

Research to policy: building capacity for  
conservation through poverty alleviation

Final Project Workshop, 19 to 21 January 2015

Event Report

# Enhancing equity within conservation

Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda

## Author information

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## About the event

For more information about this report, or the Research to Policy project, visit [www.iied.org/uganda-conserving-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park-reducing-local-poverty](http://www.iied.org/uganda-conserving-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park-reducing-local-poverty), or contact: Phil Franks, [phil.franks@iied.org](mailto:phil.franks@iied.org)

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Cover photo: Community with Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in the background (Lesley King 2015)

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“Research to policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation” (July 2012 to March 2015) aims to improve policy and practice in Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) in Uganda using Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) as a case study. The final project workshop “Enhancing equity within conservation” aimed to raise awareness of key research findings from the project, explore different views on equity in conservation, and develop and agree ideas for making the park’s tourism revenue sharing more equitable in the future. Presentations included an overview of revenue sharing at BINP to date, and findings from community based monitoring of the revenue sharing programme in the southern sector of the park during late 2014. This report outlines the workshop’s proceedings.

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## Introduction

Protected areas that conserve globally important wildlife can sometimes impoverish some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people by restricting their access to natural resources. So how do we conserve protected areas in a way that does no harm — or even does good — for local people?

Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) was introduced during the 1980s with the aim to reduce pressures on protected areas by providing alternative sources of livelihood and subsistence needs for local people. This approach to conservation was widely adopted by donors and governments. It then diversified into a range of interventions including provision of social amenities such as schools and clinics, investments in livestock rearing and agricultural improvement programmes, and small enterprise development. Successes have been achieved, with ICD interventions improving local attitudes towards conservation and enabling local communities to participate in protected area management. But in many cases, local people continue to illegally harvest resources from protected areas despite the benefits provided by ICD, and this poses a continuing threat to conservation. So why has ICD had such mixed results and how can we best improve it?

Research at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP), south-west Uganda, aimed to help address this challenge. Undertaken as part of the “Research to policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation” project (Box 1), it sought to understand who continues with unauthorised resource use and why, despite over 25 years of ICD at Bwindi. The research showed that poverty is a major driver of unauthorised resource use. But local beliefs as to the inequity of cost and benefit sharing from national park conservation were just as an important a driver. Local beliefs on inequity particularly regarded the unfairness of tourism revenue sharing, a lack of employment for local people and a lack of support over crop raiding.

### Box 1. Research to policy project

“Research to policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation” is a three year project (2012–2015) funded by the UK Darwin Initiative and the UK Department for International Development (UK aid). The main project partners are the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Jane Goodall Institute Uganda (JGI), the Institute for Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC) and Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE). The research element was supported by Imperial College London and Parsons Brinckerhoff. Using Bwindi Impenetrable National Park as a case study, the project entails a combined programme of research and capacity development of members of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) in order to impact policy and practice in the following areas:

- Improved research capabilities for evaluating success and limitations of Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) interventions in linking conservation with poverty alleviation;
- Improved targeting of ICD interventions for more significant development impacts and more effective conservation;
- Improved resource allocation for conservation and development priorities;
- Improved national and local policy on protected area management and poverty links.

The research highlighted that equity within conservation is not just a moral obligation, but a necessity for conservation to be effective and sustainable. For Bwindi, this especially means that those suffering the most from conservation reap the most benefits from ICD. But how do policy-makers and practitioners make this happen, how do they make ICD targeted and fair?

The “Enhancing equity within conservation” workshop, 19 to 21 January 2015, was organised as part of the final stage of the “Research to policy” project. It was held at the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC) at Ruhija, Bwindi, and attended by representatives from local government, local communities, conservation organisations based at Bwindi and staff from the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) based at Bwindi and at UWA’s Headquarters in Kampala (see Appendix A for the workshop participant list). This variety of stakeholders proved to be an exceptional gathering with many

commenting that they are rarely together to discuss the conservation of Bwindi and distribution of benefits for local people.

The workshop began with a field visit to a local community near Bwindi and continued over the next two days with sessions on defining equity and fairness within conservation, and strengthening the equity/fairness of revenue sharing at the park (see Appendix B for the workshop agenda).

**A note on equity**

In common English equity means fairness, and these two terms were used interchangeable in the workshop and are used similarly in this workshop report.

**Field trip**

Community field visits were arranged and conducted in Mpungu and Nyamabaare-Mushanje parishes on January 19, 2015. These field visits had two main objectives:

1. To give participants an overview of the ‘community’ in the context of ICD benefits that accrue from Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.
2. To enable participants to interact with community members on equitable implementation of ICD to have an informed community perspective.

The Mpungu community visit was aimed at understanding some of the ICD interventions that have been implemented by stakeholders and how they have impacted on the lives of the beneficiaries. It also aimed at providing a feel for the current position of the Batwa and providing the opportunity to informally interact with them on equitable implementation of ICD interventions. The group that visited Nyamabare-Mushanje parishes was focused on understanding people’s perceptions of the potential Ruhija road construction project that has been planned for Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

The activities were successfully conducted and involved 25 workshop participants. The Mpungu group visited a council hall at Mpungu Sub-County that was constructed using revenue sharing funds as a common good project. The group also interacted with the resource users on the Multiple Use Program (MUP) (one of the ICD interventions) led by their chairman Felix Tumukuratire. The group held discussions with them about their current resource access arrangement under the MUP, and their perceptions of benefits and equity in the implementation of the programme. The group also suggested mechanisms for how the MUP could be strengthened. The Mpungu group also visited a Batwa community in Hakikome cell (Kitahurira), Mpungu parish. The group interfaced with the Batwa and their cultural dances. The community expressed their desire to be more involved in ICD interventions under a systematic approach that sees them as traditional occupants of Bwindi forest. To them, equitable distribution of benefits meant greater involvement of the Batwa people as key stakeholders in the governance of Bwindi, which they refer to as their homeland.



Council hall constructed at Mpungu Sub-County using funds from revenue sharing



Visiting Batwa community at Hakikome, Mpungu

The Nyamabare-Mushanje group interacted with some community members to understand their perception of the proposed road construction through Bwindi forest — through a focus group discussion held at Nyamabare. Local residents expressed a need to maintain the current road network that passes through Bwindi forest. This was attributed to a need to steer market accessibility for their produce since they perceive that the current road serves a bigger population compared to the proposed diversion. If the alternative route for the road is accepted, communities noted that their livelihoods (financial and social) would suffer as the current road would be less used, restricting their ability to access markets north (Kanungu, Kiihi) and east (Kabale), and access transport generally. They were also fearful that the current road would be allowed to fall into disrepair with a new surfaced road needing maintenance and drawing most traffic, and that community members have made some investments in tourism, which would be lost with reduced traffic. Community members also noted that government would face higher costs in opening the alternative route compared to the existing one, and it might be a long time before completion. However, community members did not link their perceptions to conservation objectives — they thought development initiatives would trickle down to conservation.

## Workshop objectives

The workshop was officially opened by Desi Tibamanya, Head of Finance at ITFC, on behalf of Robert Bitariho, ITFC Director. The workshop was introduced by Medard Twinamatsiko, Head of Social Research at ITFC and lead researcher on the “Research to policy” (R2P) project. Medard introduced the three objectives of the workshop:

1. To raise awareness of key research findings from the R2P project
2. To explore different views on equity/fairness in conservation
3. To develop and agree ideas for making revenue sharing more equitable/fair

## Background on Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

### Management planning

**Richard Kapere (UWA Senior Planning Officer)** started by providing an overview of the latest Bwindi Impenetrable National Park General Management Plan (GMP). The planning process for the latest Bwindi GMP started in 2011 and ended in February 2014. The planning team was interdisciplinary and included district representatives as well as technical staff. It also involved a consultation process with key stakeholders including local communities, districts and NGOs.

