ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) funded and prepared this General Management Plan. Consultations were held with all relevant stakeholders both at Resource use level, Subcounty level, District level and at National Level. Furthermore an analysis of stakeholders was done which gave guidance on the consultations made.

Uganda Wildlife Authority acknowledges the communities and leaders from Kabarole, Kasese, Kamwenge and Kyenjojo districts who contributed to the proposals during the Planning process. Specifically, UWA acknowledges the Planning Team Members whose tireless efforts have brought this planning effort to reality.

Prepared by: Uganda Wildlife Authority

Input from: Planning Unit, KNP field staff, Senior UWA staff and stakeholders

Guidance from: Uganda Wildlife Authority Top Management staff

Drafted by: The Planning team

Photo credits: Richard Kapere, Chemutai Wilfred and David R Mills

Edited by: Edgar Buhanga and Richard Kapere as a secretariat of the planning team

FOREWORD

The preparation of management plans for protected areas is a statutory requirement as government recognizes the importance of planning as a management tool. This plan is therefore aimed at providing Kibale National Park management team with guidance towards sustainable management of the ecosystem as well as proper development of infrastructure and facilities.

One way of promoting conservation of wildlife is through forming strategic partnerships with all stakeholders. Accordingly, management plans for wildlife-protected areas are prepared with full stakeholder participation. The preparation of this plan was through a multidisciplinary and consultative approach involving various stakeholders at community, district, national and international levels to ensure that all concerns were adequately addressed. Having taken into consideration emerging opportunities and challenges, I am confident that implementation of this plan will enjoy the support of all stakeholders. It is my strong belief that the plan will enhance the conservation and management of Kibale National Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations.

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is committed to the continued sustainable management of the Park ecosystem. This can only be achieved through proper long term planning which government has already identified and provided for in the Uganda Wildlife Act (Cap 200). Anyone reading this management plan will easily find out that it was prepared through a rigorous consultation process involving all stakeholders to ensure its acceptability and therefore ease of implementation. This General Management Plan has also captured the Business aspects mainly from Tourism to enable us improve on the revenue generation capacity and be able to sustain our operations.

I would like to thank all those who worked tirelessly to prepare this General Management Plan. Special thanks go the Planning team for the time and effort put into the process. Allow me to also express my gratitude to the entire Board of Trustees for their valuable comments, which enabled us to improve the document.

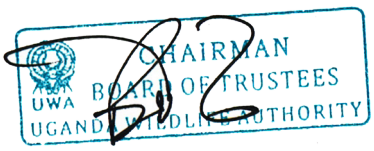
It is with great pleasure that I now entrust the Conservation Area Manager (CAM) of Kibale Conservation Area with the authority to implement this General Management Plan for the next ten years (2015-2025).

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UWA UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

Dr. Andrew G. Seguya
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

APPROVAL

The Board of Trustees of Uganda Wildlife Authority at their meeting of 25th February 2015 at UWA headquarters approved this General Management Plan for implementation.



Dr. Andrew G. Seguya

Executive Director

Mr. Benjamin Otto

Chairman, Board of Trustees

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Meaning
ADF	*Allied Democratic Forces*
AWA	*Assistant Warden Accounts*
AWCC	*Assistant Warden Community Conservation*
AWI	*Assistant Warden Intelligence*
AWLE	*Assistant Warden Law Enforcement*
CAM	*Conservation Area Manager*
CARE	*Carry American Relief Everywhere*
CBD	*Convention on Biological Diversity*
CBO	*Community Based Organization*
CC	*Climate Change*
CCC	*Coordinator Community Conservation*
CCR	*Community Conservation Ranger*
CCU	*Community Conservation Unit*
CDM	*Clean Development Mechanisms*
DBH	*Diameter at Breast Height*
DDC	*Deputy Director Conservation*
DDHR	*Deputy Director Human Resource*
DDHR	*Deputy Director Human Resource*
DDL	*Deputy Director Legal*
DTBS	*Director Tourism and Business Services*
E.A	*East Africa*
EAC	*East African Community*
ED	*Executive Director*
EIA	*Environment Impact Assessment*
EIS	*Environmental Impact Statement*
EMRC	*Ecological Monitoring and Research Coordinator*
GEF	*Global Environment Facility*
GMPs	*General Management Plans*

