

# Empowering Governments, NGOs and Civil Society in Conservation from space

Grace Nangendo

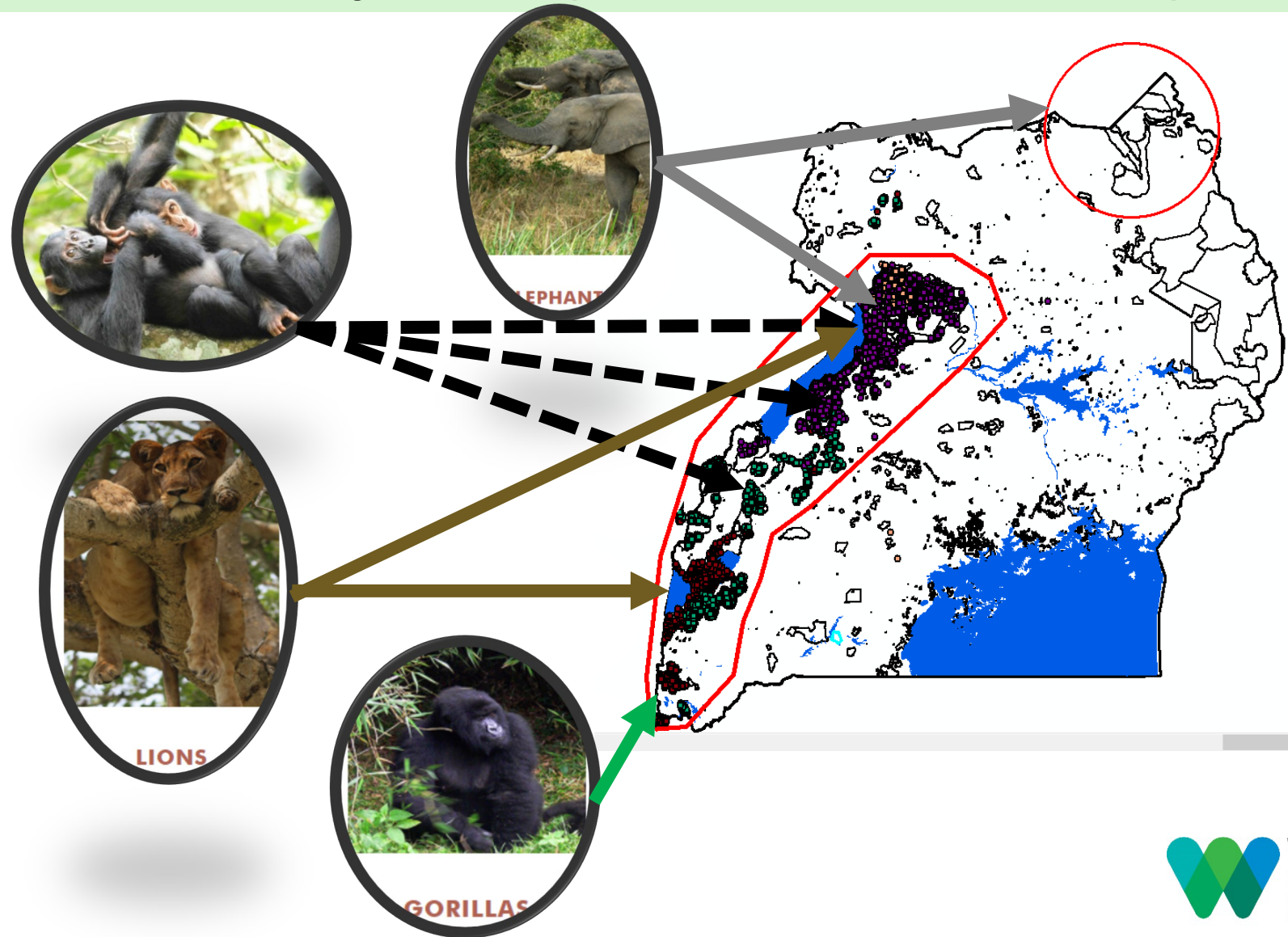
# WCS Priority Regions/Landscapes/Seascapes



# WCS in Uganda

WCS has been supporting conservation in Uganda since 1957.

Current focus : Greater Virunga Landscape, Murchison-Semliki Landscape.



# Support Government's conservation efforts

- In most places, NGOs and Civil Society have no mandate to manage landscapes but
  - they explore areas poorly attended to by government
  - are on the ground = “foot soldiers” and so are more conversant with conservation challenges
  - Directly witness impact of biodiversity loss to society and vice versa
  - Use state of the art conservation technologies
  - Often work as the “research arm” of governments

# ❖ Support the development of appropriate legal regime and guidance on Mitigation Hierarchy uptake (No Net Loss or Net Gain)

ACTS  
SUPPLEMENT No. 2

ACTS SUPPLEMENT No. 2  
to The Uganda Gazette No. 10, 11  
Printed by UPPC, Entebbe.