Bwindi has high conservation value. It provides key habitat for a number of endangered species, notably the Mountain Gorilla but also elephants and chimpanzees. It is also an area of high endemism, and protects a high proportion of the endemic species of the Albertine Rift. It is not only a biodiversity hotspot and a provider of key ecosystem services (in particular it is important for carbon sequestration and as a water catchment) but also a site of important cultural heritage for the Batwa — the local indigenous population.

The overall purpose of conservation at Bwindi is to conserve its biodiversity and its fragile ecosystem for the benefit of the local, national and global community. Richard emphasised the importance of conservation benefitting communities but noted that the target beneficiaries were not just the local communities but also national and global communities — hence Bwindi’s designation as a World Heritage Site. The Bwindi GMP is implemented through a zoning approach. The park is divided into four different types of zone:

- Tourism zones (home ranges of habituated gorilla groups)
- Wilderness zones (no access)
- Resource use zones: resources can be accessed within 1 km of the perimeter by authorised resource user groups, but where resources are beyond 1 km a resource-specific MoU is needed

- Administrative zones.

The Bwindi GMP provides for a wide range of park management activities including: boundary management (including acquiring land to secure the buffer zones around the 'necks' of the forest); managing zoonotic diseases; and research. There are also a number of activities and management targets that are of direct relevance to the R2P project, specifically:

1. **Reduce human-wildlife conflict by at least 50 per cent.** A wide range of interventions to reduce human-wildlife conflict (HWC) are included in the plan. This includes:
  - a) Erection of physical barriers – in particular planting Mauritius thorn around the park boundary
  - b) Recruiting and training animal guards
  - c) Developing a monitoring and rapid response systems
  - d) Promoting the use of less palatable crops around the park boundary – tea in particular is being promoted as a crop which has high economic value and is not prone to crop raiding since it is unpalatable to wildlife
  - e) Developing measures for rewarding community approaches to problem animal management
  - f) Promoting awareness about problem animal dynamics and human-wildlife conflict policies
  - g) Integrating HWC issues into sub country and district development plans
  - h) Conducting a study on problem animal behaviour and responses to different types of control measures
  - i) Conducting a study on peoples responses to the impacts of HWC
  - j) Improving capacity to deal with HWC (UWA capacity and local stakeholder capacity)
2. Achieve equitable revenue sharing by 2017. New revenue sharing guidelines were adopted in 2012 and include a specific focus on frontline villages. These will be further revised in 2016.
3. Improve management of resource off-take. The Batwa desire to return to the forest (rather than to “develop”) is perceived as a backward step. To complement the current multiple use programme inside Bwindi, there are plans to develop resource cultivation outside the Park, thus reducing the pressure on park resources.
4. Involve marginalised communities in selected park programmes. It is recognised that greater attention needs to be paid to the Batwa and suggested activities include:
  - a) Working with the Batwa to inventory medicinal plants
  - b) Herbal cultivation outside Bwindi
  - c) Mapping of spiritual sites, identifying priority cultural sites and establishing a Batwa cultural centre in the park
  - d) Using the Batwa as forest guides
  - e) Supporting elders to pass on experience and knowledge to the younger generation who have never lived in the park
  - f) Implementing relevant livelihood projects

The Bwindi GMP is implemented through annual operations plans. Discussions on the 2015/2016 plan are currently on-going and provide a good opportunity for alignment of ICD interventions. Richard concluded by urging all stakeholders to use the GMP as the basis of actions until 2024 rather than

developing additional activities that do not fall within the GMP and are therefore likely to be impossible for UWA to undertake.

## Challenges to conserving Bwindi

**John Justice Tibesigwa (Bwindi Warden in Charge, UWA)** followed this overview of the GMP by providing a short overview of conservation at Bwindi and the challenges that have been encountered. Bwindi was gazetted as a National Park in 1991 to conserve its high biodiversity value. Assessments of the management effectiveness of the Park are focussed on this ultimate purpose — in particular changes in its threat status and its ecological integrity. Key threats are both environmental (climate change) and social (poaching, encroachment). Indicators of management effectiveness include:

- Tourist numbers rising but regulated (c 20,000 tourists in 2013)
- Reduced illegal activities
- Encroachment contained
- Invasive species contained
- Infrastructure development well planned and/or minimised

Local people are involved in park management through 11 boundary management MoUs (encouraging communities in tree planting etc), 9 multiple use agreements, and 1 Batwa experience MoU. The Mountain Gorilla population is increasing BUT there are still significant threats to their longer term survival including:

- Increasing population pressure around Bwindi
- Pressure for mining
- Incompatible land use around Bwindi

The park thus faces a number of major management issues including:

1. Human-wildlife conflict:
  - a) Gorilla incursions into community land and associated crop raiding
  - b) Inadequate interventions to deal with HWC
  - c) Lack of technical staff at district and sub country level to handle HWC from vermin (as opposed to gorillas and other endangered species)
2. Tourism management:
  - a) Inadequate monitoring of tourism impacts
  - b) Over-reliance on gorilla tourism
  - c) Uncontrolled development around tourism sites
  - d) Poor access roads
  - e) Insufficient visitors in low seasons
  - f) Pressure to habituate more gorilla groups (gorilla habituation experimental tourism just recently opened)
3. Park-community relations
  - a) The revenue sharing programme not benefitting the people affected by HWC
  - b) Pressure for park resources
  - c) Mismanagement of gorilla levy and revenue sharing scheme

- d) Poaching of bushmeat (snares; little poaching in Kisoro district, but poaching is high in Mpungu Sub-County)
- e) High expectations from local people and boundary disputes

John Justice suggested a number of possible strategies to address these challenges including:

- Better implementation of the revenue sharing programme to target frontline communities
- Amendments to the wildlife law to provide for stiffer penalties for poaching
- Improved livelihoods and services for park edge communities
- Improved stakeholder engagement
- Capacity building of local people to engage in tourism
- Capacity building of UWA

## Discussions

A key topic for discussion was poor planning around the park. Community representatives highlighted that there were no visitor centres in key areas so it was difficult for local people to access tourists and sell crafts. This lack of benefits from tourism was what led to poaching. Richard Kapere responded that the Bwindi planning process had been consultative and the improved location of visitor centres had not come up in the consultation. It could however be visited when the GMP undergoes its five-year review. John Justice further noted that for the visitor centres to be effective they need to provide high quality services — internet, qualified staff etc. It is not possible to provide this level of service in every sub county.

Other discussion points focussed on the GMP and its integration with other planning processes from local to international. In terms of transboundary planning with Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), UWA noted that there is consultation with their counterparts in other countries but immigration laws prevent more on the ground collaboration. At the national level, UWA noted that its strategic plan is aligned with the goals of the national development plan. At the local level, Districts are currently preparing their five-year plans. These are intended to be aligned with national plans and should also be aligned with Bwindi's GMP. However it appears that a number of local planners (sub-county/district) do not necessarily have a copy of Bwindi's GMP and so it is not incorporated into their planning processes. This is an issue that needs to be resolved and **UWA stated it would ensure that all sub-counties and districts have a copy of the GMP.**

In terms of park-community relations it was pointed out that while resource cultivation outside of the park might be a good idea in theory, in practice the Batwa have limited land on which to cultivate resources, so how would this work in practice? UWA pointed out that whether revenue sharing funds are spent on land or allocated to other uses would be a decision for the local project management committees.

