### State of Wildife in Uganda

### The role of Partnerships in Conservation

Nature Uganda public lecture at Uganda Museum, 1st March 2023



Dr. Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka

Founder and CEO, Conservation Through Public Health

Board Member of Bwindi and MgahingaTrust, The Gorilla Organization, Wildlife Clubs of Uganda Honorary Wildlife Officer, Former Board Member of UWA and UWEC

National Geographic Explorer, Edinburgh Medal, Tällberg-SNF-Eliasson Global Leadership Prize

#### 2021 UNEP Champion of the Earth Award Science and Innovation

Another One Health Advocate from Robert Koch Institute in Germany, Dr Fabian Leendertz won the 2020 UNEP Champion of the Earth Award in Science and Innovation



DR. GLADYS KALEMA-ZIKUSOKA SCIENCE & INNOVATION LAUREATE 2021 #EARTHCHAMPS

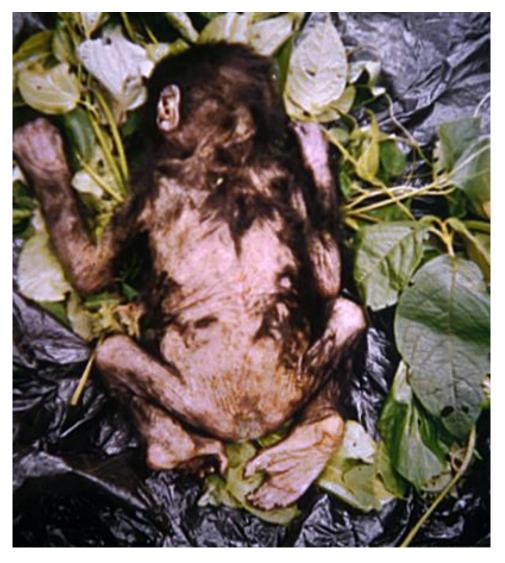


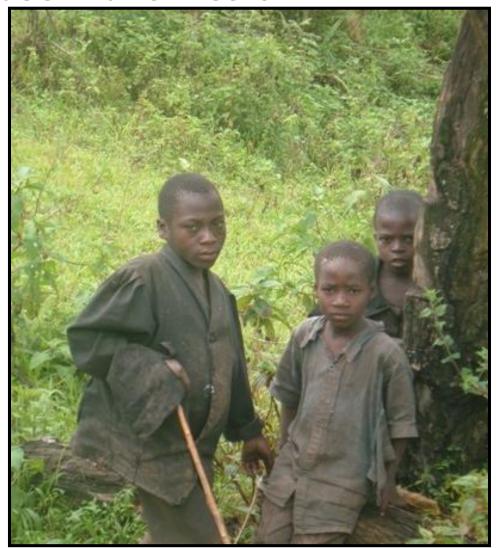
## Threats to Primates and other Wildlife

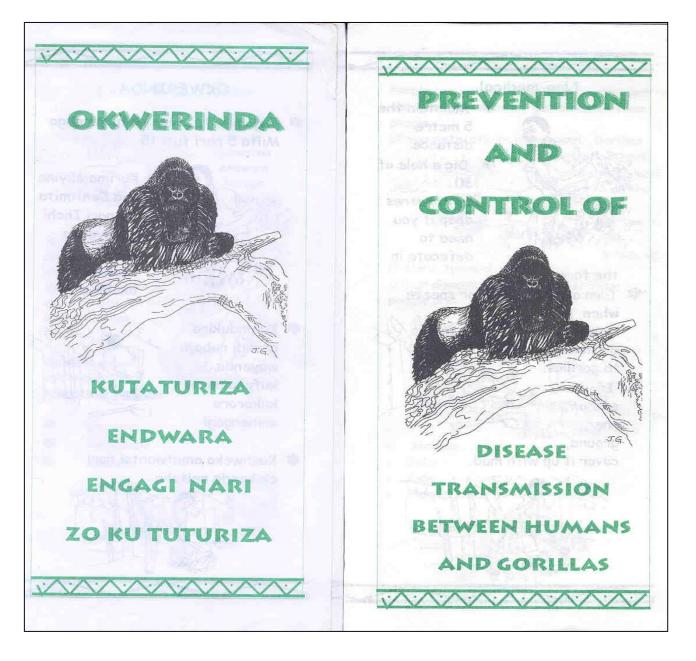


- Degradation of habitats
- Human/wildlife conflict
- Poaching
- Illegal pet and bush meat trade
- Insecurity and civil wars
- Disease (emerging infectious and zoonotic)
- Poor hygiene and sanitation
- Poverty
- High human population growth rates
- Climate change