Abbreviations	Meaning
HRM	*Human Resource Manager*
IEC	*Information, Education and Communication*
IUCN	*International Union For Conservation of Nature*
KAFRED	*Kibale Association for Rural Environment and Development*
KANCA	Kabarole NGO/CBO Association
KAWR	*Katonga Wildlife Reserve*
KCA	*Kibale Conservation Area*
KNP	*Kibale National Park*
KRC	*Kabarole Research Centre*
LE	*Law Enforcement*
LG	*Local Government*
LSSP	*Land Sector Strategic Plan*
LVFO	*Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization*
MIST	*Management Information system*
MoUs	*Memorandum of Understanding*
MUBFS	*Makerere University Biological Station*
MUBS	*Makerere University Business School*
NAADs	*National Agricultural Advisory services*
NBSAP	*National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*
NDP	*National Development Plan*
NEAP	*National Environment Action Plan*
NEMA	*National Environment Management Authority*
NFP	*National Forestry Plan*
NGOs	*Non Governmental Organizations*
NHPs	*Non-Human Primates*
O.C	*Officer in-Charge*
PAs	*Protected Areas*
PC	*Partnership Coordinator*
PEAP	*Poverty Eradication Action Plan*

Abbreviations	Meaning
PEIAC	*Planning and environment impact assessment coordinator*
PEIAO	*Planning and environment impact assessment Officer*
PES	*Payment for ecosystem services*
PM	*Procurement Manager*
PRM	*Public Relations Manager*
PU	*Planning Unit*
QENP	*Queen Elizabeth National Park*
RBDC	*Ranger Based Data Collection*
REDD	*Reducing Emission from Forest degradation and Deforestation*
REM	*Ranger Ecological Monitoring*
SNP	*Semuliki National Park*
TSWR	*Toro-Semliki Wildlife Reserve*
UN	*United Nations*
UNCCD	*United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification*
UNFCCC	*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
UPDF	*Uganda peoples defense forces*
USAID	*United states Agency for International Development*
UWA	*Uganda Wildlife Authority*
VC	*Veterinary Coordinator*
VIC	*Visitor Information Centre*
VU	*Veterinary Unit*
WA	*Warden Accounts*
WCC	*Warden Community Conservation*
WCS	*Wildlife Conservation Society*
WEM	*Warden Ecological Monitoring*
WESIP	*Water and Environment Sector Investment Plan*
WFR	*Warden Forest Restoration*
WLE	*Warden Law Enforcement*
WSSP	*Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Kibale National Park (KNP) is one of the ten national parks in Uganda managed by Ugandan Wildlife Authority (UWA). It forms part of the wider Kibale Conservation Area, which consists of KNP, the Semuliki National Park, Toro-Semliki wildlife reserve and Katonga wildlife reserve.

Kibale National Park was gazetted in 1993 from the Kibale Forest Reserve (managed by Forest Department at the time) and the Kibale Forest Corridor Game Reserve (managed by Game Department at the time). It covers an area of approximately 795 km^2 and located 20 km east of Fort Portal town. It is surrounded by community land cultivated under subsistence farming and also extensive areas of tea estate.

The following are some of the key Conservation Values identified during the planning process;

1. Tropical rain forest habitat with the highest density of primates in E.A
2. Home to unique, threatened and endangered animal and bird species such as the Red colobus Monkey and Green Breasted Pitta, African Grey parrot, Grey Crowned Crane respectively
3. Home to the highest population of Chimpanzees in Uganda which is the closest relative to man
4. A tropical rain forest acting as a carbon sink, water catchment area and providing other ecosystem services
5. Home to high primate species diversity (13 primate spp)
6. Source of information for Education and Research

This plan covers five programs namely Resource Conservation and Management that addresses all issues relating to securing the integrity of the park, the Research and Ecological Monitoring program that addresses the research and ecological monitoring needs and challenges, the Community Conservation program that aims at ensuring that conflicts with communities arising out of the existence of the park are minimized, the Park Operations that addresses the logistical and administrative requirements, and the Business Plan that will ensure the financial resources required to implement the plan are generated. The following are the outputs in this plan for each program while the detailed actions to achieve each output can be found in the next chapters;

Resource conservation and management:

1. Park boundaries clearly marked and maintained
2. All illegal activities in the National Park contained
3. All degraded areas restored
4. Developments compliant to the existing environmental regulations
5. All disease outbreaks contained

