



**Agreement on the
Conservation of Gorillas
and their Habitats of the
Convention on
Migratory Species**

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**ACTION PLAN FOR
THE MOUNTAIN GORILLA
(*Gorilla beringei beringei*)**

Mountain Gorilla
Gorilla beringei beringei

Gorilla Agreement
Action Plan

*Revised version of UNEP/CMS/GOR-MOP1/Doc.7d, November 2009
Incorporating changes agreed at the First Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on
the Conservation of Gorilla and their Habitats (Rome, Italy, 29 November 2008)*

English Action Plans include additional editing not included in French versions.

Action Plan

Mountain Gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*)

Species Range

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Uganda.

Introduction

The Mountain Gorilla, *Gorilla beringei beringei*, occurs in two known populations within three countries, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Uganda. The populations live almost entirely within national parks. One of them is spread around the extinct volcanoes of the Virunga Massif (450km²), which constitute a single contiguous area of Mountain Gorilla habitat. These gorillas are protected officially within Virunga NP in DRC, Volcanoes NP in Rwanda and Mgahinga Gorilla NP in Uganda. The second population is found mainly in southwest Uganda, in Bwindi Impenetrable NP (331km²), on the border with DRC (Butynski, T.M., 2001). The two areas are separated by 25 km of farmland (Sarmiento, E.E., Butynski, T.M., Kalina, J. 1996).

The three national parks within the Virunga Massif contain most of the surviving forests in the region. These rainforests range in elevation from 2,000m to 4,500m, covering a large spectrum of different natural habitats, including various montane rainforest types, bamboo stands, as well as areas with little tree cover and abundant herbaceous vegetation (McNeilage, A. 2001). The Mountain Gorillas in the Virungas occur at altitudes from 2,000m to 3,600m, with occasional excursions as high as 4,100m, while those at Bwindi live between 1,160m and 2,600m (McNeilage, A., 2001; Butynski, T.M., 2001).

The Virungas' population of Mountain Gorillas has been studied for more than 40 years, and monitored since the 1970s, making it one of the best monitored of all great ape populations. Fewer data are available on the Bwindi Mountain Gorillas' status and trends.

Data for the Virunga gorillas show a decline through the 70s and the 80s, with most reduction occurring in the DRC section (Weber, A.W., Vedder, A. 1983). A population estimate in 2000 suggested that the Virunga population was between 359-395 (Kalpers, J. Williamson, E.A., Robbins, M.M. et al., 2003). The most recent census of the Virunga gorillas recorded 380 individuals (IGCP, ICCN, ORTPN, UWA, DFGFI, ITFC, WCS, DFGFE, BRD, MGVP, MPEVAN, 2004)

Between 12 and 17 Virunga Mountain Gorillas (5% of the population) were killed as a direct result of military activity between 1992 and 2000 (Kalpers, J. Williamson, E.A., Robbins, M.M. et al., 2003). Even with the declared end of hostilities, the forests of DRC are still used as hiding places by rebel forces, leading to continued hunting. The lowlands of the park are still inaccessible to park staff, and the status of the gorillas is unclear (Plumptre, A.J., McNeilage, A., Hall, J.S., Williamson, E.A., 2002). Ten gorillas were shot dead in 2007. It appears today that one of the main causes behind the killings is the illegal charcoal trade.

Mountain Gorillas, irrespective of threats originating from recent armed conflicts, are severely threatened by grazing and conversion of forest to agriculture, a consequence of the explosive growth of human populations in the region over the last half-century. However, despite the low numbers of gorillas and the severe threats they face, overall population numbers appear to be stable and possibly increasing slowly.

Transboundary Management for conservation

On the ground, transboundary management of protected areas started effectively across the three Range States in the mid 1990s, as an informal collaboration amongst protected areas.

The goal was to harmonise management approaches at field level. The *Transboundary Strategic Planning Process* for the whole of the Albertine Rift was initiated in 2001. The output from this process was “*A Framework for conservation in the Albertine Rift 2004-2030*”.

A **ten-year Transboundary strategic plan** specific to the PA network was developed in 2006. The entire process was developed by the Protected Area Authorities of the three Range States, together with key partners, in particular IGCP (the International Gorilla Conservation Programme) supported by AWF (African Wildlife Foundation), WWF and Fauna and Flora International. It will be implemented with support from a variety of stakeholders including local communities, other government agencies, NGOs, community-based organisations, the private sector, international organisations, etc.

1. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of CONGO (DRC)

One of the three largest, and one of the two most forested countries in Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has had to endure several decades of poor economic policies, bad governance and wars. It appears that the right policies are now being put in place to pave the way for a restoration of economic growth (Akitoby, B., Cinyabuguma, M., 2004).