### **Zoonotic Disease Transmission**







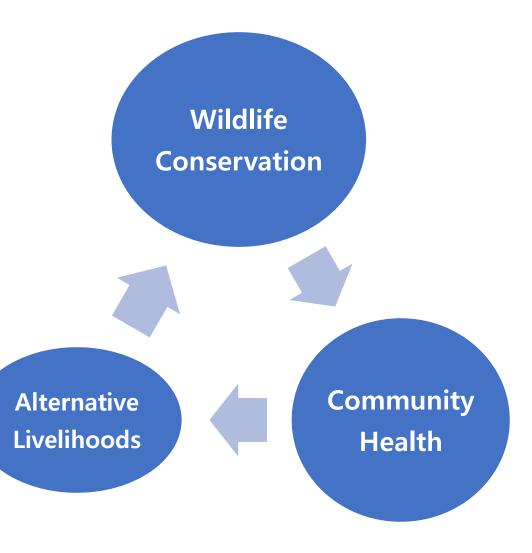
© Dr. Gladys Kalema, Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2000















# Monthly Comparative Disease Investigations between people, wildlife and livestock and timely interventions reduces the threat of cross species disease transmission



Rangers are trained to collect fecal samples from mountain gorilla nests



Gorilla Health and Community Conservation Centre at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park built with funding from Tusk Trust

#### CTPH trains 270 Village Health Teams to become Village Health and Conservation Team (VHCT) community volunteers who conduct household visits



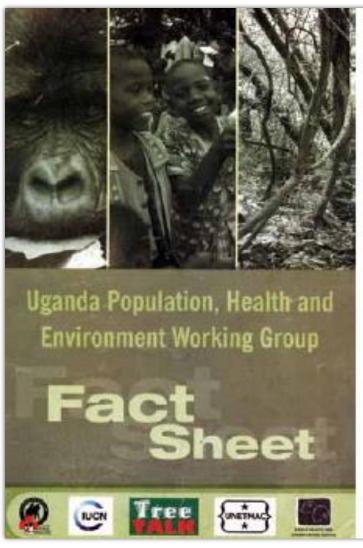
## Village Health and Conservation Team community volunteer educating her community



# Village Health and Conservation Teams trained to administer family planning injections, a partnership with FHI360



## PHE Advocacy in Uganda



PHE INDICATOR	2000-2002	2006-2008
Population Size (Millions)	24.2 (2002)	30.7 (2008)
Population Growth Rate	3,2	3,2
Total fertility rate	6.9	6.7
Urban	4.0	4.4
Rural	7,4	7,1
Percent of married women using contraception (modern methods)	19.0	24.0
Infant deaths per 1,000 births	89.0	75.0
Child deaths per 1,000 births	158.0	137.0
Urbanization (% urban of total pop.)	12,0	13.0
HIV prevalence (% of total pop.)	7.9	6.4
Percent of households with access to improved water source	61,0	67,0
Percent of households with access to improved and nonshared toilet	41,0	58,0
Percent of population using firewood and charcoal as fuel for cooking	97,0	99,0

### Gorilla Conservation Coffee





## A Private Public Partnership: NGOs, Social Enterprise, Farmers, Government, Roasters and Retailers

#### **Board and Partners**

















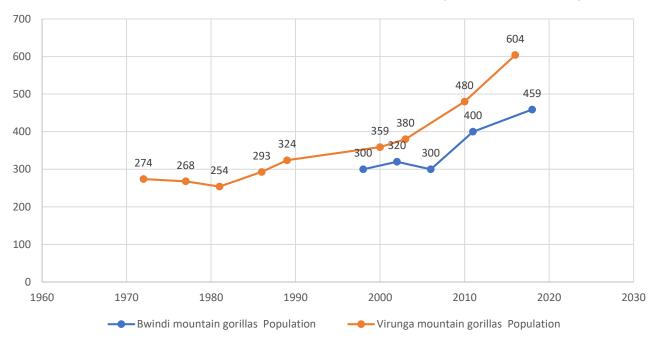


#### Mountain Gorillas are no longer critically endangered

Improved law enforcement, veterinary care, monitoring and research, community engagement and tourism

