

## CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST

### REPORT ON HUMAN-CHIMPANZEE CONFLICT DISTRICT CONSULTATIVE MEETING MAY 20, 2013



#### 1.0 Introduction

The Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) is a non-governmental organization committed to promote the understanding, appreciation, and conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats in particular and wildlife in general. CSWCT was established in 1998 to provide welfare of orphaned and confiscated Chimpanzees in Uganda and is a recognized player under the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities.

In the past few years, the trust has recorded escalating incidences of Human-Chimpanzee conflict in Hoima District, which jeopardizes efforts for environmental conservation.

It is with this background that the Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) organized a one-day consultative meeting with key stakeholders to deliberate on this underlying challenge. The workshop was co funded by Darwin grant, CSWCT and Disney through PASA. The workshop took place on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2013 at Kijungu Hill Hotel.

### **1.1 Objectives**

1. Understand policy and legal frameworks for conservation of chimpanzees
2. Understand the role of Payment for Ecosystem Services in mitigating Human-Chimpanzee conflict
3. Agree on mitigation measures for the Human-Chimpanzee conflict and how to apply them.
4. Agree on roles and responsibilities in addressing rising Human-Chimpanzee conflict situation

### **1.2 Expectations of the participants**

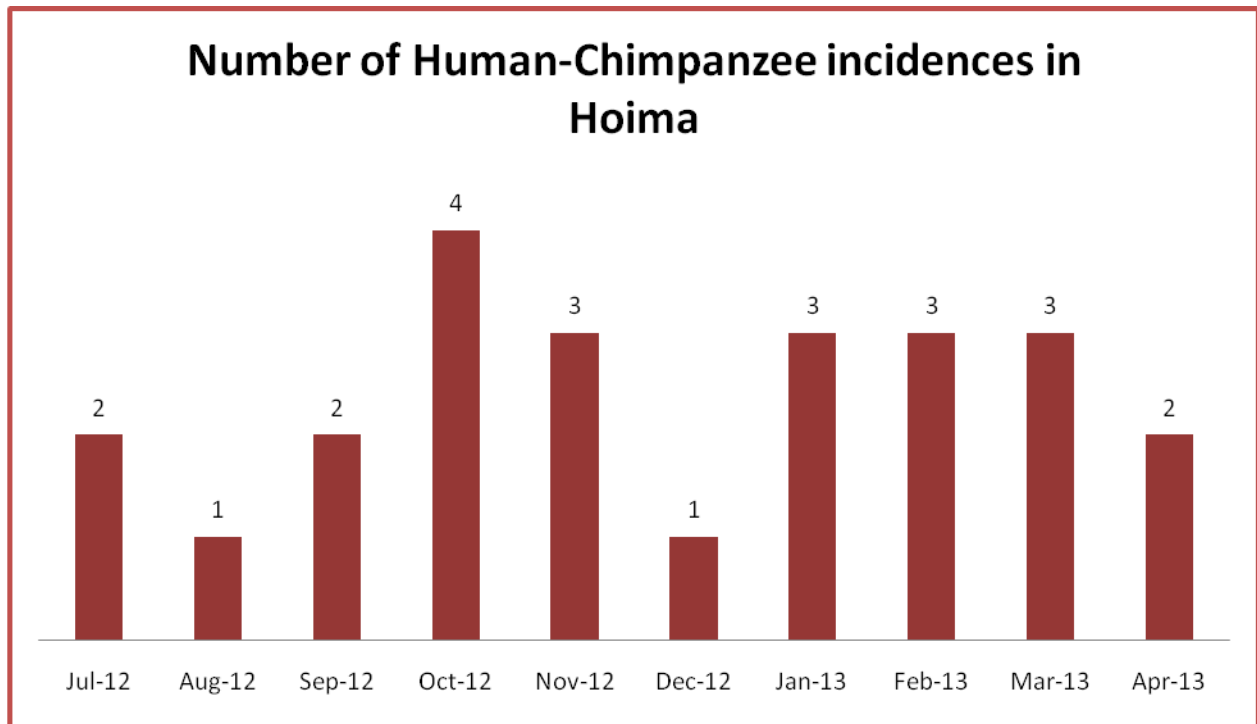
The expectations were:

- a) How to chimpanzees are protected?
- b) How to live in harmony with chimpanzees?
- c) To be equipped with information about chimpanzees
- d) Come up with avenues on how best to conserve chimpanzees, select chimpanzee conservation ambassadors committee.
- e) How to adopt the practical measures to curb human-chimpanzee conflict.
- f) Lay strategies on how to conserve the habitats of chimpanzees.
- g) How to attract the dispersal chimpanzees in one sanctuary.
- h) Why chimpanzees are less than the vervet monkeys
- i) Roles and responsibilities of different stake-holders to curb human-chimpanzee conflicts
- j) Solution to human chimpanzee conflicts and the best communication strategies
- k) Mitigations of human-conflicts situations in Hoima
- l) Share both local and external knowledge on how to curb human-chimpanzee conflicts in Hoima
- m) Meet expectations of the participants
- n) Active participation of all and resolve practical ways of curbing the human-chimpanzee conflicts

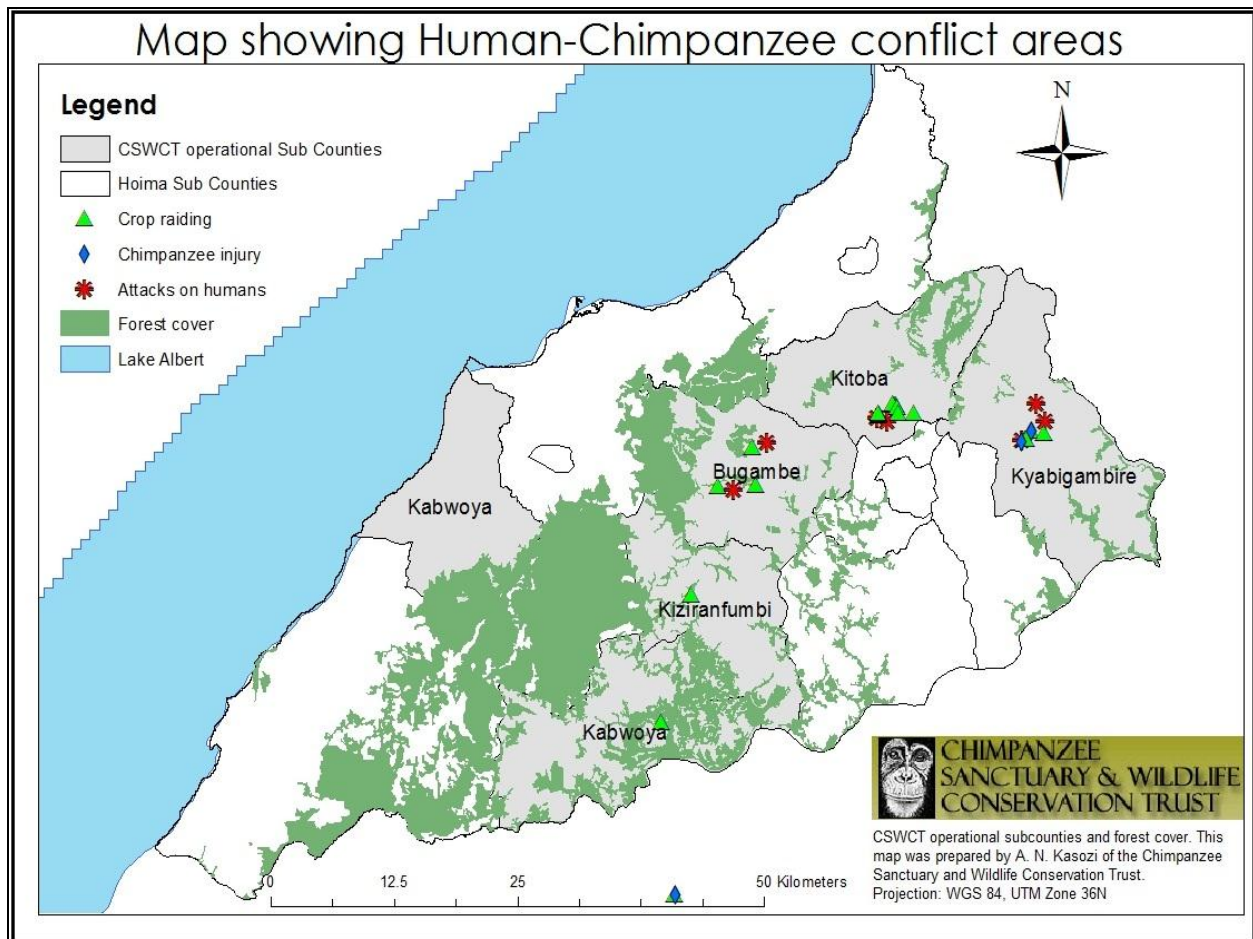
**2.0** The workshop involved a number of presentations and open discussions that provided avid participation of all guests.