The Mountain Gorilla population is restricted to the southern section of the Virunga NP. It is part of the larger “Virunga population”, which includes the gorillas of Volcanoes NP in Rwanda, of the Mgahinga Gorilla NP in Uganda, and of the Mikeno sector of Virunga NP of DRC. In 2001, an estimated 183 Mountain Gorillas were resident in DRC, about half of the Virunga Mountain Gorilla population (Caldecott and Miles, 2005).

The range of the distinctive Bwindi population of Mountain Gorillas is largely restricted to the Uganda section of Bwindi Impenetrable NP, which however also includes part of DRC (Butynski, T.M., 2001).

1.1. Legislation

National

The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism is the government body in charge of nature conservation. The Nature Conservation Act Ordinance-Law 69.041, 1969 defines national parks. Law 82.002, 1982, defines faunal and game reserves and lists species for which hunting and trapping are prohibited.

There are 4 main categories of Protected Area in DRC:

- National parks (9)
- Game reserves (1)
- Forest reserves (7)
- Faunal reserves (2)

There are also areas set aside for hunting purposes and for scientific purposes. The Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) manages all these protected areas. A Forest Code was established in 2003, under which the state owns all forests and defines legitimate uses for them. Legal mechanisms and a zoning system are to follow. There is concern regarding the fact that forest people’s rights are recognised, and there has been little civil society involvement in the formulation of this code (Caldecott and Miles, 2005). Forest exploitation taxes are very low, US\$ 0.06/ha; the World Bank estimates that 600,000km² will be zoned as production forests. Timber extraction will be facilitated by more than US\$ 270

million in promised donors funds, equivalent to more than 5,000km unpaved roads, or more than 1,000km paved roads.

International

- CMS, 1990
- CBD, 1994
- WHC, 1974
- ACCNNR, 1976
- CITES, 1976
- Trilateral Memorandum of Understanding between the Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN), the Uganda Wildlife Authority, and the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) on the collaborative conservation of the Central Albertine Rift Transfrontier Protected Area Network.
- CMS Gorilla Agreement, 2008

There are 5 World Heritage Sites, all five listed as WHS in Danger, due to human pressure: Virunga NP, Garamba NP, Kahuzi-Biega NP, Salonga NP, Okapi Faunal Reserve. DRC participates in UNESCO's MAB Programme.

1.2. Conservation action

Protected Areas of importance to Mountain Gorilla conservation:

- The **Virunga NP** (7,900 km²), ranges in altitude from 800m to over 5,100m, and therefore contains non-forested habitats at lower and higher elevations. The NP is administered in 4 sectors, and gorillas occur only in the southern sector. The park contains several types of forested and non-forested habitats, the most widespread being the *Hagenia abyssinica* forest and *Hypericum revolutum* woodland, with a dense herbaceous and sometime grassy understorey (Watts, 1998).

A large number of international, national and local Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs) as well as national authorities have been involved in various gorilla and ape action plans, conservation initiatives and programmes, which deal with a range of issues. Some of the main activities are described below but there are countless others.

- The International Gorilla Conservation Programme was formed in 1991, by three international conservation organisations and three protected area authorities: the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), the Office Rwandais de Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN) and the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Its goal is the sustainable conservation of Mountain Gorillas and their habitats. It aims to strengthen conservation of mountain gorillas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Rwanda, to develop a regional approach to Mountain Gorilla conservation, and to increase cooperation between the protected area authorities of the three range states. This project has been successful in protecting gorillas in the Virunga range, despite civil unrest and other setbacks. The IGCP has run a number of projects and is involved in population censuses. It works with national institutions and agencies to support conservation efforts, strengthen resources and build capacity. The International Gorilla Conservation Programme in conjunction with the Congolese park authorities has undertaken the Ranger-based Monitoring Programme (RBM), which acts as a tool for the rangers to collect information, which in turn helps to inform park management decisions.
- The Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP) is an ambitious project of UNEP and UNESCO in collaboration with a whole range of partners which aims to lift the threat of imminent extinction faced by gorillas, chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), Bonobos (*Pan paniscus*), and

orangutans (*Pongo spp.*) (GRASP, 2003). GRASP develops Great Ape Survival Plans (GASPs), raise funds to implement plans and develop a global strategy to co-ordinate efforts. In addition, an Atlas of Great Apes is being produced to provide up-to-date information on the distribution status and conservation of the great apes.

- ‘Open Initiative’ has been established by UNESCO and all international space agencies, to assist developing countries in the monitoring of world heritage sites through satellite images. A pilot project will use satellite images to provide assessment of the changes to land cover over the last ten years – “Surveillance of Gorilla Habitat” project will focus on four existing or proposed World Heritage sites in the Albertine Rift covering border areas of DRC, Rwanda and Uganda - simple but accurate maps should be the main output of this project (UNEP, 2002).