## Key findings from the “Research to policy” research

**Julia Baker (Parsons Brinkerhoff)** provided an overview of the key findings from the R2P research project. Bwindi's ICD programme is exceptional in terms of the high level of investment over the years and the number of NGOs dedicated to working in communities around Bwindi for national park conservation. However, despite over 25 years of ICD at Bwindi, people still harvest resources illegally from the park. This research aimed to understand who undertakes illegal resource use and why in order to better target ICD interventions to address their needs.

The research began by focussing on local people of Bwindi who had been arrested for unauthorised resource use. It found that these people were significantly poorer than others within their community. Many lived in the frontline zone that extends to approximately 0.5km from Bwindi's boundary, and in

remote areas far from trading centres. All of this seemed to back up the assumption that poverty is a major driver of unauthorised resource use.

The next stage of the research used indirect questioning techniques to understand the profiles and motivations of all people undertaking unauthorised activities, not just those arrested. Bush meat was the forest resource that local people consumed the most. Many bush meat hunters lived in the frontline zone and hunt because of poverty, not being able to afford meat or livestock or seeking bush meat for medicinal needs — again backing up the poverty assumption. But some hunters were not the poorest in their community. They included people who hunt to compensate themselves because of feelings of not receiving a fair share of ICD benefits. The key areas of disquiet were: unfair share of revenue sharing funds; jobs with the protected area given to outsiders; and, a lack of support over crop raiding.

So how best to improve ICD? Bwindi's ICD programme has certainly improved relations between local communities and conservation authorities, although has had little impact on illegal activities. This research highlights the need for targeting ICD to benefit those suffering the costs of conservation and to do so from an equity perspective.

## Discussions

**Chris Bakuneeta:** Do the local people here agree with the findings of the research?

Responses:

- **Fidelis:** agree research was properly done (from a person who was once a poacher). But the research has not looked at how to change the mindset of the community — people ignore the fact that their livelihoods are based on sustainable land use. Also local people could provide chickens for the tourism industry but much food is supplied from outside. U-PCLG should discuss with communities what the problem is in NOT taking up these opportunities.
- **Gladys:** lodge owners say their clients are very fussy about food so quality standards are very important.
- **Geoffrey:** the findings will apply to many forest reserves, there is a need to send a copy of the research findings to the National Forest Authority; there is also a need to consider how to address the younger generation and focus on education so that they do not become poachers.
- **Peninah:** having worked with communities would recommend talking more with the community in order to respond to their views.
- **Helena:** health status is linked to poverty. Lots of people are HIV+ which affects their ability to work.
- **John Justice:** the research included unfairness regarding jobs from the park for local people. Across the Bwindi Mgahinga region there are 213 staff employed by UWA; numbers of local people employed are Kanungo 63, Kisoro 44, Kabale 29 i.e. over 64 per cent of the workforce with only 36 per cent from outside these three districts.
- **Richard Kapere:** which poverty did you measure? There is poverty of the mind where people feel helpless and do not seek employment or other livelihood support initiatives for themselves but rely on hand-outs, such as goats from the national park. Julia and Medard responded: measuring poverty is a challenge because poverty is complex. It is not just about how much \$ a day someone lives on but involves many different aspects that researchers need to incorporate. For this research at Bwindi, two measures of poverty were used which included the Basic Necessities Survey.

## General updates from Bwindi

### Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust

**Charity provided an overview of the Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT):** This was established in 1994 with a GEF endowment and covers the three districts bordering Bwindi. The BMCT works in both the first and second tier parish from the forests. The BMCT vision: biodiversity and ecosystem health conserved in harmony with development needs of the community. Investment is made in various community projects but BMCT also funds research, monitoring and awareness raising. The BMCT objectives developed in 10 year plan (2014 – 2024) are:

- Information made available for conservation decisions
- Wellbeing of local people improved
- Ecological condition of Bwindi and Mgahinga improved

It has a local community steering committee with representatives at sub-county level. There are also women representatives elected from each of the five zones that the BMCT covers and three Batwa representatives (one from each district). The committee approves community projects up to \$2000 and members are expected to keep local people informed about the BMCT's activities. Three representatives sit on the board of trustees as well as three Batwa representatives (one from each district).

Community projects that are funded by the BMCT include alternative livelihoods interventions such as bee keeping, livestock keeping and craft making. The BMCT also promotes the development of village savings and loans associations. As well as community projects, the BMCT fund common good projects e.g. water supply and sanitation at schools (particularly aimed at girls to prevent drop out from school when they reach puberty); supply of computers to schools and so on. The BMCT also buys land for resettlement of Batwa communities. To date the BMCT has bought 400 acres for the Batwa and resettled 375 households since 1996. The BMCT retains the title of the land so that the Batwa cannot sell it. Additional support provided specifically for the Batwa includes education support (although very few go on to secondary school and the dropout rate is high); agricultural development; tree planting, and savings and loans. The BMCT also supports UWA and this year is supporting UWA with 30 million Uganda Schillings for problem animal management.

Key challenges affecting the effectiveness of the BMCT are population growth including the increase in the number of parishes around the Parks; there were 20 parishes around Bwindi when the BMCT started but now there are 60 parishes. A further challenge is the level of poverty around both Parks making the issue of survival OR conservation more of a reality than integrated conservation and development, and also the lack of effectiveness of ICD with the Batwa.

### Multiple Use Programme

**Emmanuelle presented Bwindi's Multiple Use Programme (MUP),** which has been running for 20 years. It refers to low impact forest resource use, such as access to Non Timber Forest Products for weaving and medicines and to set beehives in the forest (not allowed to harvest wild honey). The MUP process includes:

- Identify plants that people want (through Participatory Rural Appraisal)
- Do forest inventory
- See if plant use is sustainable
- Allocate and annual off-take – currently harvest level is 1 per cent of total population

The conservation effectiveness of the MUP is assessed by monitoring the post-harvest impact (compare MU harvest zones with non MU harvest zones). Results of this monitoring show no negative impact on medicinal plants but a negative impact on weaving plants. The monitoring also shows a decline in amount of bark harvested, possibly due to improved formal healthcare but also because most

herbalists need five plants for medicine and are only allowed to harvest three and so these are of limited utility. ITFC is now undertaking participatory harvest monitoring with local communities to increase transparency, although there is a need to do more ecological assessments of other plants that communities want to harvest under MUP, for example those in the South want bamboo.

Recommendations for improving the MUP include:

- Ban harvest of the weaving plants (but have suggested an alternative species)
- Increase off-take of medicinal plants from 1 to 5 per cent, which is still within the sustainable harvest limits of these species
- Increase frequency of harvesting from 2 to 6 times per year

As part of the “Research to Policy” project, ITFC and ACODE met seven MUP local community groups to disseminate the results of the research and ask them if they wanted to follow up with the recommendations for improving the MUP. ACODE has helped them draft a letter to UWA requesting increase in off-take and increase frequency of access. This activity is in progress.

## Updates from District Planners

**Kabale:** Have put tourism into plan as great source of income for local people, although tourism needs other sectors to help it work including roads and health. Would like to integrate BMCT interventions and the Bwindi GMP as they develop their next district plan.