#### **Presentation1: Background on the human chimpanzee conflict**

Human chimpanzee conflict is any human-chimp interaction, which results in negative effects on human social, economic, or cultural life, chimpanzee social, ecological or cultural life or the conservation of the chimpanzee and their habitats. In recent times, there has been an increase in human chimpanzee conflicts in Hoima district.



CSWCT is committed to reducing conflicts between chimpanzees and humans as part of its mission to promote the understanding, appreciation, and conservation of Chimpanzee and their habitats in particular and wildlife in general. Reducing these conflicts is essential for the protection and safety of humans and maintenance of biodiversity in the Albertine Graben. Species exposed to conflict are also shown to be prone to extinction than those that are not.



CSWCT had been receiving several reports from the community based monitors and other community members concerning conflict incidences of the following kind;

1. Chimpanzee(s) caught in hunting traps
2. Chimpanzee pet(s)
3. Chimpanzee(s) raiding homesteads for fruits like jackfruit, cocoa and paw paws.
4. Chimpanzee(s) crop raiding
5. Chimpanzee(s) injuring/killing livestock.
6. Human-Chimpanzee close encounters.
7. Chimpanzee(s) Injuring humans
8. Chimpanzees stoned and beaten by locals.





*Chimpanzees trapped and humans attacked?*

## **Presentation 2: The role of Payments for Ecosystem Services in Mitigating Human-chimpanzee conflict.**

The CSWCT's project manager did a presentation which demonstrated the role of PES in mitigating human-chimpanzee conflict in the district. He gave a brief background of the PES project and its progress today with statistics of the participants and the incentive package. He elaborated that PES is using a scientific methodology to test the effectiveness of the project to enhance biodiversity conservation in productive landscape in Uganda. It is a pilot being implemented in Hoima and Kibale by CSWCT on behalf of the government of Uganda, NEMA being funded by UNEP and GEF. Other partners being Nature Harness Initiative (NAHI), Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED).

## **Presentation 3: Human Wildlife Conflict Management**

The Warden In charge – Kabwoya, Kaiso-Tonya Wildlife Areas did a presentation on Human Wildlife Conflict Management where he gave a brief background of Uganda Wildlife Authority, UWA. Uganda Wildlife Authority was formed after a merger of Uganda National Parks and Game Department under the Uganda wildlife statute of 1996. Uganda Wildlife Authority is mandated to manage wildlife in the country on behalf of government under section 3 (1) of Uganda Wildlife Act cap 200 of 2000. He elaborated the wildlife act and policies that govern the management of problem animals, chimpanzees inclusive. He presented the causes of the conflicts as well as problem animals management strategies.

## **Presentation 4: Media Sensitization**

Media sensitization being one preferred way to influence people's attitudes, consistent education of citizens and to reach a big group on conservation emerging issues, a radio program was launched with Hoima's Spice FM radio during the workshop.

## **Presentation 5: Human Wildlife Conflict by CSWCT's Conservation Education Officer**

Human Wildlife Conflict was defined as 'any human-great ape interaction which results in negative effects, on human social, economic or cultural life, great ape social, ecological or cultural life or the conservation of great apes and their environment' (adapted from the IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group). The causes of conflicts were explained and the commonest and simplest way of minimizing the conflicts; the common conflict being crop raids.

## WHY CONFLICT



### Presentation 6: Health Risks

Members were explained the implications of human-chimpanzee interactions by a health person.

A number of diseases resulting from living too close with chimpanzees and other primates were talked about and safety precautions given.

### 1.3 Measures taken to tackle the human-chimpanzee conflict issue

#### Preventive measures

- Promotion of natural and artificial barrier
- Guidance on community guarding strategies
- Relocation and Translocation (Voluntary Human Population resettlement)
- Incentive programs
- Good Agricultural practices
- Hotspot avoidance

#### Mitigative measures

- Reparation measures
- Wildlife translocation

### 1.4 Questions and emerging issues

- What happens when a chimpanzee is killed especially to the person who kills it?
- What happens when a person is attacked by a chimpanzee, how does UWA and the government assist such a person?
- Is there any compensation for cases of crop raiding?
- Can anyone sue a person attacking a chimpanzee?
- Issues of application of laws particularly concerning wildlife?
- How the dissemination of information to the communities to appreciate the existence of chimpanzee and wildlife is being done?