Act 5  
The National Environment Act

Section

ARRANGEMENTS

PART I—P

1. Commencement.
2. Interpretation.
3. Right to a decent environment.
4. Rights of nature.
5. Principles of environment

PART II—INSTITUTIONS

Policy Committee

6. Policy Committee on Environment

The Minister

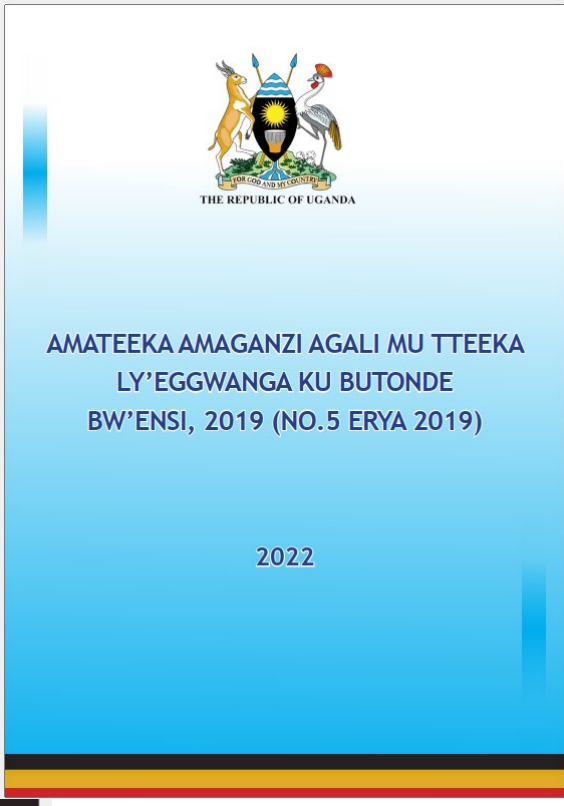
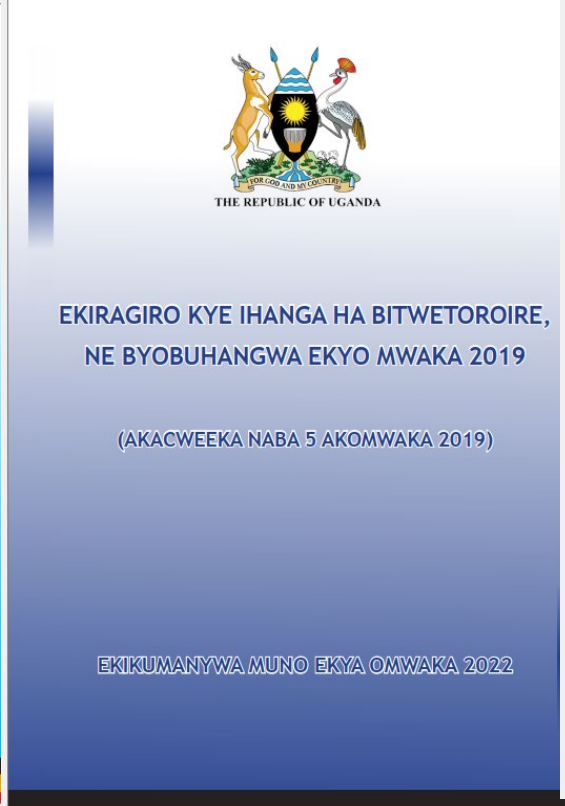
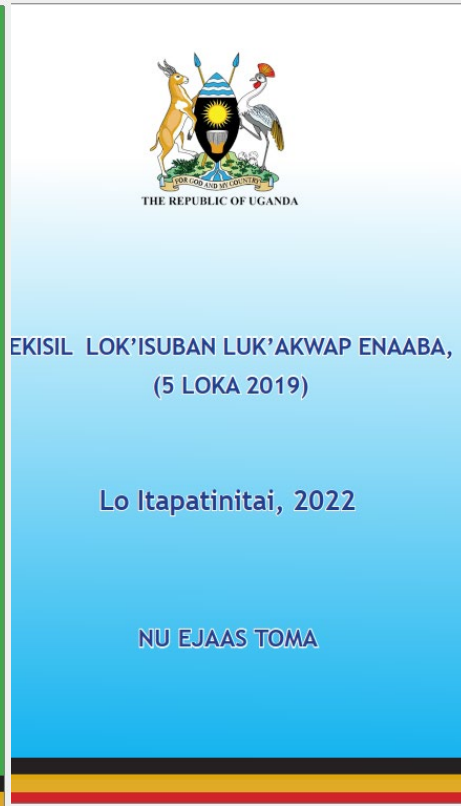
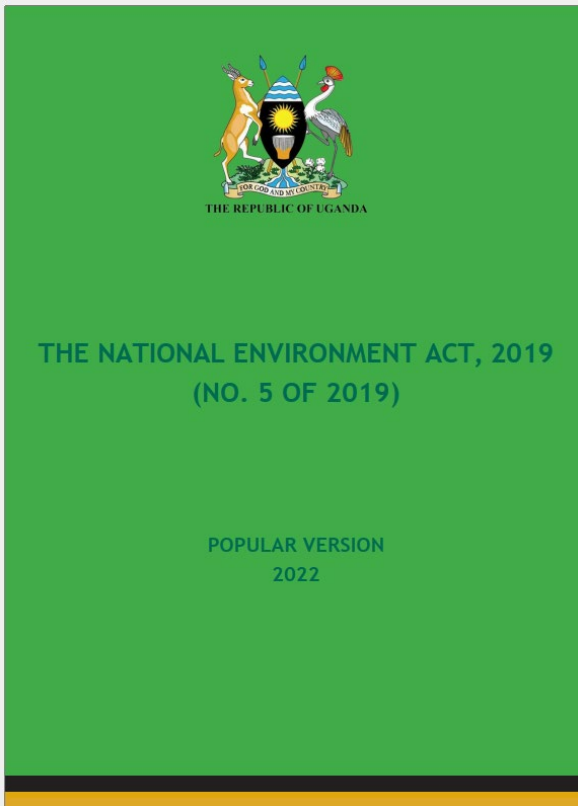
7. Functions of the Minister.

National Environment Authority

8. Continuation of National Environment Authority
9. Mandate and functions of the Authority
10. Power of the Authority over land
11. Functions of a lead agency

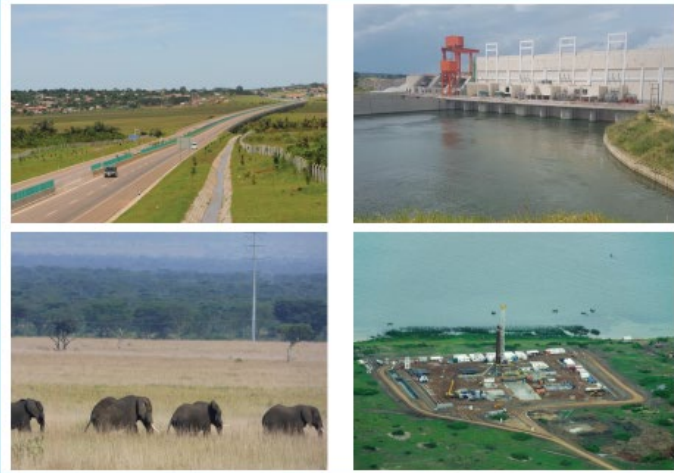
Board of the Authority

12. Board.
13. Disqualification from appointment
14. Tenure of office of Board members





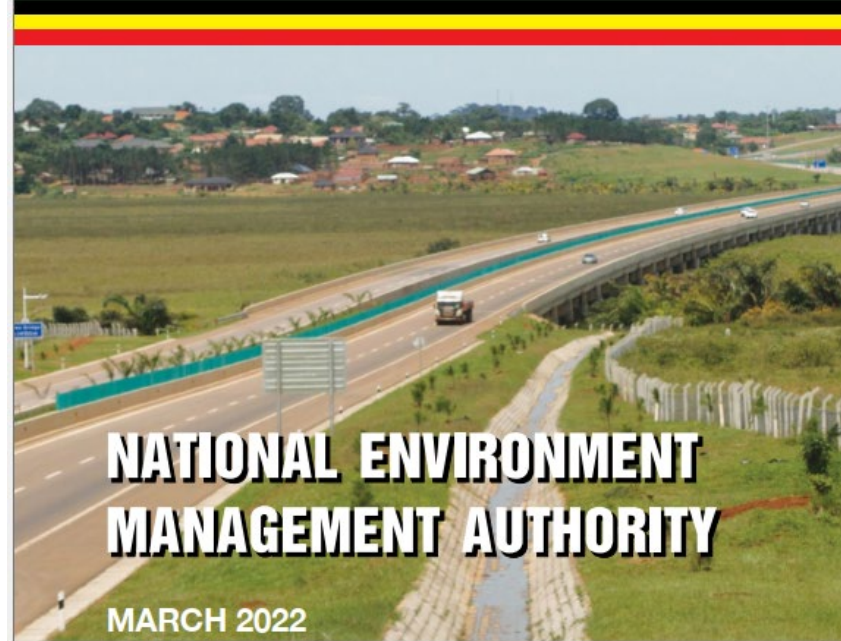
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL OFFSET STRATEGY



