Linking Conservation of Great Apes And Poverty Alleviation: Masindi, Uganda Conference 2010



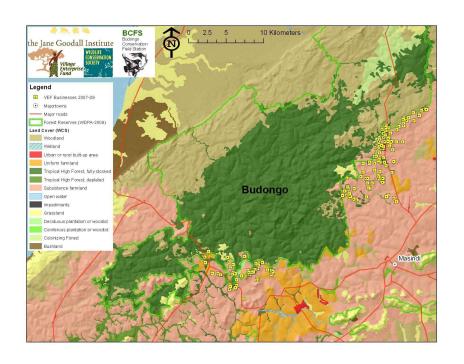
Outline for Field Day Visits

November 17, 2010 - Budongo Forest Area

Contents

- Budongo Forest Conservation Background
- Village Enterprise Fund's Development Model
- Budongo Project Partnership Approach
- Various "Linking" Approaches
- Field Day Overview

Budongo Central Forest Reserve



- Northern limit of Albertine Rift
- 790 km2 with 435 km2 of forest
- High biodiversity—rich in tree species
- Known for mahogany trees and chimpanzees (est. 600)
- Commercial extraction of timber since 1915 (77% of forest cut at least once)
- Under National Forest Authority jurisdiction
- Tourism with chimp trekking
- Human population of roughly---, high growth rate of %, and poverty rates of --- to ---%
- Much research conducted: community and forest

Important Chimpanzee Habitat

(Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii-Eastern Chimpanzee)



- One of 4 Ugandan forests with viable population—roughly 600 chimps (2003)
- Northern anchor of possible corridor project
- One of 16 Chimpanzee Conservation Units seen as priority (2010)

Several NGOs Working in Area

- Government:
 - National Forest Authority
 - Ugandan Wildlife Authority
- Conservation:
 - The Jane Goodall Institute
 - Budongo Conservation Field Station
 - Eco-Trust (previously)
- Development:
 - Village Enterprise Fund

Communities and Conservation: Difficulties

Defensive Attitude:

- feel alienated
- not benefiting from the forest resources income
- crop raiding by the forest fauna
- Too much attention on forest flora and fauna; little support to adjacent communities
- High levels of both community and household poverty

Little Conservation/Environmental Knowledge:

- little knowledge on the importance biodiversity conservation
- Limited knowledge on how to start and run profitable alternative income generating enterprises

Unsustainable Practices:

- illegal logging by urban-based timber dealers who derive much profit while exploiting the poor
- Hunting supplements protein diet and can serve as source of income
- Communities Forest resources income mostly geared to addressing the community poverty
- Most of the households living around the forest are subsistence farmers with limited land

Village Enterprise Fund's Goals for Conservation and Micro-enterprise Development

- ▶ To integrate the fundamental needs of indigenous people for income and employment with those of environment conservation
- To enable business owners living adjacent to the forest to improve their standard of living through the production of goods and services while expanding their environmental stewardship
- ▶ To ensure the survival and self sufficiency of these communities, as stewards of natural forests and producers not dependent on forests solely but empowered with skills and knowledge to run alternative livelihoods
- To assure the viability of both natural environment and human communities

Budongo Project Partnership Approach







- Strategy
- Key Elements:
 - Mentor Identification
 - Training Materials
 - Business review
- Joint face to business owners
- Assessments
- Assistance as needed

"Stay within expertise"

Village Enterprise Fund's Development Approach: Training

 Business Training , empowers group of five, to create and operate small income generating activities.

Conservation Training

- basic knowledge of local environment resources
- builds awareness of potential threats of environmental degradation
- encourages dialogue about the potential impacts of/to business



Village Enterprise Fund's Development Approach: Grants



Seed capital grants:

- ▶ \$150 go to trained groups with approved grant applications
- ▶ 2 installments
- Combine with group contributions go to finance various income generating activities
- **Examples:**
 - Agriculture (maize, beans)
 - Livestock (goats, chickens, pigs)
 - Retail (kiosks, butchery)

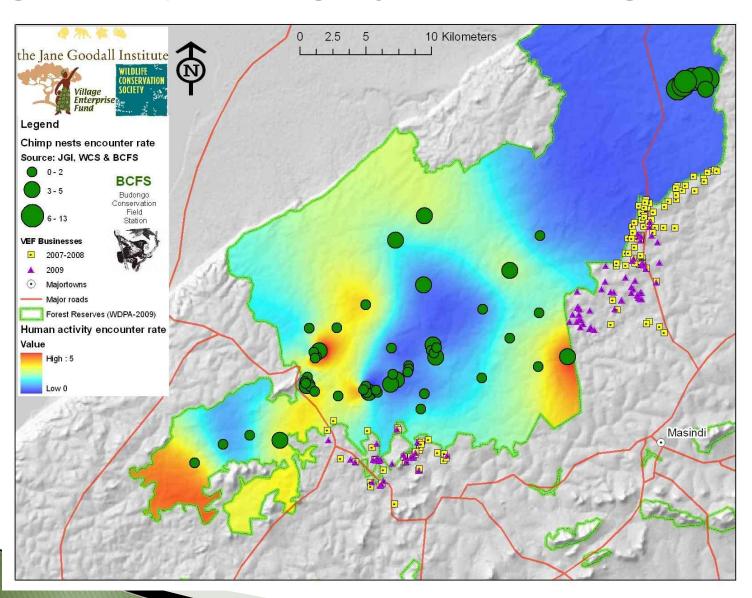
Village Enterprise Fund's Development Approach: Mentoring

Ongoing Mentoring:

by the Business mentors provides the communities with the personalized advice and encouragement for at least one year.



Target: rural poor living adjacent to Budongo Forest



Linking Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: Definition of Poverty

Community	lack of communal human settlement facilities and services e.g. lack of health and educational facilities, good access roads and clean water sources etc
Household	 lack of regular sources of income inability to provide for basic necessities for the family lack privately owned capital and land

Linking Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: Approaches

Government/Community	Agreement with Reciprocity	
	>Shared revenue	
	▶Collaborative Forest Management	
Umbrella/Producer Group	Agreement b/w Businesses	
	→Unrelated (e.g. banking, training)	
	▶Producer (e.g. goat rearing,	
	maize growing)	
	▶Related (e.g. tourism support)	
Business/Household	Individual Businesses	
	Alternative income	
	▶Related income (e.g. guides,	
	tourist handicrafts)	

Linking Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: Field Examples

Government/	Agreement with Reciprocity	▶NFA
Community/JGI	>Shared revenue	►KICODA (CFM)
	Collaborative Forest	▶ Community Forest
	Management	•Kanyiyo-Pabidi Lodge(local
		employment)
Umbrella/	Agreement b/w Businesses	→Umbrella (Savings/Loan)
	→Unrelated (e.g. banking,	groups providing local
Producer Group	training)	financing to small business
	Producer (e.g. poultry , goat	groups/individual businesses
	rearing)	
	>Related (e.g. tourism	
House hold	મિલિમિલી Businesses	▶Tourist Crafts
businesses	→Alternative income	→Goat business (ex-hunter)
Businesses	→Related income (e.g. guides,	Other businesses
	tourist handicrafts)	