- Little benefit from projects, how to reinvigorate them?
- Inadequate knowledge of ecosystems (wildlife) Conservation education is being put on hold. What is happening with conservation education?
- The wildlife act is un-fair, creating a conflict between human and wildlife, Compensation is not given priority.
- Why is government leasing land to investors who in turn cut down natural forests in exchange for plantation trees/woodlots?
- Curbing competition between conservation and agriculture, how?
- Empower the youth engage them in productive activities
- Why isn't the REDD+ project targeting already existing forests before choosing plantation forests?
- Compensation for other crop raids outside protected areas should be included in the act.

## 2.0 Mapping out stakeholder roles and responsibilities stake-holders

### 2.1 Issues raised

1. Education/sensitization
2. Habitat Protection
3. Incentives for conservation

### 2.2 Plenary; Way Forward

- Land Use planning for all the Albertine Rift (Involve all stakeholders)-Long-term-(Local Government)
  - Stakeholder identification (Work with already existing committee by District)
- Sensitizing communities neighboring Chimp Habitats. (By whom? How should the sensitization be done?)
  - Have well-packaged messages by posters, spot messages etc on common issues. (CSWCT, Local Government disseminates Media, Radio Programmes)
  - Sensitization should be all-inclusive. Include even non forest owners
- Conservation of natural Habitats & Enrichment planting restoration of degraded habitat areas (Immediate, Environment Office & NGOs-CSWCT, JGI, NFA)
- Enforcement of existing laws (NFA,UWA, LG-Lower & Upper, **Immediate**)
- District and sub-counties make bye-laws & ordinances with assistance of the CSOs : **immediate**
  - Should be from bottom-Up
- Conservation committees at local level especially on river line areas (District, Sub-county and Village levels)-**Immediate** IWRM-District
- Eco-community tourism facilities along regenerated riverine areas (Long-term vision)- LG, UWA & CSOs
  - E.g. Kibiro salt mine case example. Establishment of Tourism Officer Unit in Hoima
- CSO's coordination with District Natural & production resources committee. Ensure transparency and avoid duplication- LG-Production and NR Committee (**Immediate**)
- Increased funding for PES to attract more stakeholders (Council, CSOs)- CSWCT, NEMA, **After 2014**
- Share lessons with models that have worked e.g. JGIs program of committees along riverine areas (JGI)-DNR&P Committee-**Immediate** & CSOs
- Consider funding for monitoring of programs by Political leaders, secretaries for production (LG-Upper& Lower, CSOs)
- Punitive measures for PES contracts for those that are paid and don't conserve (CSWCT)
- Include conservation issues in respective plans (Councils, DNRC)
- Facilitate people to plant fruit trees palatable to chimpanzees -Creation of buffer zones, advocate, establish them-(CSO, sub-counties) Long-term,



- Environmental committees should be active to report crime issues. Identify location of environmental committees and re-activate them. (LC3, Government, demand work from them)
- Linkages with Agric department on selection of appropriate species of crops for buffer zones- (CSOs, District Production Department)-**Immediate**
- Issue of youth involvement-Short term to Mediate Term (Community Development Officer, District Production Dept)
- Immunization campaigns- (Media, Production, Health, CSOs) –**On-going**

**Concluding remark;**

- The stakeholders were all keen to take action, from the onset and its upon CSWCT to follow up on each of the stakeholders and their roles.
- Radio talk show was held that evening from 8:00pm to 9:00pm, this was the first action point taken.
- More players need to be involved to tackle the challenge.
- Phillip Ssekulya also made a presentation to the CSWCT management team and the details are as follows below, as extracted from the meetin minutes.

**Minute 6: Presentation by Philip Sekulya**

The Assistant Sanctuary Manager, Philip Sekulya made a presentation on the PASA workshop he attended in Cameroon and the theme was ***“Exploring the role of conservation Education and Environmental Conservation in Human Wildlife Resolution”***

He explained the different strategies the other sanctuaries were using to control the human – wildlife challenges. The members had some reactions to his presentation and these included:

- What are the experiences in the different countries concerning the Human – Wildlife Conflicts? He gave an example of Limbe where a Bonobos which was being reintroduced attacked some people.
- Whether some governments compensate those affected?  
To this he informed some members that some countries do provide compensation.
- The Executive Director noted that we should take a lead to enrich the information that PASA already has on this issue and also give examples of the different cases encountered.
- There are lessons to learn from the design of the fences of some sanctuaries and specifically the use of concrete slabs.
- The presenter was requested to share ideas on how to recycle plastics



*Phillip making a presentation to the CSWCT management team on the 28<sup>th</sup> May 2013*



*Pictorial view of the Human Wildlife conflict workshop / meeting in Hoima on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2013 at Kijungu Hill.*