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
MAY, 2019



NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR  
BIODIVERSITY AND SOCIAL OFFSETS

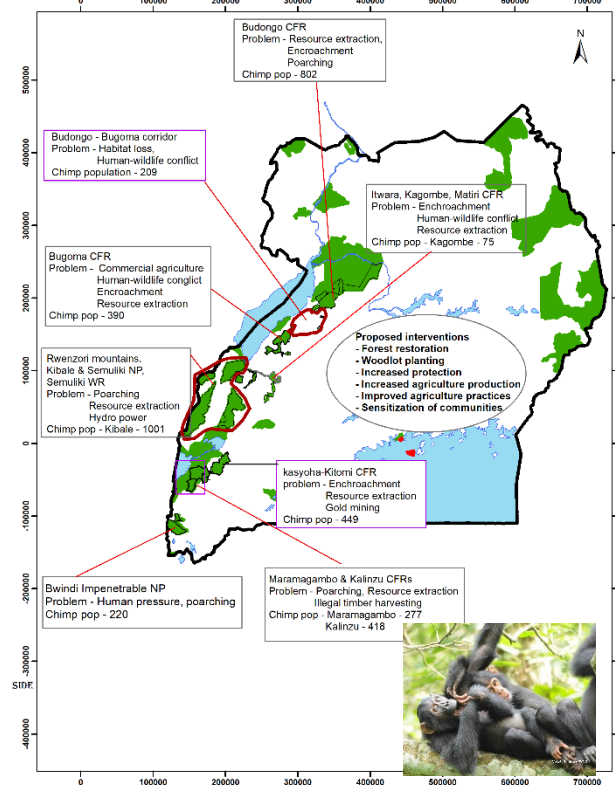
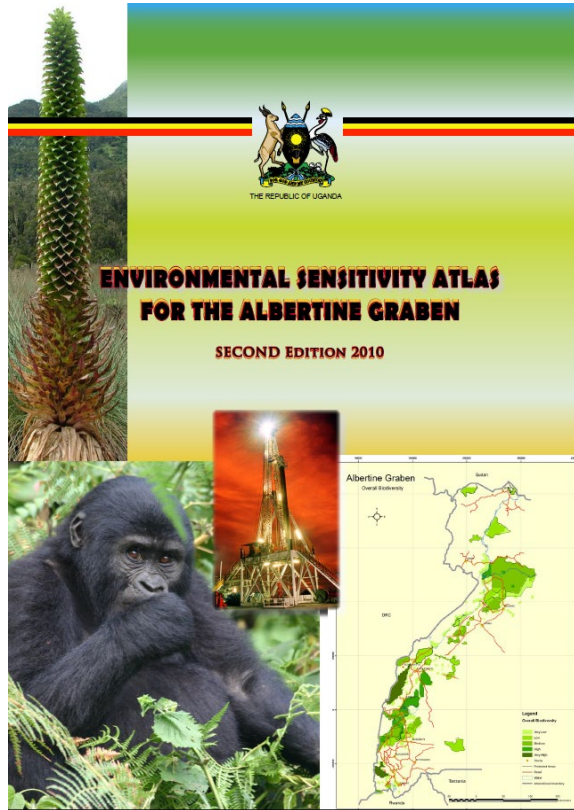


NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT  
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

MARCH 2022



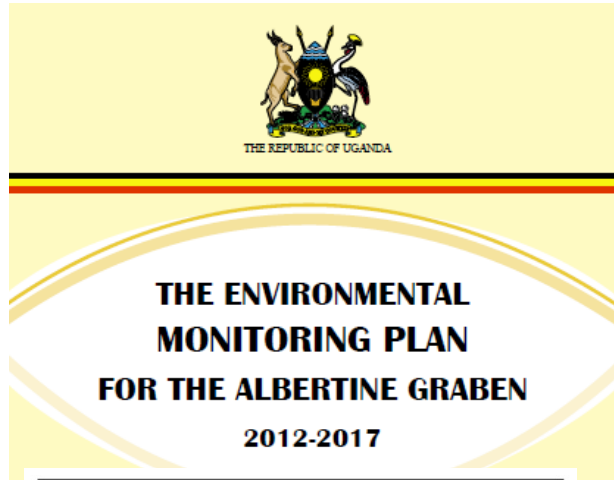
# Frameworks for guiding conservation in presence of increased resource demand



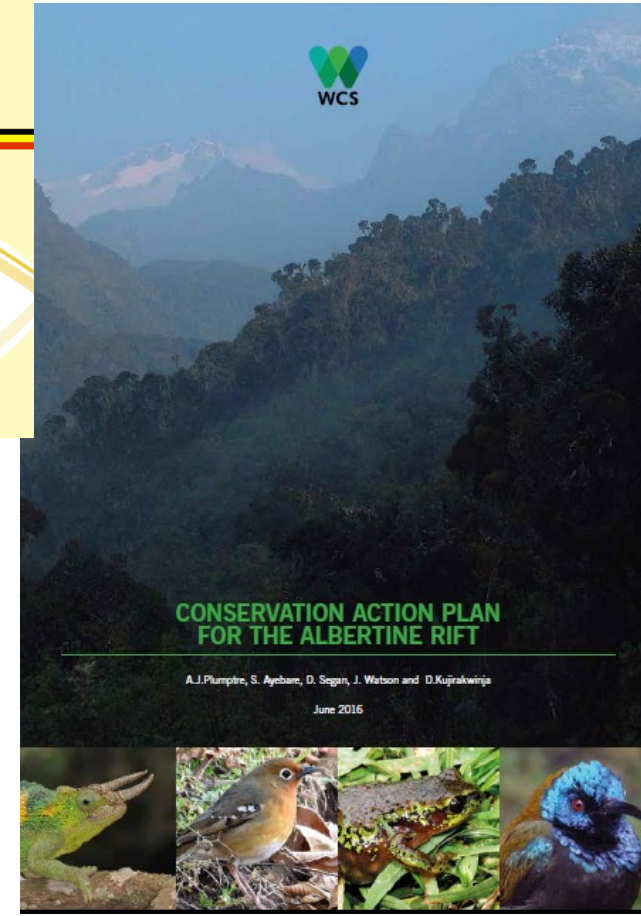
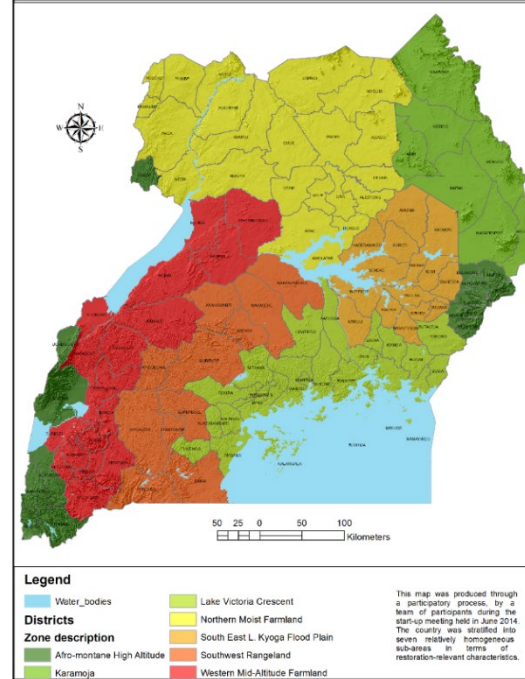
## Experimental Ecosystem Accounts for Uganda



The report has been produced jointly by UNEP-WCMC and IDEEA Group in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), National Planning Authority (NPA) of Uganda, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) of Uganda, and National Biodiversity Database of Makerere University. The project was funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA).