- Other projects include that of a computer simulation of the Virungas Mountains as a virtual reserve, which is being developed for the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International. It aims to plot the gorillas’ movements through the virtual reserve, to show habitat preferences, to deduce the carrying capacity of the reserve and assist in the management of the national parks for the conservation of the Mountain Gorilla (Whitfield, 2002). It will also help keep track of human activities such as poaching and farming (Whitfield, 2002).

- In Virunga National Park, an ‘integral conservation policy’ has been in operation for over 50 years whereby savanna fires, which maintain the fire-climax vegetation, are managed by the park authorities (UNEP-WCMC, 2003b). WWF is operating a Virunga Environmental Programme to raise awareness among communities of the value of conservation (WWF, 2002). Although its activities have been disrupted on several occasions due to civil unrest, more than a million tree seedlings were planted in 1996 with the help of the United Nations High Commission for refugees (UNEP-WCMC and WWF, 2001).

- Ecotourism and Mountain Gorilla viewing have generated important revenues: 2,800 tourists visited the Virunga NP between 1986 and 1990, who between them spent US\$ 250.000 (Wilkie, D.S., Carpenter, J.F.1999). However, for the last decade, wars have considerably slowed things down, and the slaughter of the habituated gorilla group in the park is a major setback (Caldecott and Miles, 2005).

- The Gorilla Organization works to alleviate the pressure on the Virunga National Park by supporting the local communities and providing alternative resources. This includes the Tujitegemee rural microcredit scheme operating in Rutshuru Territory, the construction of water cisterns and fuel-efficient stoves with the local partner organisation AIDE-Kivu and socio-economic support of the indigenous Bambuti communities with AIMPO. It also runs an extensive education campaign from its resource centre in Goma that includes airing environmental radio broadcasts, screening wildlife documentaries to wide audiences (as an implementing partner of the Great Apes Film Initiative) and sponsoring an environmental magazine (Kivu Safari).

Research

Mountain Gorillas have been studied extensively, and research is continuing, despite a number of setbacks due to armed conflict. A number of the programmes and initiatives described in the previous section have or will have research components as an integral part of conservation actions and efforts. However, a number of other research activities are also being conducted. In addition, studies such as research into gorilla taxonomy, which are in progress, may have serious implications for gorilla conservation, particularly in the light that the Bwindi gorillas may be genetically distinct from the Mountain Gorillas of the Virungas, as suggested by Sarmiento et al., (1996).

Virunga National Park was set up primarily for scientific research during Belgian colonial rule and much detailed work was carried out on specific taxa, from insects to mammals,

particularly in the 1930s and 1950s (UNEP-WCMC, 2003b). IUCN/WWF Project 1941 aims to carry out a survey of the status of the gorilla and provide necessary data for their improved preservation and protection of their habitat.

1.3. Needs and recommended priority actions

Overwhelming and immediate priorities for gorilla conservation are:

Nationally:

From: GRASP 2002 Kinshasa workshop, and NGASP, Trilatéral RDC/Uganda/Rwanda Agreement (January 2004).

Policy and legislation

The Mountain Gorilla is a protected species in all its Range States, and so enforcement of existing legislation and provision of adequate staff and resources is essential, particularly in the face of lack of funds and inaccessibility. Enforcement of existing legislation needs to be strengthened.

- Improvement of the already existing legislation and of its enforcement.
- Tourism to be adequately regulated to ensure it is sustainable, and that disturbance and threats to the gorillas are minimal.
- Ensure that moneys generated from gorilla tourism are invested in local communities and in gorilla conservation.
- Policies to ensure the sustainable use of all natural resources should be developed which should minimize damage to gorilla habitat.
- Standards to be developed in a way that minimizes the opportunities for disease transmission from humans to gorillas; could include a health education programme for local residents, good hygiene and waste disposal practice by researchers, tourists and officials in contact with gorillas.
- Complementary policy and legislation in range states to be developed and transboundary agreements made and implemented.
- Strengthen the capacity of ICCN, of the wildlife resources and hunting division (MECNEF), as well as of managers of community reserves and sanctuaries, to gradually sensitize and empower local communities and the general public to the survival of Mountain Gorillas.
- All range States to be encouraged to participate in intergovernmental agreements such as CBD, and with FAO.

Species and habitat protection

Even though almost all Mountain Gorillas live within protected areas, there are a number of issues that need to be taken into consideration to ensure adequate protection of *Gorilla beringei beringei* and its habitat. These include:

- Ensure that there is no further encroachment of agriculture into national parks.
- The effectiveness of protected areas to be strengthened and any ongoing illegal activities should be stopped.
- Rebuild and mitigate damage caused in gorilla habitat as a result of conflict and war.
- Species legislation in each country to be reviewed to ensure that adequate protection is provided.
- Sufficient staff to be employed to ensure adequate protection from poaching and hunting, to regulate tourism and manage gorilla habitat.
- Gorilla Action Survival Plans to be developed by all national authorities.