**Kanungu:** At the district level, the planning process starts with communities — village and parish plans are submitted to sub counties identifying key activities. The sub country plans are then coordinated into a district plan. This then has to be aligned with the National Development Plan. The next plan starts in October 2015 and they also have annual operational plans. The main objectives of the development plan are inclusive production and productivity for agricultural enterprises, focussing on coffee, tea, rice, poultry and fruits. Also infrastructure development, which includes extended electricity, ICT development in schools and training centres, education especially for free quality education.

**Kisoro:** With support of ICGP they have a district tourism plan, although much of this is not implemented so they are planning to start again. The focus is on tourism outside of protected areas but many sites were on private land so there is a need to work out how to address this. The district planners will look at Bwindi and see how best to coordinate with this. For agriculture they are looking at tea as a major crop.

## Discussion

A short discussion highlighted a number of pertinent issues:

- **Chris Bakuneeta** (U-PCLG) highlighted that District government is responsible for vermin control but currently does not deal with this problem. Is this a lack of willingness or lack of capacity? District officials replied that it was due to a lack of capacity and resources. At the same time, however, they noted that if UWA is revising current laws this provided a good opportunity to address some outstanding issues. UWA’s mandate is to look after animals and they are better placed to deal with vermin guards than local government. UWA replied that they will provide training for vermin guards that the District officials recruit.
- **Dilys Roe** (IIED) asked if BMCT would not be better to focus just on the frontline parishes rather than covering a two-parish distance from the park. Charity replied that some of the second parishes are actually closer to the Park than the furthest boundaries of the first parishes and that when BMCT was established, they found that the two parishes were impacting on the park.
- **Roops** (chairman of a community in Kisoro) highlighted the issue that sometimes Mountain gorillas are tracked on community land rather than in the park and yet UWA still receives the permit fee while the community gets nothing.

*“The gorillas are our oil. If the gorillas come on our land we should be allowed to do tracking” (Community Leader)*

## Enhancing equity/fairness within conservation

Participants were divided into three groups comprising government representatives, community representatives and conservation sector representatives (UWA staff were included in the conservation group). Each group was asked to address three questions:

1. What does equitable/fair conservation mean for you?
2. What does inequitable/unfair conservation mean for you?
3. Why is equity important to communities and for conservation?

The responses to the first two questions have been summarised on cards which have then been clustered under common themes (see Figure 1). The common themes are the headings in pink. These themes are, in effect, principles of equity and can themselves be grouped under two overall headings — equitable sharing of costs and benefits and equitable governance. This analysis shows how there are a variety of different understandings of what equity means. Furthermore the colour coding of responses according to stakeholder group shows that different stakeholder groups tend to have different priorities in the way they interpret equity.

The responses to the third question are presented in Table 1.

Figure 1. Summary of stakeholder views on what equitable conservation means

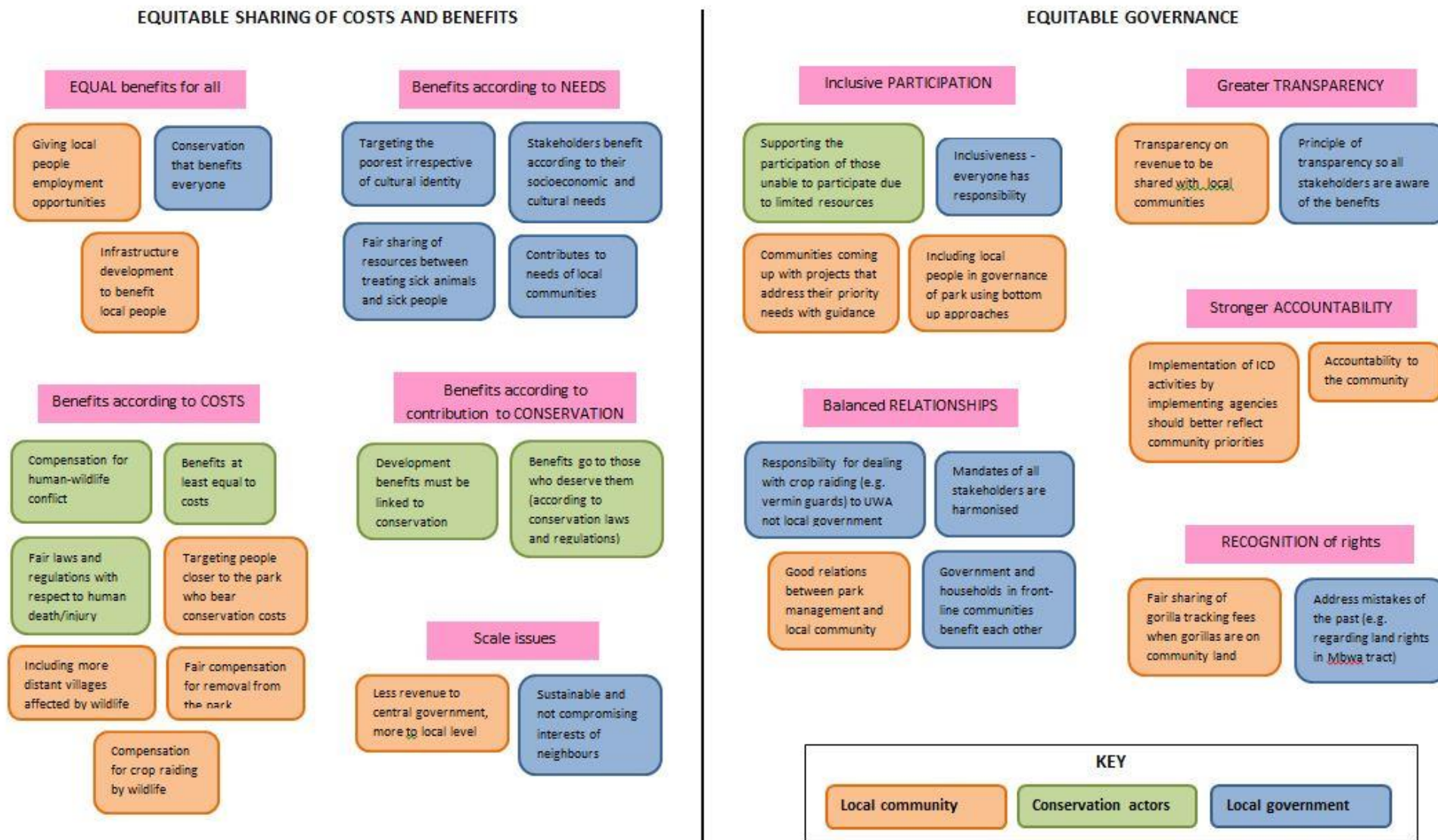


Table 1: Why is equity important to communities and for conservation?