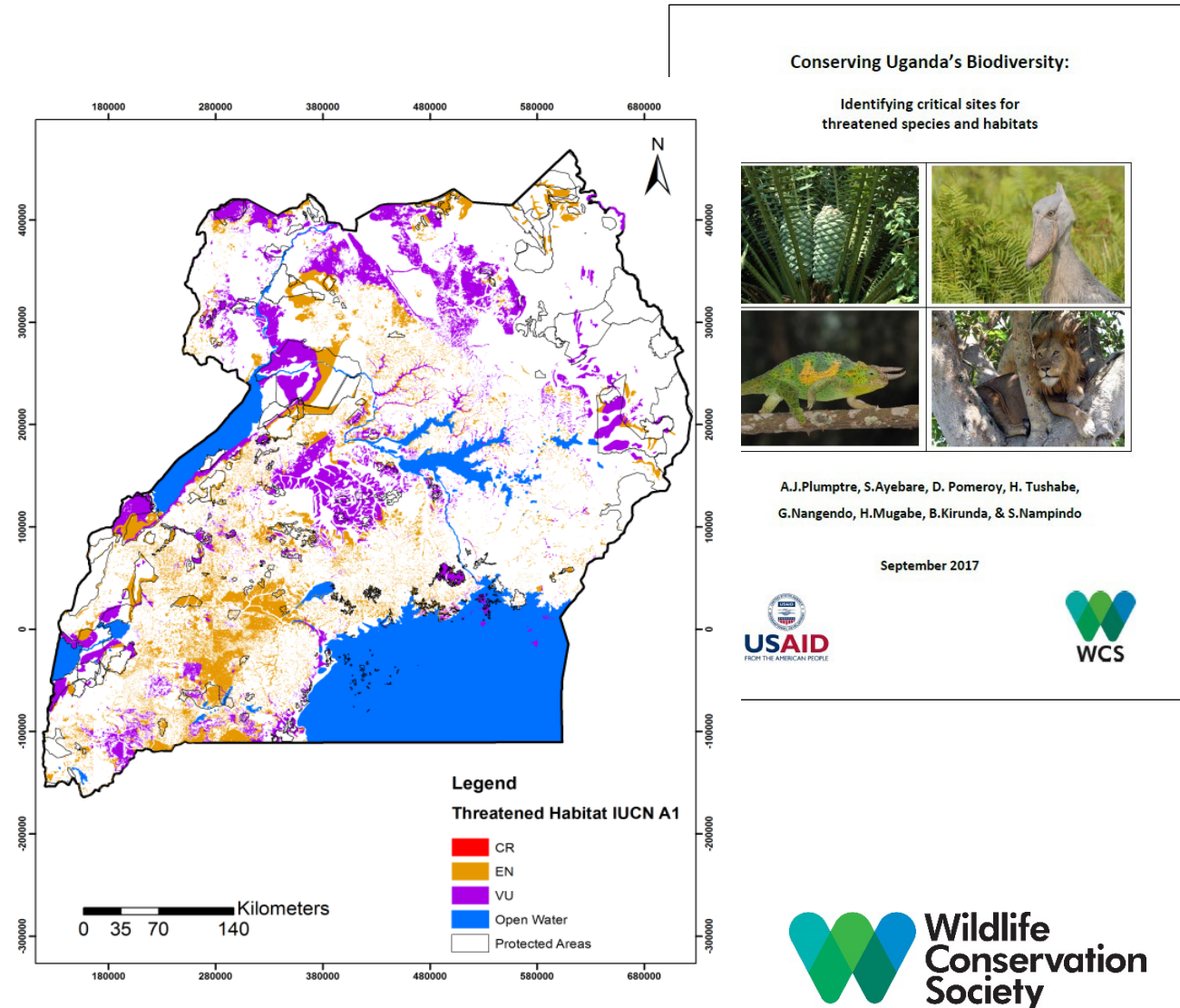
## Forest Landscape Restoration Zonation for Uganda



## Planning approaches:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Strategic Landscape Planning
- Regional Assessment
- Species specific plans

