



Protected Areas and Sustainable Development in Uganda

Presentation

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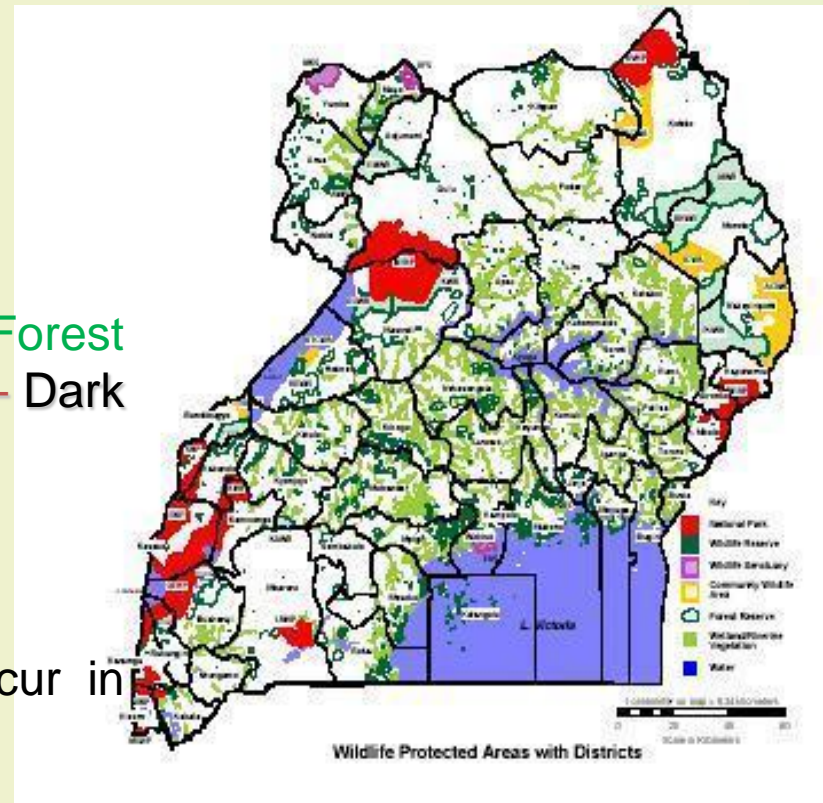




Protected Area in Uganda.

- National Parks (10) Red
- Wildlife Reserves (13) Bluish Green
- Wildlife Sanctuaries (13)
- Community Wildlife Areas (13) Yellow
- Drainage or wetlands- Bright Green
- Forest Reserves (506 Central Forest Reserves & 192 Local Forest Reserves) – Dark Green

- 12 of the wetlands are Ramsar sites
- 34 Important Bird Areas (IBAs)
- More than 2/3 of the Albertine Rift occur in Uganda



In total Protected Areas cover 18% of the total area of Uganda (241,038 km²).



Threats to Protected Area in Uganda



- Poaching
- Encroachment
- Fires
- Expansion of fishing village enclaves
- Charcoal production and firewood harvesting
- Oil exploration
- Climate change



HOW PROTECTED AREAS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

- Protected areas make substantial contributions to Uganda's GDP through; tourism (earned over 1.4 billion US dollars in 2013), bio-trade, enhancing household incomes and livelihoods, and waged employment.
- PAs are also a very valuable contributor to the rich cultural heritage, the spiritual well-being and the physical health of Uganda's diverse ethnic groups.
- PAs are important resource base for food, recreation, education and scientific research and the mainstay for tourism development.
 - Wildlife is the main tourism attraction in Uganda contributing significantly to the nation's revenue and foreign exchange earnings.
 - Tourism revenues rose from US\$113 million in 2000 to over US\$ 1.4 billion in 2013.



HOW PROTECTED AREAS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA (CONTINUED).