Government	Community	Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It makes stakeholders have a sense of ownership over conservation programmes</li> <li>• It makes people appreciate the importance of conservation</li> <li>• It can lead to an increase in ecotourism products</li> <li>• It promotes sustainability of programmes such as revenue sharing</li> <li>• Researchers and conservation organisations have come up because of fair conservation</li> <li>• Can lead to coexistence of people and wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need sustainable conservation</li> <li>• Need to reduce maintenance costs by UWA</li> <li>• Increased community ownership will increase effectiveness and reduce cost to UWA</li> <li>• Brings together indigenous knowledge and science</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It helps to meet the realisation of objectives and purposes</li> <li>• Helps make conservation sustainable</li> <li>• Increases ownership</li> <li>• Enables effective participation of stakeholders</li> <li>• Builds support for the park</li> <li>• Allowing unfair perceptions to persist undermines conservation</li> </ul>

## Discussions

**John Justice:** “The Park” did not evict people and leave them without compensation. Yes people were removed but what is “the Park”. UWA and the park are an instrument of government. When Bwindi was established, BMCT was established in order to provide a form of compensation. BMCT is another arm of government but a different one from UWA or the park. Other arms of government are providing other services for the Batwa. UWA may not have done much for the Batwa but government as a whole has done so. *“The Batwa are not going to get a seat in parliament if they are still living in the Park”*

The issue of recruitment of vermin guards — let this meeting be the starting point for the amendment of this issue, structure of local government is not suitable.

**Peninah:** we appreciate efforts to resettle Batwa but there are many that have not been given land and many who still have nothing and haven’t been resettled.

**Community group:** unfair conservation includes no “compensation” for HWC where compensation can be many different things, not just financial payments. The word compensation implies the **recognition** that a loss has occurred and there is a responsibility to compensate.

*“Once I went into the park and they arrested me and charged me. But if a gorilla or baboon comes onto my land and ruins my crops they don’t charge the gorilla and compensate me” (Community Leader)*

# Experience of addressing human-wildlife conflict

## Overview of experience to date

**Emmanuel Akampurira (Researcher, ITFC):** Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) impacts us negatively because it is a negative cycle — if it affects the community, then they cannot harvest and provide food for themselves and they rely more on the national park. When defining HWC, it is important to consider the negative impacts between humans and wildlife both ways. The main cause is competition for resources. HWC varies with different severity and duration of impacts by different animals in terms of crop raiding.

Around Bwindi, HWC varies with location and season: elephants in the south (dry season) and southeast (wet season); baboons in the north, gorillas south and southwest; bush pigs in south west. Elephants are the most destructive species but baboons and bush pigs are most frequent offenders.

The types of interventions used to tackle HWC vary depending on species. Mauritius thorn hedge, tea, baboon traps and human guarding are the most successful interventions around Bwindi. But there are major challenges associated with the different interventions:

- Mauritius Thorn: hard to manage because so prickly and equipment (gloves etc) generally inadequate; takes four to five years to grow to be thick enough to be an effective barrier. It also has a problem of shade, in one instance the Park boundary trees had to be cut to allow the hedge to grow
- Buffer crops: can be difficult to find markets for some crops. Tea is a good buffer crop but if people devote too much land to tea there is not enough for food crops
- HUGO<sup>1</sup>: slow response time

It is difficult to measure the success of Bwindi's HWC interventions because there is not very much data other than areas with HUGO. Most of the evaluations that have been conducted have been based on perceptions. These have shown the most effective are Mauritius thorn, tea, baboon traps and human guarding. Factors that are indicators of success include a reduction in crop losses and injuries to people; education on conflict resolution process, real and perceived benefits of the intervention to local people. Nevertheless, there are some opportunities that could be further explored:

- Wide range of interventions in successful sites could be used as models for other communities and protected area managers
- Interventions can be expensive but revenue sharing and gorilla levy are a potential sources of income to fund these
- There is a central government commitment to tackling HWC articulated in the National Development Plan (NDP)
- Interventions that are multi-purpose e.g. chili and tea - can generate income as well as deter wildlife

It was highlighted that more investment was needed in community based HWC monitoring and in ecological research as to why and when different species engage in crop raiding.

## Discussions

**Lesley:** what experience from other countries and elsewhere in Uganda would be useful.

**Emmanuel:** they have tried chilli bombs — dung mixed with sawdust which they burn and combine this with scare shooting. They are trying to learn from mistakes and experiment with lots of different things.

**Geoffrey:** WCS has been experimenting with cabbage — monkeys and baboons don't like this. They are also trying rice, okra is another crop — but would there be a market around here? Also trialling Soya beans and ginger. But need to arrange crops in order in order to minimise attractiveness, e.g. a layer of thorn, then tea, then cabbage, etc. Vermin control, Masindi District Govt has a vermin control officer — could the Bwindi districts learn from that?

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<sup>1</sup> HUGO: community members trained to (and receive some support for) chasing crop raiding gorillas back into the forest

**Olivia:** where they are cutting old boundary trees they are replacing this with Mauritius thorn.

**UWA:** it is important to look at land use planning, what it is we should be doing on land neighbouring protected areas and do this working with district planners.

**Chris B:** HWC is like we are not winning the battle despite many years of trying. Andama did his PhD on Mauritius thorn and concluded not working. We need to strive for human wildlife co-existence.

**Emmanuel:** agree that M. thorn is not 100 per cent successful but it does work in some places (doesn't work in areas where there is shade from boundary trees). Re co-existence, yes this can work if people can get incentives to live with animals.

**Roops (community rep):** we appreciate UWA for the buffer zone, which is "green gold". At least 800 people were employed every day when the buffer zone started. People have started to build small permanent house because of tea, also animals do not cross when there is tea. Multifunction (deterrent and economic value) crops are most effective. We are planning Mt Gorilla tea as a form of gorilla tourism in Uganda, although it needs \$1 million investment in the form of a processing etc.

**Medard:** what is the role of Local Govt in dealing with HWC? Local Government Act mandates them to deal with vermin.

**Local Govt:** Kisoro staffing levels are at 56 per cent and do not have more funding from central government so recruiting local vermin guards has other effects on other resources (this was documented in an ACODE study). **Chris:** are they saying they don't want to handle vermin or that they don't have capacity? **Local Govt:** our biggest challenge is capacity — financial and expertise. **UWA response:** UWA will train and equip vermin guards when local government finance their recruitment.

**Olivia:** districts are to develop land use plans to help the communities, a good example is working with IGCP with a tea planting scheme as the land was planned there. So we need the districts to focus on land use plans. UWA has a carrot and stick approach to dealing with HWC. Community conservation is the carrot.

**Phil:** there is a concern that local people don't need any more technical advice as they know all of these projects over the years, but we don't understand what other constraints they face? **UWA response:** it's a complex issue because there are so many homesteads along the boundary, for example one farmer plants a Mauritius thorn fence but his neighbour does not, animals get in there and the first farmer becomes demoralised. Another issue is the costs involved for local people so what is their cost-benefit ratio? But there are a multiple of factors here including the mind-set of local people, which includes they are UWA animals and UWA must take charge. And then even if it is beneficial there is often very limited capacity of poor people to actually implement.

**Emmanuel:** "*Sometimes the conflict is not between humans and wildlife but between humans and humans*" Lack of cooperation between neighbouring farmers limits the capacity of individual farmers to implement effective HWC control. Feasibility studies have been done on potential buffer crops but with limited technical support things have gone wrong — e.g. they trialled lemon grass but the community stored it badly and the investor wouldn't buy it. Reports on what works and what doesn't are rarely shared.

**Mark:** need to learn lessons from previous experience. Common success factors in Asia seem to be a mix of community organisation and government capacity to respond for requests for help — training, technical, rapid response

**Isabelle:** why do gorillas feed outside the park – food is enough inside the Park but food outside is attractive to them, which includes uncultivated land that is extremely attractive to gorillas. So a key recommendation is not just to plant unpalatable crops but also not to leave land uncultivated.