Monitoring and research

There are a number of areas that need further research in order to ensure effective and appropriate conservation management. These include:

- Mountain Gorilla taxonomy needs to be clarified to ensure effective conservation and management of the species and subspecies.
- The impact of selective logging, harvesting resources and agricultural encroachment in gorilla habitat should be assessed.
- Continued monitoring of the population numbers and status should be ensured.
- The impacts of tourism, including the risk of transfer of parasites and disease from humans to gorillas should be assessed.
- An invasive species eradication programme of exotic plants in the gorillas' natural habitat should be set up.
- The PNVA and implementation of correcting measures should be subject to continuous follow-up if appropriate.

Public awareness and training

- Community conservation projects and sustainable use projects in the management of gorilla habitat and gorilla tourism should be developed.
- Developed countries and aid agencies should be encouraged to support conservation initiatives for the Mountain Gorilla.

Community development

- Contribution of measures of Mountain Gorilla preservation to economic development by reducing local human populations' poverty near the sanctuaries and reserves, in cooperation with the private sector and bilateral, multilateral partners. Community development projects will be promoted, especially road planning, school expansion, health centres and waterworks, water cisterns, fuel-efficient stoves and general support for alternative activities generating money.
- Establish and reinforce existing micro-credit systems allowing in particular, fuel-efficient energy stoves to be promoted, agro-forestry to be developed, and local craftsmen's work, modern ways of beekeeping to be promoted.
- Encourage the local communities to take part in the management of the reserves and sanctuaries with the support of the private forestry and mining sectors and of the internal and external development partners.
- Develop progressively a "gorilla-centred" tourism respecting their health, security and tranquillity.
- Setting up a health protection and a warning-and-quick response system to counter the epidemic, mores specifically Ebola type.
- Analysis and promotion of cultural customs and traditions beneficial to gorilla preservation.
- Translate the legal wordings for the preservation of gorillas into local languages.

Long-term financing

- Consider and put in place a long-term financing system allowing national and local NGOs involved in the preservation of the Mountain Gorillas and their habitats to be supported.

2. RWANDA

The Mountain Gorilla occurs in the Volcanoes NP, in the north-western part of the country (part of the larger "Virunga population", which includes the gorillas of Volcanoes NP in Rwanda, of the Mgahinga Gorilla NP in Uganda, and of the Virunga NP of DRC).

2.1. Legislation

National

Gorillas are fully protected by law. The Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Natural Resources (MINITERE), and in particular the Department of the Environment (DoE) is responsible for biodiversity conservation. Ordinance 18/6/73, modified by Law Decree 26/4/1973 and Law 34/2000, established the Office of Tourism and National Parks (ORTPN), and governs the creation and management of PA. Forestry matters are governed by Law 47/1988.

International

- CMS, 2005
- CBD, 1996
- WHC, 2000
- ACCNNR, 1979
- CITES, 1980
- Trilateral Memorandum of Understanding between the Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN), the Uganda Wildlife Authority, and the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) on the collaborative conservation of the Central Albertine Rift Transfrontier Protected Area Network.
- CMS Gorilla Agreement, 2008

Rwanda participates in UNESCO's MAB Programme, and has one Biosphere Reserve, the Volcanoes National Park.

2.2. Conservation action

Protected Areas of importance to Gorillas conservation:

Volcanoes NP (160km²) ranges in altitude from 2,400m to 4,507m. Of the total gorilla population in the Virunga Massif estimated at 380 in 2003, about a third are estimated to be resident in Rwanda.

A large number of international, national and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs) as well as national authorities have been involved in various gorilla and ape action plans, conservation initiatives and programmes, which deal with a range of issues. Some of the main activities are described below but there are countless others.

- The Volcanoes National Park has a research zone, a tourism zone and a strict reserve zone but it does not have a buffer zone. A management plan for the park has been developed. The Mountain Gorilla Project was involved in habituating four gorilla families to the presence of humans so that visitors can be guaranteed close-up views, and it is jointly financed by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Flora and Fauna International (FFI), Peoples Trust for Endangered Species (PTEF) and WWF who have worked to improve tourism so as to achieve economic independence for the park (UNEP-WCMC, 2003c).
- IGCP, the International Gorilla Conservation Programme was formed in 1991, by three international conservation organisations and three protected area authorities: the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and WWF; the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), the Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN) and the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Its goal is the sustainable conservation of Mountain Gorillas and their habitats. It aims to strengthen conservation of Mountain Gorillas in the DRC, Uganda, and Rwanda, to develop a regional

approach to Mountain Gorilla conservation, and to increase cooperation between the protected area authorities of the three Mountain Gorilla range states. This project has been successful in protecting Mountain Gorillas in the Virunga range, despite civil unrest and other setbacks. The IGCP has run a number of projects and is involved in population censuses. It works with national institutions and agencies to support conservation efforts, strengthen resources and build capacity.