- Creation of businesses – hotels, restaurants, personal thus Wealth creation
- Infrastructure development and Environmental protection
- Formal and Informal employment constituting over 40% of the total informal and formal sectors
- PAs are thus important for the country's development and its people's quality of life, including the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) especially on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equity and ensuring environmental sustainability



Some Examples of Protected Area Benefits to local communities in Uganda

- Revenue Sharing Scheme which is a result of implementation of the Wildlife Act.
- 20% of all PAs' entry fee collections flow directly to communities neighbouring Protected Areas.
- Funds have been used to rehabilitate roads, clinics, schools, water sources.



Benefits from Ecotourism in Uganda

- Proximity to PAs allows community ecotourism initiatives
- Examples include Buhoma (BINP), Bigodi (KNP), Sipi (MENP).



Employment opportunities

Employment



Indirect Employment



Private Sector Investment



Direct Employment



Infrastructure & other services

- Improved roads
- Improved water sources, schools, clinics
- Employment (tour operators, lodges, crafts)
- Increased tax base



Uganda Wildlife Act Provides for;

➤ Six classes of wildlife use rights

- Hunting (fees, trophies, business for investor, employment)
- Farming (employment, fees, business)
- Ranching ((fees, trophies, business for investor, employment)
- Trade in wildlife and wildlife products (fees, business, employment)
- Educational and scientific purposes
- General extraction

Resource Harvesting



Crocodile Ranching



Sport Hunting

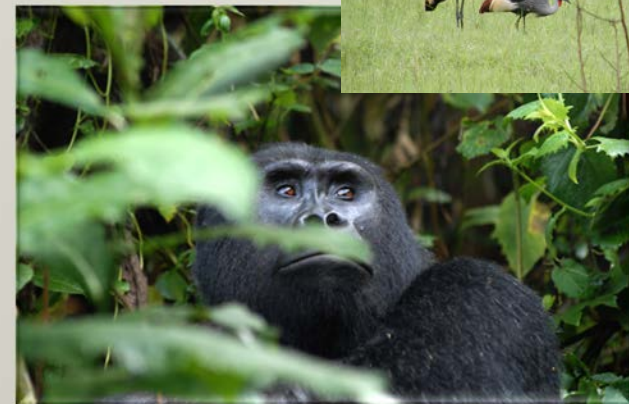


SNAP SHOT OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN UGANDA

Uganda is the source of
River Nile is the Longest rivers
world -

Equator Passes
through Queen
Elizabeth NP

Rwenzori Mt. NP
is also a World
Heritage Site
and a Water
Catchment Areas



Bwindi Impenetrable
National Park is a World
Heritage Site and a home of
more that 50% of total
population of Mt. Gorillas in
world



See the forest through the eyes of the first people



Key Lessons learnt

1. Safeguarding ecosystem services and biodiversity benefits in protected areas cost much less than the valued benefits ecosystems and biodiversity provide.
2. Conservation is a much more efficient and cheaper strategy than restoring ecosystem goods and services once they have been degraded or lost.
3. Conservation and management of Protected Areas has demonstrated positive impacts on Ecosystem Resilience and Economic development
4. Protected Areas are important for environmental sustainability, tourism, employment, cultural and economic and political enhancement.
5. There is a need for vigorous effort and commitment at personal, institutional, national and international level to conserve protected area and optimise the use for a demonstrated lead to economic transformation



Conclusion and Key issues

- It is necessary to trace and understand existing linkages between protected area values, economic policies, protected area management systems and incentives for community involvement in sustainable development and landscape management.
- Protected areas should be viewed as elements of the overall landscape for sustainable and significant contribution to economic development.
- For landscape approach to succeed, the challenges involved in achieving a balance between conservation and poverty reduction must be acknowledged and managed (i.e trade offs are inevitable).
- Finances and Policy Instruments are needed to address responses for scaling up of the resilience of the ecosystems in a landscape to meet the challenge of climate change and economic development.



Thank you
for
Listening