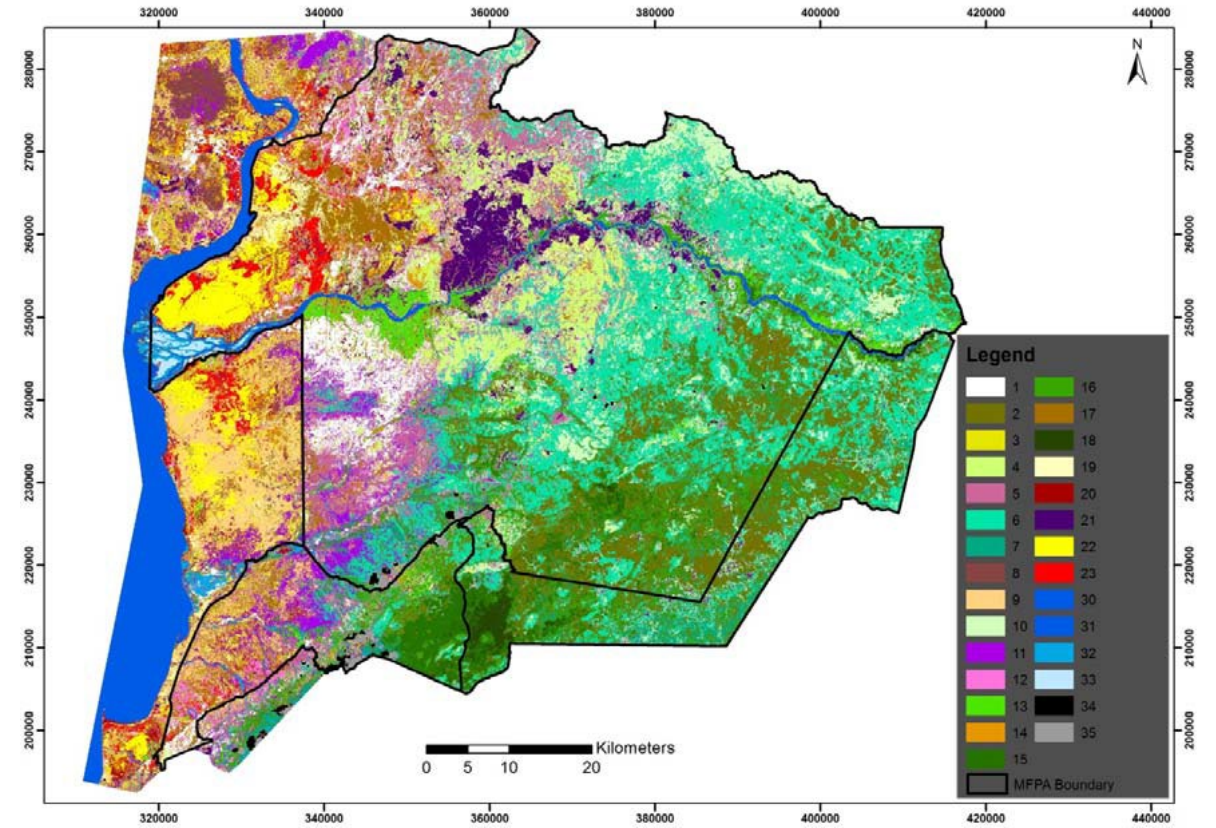
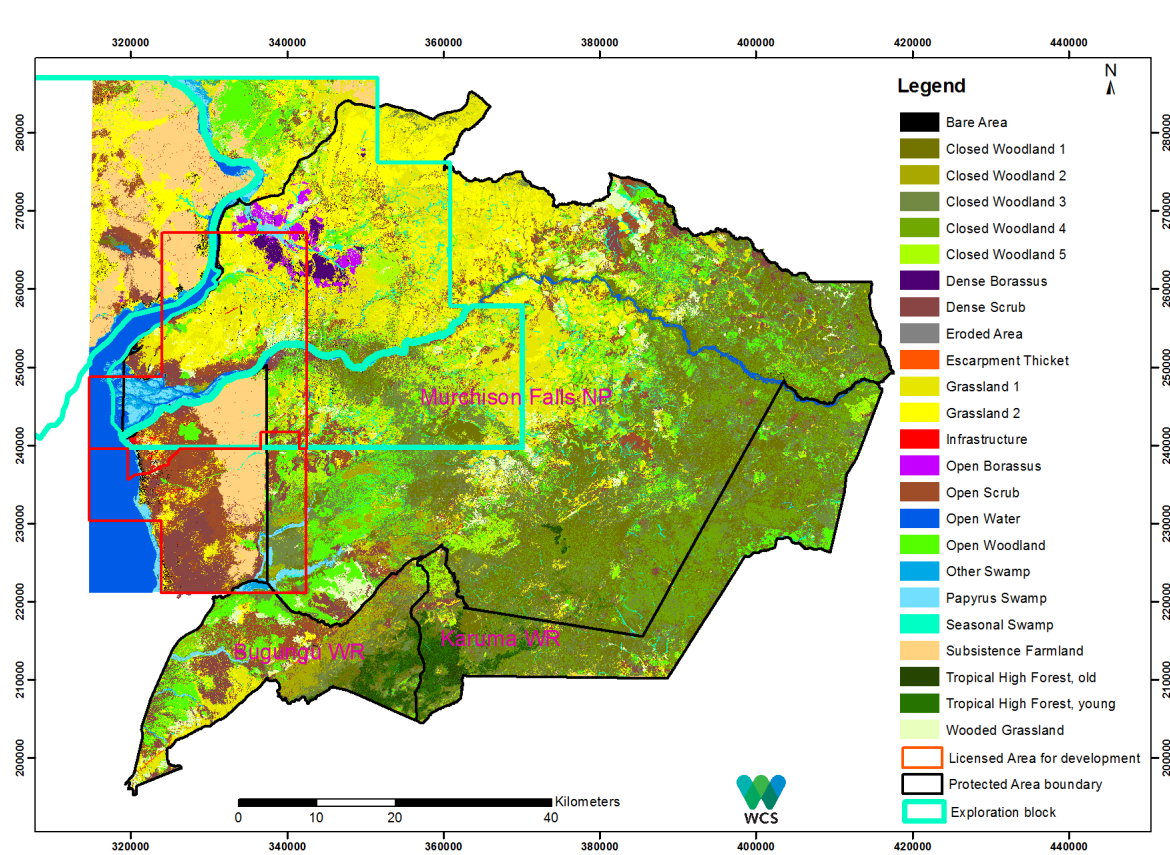
Spatial data to consider include threatened habitats and Key Biodiversity Areas.



