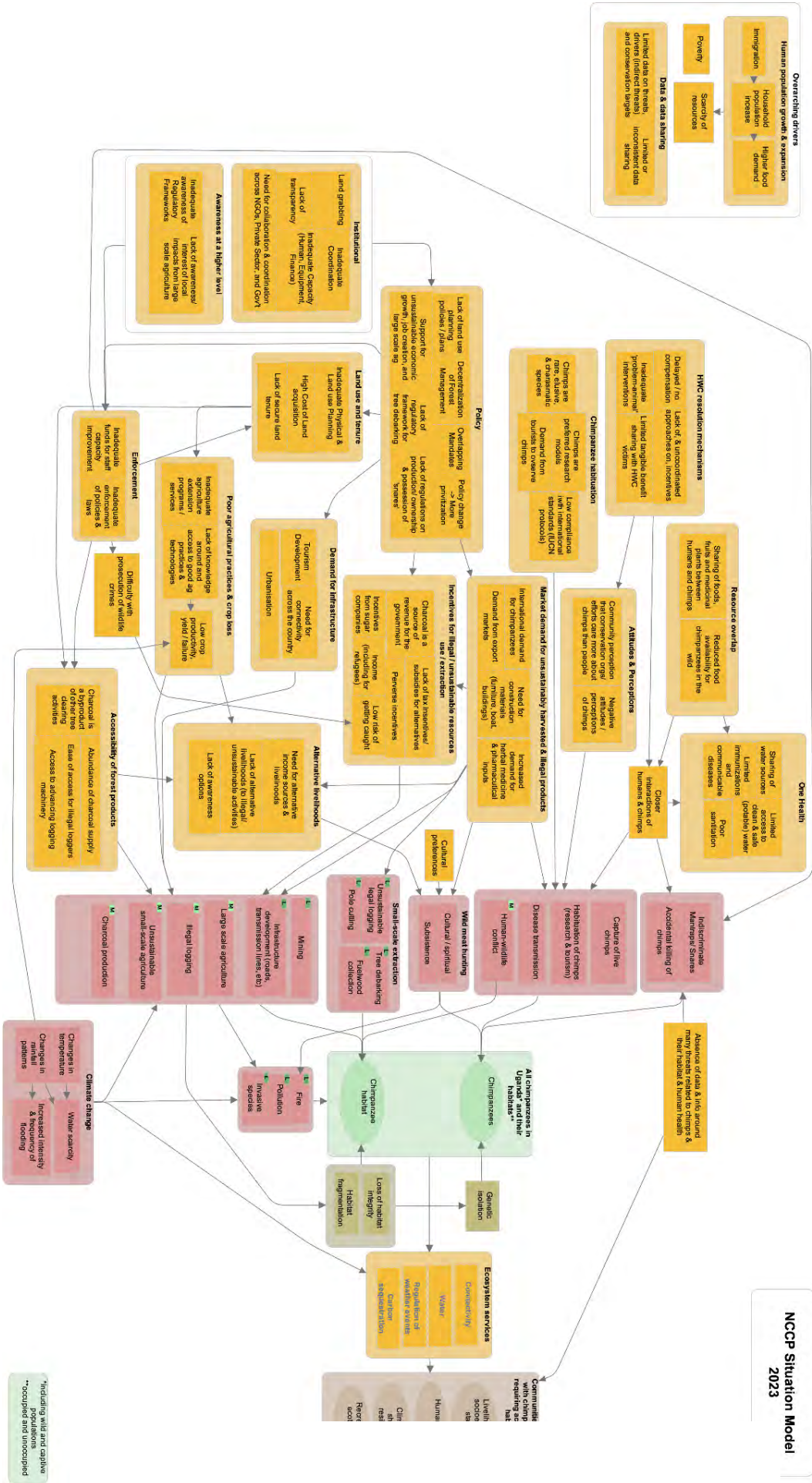
Name	Type	Hectares
Kagombe	Central Forest Reserve	17,751
Kagorra	Central Forest Reserve	4,302
Kahunge	Local Forest Reserve	5
Kakasi	Central Forest Reserve	781
Kalinzu	Central Forest Reserve	13,984
Kanaga	Central Forest Reserve	660
Kandanda-Ngobya	Central Forest Reserve	2,563
Kaniabizo	Central Forest Reserve	39
Kanyampara	Local Forest Reserve	62
Karuma	Wildlife Reserve	57,432
Kasato	Central Forest Reserve	2,600
Kasokwa	Central Forest Reserve	69
Kasongore	Central Forest Reserve	3,080
Kasyoha-Kitomi	Central Forest Reserve	38,466
Kibale	National Park	74,366
Kibego	Central Forest Reserve	1,275
Kigezi	Wildlife Reserve	18,371
Kihihi	Local Forest Reserve	36
Kijubya	Local Forest Reserve	27
Kijuna	Central Forest Reserve	1,159
Kikumiro	Central Forest Reserve	721
Kisangi	DJM	4,877
Kitechura	Central Forest Reserve	5,332
Kyahaiguru	Central Forest Reserve	427
Kyamugongo	Central Forest Reserve	119