Research and ecological monitoring:

1. Re-occurrence of exotic and invasive species controlled and eliminated
2. Management oriented research supported
3. Ecological trends for informed management interventions established
4. Projects aimed at addressing the negative impacts of climate change implemented and or supported in and around the park

Community conservation:

1. Reduced human-wildlife conflicts around the park
2. Appropriate use of revenue sharing funds by the beneficiaries
3. Resource access program streamlined
4. Community conservation awareness and education programs strengthened
5. Stakeholder's involvement in conservation programs strengthened

Park operations:

1. Adequate and standard staff accommodation provided in the park
2. Adequate and appropriate staff recruited and deployed
3. Logistical Capacity in the park improved
4. Security and safety in and around the park strengthened

Tourism development as part of the business plan:

1. Tourism products diversified and improved
2. Tourism infrastructure and facilities in and around the park developed and improved
3. Increased domestic and foreign visitors to KNP
4. Community-based tourism initiatives around the park improved and strengthened

It is estimated that a total of about twenty eight billion, eight hundred and fifty seven million, one hundred and five thousand shillings (shs 28,857,105,000/=) will be spent cumulatively in implementing the planned activities over the 10 year period. Of this figure, it is anticipated that shillings 71,144,980,150/= will be revenue generated internally cumulatively over the ten years.

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PART 1: BACKGROUND

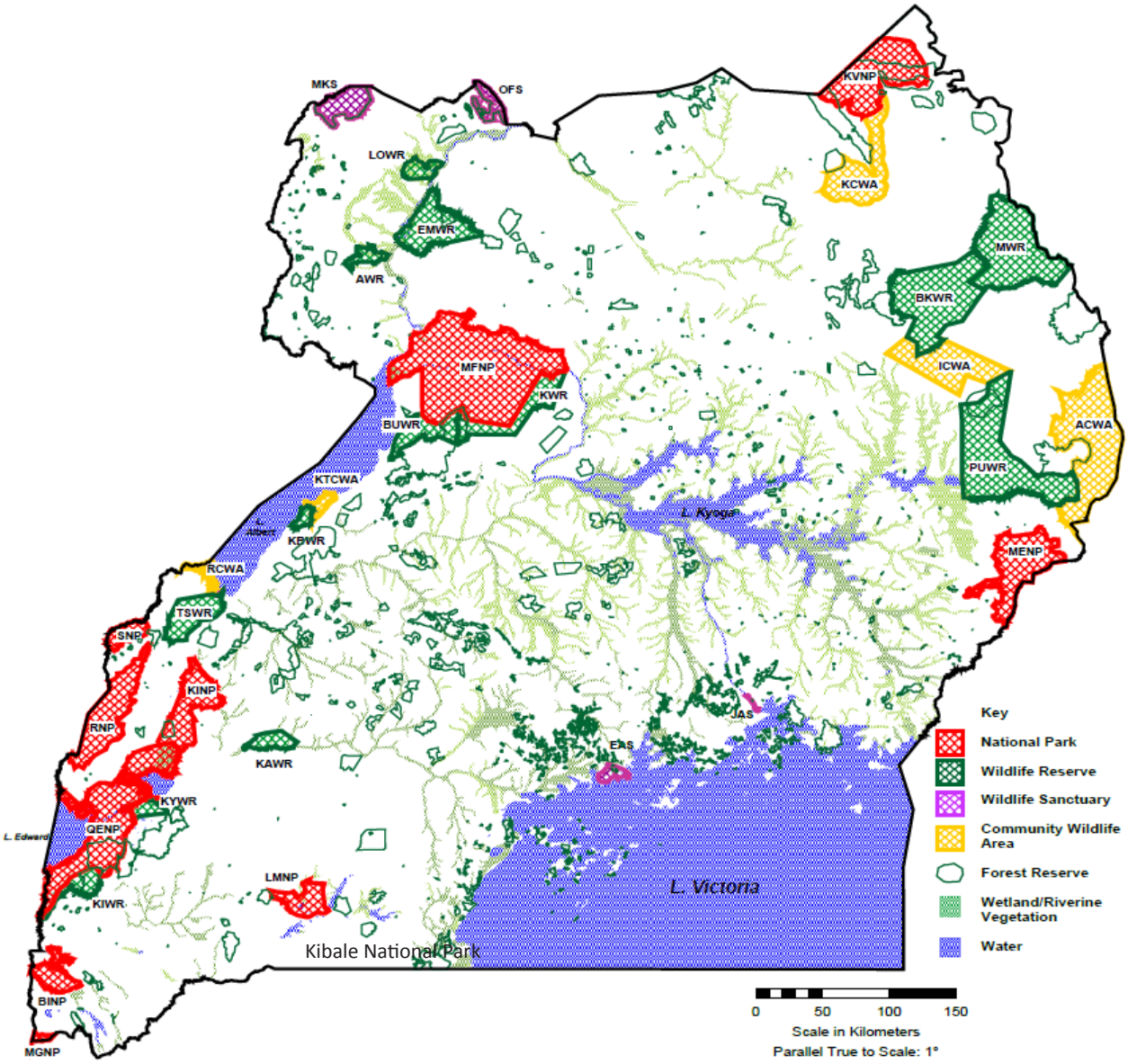
1.1 PARK DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT HISTORY