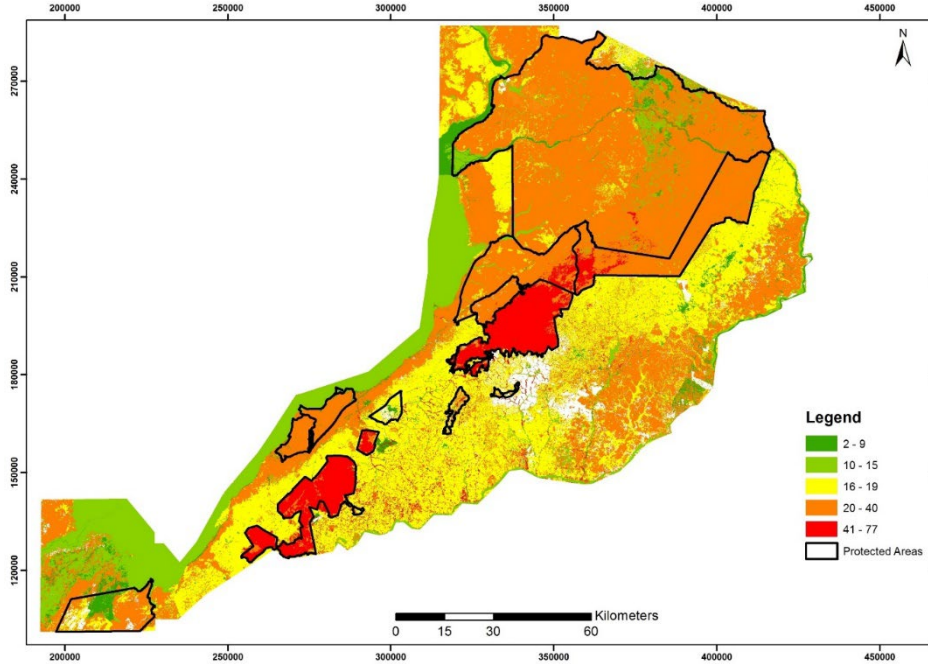


# WCS Uganda

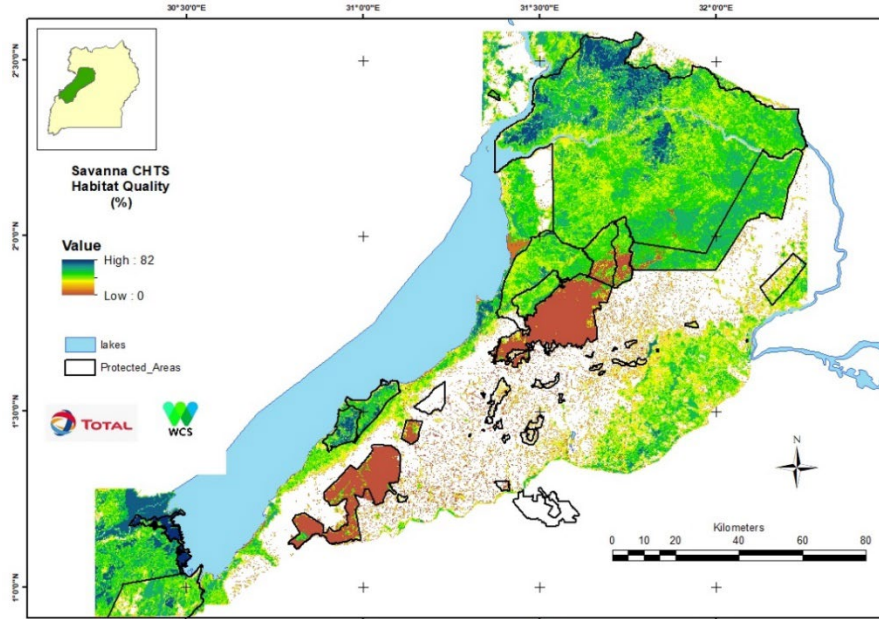
- EO enables us to:
- maximize resources for conservation
- go the full circle of conservation planning
  - map habitats
  - identify defining plant species
  - identify species-habitat associations
  - map out areas with highest species associations
  - consider social dimension (map out people live), and
  - finally map out areas available for conservation focus
- Define critical habitats for key species of interest



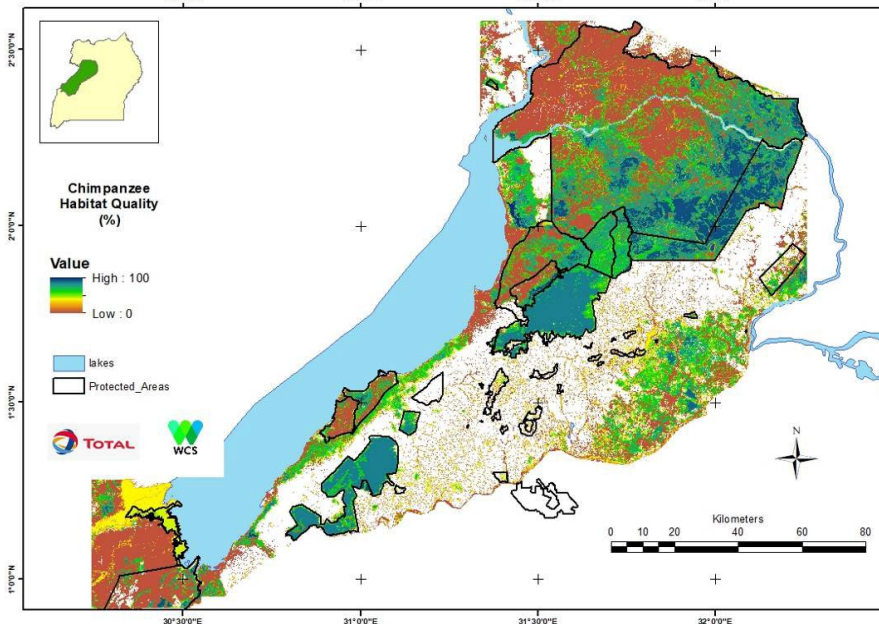
# Identification of critical habitats for species conservation



Frequency of association of Critical Habitat Trigger Species (CHTS) with the broad habitat classes

