



**Questionnaire for the expression of interest for participating in a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management**

1. What are your expectations for a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management (with a focus on supporting developing countries in implementing the recommendations of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat)?
  - Strengthened capacities of national focal point officers to formulate favourable policies that promote sustainable wildlife utilisation programmes
  - Enhanced capacity of local communities to appreciate and manage wildlife based enterprises such as farming, ranching and ecotourism
  - Enhanced capacities to promote investment in alternative livelihood projects and minimise over dependence and reliance on wildlife products
  - Strengthened capacity to address human-wildlife conflict issues
2. What are key experiences of your organization in sustainable wildlife management at global, regional and national level?
  - At global level, organisations such as CITES, TRAFFIC and Lusaka Agreement Task Force have helped to regulate, control and promote sustainable utilisation of wildlife resource. However, the roles of such organisations are sometimes not well understood by a number of stakeholders. They are viewed as institutions aimed at curtailing, prohibiting and stopping utilisation of wildlife. Other forms of sustainable wildlife utilisation at global level include tourism, research and education
  - Regional level - there is still limited capacity and collaboration mechanism between neighbouring countries to address wildlife trafficking and promote sustainable utilisation. For instance, the border between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo remains porous and not controlled and this promotes illegal activities emanating from Congo. However, regional organisations such as Lusaka Agreement on Co-Operative Enforcement and Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora does some good job of checking and regulating trade, hence promoting sustainable utilisation.
  - At national level- Uganda's Wildlife Laws (Wildlife Act 2000) provides for promotion of wildlife utilisation through farming, ranching, ecotourism, research and education. Over 25 wildlife farmers and traders have to date been licenced and a



number of species exported, thus generating revenue to companies, institutions and the country. However, there is limited capacity to monitor, inspect and regulate the various forms of utilisation in the country.

3. Which organizational format would you suggest for a possible partnership on sustainable wildlife management? (Please cite examples of other international partnerships, if possible).
  - International organisations such as CITES and CBD should liaise and link with regional organisation, collaboration. Efforts should also be made to enhance capacity, collaboration and partnerships between institutions at national level to ensure a coordinated mechanism of promoting sustainable wildlife utilisation programmes. National line ministries and related institutions can then implement and promote country-led sustainable wildlife utilisation programmes in liaison and collaboration with districts and local communities
4. Which resources could you contribute to the partnership, if any?
  - Staff/personnel at the Department of Wildlife Conservation Department, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage-Uganda can actively participate in capacity building and promoting sustainable wildlife utilisation programmes in the country
  - Use of departmental vehicle to promote sustainable wildlife utilisation