Uganda Wildlife Authority, Local Government, NGOs and Tour operators

#### **MOUNTAIN GORILLA POPULATIONS (1972 to 2018)**



## How to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 and other Respiratory Diseases from Humans to Gorillas

### Ranger Training Workshops

March 2020















#### **COVID-19 Pandemic**

Great Ape viewing regulations were upgraded in March 2020 IUCN Great Ape Viewing guidelines, Gorilla Pathology Specialist Group





# Reaching Global Markets enabled us to provide an income for Bwindi farmers in the absence of tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic



#### **WE ARE WORLDWIDE:**

- Uganda
- Kenya (Safari Lounge)
- USA (gccoffeeusa.com)
- Canada
- New Zealand (gccoffee.nz)
- France
- South Africa (Carico Cafe)
- Switzerland
- UK (moneyrowbeans.com)











## **POLICY BRIEF**COVID-19 AND AFRICA'S GREAT APES

Challenges and Threats Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic for Sustaining Conservation through Responsible Great Ape Tourism

Officially launched at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Africa Protected Area Conference (APAC), 19th July 2022

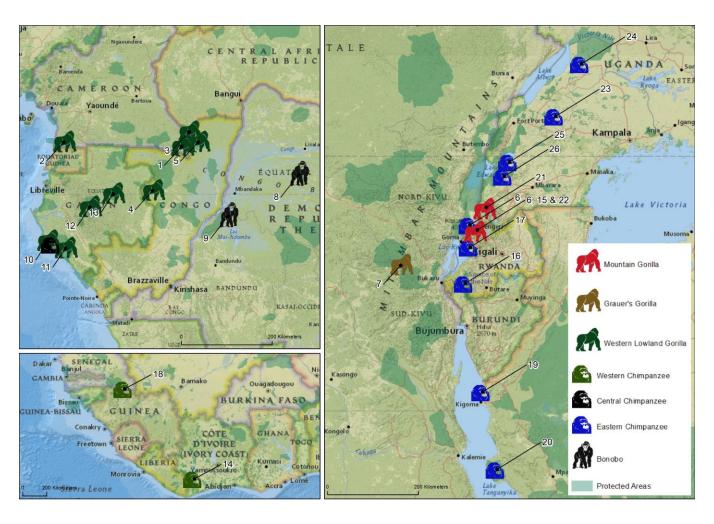






Chimpanzee

# Advocating to Governments, Donors, Tour Operators to conduct Responsible Tourism to Great Apes 21 African countries:13 have tourism at 33 sites



## **Responsible Tourism**





## Launched the Policy Brief on Responsible Tourism to Great Apes at IUCN APAC

www.protectgreatapesfromdisease.com





## Strengthening African leadership in primate research and conservation, APS 2019 in Uganda





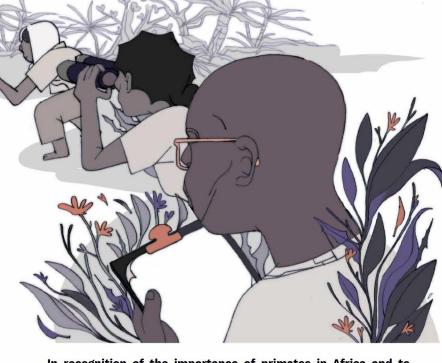
# Promoting local leadership and networking in African primatology

Author Inza Koné, Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka & Russell A. Mittermeier Illustrator Swati Addanki

The African region (including Madagascar) has the highest concentration of nonhuman primate diversity on Earth. In all, the continent is home to 42 percent of the world's 713 primate species and subspecies and more than half of all primate genera. Five of the top 12 countries on Earth for primate diversity are African—Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Cameroon, and Nigeria. Madagascar alone is second on the world list and has the highest number of endemic primate taxa of any country on Earth. Also of considerable interest is the fact that we continue to discover new species and subspecies of primates. 97 species and subspecies were described for the first time in the past two decades, and more than half of them are from Africa—50 lemurs from Madagascar, and three prosimians (two galagos and a potto) and four monkeys, including a new genus, Rungweeebus (the Kipunji), from mainland Africa.