- The Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP) is an ambitious project of UNEP and UNESCO in collaboration with a whole range of partners which aims to lift the threat of imminent extinction faced by gorillas, chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), Bonobos (*Pan paniscus*) and orangutans (*Pongo* spp.) (GRASP, 2003). GRASP will develop Great Ape Survival Plans (GASPs) for some of the species, raise funds to implement plans and develop a global strategy to co-ordinate efforts. In addition, an Atlas of Great Apes is being produced to provide up to-date information on the distribution status and conservation of the great apes, including the Mountain Gorilla.

- Gorilla based tourism has been very successful, and has generated very substantial revenues to the country. It is seen as a key tool in protecting forest conservation areas in Rwanda. Tourism in the Volcanoes NP provided Rwanda around US\$ 0.5-1.0 million in 1990. Tourism was disrupted as a result of the conflict in the area, but is now increasing again. Fees were increased in 2004 to US\$ 350 per tourist per hour contact time with gorillas. The income is spent on protecting the park, and in local development projects (Jonkman, J.,2004).

- The Gorilla Organization works to alleviate the pressure on the Volcanoes National Park by supporting the local communities and providing alternative resources. This includes the construction of water cisterns (with local partner ARASI); socio-economic support of the indigenous Batwa communities (with AIMPO); training in sustainable organic agriculture that includes tree-planting; the provision of firewood-saving stoves (with the Imbaraga Farmers Union); and establishing a rural microcredit scheme (with Duterimbere). The organisation runs an extensive education campaign from its resource centre in Ruhengeri that includes support of wildlife clubs in primary and secondary schools (with VWC).

Research

The extensive work and research that has been conducted in and from Karisoke Research Centre has contributed vast amounts of knowledge to assist gorilla conservation. The Karisoke Research Centre has a resident director, research scientists, about 15 trackers and camp staff. In addition, in 1978, a Veterinary Centre was established in the Virungas to monitor the health of the gorillas, in particular in response to habituation and increasing contact with humans. However, the work of both these institutions has been severely disrupted as a result of the conflict in the area.

Intensive research on the Mountain Gorilla and its habitat has been carried out for the past 25 years, including a census in 1980 funded by WWF and New York Zoological Society. Populations have been monitored from the Karisoke Research Centre in the Virunga Volcano region of north-western Rwanda and eastern DRC since 1967. This research has involved the collection of valuable population data and long- and short-term census studies (e.g. Robbins, 1995), studies on social structures (e.g. Robbins, 1996), group dynamics (e.g. Sicotte, 1995), feeding behaviour and habitat use (e.g. Byrne and Byrne, 1993; Watts, 1998) and reproduction (Robbins, 1999).

2.3. Needs and recommended priority actions:

Overwhelming and immediate priorities for gorilla conservation are:

Nationally:

From: GRASP 2002 Kinshasa workshop, NGASP, Trilatéral RDC/Uganda/Rwanda Agreement (January 2004).

Policy and legislation

The Mountain Gorilla is a protected species in all its three Range States, and so enforcement of existing legislation and provision of adequate staff and resources is essential, particularly in the face of lack of funds and inaccessibility.

- Enforcement of existing legislation needs to be strengthened.
- Tourism must be adequately regulated to ensure it is sustainable, and that disturbance and threats to the gorillas are minimal.
- It should be ensured that moneys generated from gorilla tourism are invested in local communities and in gorilla conservation.
- Policies to ensure the sustainable use of all natural resources should be developed which should minimise damage to gorilla habitat.
- Standards should be developed which minimise the opportunities for disease transmission from humans to gorillas, which could include a health education programme for local residents, good hygiene and waste disposal practice by researchers, tourists and officials in contact with gorillas.
- Complementary policy and legislation in range states should be developed and transboundary agreements made and implemented.
- All range States should be encouraged to participate in intergovernmental agreements such as the CBD, and with FAO.