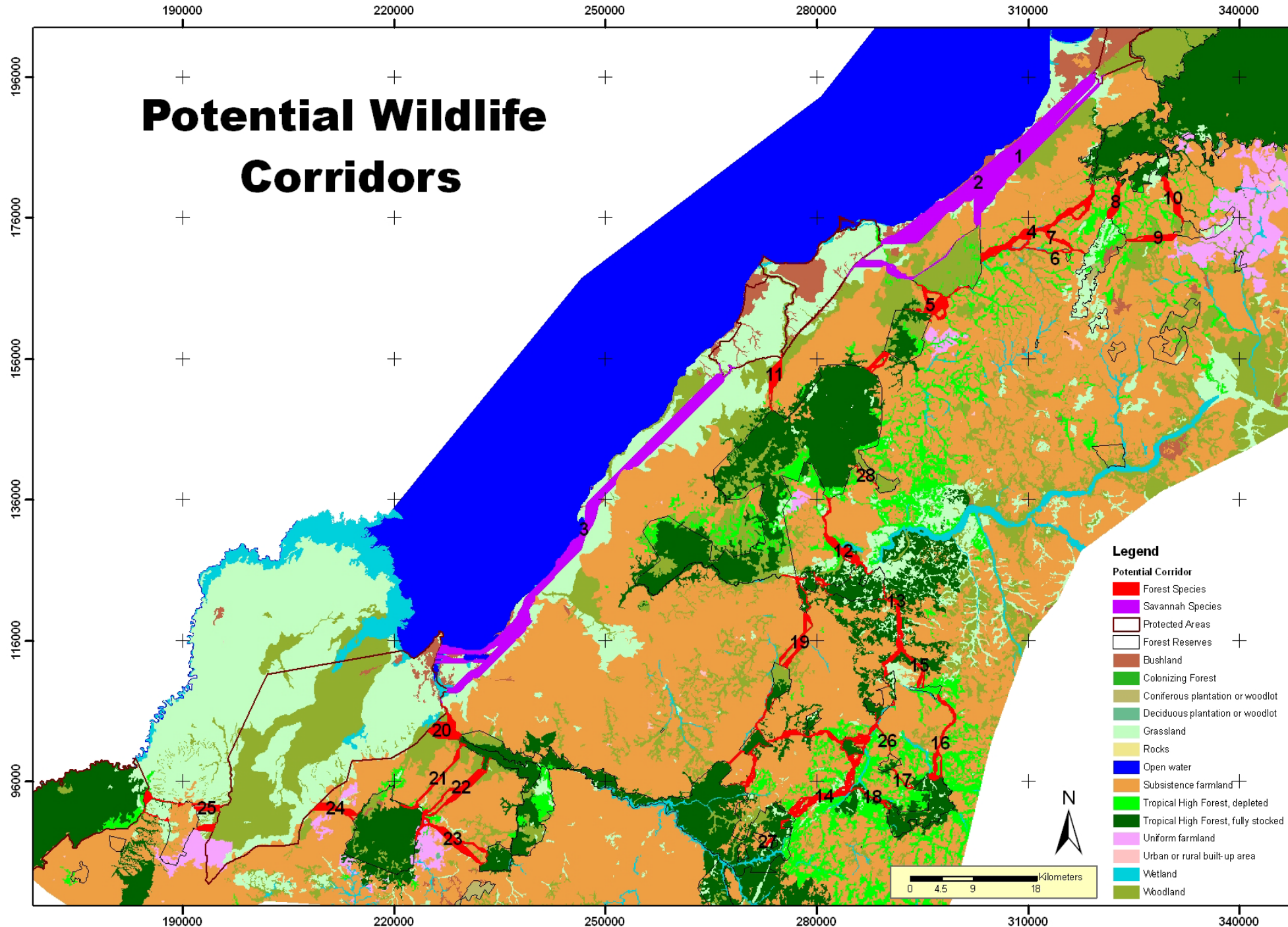


Average habitat quality summed for five savanna CHTS (*Lion, elephant, Uganda kob, hartebeest and giraffe*)

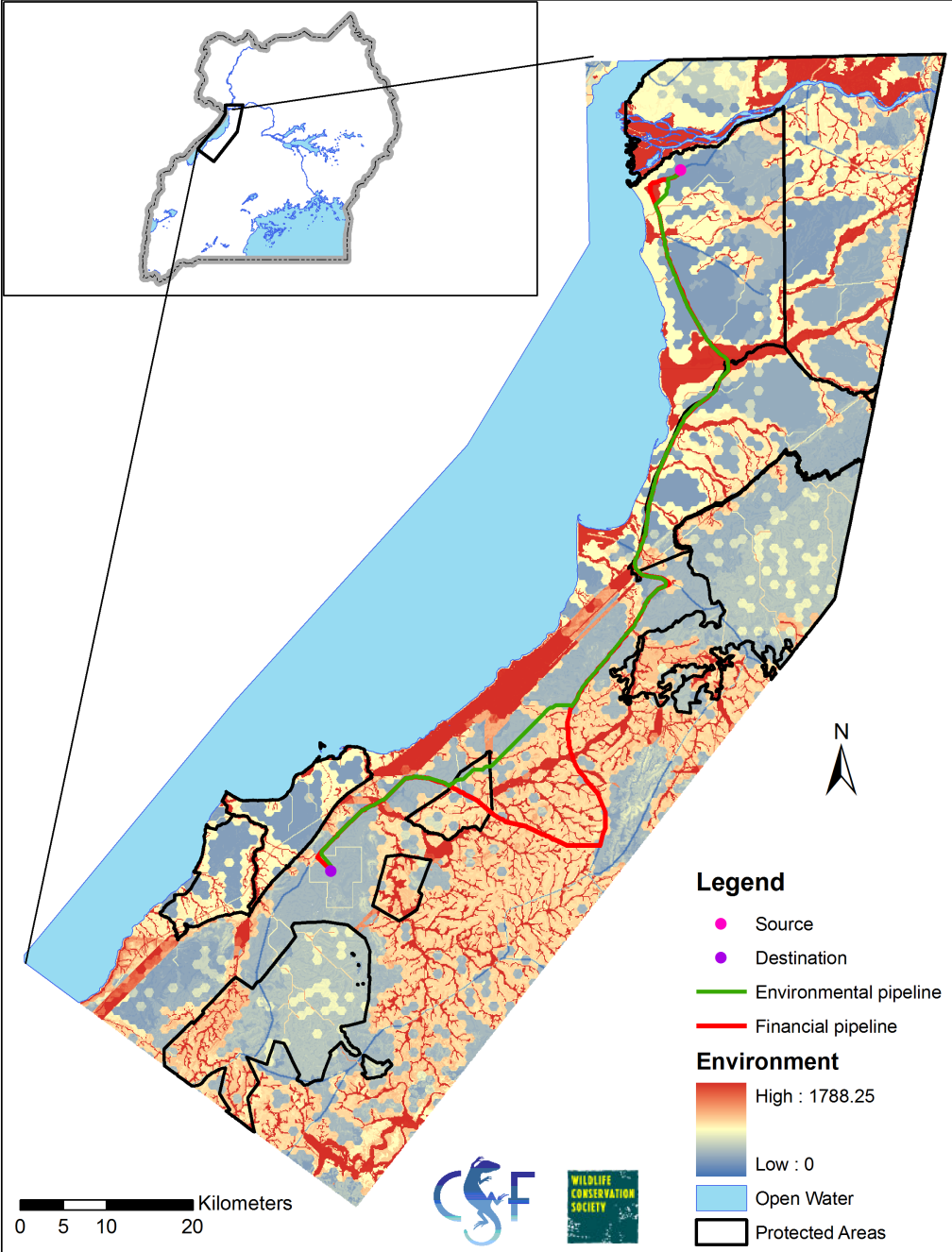


Habitat quality for Chimpanzee using the Forage Ratio measure of preference

# Potential Wildlife Corridors

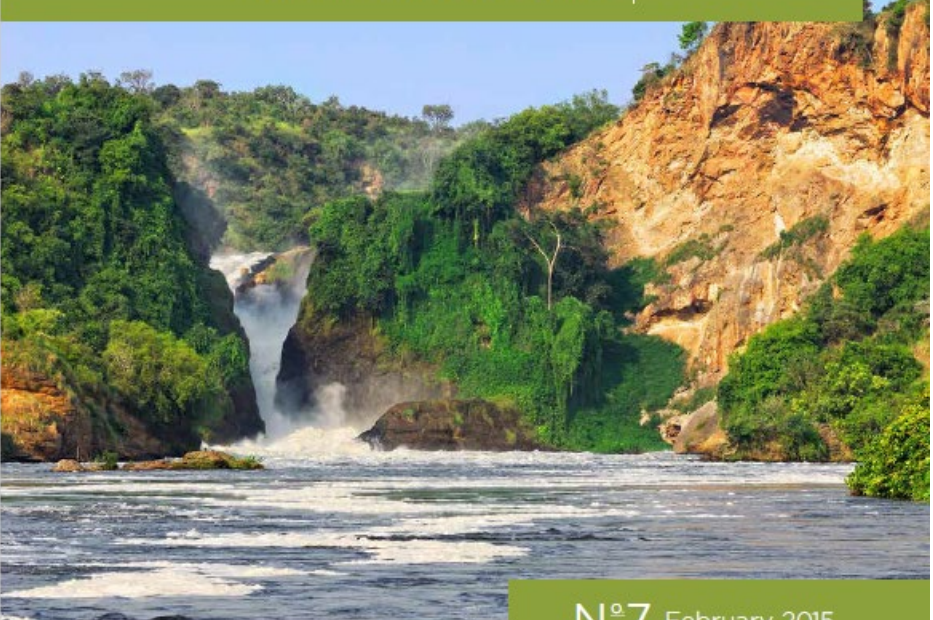


# Linear infrastructure



A Cost Effectiveness Approach to Routing of Linear Infrastructure in Environmentally Sensitive Areas: A Case of a Crude Oil Pipeline In the Albertine Rift in Uganda