1.1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Kibale National Park is 24 km east of the Rwenzori Mountains foothills and 20 km south-east of Fort Portal town in Western Uganda (Figure 1). The park occupies approximately 795 km^2 and lies within four district administrative boundaries namely; Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge and Kasese. KNP's geographic location is 0°12 to 0°40'N and 30°20' to 30°35'E. The park area is covered by Uganda Department of Lands and Surveys Topographic Map Sheets 56/IV, 57/III, 66/IV, and 67/I (series Y732) at 1:50,000 scale.

Three main roads cross KNP i.e. the Fort Portal-Kyenjojo-Mubende-Kampala road, the Fort Portal-Kamwenge road which is being upgraded into bituminous, and the Kamwenge - Hima road. These roads divide the park into the northern, central and southern sectors. There are three official entry points to the park. One is at Sebitoli on the Fort Portal-Kampala road. The others are at Kanyawara, Kanyanchu and Mainaro, both along the Fort Portal-Kamwenge road. Upon re-opening of the Kamwenge-Hima road, the Ranger post at Kakooga will be a major access point in the Southern sector with a control gate.

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING PROTECTED AREAS AS OF 2014



National Parks (10)		Wildlife Reserves (12)		Community Wildlife Areas (5)		Wildlife Sanctuaries (10)	
1. **BINP**	Bwindi Impenetrable	1. **AWR**	Ajais	1. **ACWA**	Amudat	1. **EAS**	Entebbe
2. **KINP**	Kibale	2. **BKWR**	Bokora Corridor	2. **ICWA**	Iriri	2. **JAS**	Jinja
3. **KVNP**	Kidepo Valley	3. **BUWR**	Bugungu	3. **KCWA**	Karenga	3. **MKS**	Mt. Kei
4. **LMNP**	Lake Mburo	4. **EMWR**	East Madi	4. **KTCWA**	Kaiso-Tonya	4. **OFS**	Otze Forest
5. **MENP**	Mount. Elgon	5. **KAWR**	Katonga	5. **RCWA**	Rwengara	**Sanctuaries in QENP/Kyambura**	
6. **MFNP**	Murchison Falls	6. **KBWR**	Kabwoya			5. **KHAS**	Kahendero
7. **QENP**	Queen Elizabeth	7. **KWR**	Karuma			6. **KSAS**	Kashaka
8. **RNP**	Rwenzori Mountains	8. **KIWR**	Kigezi			7. **KYAS**	Kayanja
9. **SNP**	Semliki	9. **KYWR**	Kyambura			8. **KZAS**	Kazinga
10. **MGN**	Mgahinga Gorilla	10. **MWR**	Matheniko			9. **KIAS**	Kisenyi
		11. **PUWR**	Pian-Upe Toro –Semliki			10. **RWAS**	Rwenshama
		12.**TSWR**					

Figure 1: Map showing the location of KNP among other Protected Areas

1.1.2 PARK MANAGEMENT HISTORY

Kibale Forest was first gazetted in 1930 as a Crown Forest with the sole objective of timber and charcoal exploitation. Commercial goals remained the management priority until the mid eighties when conservation objectives were introduced by management of the Kibale Forest Reserve. Meanwhile, an area between Kibale Forest Reserve and Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) was designated in 1964 as Queen National Park-Kibale Forest Corridor Game Reserve. The function was to protect migration routes for wildlife between these two PAs. The management of the Corridor was separate from that of the Forest Reserve; while the Forest Reserve was under the management of the Forest Department, the Corridor was under the then Game Department that was responsible for the management of all Game Reserves, Game Sanctuaries and Controlled Hunting Areas.