African primates play an important role in our research on numerous aspects of human biology and the cognitive sciences, as well as in understanding the threats of emerging diseases. Arguably more fundamental and critical is their role in sustaining the healthy ecosystems vital for human livelihoods and in their presence in the cultures and folklore of many African societies. Sadly, as is the case in all other parts of the tropical world, the primates of Africa, and Madagascar in particular, are severely threatened. The latest IUCN Species Survival Commission Red List assessments carried out between 2012 and 2016, showed that 63 percent of all primates worldwide are threatened—the highest degree of threat for any of the larger groups of mammals—and with many of the Critically Endangered species literally on the verge of extinction.

There are several reasons for this decline in primate populations. Foremost is habitat destruction and fragmentation, mostly as a result of logging, large-scale mining, and agroindustry (notably oil palm and soy plantations), but with many other factors at play as well. In West and Central Africa, for example, bushmeat hunting is a major cause of primate declines, and the same is true for Madagascar. Primates are also killed for medicinal purposes, for the ornamental use of various body parts (for example, black-and-white colobus, geladas), and as crop pests (for example, baboons, vervets). Outbreaks of major diseases in Africa can also be of serious concern, both for nonhuman primates and humans, with recent Ebola outbreaks having killed large numbers of gorillas and chimps in certain countries (such as Congo-Brazzaville).



feature

In recognition of the importance of primates in Africa and to further stimulate the development of concerted domestic efforts to curb the threats to their continued survival, a number of African primatologists worked to advance the establishment of a primate-focused group—the African Primatological Society (APS). This group would provide a platform for sharing data, information, tools, and technical assistance to support Africa's preparedness and domestic efforts in primate research and conservation, as well as to encourage greater participation and leadership of African primatologists. This initiative began as a genuine attempt to increase the robustness of African involvement in international primatological meetings and in decision-making bodies; enriching their capacity to engage and influence stakeholders and policies within their home country; and improving the quality of their scientific inputs and roles in major dialogues or activities relating to African primates.

current conservation 15.3 current conservation 15.3

## African Primatological Society



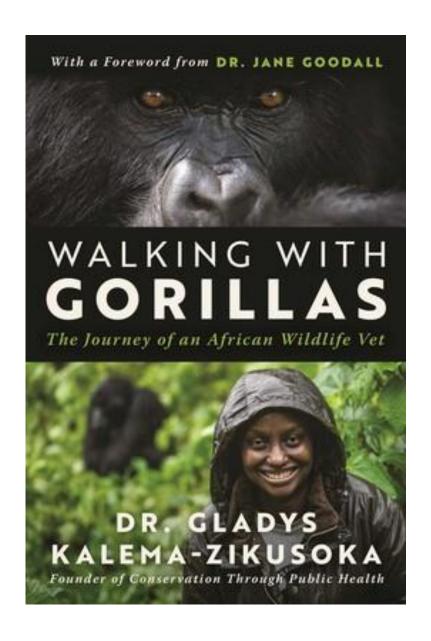
# 2nd African Primatological Society conference in Entebbe, Uganda



# Visit of the US Ambassador to Uganda in January 2023, to trek the mountain gorillas at Bwindi







Written a book about my conservation journey and how we developed a One Health approach that can protect gorillas, other wildlife and people

Release date: March 2023 in USA, April 2023 in UK, May 2023 in Uganda

Available for pre ordering here:

https://www.simonandschuster.co.uk/authors/Gladys-Kalema-Zikusoka/193721897

https://www.simonandschuster.com/authors/Gladys-Kalema-Zikusoka/193721897

https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1950994260

#### Thank You Very Much – Partners, Donors, Stakeholders



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