Name	Type	Hectares
Kyamuhunga	Local Forest Reserve	8
Kyamurangi	Central Forest Reserve	423
Kyantuhe	Central Forest Reserve	204
Kyehara	Central Forest Reserve	481
Ludara	Local Forest Reserve	34
Mataa	Central Forest Reserve	107
Mburamaizi	Central Forest Reserve	505
Mpanga	Central Forest Reserve	1,012
Mt. Kei	Central Forest Reserve	41,532
Mt. Rwenzori	National Park	99,522
Muhangi	Central Forest Reserve	1,881
Mukihani	Central Forest Reserve	3,672
Murchison Falls	National Park	386,739
Musoma	Central Forest Reserve	271
Nkera	Central Forest Reserve	750
North Maramagambo	DJM	29,294
North Rwenzori	Central Forest Reserve	3,532
Nyabiku	Central Forest Reserve	374
Nyabirongo	Local Forest Reserve	16
Nyaburongo	Central Forest Reserve	172
Nyabyeya	Central Forest Reserve	355
Nyakikindo	Local Forest Reserve	39
Nyantungo	Local Forest Reserve	6
Oruha	Central Forest Reserve	344
Otse (Otzi West)	Central Forest Reserve	421

Name	Type	Hectares
Ozubu	Central Forest Reserve	700
Queen Elisabeth	National Park	175,497
Queen Elisabeth	Wildlife Reserve	4,686
Rukara	Central Forest Reserve	449
Rushaya	Central Forest Reserve	29
Ruzaire	Central Forest Reserve	1,195
Rwengeye	Central Forest Reserve	324
Rwengiri	Central Forest Reserve	155
Rwensama	Central Forest Reserve	122
Semuliki	National Park	22,050
South Maramagambo	Central Forest Reserve	14,398
South Maramagambo	DJM	909
Toro-Semliki	Wildlife Reserve	54,265
Uci (Otzi East)	Central Forest Reserve	18,527
Wambabya	Central Forest Reserve	3,422

Annex 3. NCCS Situation Model

Figure X. Situation model outlining the current situation analysis for chimpanzee and chimpanzee habitat conservation



Annex 4 Stakeholders in Chimpanzee Conservation

Category	Institution		
Mandated institutions	• MTWA • MWE • UWA	• NFA • Districts • UWEC	• UWRTI • NEMA
NGOs	Regional/International • IUCN • WCS • JGI • FFI • WWF	National • ECOTRUST • CSWCT • CTPH • Uganda Biodiversity Fund • Bulindi Chimpanzee Conservation Project	Local • Friends of Chimpanzee • ENRG
Private Sector	Oil & Gas companies • TEPU • CNOOC • EACOP	Commercial Agriculture • Sugarcane companies e.g., Kinyara Sugar Ltd • Tea companies e.g., McLeod Russell, Mabale, and Mpanga Tea Companies Ltd	

Category	Institution		
Civil Institutions	Cultural Institutions	Religious Institutions	Training institutions
	• Bunyoro Kingdom • Tooro Kingdom	• Anglican Church of Uganda • Catholic Church in Uganda • Muslim Supreme Council - Pentecostal Churches	• Munteme Training Institute
Research and Academia	• MUBFS • BCFS • ITFC	• Ngogo Chimpanzee Project • Makerere University Kampala • Mbarara University of Science and Technology	

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