

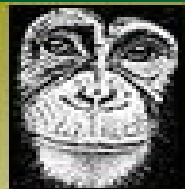
A TOOL FOR MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION.

CASE OF A GOU/UNEP/ PROJECT

**Developing an Experimental Methodology for Testing the Effectiveness of
Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) to Enhance Conservation in
Productive Landscapes in Uganda**

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NPSAP Conference-9th JULY 2013



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Project Institutional Structure

Main Donors & Co-Financing Donors



Project Executing & Implementing Partners



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Impact Evaluation Partners



Background

- Deforestation is responsible for approximately 20% of carbon emissions (FAO, 2006)
- Uganda's deforestation rate is currently 92,000ha (approx. 2.6%). FAO, 2010.
- There is 122,876 ha of forest outside protected areas in Albertine Rift. (WCS, 2011)
- There is about 500 chimpanzees outside protected forests in western Uganda (UWA, 2002)
- Deforestation rate outside protected areas in western Uganda (North Albertine Rift) is 5.1 % annually or 8,367 ha, **THUS no more forest left in next 15 years**

The PES Project

- Project Objective

Enhance *Biodiversity Conservation* in productive landscapes in Uganda and globally through **better understanding** of PES

- PES programs pay forest owners for their conservation efforts.
- Where policy regulation is weak, market-based solutions like PES offer an opportunity for rural poor to capitalize on their assets (forests) while increasing the provision of public goods (environmental benefits)
- **BUT; Does PES really work?**

Project Components

- **Component 1:** Pilot PES Scheme based on experimental methodology
- **Component 2:** Updating local institutions' scientific and monitoring programs and strengthening capacity for PES
- **Component 3:** Generating disseminating and replicating good practices
- **Component 4:** Project management

Project Approach

Identified areas at risk of deforestation in 10 sub-counties in Hoima & Kibaale Districts

Identified private forest owners in 276 villages in Hoima & Kibaale

Randomly divided the PFOs in treatment and comparison groups (70 villages each) [see map](#)

Designed and offered a pilot PES scheme to PFOs in treatment villages

The pilot PES project is being evaluated by IPA & International Scientists to establish whether PES works or not

Incentive Package

- Incentive cash payment \$28 (Approx-70,000)/ha/year
- Sensitize, create awareness, train
- Monitor and advise PFOs
- Seedlings for reforestation/enrichment planting



- Conservation based on agreed forest management interventions e.g.,
 - Regulated harvesting
 - Enrichment planting
 - Re-forestation
 - No opening new land for agriculture

Scheme implementation Progress

Participation Rates	
Villages offered program	70
Forest owners signing contracts	342
Total Forest ares under contract	1590ha
(Hoima)	1093ha
(Kibaale)	497ha

Compliance level in year 1

- 39% of PFOs fully complied to contracts
- 45% partly complied to contracts
- 16% didn't comply

Reasons for non-compliance

1. No interest to continue with the PES scheme and opting to continue agriculture
2. Household disagreements on the adopted land-use
3. Unclear Land Tenure /Community land conflicts/disagreements (Rwobunyonyi village)

Challenges

- Commitment for payments not yet realised
- Drought leading to drying of planted trees
- Human Wildlife Conflict
- No vehicle provided to the project
- Co-financing from Government not yet realized

Addressing challenges

- Beating up to replace dead seedlings
- Partnership with other projects under Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group
- Involvement of District Lands Office
- Sustainability Committee of the Project





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