**UWA response:** Nkuringo buffer zone management plan is just being amended when will adjust the habitat makeup of the zone to be more unsuitable for crop raiding.

## Introduction to day two

**Phil Franks (IIED)** opened day two of workshop sessions with a recap of the previous day, noting that Objective 1 (raising awareness of the findings of the R2P project) and Objective 2 (exploring different view of fairness/equity in conservation) had been addressed. The analysis completed (presented here in Figure 1) shows a greater emphasis by government on addressing community needs and equal benefits for all, while the community perspectives emphasised far more the need to take into account who bears the cost of conservation. There is no right or wrong understanding of fairness/equity, but it is important to understand that different people have different perspectives and this may result in the need for negotiation.

## Revenue sharing at Bwindi

### Overview of history and process of revenue sharing

**Olivia Birra (Community Conservation Warden, UWA)** presented a history of the Revenue Sharing (RS) programme around Bwindi. The RS programme is based on PAs sharing 20 per cent of entry fees with neighbouring communities as provided for by the Wildlife Act. Nationally, the programme started as a trial at Bwindiin1995 as a result of a programme introduced by CARE and IGCP. The trial started with a consultation process to explore how the money should be shared.

Initially the RS was 12 per cent of the total collection. Of this, 8 per cent for community projects, 2 per cent for district admin/overview of RS guidelines, and 2 per cent into a common pool for communities living near other PAs that did not generate money.

The consultation process to establish the programme revealed the communities wanted it to focus on infrastructural development and HWC. In the first round, 19 projects were funded including class rooms, health centres and roads (all common good projects).

In 1996 the government passed RS legislation and the per cent increased from 12 to 20 per cent because tourism had only just started and 12 per cent was not generating much of a fund.

In 2000 the first RS guidelines were developed and the objectives were articulated as: demonstrating economic value of PAs, building good relationships, and supporting local community livelihoods.

The guidelines were reviewed again in 2009-2011 and published 2012.

Overall, since the start of the scheme in 1996 (and including the gorilla levy) c. 2 billion shilling has been generated.

### Overview of the 2012 Revenue Sharing Guidelines for Uganda

**Aulea Kyarimpa (Assistant Community Conservation Warden Bwindi)** presented the 2012 guidelines. In summary, the key points are:

At the frontline village level, activities include:

- Identify community needs and potential projects
- Select members of project management committees
- Co-fund projects with labour or cash
- Agree on modalities of RS amongst households
- Agree on feedback mechanism; Monitoring and Evaluation
- Reporting to parish chief

The Project Management Committees are responsible for:

- Writing project proposals and submitting to village (LC1) chairman
- Day to day implementation – procurement, supervision of service providers etc.

- Labelling to ensure visibility of RS programme
- Reporting to the LC1 chairman

Sub county chiefs are expected to participate in selection of projects and ensure integration into local government development plan.

The amount of money allocated to each parish is based on a formula which involves both a boundary index (length of PA – local government boundary / PA perimeter) and a population index (total population of affected population in local government / total population of all affected local government).

95 per cent of the total fund is intended to be allocated to communities with the remaining 5 per cent retained by local government for supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting (35 per cent of the 5 per cent is retained by districts and 65 per cent to counties).

## Discussions

Q: Amount allocated for HWC?

A: Projects are prioritised according to the extent to which they address HWC and human welfare in no specified proportion.

Q: Evaluation — has UWA done any analysis to see if the funds reach the communities in the right proportion and what impact this has had?

A: In 2009-2012 an evaluation was done and that was the basis of the new guidelines and the formula. The evaluation found that the original target population was big — all villages in the parish — the money wasn't getting to the frontline villages — hence people's perception that they were not getting any money/benefits. There are also regular reviews by the Chief Admin Officers of the 3 districts. The new Bwindi GMP will also be evaluated every 4 years (first will be 2018).

Q: Second level villages — if these are affected by HWC they should receive some RS fund not just frontline communities. Gorilla crop raiding extends to second parish, so communities complain: why do I not receive revenue sharing when gorillas raid my crop. People in frontline villages migrated to second villages because of crop raiding and so now do not benefit from RS. How can we improve of evaluation of RS as communities complaining they do not receive the RS funds?

A: Second villages do benefit from common good projects such as health clinics. They are working with the whole parish but their priority is the frontline villages.

Q: Project implementation committees — do they really exist or are they just on paper?

A: Yes they really exist.

Other comments

- The guidelines need to give some insights into the types of project.
- If the proportion could go up from 12 per cent to 20 per cent why can it not go back to 12 per cent but include the gorilla permit in that?
- It has been suggested that the money goes to district and then sub-county and then a lot gets lost in buildings and sitting allowances rather than getting to the frontline communities. If one sub-county got 450million Uganda Schillings in one year, how much of that will reach down to the communities? How prepared is the local government to deliver that money to community needs?
- How can we improve on this since communities are complaining of getting nothing from RS?

*“Twenty years on, community developments — clinics, roads etc. — are still available today. Results can be seen from CARE-DTC. Why can't they be seen from the RS programme? Better to return to these kinds of projects” (Local Government)*

# Views of local communities on revenue sharing and human-wildlife conflict

## Results of community-based monitoring

**Medard Twinamatsiko (Senior Social Researcher, ITFC)** presented the findings from community based monitoring (CBM) of the RS programme in the southern sector, which was undertaken as part of the R2P project. The CBM process was intended to understand the implementation process and identify the key gaps, and was undertaken September to December 2014.

The monitoring framework was tested as a pilot in three parishes of Kisoro district in October and November 2014. A stratified sampling approach was used to pick up households who had benefitted in different years 2012, 2013, 2014. The sample was also disaggregated by ethnicity and gender. The total sample size was 184 people (c 12 per community).

Key findings included:

- Most people who benefitted from RS lived less than an hours' walk from a road and less than an hours' walk from a trading centre (these were variables in the main "Research to policy" project that indicated these households within close distances to trading centres and roads were not the poorest of the poor), and most lived in farming neighbourhoods.
- Majority of RS beneficiaries were aged 21-40, and were Bakiga (not Batwa)
- Equal gender balance
- Most benefitted in 2013 compared to 2012 and 2014. There was little money in 2012 and in 2014 people were not sure of the new process
- Most were long term residents
- Over half the beneficiaries had no particular position/status in the community. In the meetings, however, vocal people can influence where the money goes but not the actual beneficiaries
- 76 per cent of the beneficiaries did not understand the guidelines but this was variable by village
- Over 80 per cent of beneficiaries had attended meetings on RS but 19 per cent had not and had received benefits without knowing why!