DISCUSSION PAPER



N<sup>o</sup>7 February 2015

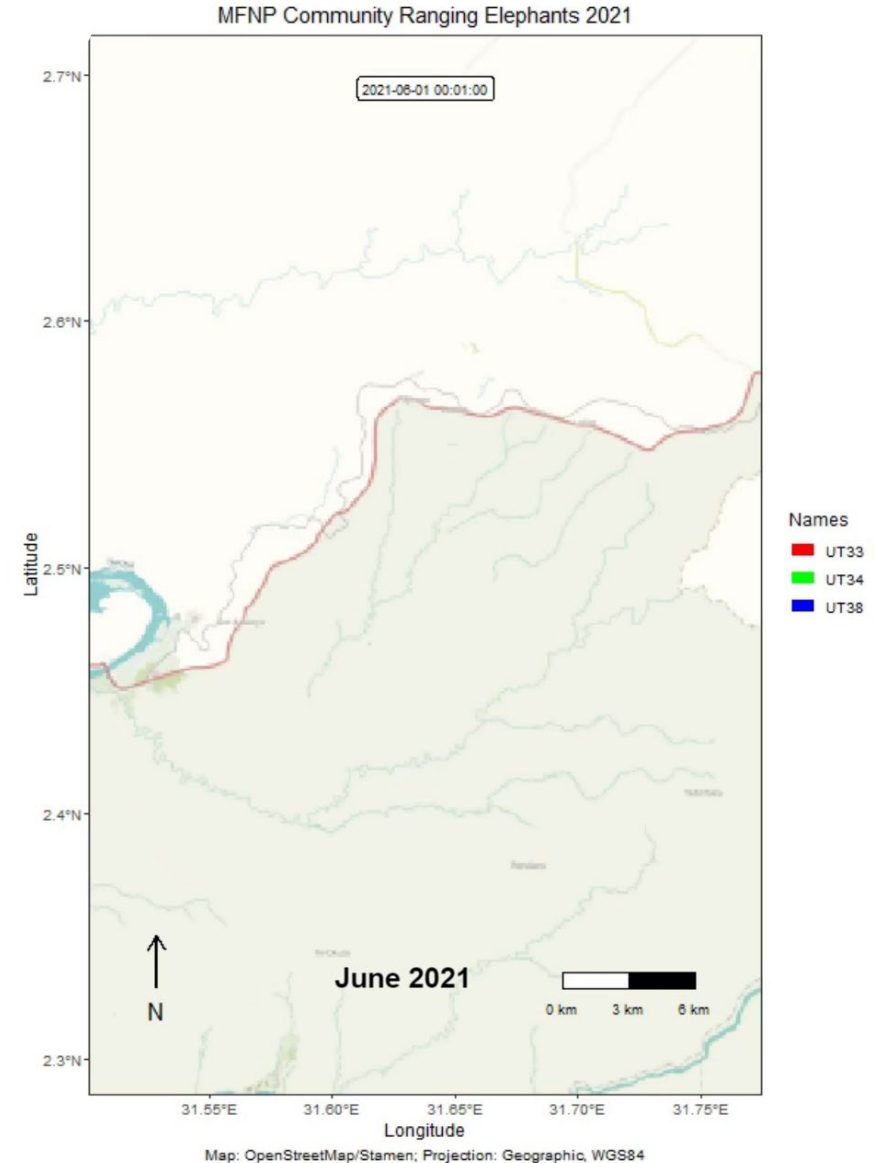
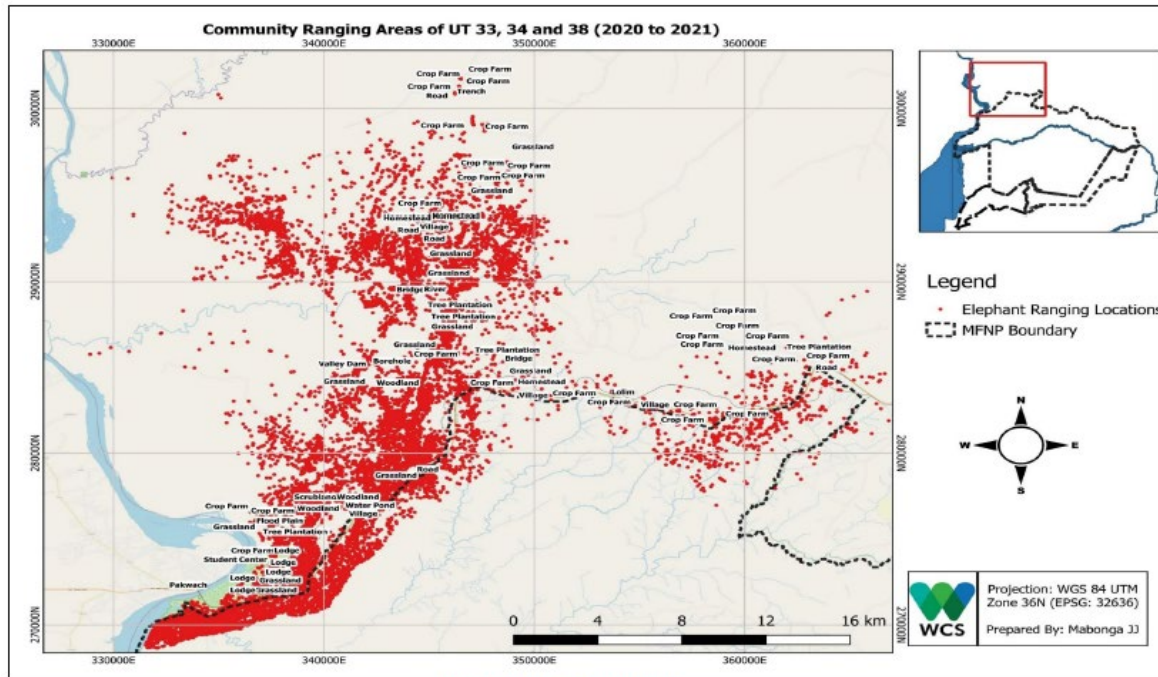


# Telemetry: Tracking species movements

- To understand their ranges
- Identify potential Human-wildlife conflict areas
- Inform on movement patterns and study potential causes/triggers



# Elephant monitoring in MFNP



# Approach to work

- To ensure uptake of our products, we work with technical experts from relevant government institutions to develop the tools and materials
- We identify and train enforcers of uptake of the relevant policies, and potential users of generated outputs
- Provide relevant information to advocacy groups (Civil Society)

## Conclusion

- Clear and relevant outputs/maps are a louder and clearer voice for the voiceless – species/nature



# THANK YOU



**Wildlife  
Conservation  
Society**