Species and habitat protection

Even though most Mountain Gorillas live within boundaries of protected areas, there are a number of areas that need consideration to ensure adequate protection of *Gorilla gorilla beringei* and its habitat. These include:

- Ensure that there is no further encroachment of agriculture into national parks.
- The effectiveness of protected areas should be strengthened and any illegal activities should be stopped.
- Rebuild and mitigate damage caused in gorilla habitat as a result of conflict and war.
- Species legislation in each country should be reviewed to ensure that adequate protection is provided to the Mountain Gorillas.
- Sufficient staff should be employed to ensure adequate protection from poaching and hunting, to regulate tourism and to manage gorilla habitat.
- Gorilla Action Survival Plans should be developed by all national authorities.
- Improve transboundary collaboration.
- Create buffer zones around the Volcanoes National Park.
- Elaborate a viable financing plan for the Volcanoes National Park.
- Improve effectiveness and coordination of anti-poaching patrols (International and regional level)
- Develop Volcanoes NP plan of operations.

Monitoring and research

There are a number of areas that need further research in order to ensure effective and appropriate conservation management. These include:

- Mountain Gorilla taxonomy needs to be clarified to ensure effective conservation and management of the species and subspecies.
- The impact of selective logging, resource harvesting and agricultural encroachment in

gorilla habitat should be assessed.

- Continued monitoring of the population numbers and status should be ensured.
- The impacts of tourism, including the risk of transfer of parasites and disease from humans to gorillas should be assessed.
- The carrying capacity of the gorilla's habitats and the influence of climatic changes on it should be estimated.

Public awareness and training

- Community conservation projects and sustainable use projects in the management of gorilla habitat and gorilla tourism to be developed.
- Developed countries and aid agencies to be encouraged to support conservation initiatives for the Mountain Gorilla.
- Environment education programmes and public awareness to be improved.
- Make films/documentaries on the preservation.
- Organise meetings and debates in order to collaborate with the political and military authorities.
- Create tombolas for social tourism promotion (allowing locals to visit gorillas at an affordable price)
- Create a promotional season for gorillas.

Community development

- Contribution of measures of Mountain Gorilla preservation to economic development by reducing local populations' poverty near the sanctuaries and reserves, in cooperation with the private sector and bilateral, multilateral partners. Community development projects will be promoted, especially road planning, school expansion, health centres and waterworks, and support for alternative activities generating money.
- Establish a micro-credit system allowing the promotion in particular, of efficient energy stoves, the development of agro-forestry, and the promotion of local craftsmen's work and of modern ways of beekeeping.
- Volcanoes National Park (VNP) environmental economy survey.
- Encourage the local communities to take part in reserve and sanctuary management with the support of the private forest and mining sectors and of the partners of the internal and external development.
- Progressively develop a "Gorillas" vision tourism, respecting their health and quiet.
- Put a health protection system in place, and a quick response warning system to counter epidemics, and more especially the Ebola kind.
- Create a health insurance fund for the human populations of the VNP surroundings.
- Veterinary care support for the farms around VNP, intensive animal husbandry system support.
- Garbage collection inside the park.
- Analysis and promotion of cultural customs and traditions helping the gorilla's preservation.
- Translate the legal wordings for the preservation of gorillas into the local language (Kinyarwanda).

Long-term financing

- Consider and put in place a long-term financing system, allowing to support national and local NGOs involved in the preservation of Mountain Gorillas and their habitats.
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3. UGANDA

The Republic of Uganda lies on the Equator, between the Rift Valley and the northern and western shores of Lake Victoria. Mountain Gorillas occur in two localities, in Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, in the Virunga Massif, at the southeast extreme of the country, on the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda, and in Bwindi Impenetrable NP, only about 25km further north.

3.1. Legislation

National

The Mountain Gorilla is fully protected in Uganda, with a very comprehensive legislation in place on biodiversity conservation in general, and on the conservation of Mountain Gorilla in particular.

International

- CMS, 2000
- CBD, 1993
- WHC, 1987
- ACCNNR, 1977
- CITES, 1991
- Trilateral Memorandum of Understanding between the Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN), the Uganda Wildlife Authority, and the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) on the collaborative conservation of the Central Albertine Rift Transfrontier Protected Area Network.

Two World Heritage Sites have been listed, Ruwenzori Mountains NP and Bwindi Impenetrable NP. Uganda participates in UNESCO's MAB Programme, and Queen Elizabeth NP has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve.

3.2. Conservation action

Protected Areas of importance to Mountain Gorilla conservation:

- The **Mgahinga Gorilla NP** is Uganda's smallest NP, with 33.7 km². It ranges in altitude from around 2,400m to 4,127m, and is located in the southwest of the country, on the border with DRC and Rwanda. The park was established specifically for the conservation of the Mountain Gorilla in 1991. Before that, it was a designated but unprotected reserve. The major threat facing the NP has been habitat loss due to human population growth. The open woodland, once a favoured gorilla habitat, was completely settled prior to 1991. Settlers were evicted, and the habitats are regenerating.