*"That is how someone ended up getting a sheep when he never knew he wanted to receive it!" (Community Leader)*

- 79 per cent of beneficiaries had been consulted on selection of projects (on analysis the ones that had not been consulted were the Batwa)
- 19 per cent said RS had not changed attitudes to park
- Only 17 per cent of beneficiaries were HWC projects and even here the allocation is giving money to HUGO members (in the form of giving them goats) rather than to direct HWC interventions. So the money is going to support HUGO members rather than to actually addressing HWC
- Monitoring had been done in just under half the projects. Most monitoring done by UWA and LC1s but very little by other levels of government (who are the ones that retain the 5 per cent for monitoring). So where is the 5 per cent going??!!
- 84 per cent of respondents have not seen any feedback on the impact of the RS programme

Participants in the CBM pilot were also asked about their perceptions of what equitable RS would look like. Responses included:

- Making own choices in meetings
- Giving to people most affected
- Giving after sensitisation
- Meeting specific needs including of the marginalised
- Money controlled by local people
- Equal chances to all in the community
- Money direct not through local government process
- Money to local institutions (for example “stretcher” groups)
- Compensation for costs

Key conclusions drawn from the CBM pilot were:

- RS practice does not reflect guidelines
- Sustainability of projects is a challenge
- Receiving benefits without awareness or consultation means lack of link to conservation and lack of ownership
- Follow up is a critical challenge
- There is no equity in RS implementation
- Evaluation is critical but not done and no feedback
- Institutional failure of LC system had delayed payments

Consequently a number of key recommendations emerged from the study:

- Sensitise all stakeholders — from local people to district — as to the nature and content of the RS guidelines
- Involve local people in project implementation
- Grass root consultation is needed to understand the local situation – who is affected by HWC, who lives where, who has land where etc.
- Change revenue sharing formula – a community with a low population may be very heavily affected by HWC, but the RS formula currently is based on a population index
- Improve Monitoring and Evaluation
- Rollout the CBM programme
- Streamline roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders
- Ensure better coordination between UWA, LC system and local communities

## Discussions

**Chris Bakuneeta** highlighted that the CBM pilot had generated useful baseline data and U-PCLG should return to the same villages and see if this data changes over time.

**Julia Baker** asked if rotational livestock schemes have been applied (where you have a responsibility to pass on a goat to a neighbour – you don’t just give a goat, you teach them how to have a goat enterprise) rather than simply handing out one goat per household.

**John Justice** (UWA) agreed that practice does not reflect the guidelines but was frustrated that the consultation on the guidelines hadn't reached the right people despite two years of trying — how to address this?

**Beatrice (URP)** RS did not target the urgent community needs and so communities do not feel as though they owned it.

**Chris Bakuneeta** noted that there would soon be another disbursement of funds. With the finance officers here at the workshop listening to some of these problems, we should really be able to see a better situation with the next disbursement. Chris also noted that revenue sharing needs to be put into the district plans along with consideration of the Bwindi GMP.

**Gladys Kalema** pointed out that the Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) village health teams go to people's homes regularly and have the potential to bring about change more effectively than having a meeting once a year if these people had the mandate to tell people about revenue sharing.

*“We need to create another fund to cater for people affected by HWC” (Community Leader)*

## Enhancing equity within revenue sharing

The workshop participants were divided back into the government/community/conservation working groups and tasked with exploring two questions:

1. How can we strengthen implementation of the next round (starting in July) to make it more equitable/fair
2. How can we strengthen RS policy and guidelines in the future? (next revision should be 2016 as part of the new Wildlife Policy)

The answers to these questions serve as a set of suggestions for how the tourism revenue sharing programme at BINP might be made more equitable. It is proposed that these be further developed at a follow-on workshop into some more concrete recommendations that can help guide the implementation on the next round of revenue sharing at BINP, and serve as an input to the process of reviewing the national revenue sharing guidelines that will start in 2016.

**How can we strengthen implementation of the next round (starting in July) to make it more equitable/fair**

### Local Government

1. Timely release of RS funds (from UWA) and submissions of proposals and reports (by Local Government) at all levels
2. RS should be released under two categories: 1) operational fund (at beginning of year) and 2) implementation fund (on submission of appropriate reports and proposals) (operational fund would be a new fund in addition to the 5 per cent monitoring fund). **UWA** response: there could be an expansion of the monitoring fund to include operational issues but whether that would expand beyond 5 per cent is another issue
3. Harmonise proposal, accountabilities and reports formats with Local Government standards
4. Monitoring responsibility should be strengthened and processes harmonised (e.g. if UWA is monitoring they should collaborate with Local Government officials)
5. Dissemination of funds to public should be done through public notices and groups such as stretcher groups to increase awareness
6. Technical staff and communities need to be oriented to the new guidelines
7. Selected ICD projects should be harmonised/coordinated
8. Communities should be sensitised about the types of projects that are sustainable

9. There should be deliberate efforts to reach the most disadvantaged (whether present at meetings or not)

### **Community**

1. Intensified sensitisation with UWA, local government and relevant institutions
2. Capacity building and empowerment of direct beneficiaries, LCs, UWA etc. e.g. if they are going to receive a heifer they need to know how to look after it; build capacity in sustainable land use
3. Lobby for facilitation to do monitoring
4. Translate RS guidelines into local language
5. Periodic collection of data for people most affected by wildlife as priority recipients of benefits
6. Special consideration should be given to the most needy — specifically the Batwa
7. Specific case by case projects not general approaches like giving sheep
8. Tangible benefits rather than infrastructure (something that can be seen — 10 goats rather than 1)
9. Encourage receiving of projects in groups to ensure monitoring (e.g. link production of sheep dung to fertiliser inputs for potatoes)

### **Conservation**

1. Pre meeting to explain the RS process and guidelines to the community
2. Simplify the guidelines and translate into local languages
3. Sub country community development office and UWA to participate in village meetings to give guidance on how to identify and select appropriate projects
4. Need for production of better minutes of projects identified and decisions made (co-signed with UWA CC staff), UWA could provide some capacity training here
5. Use existing village health volunteers and VSLAs to disseminate info and build awareness about RS
6. Improve current complaints system so that local people don't have to go all the way to the CC office — use the existing village health teams
7. Provide support on designing sustainable projects

### **How can we strengthen RS policy and guidelines in the future? (next revision should be 2016)**

#### **Local Government**

1. A specific percentage needed for operational costs — prep of project proposals, supervision, certificates etc
2. Communities should get a percentage of the entire total collected from Protected Areas (entry fee plus gorilla permits) (12 per cent not \$10)
3. Allocate percentage to different types of project: x per cent to HWC; x per cent to marginalised groups, x per cent to common good projects; x per cent to livelihood improvements
4. A percentage should be set aside for vermin guards
5. Second layer — or even 3<sup>rd</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> layer — villages should be included where there is a crop raiding issue
6. There should be a periodic (bi-annual) review meeting

## Community

1. Increase percentage of revenue sharing to allow for adequate funds for monitoring and for infrastructure development
2. Increase gorilla levy as a percentage not dollar amount. **UWA response:** we were told that communities understand actual \$ better than a percentage but now we will consider percentage.
3. When gorillas are tracked across community land, the tourist permit fee should be shared with the landowner
4. Compensation for those most affected by problem animals
5. Need a direct flow of RS funds not via the bureaucratic LC process. Local government role should be in monitoring the implementation. **District response:** RS money is government money and accountability needed. If it goes directly to the CBO who will account for it. **Sub country rep:** there is a process for spending government money and lots of false allegations. We are being transparent

## Conservation

1. Many of the issues raised above can be incorporated into a review of the guidelines.
2. Clarify per cent of RS fund that should be allocated to HWC
3. Need for research to determine (conservation and development) effectiveness of different types of RS funded interventions

## Closing remarks

On behalf of IIED Phil Franks thanked all the participants to attending and participating so actively, and ITFC staff for the excellent organisation of the workshop. He mentioned that U-PCLG with support from IIED is also working on the issue of employment of local people in conservation-related organisations and enterprises in the park adjacent parishes and would appreciate input from sub-county Chiefs to develop a full list of these organisation and enterprises as the basis for a study that will be conducted over the next two months.