### 2.3 Meeting Roster

S/N	Name	Number
1	Committee; District Production and Natural Resources	5
2	District Environment Officer	1
3	District Forest Officer	1
4	District Entomologist	1
5	Chairpersons LC3 (Kyabigambire, Kitoba, Bugambe, Kiziranfumbi, Kabwooya)	5
6	KWEC Partners (Educate Uganda, KRIDA, Wildlife Clubs of Uganda, Principal-TECO)	4
7	Uganda Wildlife Authority-Warden Kabwooya Wildlife Reserve	1
8	Jane Good all Institute-Budongo Programmes coordinator	1
9	CSWCT Staff (Field Assistant, Conservation Officer, Education Officer, Operations Director, Executive Director)	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

**N.B:** The program and attendance list are attached

### 2.4 Meeting Program

Time	Activity	Responsibility
8.30 am	Arrival and Registration	Annet
9.00am	Opening prayer & Introduction	
9.10am	Objectives of the meeting	CSWCT-Project Manager
9.30am	Opening Remarks	CSWCT-Executive Director
9.45am	Status of Chimpanzees & The Human-Chimpanzee Conflict situation in Hoima District	CSWCT-Conservation Officer
10.15am	Policy and Legal frameworks for conservation of chimpanzees	UWA-Warden In Charge
10.45am	Questions arising from morning presentations	Chair: Operations Director
11.00am	<b>Break Tea</b>	<b>Kijungu Hill Hotel</b>
11.30am	Mitigation of Human Chimpanzee Conflict; How do we mitigate the conflict?	CSWCT-Education Officer
12.00noon	Economic Mechanisms of conservation as an approach of biodiversity conservation. <b><i>The case of the PES scheme</i></b>	CSWCT-Project Manager
12.30pm	Plenary discussion: What is working and what is not?	Chair: JGI
1.00pm	<b>Lunch Break</b>	<b>Kijungu Hill Hotel</b>
2.00pm	Chimpanzee-Human Interface; What are the health concerns, risks with increased Human Chimpanzee conflict? How do we deal with the risk?	CSWCT-Operations Director
2.30pm	Question and answer session	Chair: UWA
3.00pm	Plenary: What is the way forward? Mapping out stakeholder roles and responsibilities	Chair: UWA
4.00pm	Media Briefing & <i>Spice Media campaign launch</i>	CSWCT: Project Manager
4.30pm	Closing and departure	Chairperson; Production & Natural resources committee

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS DURING THE CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON HUMAN-CHIMPANZEE CONFLICT SITUATION IN HOIMA**



<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Contact</b>
Perezi Kyaruhangire	District Entomologist	754040390
Nsita Gertrude	Represented SEO	782294921
Kairagura Godfrey	Chairperson KRIDA	774598870
Fr. Deo Zziwa	Principal Munteme Technical College	772513925
Birungi Silver James	Education Officer CSWCT	772221879
Paul Hatanga M	Project Manager CSWCT	758221540
Sekulya Phillip	Assistant Sanctuary Manager CSWCT	784346171
Mulindambura Mugeyi	Chairperson NRS and Production	773290721
Kazini Francis	NRS and Production committee	772835691
Koojo Naume	NRS and Production committee	772849409
Barugahara Geoffrey	Chairperson LC3 Kyabigambire	774744229
Byenkya Fred	Spice FM	787043088
Wilson Katamigwa	Warden UWA-Kabwoya	772643631
Kaija Catherine	NRS and Production committee	772517106
Tom Muhumuza	Chairperson LC3 Kitoba	782878688
Ayesiga David		782646281
Bitagase D Dorah	NRS and Production	779408839
Tindamanyire George	Chairperson LC5 Hoima	772513684
Kabaramagi Aisha	NRS and Production	772601111
Kihika James	District Forest Officer	772643037
Asiimwe Milton	Sub county chief Kiziranfumbi	782586435
Francis Twesige	Chairperson LC3 Kabwooya	772442095
Atugonza Robert	COC.JGI-Uganda	782105640
Barnabas Peter	Spice FM	779120776
Asiimwe Christopher	Press; Radio Maria	781400107
Bwesige Francis	Chairperson LC3,Kiziranfumbi	776071032
Lilly Ajarova	Executive Director CSWCT	759221537
Nebat Atuhura Kasozi	Conservation Officer CSWCT	752181895
Annet Nambuusi	Field Assistant CSWCT	775259392
Dr. Rukundo Joshua	Ag. Operations Director CSWCT	758221539