- The **Bwindi Impenetrable National Park**, where the second Mountain Gorilla population occurs, covers an area of 331 km², and is located in the Kigezi Highlands of southwest Uganda, on the edge of the Albertine Rift Valley, and bordering DRC to the west. Some of these gorillas occur across the border in DRC as well. The park ranges in altitude from 1,160m to 2,607m. Bwindi gorillas live at lower elevations and are more arboreal than gorillas of the Virungas. There is a greater density of fruit-bearing trees in the gorilla habitats of Bwindi NP than in the Virungas.

Current projects/activities with direct or potential implications for Gorillas conservation:

Prominent gorilla conservation projects have been established in selected areas in an attempt to reverse the trend of declining population sizes. These programmes have pioneered the development of ecotourism, in which tourists pay to visit areas with interesting natural and cultural features. Conservationists also work with local communities to educate people about

the value of the wildlife in the area, to eliminate illegal hunting, and to assist communities in developing farming and logging methods that are habitat and gorilla friendly.

- According to the Uganda Wildlife Division (2002a), Uganda has undertaken the rationalisation of the Wildlife Protected Areas System Plan through the 1996 to 1998 Scientific Study, and administered special enforcement programmes in the Species Range Protected Areas (Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable National Parks). In addition, Site Action Programmes have been undertaken by the Government, Regional Action Plans are being developed through the International Gorilla Conservation Programme, and a National Action Plan for conservation and monitoring of the population is being initiated through the Great Apes Survival Project, funded by UNDP.

- Hamilton et al., (2000) and Tamale (1996) described schemes that have been established in Bwindi-Impenetrable National Park to try to mitigate the loss and resentment felt by local people by the establishment of the Park and the concern at the loss of access to local resources. This includes agreements, which allow controlled harvesting of the Park's resources, retention of some of the tourism revenue and a trust fund to be used partially for community development (Hamilton et al., 2000). Bwindi-Impenetrable National Park opened for Mountain Gorilla tourism in 1993 (IUCN, 1996) and since 1991 about 3,600 tourists have been visiting the park per year generating approximately US \$1 million per year (UNEP-WCMC, 2003a). An overall management plan was prepared jointly by the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation, CARE Development through Conservation (DTC), and Uganda National Parks although a tourism-specific plan has been in use since the beginning of 1993 (UNEP-WCMC, 2003a). A management plan for Bwindi National Park has been developed, and actions for tourism development, biological inventories etc are now in place (IUCN, 1996).

- A gorilla conservation project was started in Mgahinga in 1992, which included ecological surveys, training of rangers, cessation of illegal activities and the development of tourism (IUCN, 1996).

- Gorilla based tourism has been very successful, and there are programmes to share tourism revenues with local communities. There have, however, been conflicts over revenue-sharing arrangements (Report to CBD, Gov. of Uganda, 1998).

- IGCP, the International Gorilla Conservation Programme was formed in 1991, by three international conservation organisations and three protected area authorities: the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), the Office Rwandais de Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux (ORTPN) and the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Its goal is the sustainable conservation of Mountain Gorillas and their habitats. It aims to strengthen conservation of Mountain Gorillas in DRC, Uganda and Rwanda, to develop a regional approach to Mountain Gorilla conservation, and to increase cooperation between the protected area authorities of the three range states. This project has been successful in protecting Mountain Gorillas in the Virunga range, despite civil unrest and other setbacks. The IGCP has run a number of projects and is involved in population censuses. It works with national institutions and agencies to support conservation efforts, strengthen resources and build capacity.

- The Gorilla Organization works to alleviate the pressure on the Mgahinga National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest by supporting the local communities and providing alternative resources. This includes training in sustainable organic agriculture (with KDFA and the Department of Agriculture); support of a local beekeepers' cooperative (KIBECO); and the socio-economic support of the indigenous Batwa communities (with UOBDU). The organisation runs an extensive education campaign from its resource centre in Kisoro that includes support of wildlife clubs in primary and secondary schools (with Wildlife Clubs of

Uganda) and the screening of wildlife documentaries to wide audiences (as an implementing partner of the Great Apes Film Initiative).

Research

- In 1986, the Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project (IFCP) was set up at Ruhija and the site now contains a library, laboratory equipment, and accommodation and facilities for up to 60 people. It has now been developed into the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation to act as a field station for the Mbarara University of Science (UNEP-WCMC, 2003a). The main aims of the Institute are to systematically list the fauna and flora, initiate conservation programmes, and assess the population, distribution and particular requirements of the Mountain Gorillas (UNEP-WCMC, 2003a).

- Following the establishment of Impenetrable Forest Conservation Project in 1986, the main achievements to date are law-enforcement and also in the areas of inventories and monitoring, research, staff training, and demarcation and securing of park boundaries. In combating the threat of agricultural encroachment from the densely populated areas surrounding the Park, the Uganda Wildlife Authority is assisted by the CARE Development Through Conservation (DTC) and MBIFCT project, which is promoting good relations with the local community via a large-scale agro-forestry programme. In addition to its out-forest work, DTC has also studied in-forest resource use and zoning strategy (UNEP-WCMC, 2003a).