On behalf of ITFC Medard closed the workshop emphasising the need to put the ideas coming from our discussions into action. He particularly thanked the sub-county leaders for coming in person, and IGCP for helping to fund the participation of a number of the participants. He concluded by urging participants to put research into policy and policy into practice.

## Appendix A: Participant List

No.	Names	Position	Organisation/ Institution
<b>Workshop team</b>			
1	Medard Twinamatsiko	Social Research Leader	ITFC
2	Robert Mujuni	Junior Researcher	ITFC
3	Emmanuel Akampurira	Researcher	ITFC
4	Julia Baker	Biodiversity Specialist	Parsons Brinckerhoff/IIED
5	Dilys Roe	Project leader	IIED
6	Phil Franks	Project coordinator	IIED
7	Mark Infield	Consultant	FFI/IIED
<b>Workshop participants</b>			
8	Salvatrice Musabyeyezu	Tourism Specialist	IGCP
9	Hellena Nambogwe	Communication coordinator/Media Impact Plus	UPCLG
10	Charity Bwiza	Programme Manager	TRUST
11	Anna Behm Masozera	Director	IGCP
12	Gladys Kalema	Director	CTPH
13	Peninah Zaninkah	Coordinator	UOBDU
14	Richard Kapere	Senior Planner	UWA
15	John Justice Tibesigwa	For CAM	UWA
16	Auleria Kyarimpa	Community Conservation Warden	UWA-Bwindi
17	Geoffrey Muhanguzi	Researcher	Budongo FR
18	Beatrice Kabihogo	Director	URP
19	Chris Bakuneeta	Lecturer	MUK
20	Kasangaki Benard	A/CAO	Kabale LG
21	Tumwesigye Johnes Kanyeihamba.	A/CAO	Kanungu LG
22	Wilson Tibugyenda representative	For CAO	Kisoro LG
23	Patrick Keihwa designate	For LCV Chairman	Kabale LG
24	Muhima John	Vice Chairman LCV	Kanungu LG
25	Mutabaazi Bazaanye Milton	LCV Chairman	Kisoro LG
26	Kakuru Boaz	District Population officer- For Planner Kabale	Kabale LG
27	Innocent Atuhire	Planner	Kanungu LG
28	Francis Beinenaama	Planner	Kisoro LG
29	Kirarira Ali	Ikumba Sub County chief	Kabale LLG
30	Gordon Tabaro	Ruhija Sub County chief	Kabale LLG
31	Nsiimire Emmanuel	Mpungu Sub County chief	Kanungu LLG
32	Tindiwegi Justus	Kayonza Sub County chief	Kanungu LLG
33	Elly Mucunguzi	Kirima Sub County chief	Kanungu LLG
34	Kalvin Tumwiringiye	Nyabwishenya Sub County chief	Kisoro LLG

35	Christopher Turyatemba	Town Clerk	Kanungu Town Council
36	Agaba B. Simeo	Rutenga Sub county chief	Kanungu LLG
37	Kyokwijuka Desmond Misri	Local journalist	KBS
38	Aurelia Mihanda	Opinion leader/trained monitor	Nteko parish
39	Christopher Bitarabeho	Opinion leader/trained monitor	Remera parish
40	Fidelisi Kanyamunyu	Opinion leader/Chairman	Rubuguri parish/NCDF
41	Kaheru John	Batwa Representative	Mpungu parish
42	Lesley King	Evaluator	Darwin Initiative UK
43	Tillem Burlace	Evaluator	Darwin Initiative UK
44	Vastina Tindimwebwa	Research and Monitoring Ranger	UWA
45	Augustine Muhangi	For Warden In-charge Ruhija	UWA
46	Florence Tukamushaba	Secretary	ITFC
47	Desi Tibamanya	Finance and Administration Officer	ITFC
48	Akankwasa Clemencia	Administrative Assistant	ITFC
49	Benon Twehikire	Field Assistant-CTPA	ITFC
50	Savio Ngabirano	Field Assistant-CTPA	ITFC
51	Nicole Seiler	MPI-Researcher	MPI
52	Olivia Biira	Outgoing CCW-Bwindi	UWA
53.	Badru Mugerwa	Research Officer & TEAM coordinator	ITFC
54.	Robert Barigira	Senior Herbarium	ITFC
55.	Erasmus Celebration	Volunteer	ITFC

## Appendix B: Workshop Agenda

DAY 1	Session and presenters/facilitators
0900-0930	<p>Opening; Introduction and workshop objectives (MT; PF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome</li> <li>• Participants self-introductions</li> <li>• Workshop objectives and agenda</li> </ul>
0930-1015	<p>Background on BINP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of BINP, its management effectiveness, Challenges and strategies (UWA Senior Planner Richard Kapere &amp; Warden in Charge John Justice Tibesigwa)</li> <li>• Questions and discussions</li> </ul>
1015-1045	<p>Key findings from the R2P research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of results on unauthorised resource use at Bwindi (Julia Baker)</li> <li>• Questions and discussion</li> </ul>
1045-1115	Tea
1115-1145	<p>General updates (excl HWC and RS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BMCT</li> <li>• Multiple Use</li> <li>• Questions and discussions</li> </ul>
1145-1515 (including one hour break for lunch between group work and plenary)	<p>Enhancing equity within conservation of BINP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants in their stakeholder groups: local government, conservation, communities</li> <li>• Group work focusing on the questions                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does equitable/fair or inequitable/unfair conservation mean to you – explain this as general principles or specific examples?</li> <li>2. Why is equity important to communities and/or for conservation?</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Presentation of group findings and discussion</li> </ul>
1515-1545	Tea
1545-1700	<p>Multiple use at BINP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief history/background and results of recent research and implications (ITFC)</li> <li>• Questions and discussion</li> </ul>

DAY 2	Session and presenters/facilitators
0815-0915	Overview of revenue sharing and new guidelines at BINP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of history of RS (UWA)</li> <li>• Presentation of overall data from the last 5 years (UWA)</li> <li>• Q&amp;A</li> </ul>
0915–1000	Overview of experience addressing crop raiding and other Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) at Bwindi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of experience to date (ITFC)</li> <li>• Verbal reflections from UWA and district staff</li> <li>• Questions and discussion</li> </ul>
1000-1045	Views of local community members on RS and HWC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of results of CBM (ITFC)</li> <li>• Additional insights from community members</li> <li>• Questions and discussion</li> </ul>
1045-1100	Tea
1100-1230	Enhancing equity/fairness in revenue sharing – group work with participants in their stakeholder groups: local government, conservation, communities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How can we strengthen implementation of the next round of revenue sharing to make it more equitable/fair?</li> <li>2. How could we strengthen the revenue sharing policy to make it more equitable/fair (given that this will be reviewed in the next two years as part of the new wildlife policy)?</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of group findings and discussion</li> </ul>
1230-1315	Presentation and discussion - responsibilities of different stakeholders for RS and revenue sharing and HWC
1315-1330	Closing remarks

“Research to policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation” (2012-2015) aims to improve policy and practice in Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) in Uganda using Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP) as a case study. The final project workshop aimed to raise awareness of key research findings from the project, explore different views on equity in conservation, and develop and agree ideas for making the park’s tourism revenue sharing more equitable in the future. Presentations included an overview of revenue sharing at BINP to date, and findings from community based monitoring of the revenue sharing programme in the southern sector of the park during late 2014. This report outlines the workshop’s proceedings.



## Event Materials

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### Biodiversity

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*Keywords:*  
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