- The Bwindi-Impenetrable Great Ape Project was established in 1996 and aims to achieve a better understanding of the ecological relationship between the Mountain Gorillas and chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*) that both occur in the forest. It involves the study of the behaviour, ecology and habitat of both species. A research station, Camp Kashasha, was built in 1998 (Stanford, 1999).

- In collaboration with Uganda Wildlife Authority, Makerere University runs the Makerere University Biological Field Station in Kibale National Park and Mbarara University runs the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2002b).

3.3. Needs and recommended priority actions:

Overwhelming and immediate priorities for Mountain Gorilla conservation are:

Nationally:

From: GRASP 2002 Kinshasa workshop, Trilatéral RDC/Uganda/Rwanda Agreement (January 2004).

Policy and legislation

The Mountain Gorilla is a protected species in all its Range States, and so enforcement of existing legislation and provision of adequate staff and resources are essential, particularly in the face of lack of funds and inaccessibility.

- Strengthen the provisions of the law and improve enforcement
- Tourism must be adequately regulated to ensure it is sustainable, and that disturbance and threats to the gorillas are minimal.
- Ensure that moneys generated from gorilla tourism are invested in local communities and in gorilla conservation.
- Policies to ensure the sustainable use of all natural resources should be developed which should minimise damage to gorilla habitat.
- Standards should be developed which minimise the opportunities for disease transmission from humans to gorillas, which could include a health education programme for local residents, good hygiene and waste disposal practice by

researchers, tourists and officials in contact with gorillas.

- Complementary policy and legislation in range states should be developed and transboundary agreements made and implemented.
- All range States should be encouraged to participate in inter-governmental agreements such as the CBD, and with FAO.
- Continue to develop and apply transboundary agreements concerning Mountain Gorilla preservation.

Species and habitat protection

Even though most Mountain Gorillas live within the boundaries of protected areas, there are a number of topics that need consideration to ensure adequate protection of *Gorilla beringei beringei* and its habitat. These include:

- Ensure that there is no further encroachment of agriculture into national parks.
- The effectiveness of protected areas should be strengthened and any ongoing illegal activities should be stopped.
- Rebuild and mitigate damage caused in gorilla habitat as a result of conflict and war.
- Species legislation in each country should be reviewed to ensure that adequate protection is provided.
- Sufficient staff should be employed to ensure adequate protection from poaching and hunting, to regulate tourism and manage gorilla habitat.
- Gorilla Action Survival Plans should be developed by all national authorities.

Monitoring and research

There are a number of areas that need further research in order to ensure effective and appropriate conservation management. These include:

- Mountain Gorilla taxonomy needs to be clarified to ensure effective conservation and management of the species and subspecies.
- The impact of selective logging, resource harvesting and agricultural encroachment in gorilla habitat should be assessed.
- Continued monitoring of the population numbers and status should be ensured.
- The impacts of tourism, including the risk of transfer of parasites and disease from humans to gorillas should be assessed.

Public awareness and training

- Community conservation projects and sustainable use projects in the management of gorilla habitat and gorilla tourism should be developed.
- Developed countries and aid agencies should be encouraged to support conservation initiatives for the Mountain Gorilla.

Community development

- Contribution of Mountain Gorilla conservation to the economic development of the country, by reducing poverty near the sanctuaries and reserves, in cooperation with the private sector and bilateral/multilateral partners. Community development projects will be promoted, especially road planning, school expansion, health centers and waterworks, and general support to alternate activities generating money.
- Establish a micro-credit system for fuel-efficient stoves, developing agro-forestry, promoting local craftsmen's work, promoting modern ways of beekeeping.
- National Park environmental economy survey.
- Encourage the riparian communities to take part in reserve and sanctuary management with the support of the private forest and mining sectors and of the partners of the internal and external development.
- Progressively develop a "Gorillas" vision tourism, respecting their health and tranquillity.
- Put a health protection system in place, and a quick response warning system to

counter epidemics, and more especially the Ebola kind.

- Create a health insurance fund for the human populations in and around the Mgaghina and Bwindi Impenetrable National Parks.
- Veterinary care support for the farms around the Maghina and Bwindi National Parks, intensive animal husbandry system support.
- Analysis and promotions of cultural customs and traditions helping the gorilla's preservation.
- Translate the legal wordings for the preservation of gorillas into local languages.

Long-term financing

- Consider and put in place a long-term financing system allowing to support the national and local NGOs involved in the preservation of gorillas and their habitats.