In areas adjacent to the forest reserve and corridor, high increase in human population, poor farming practices and the breakdown of law and order in the 1970's and early 1980's created intense pressure on the forest. This resulted in the encroachment of the two areas. By 1992, there were approximately 13,000 people living inside the Corridor. In 1992, these people were evicted and relocated to Kibaale District.

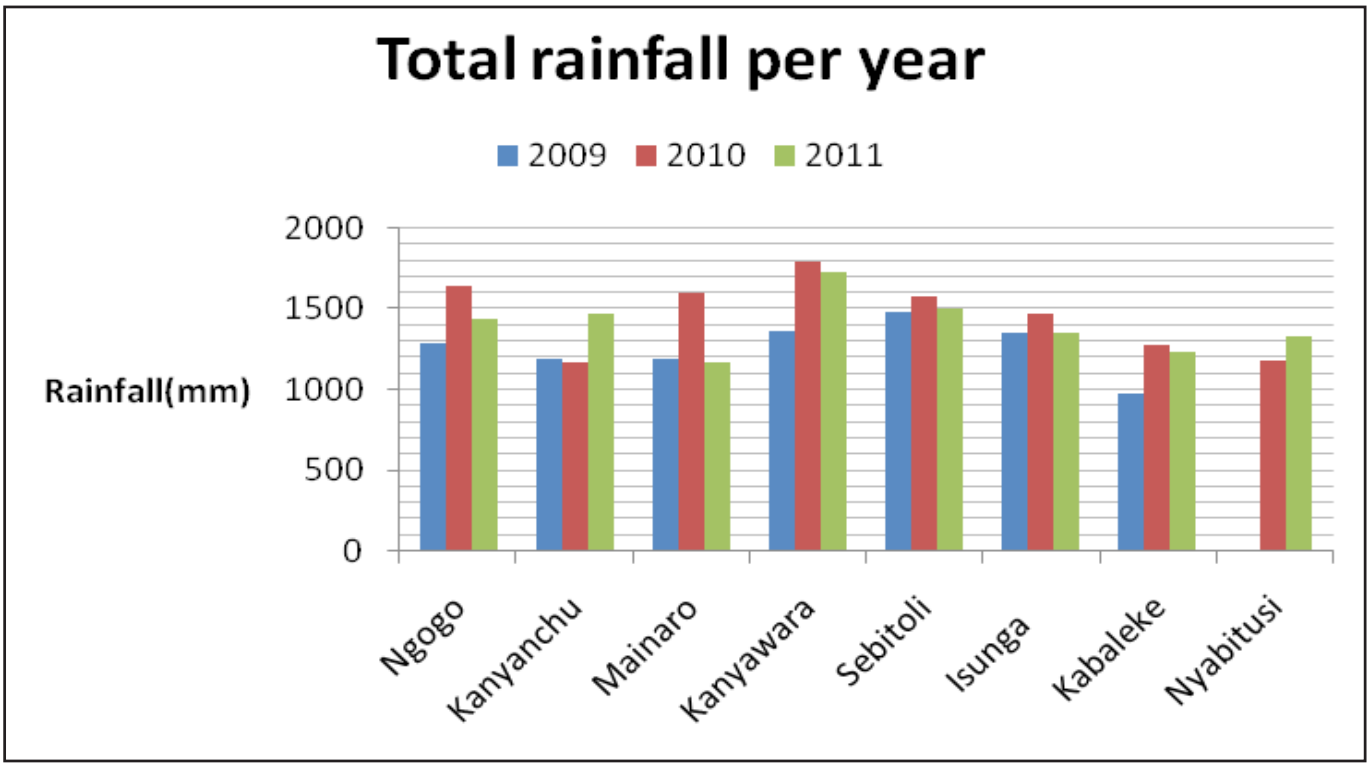
In 1993, the Kibale Forest Reserve was transferred to Uganda National Parks and was amalgamated with the Forest Corridor Game Reserve to form the present Kibale National Park.

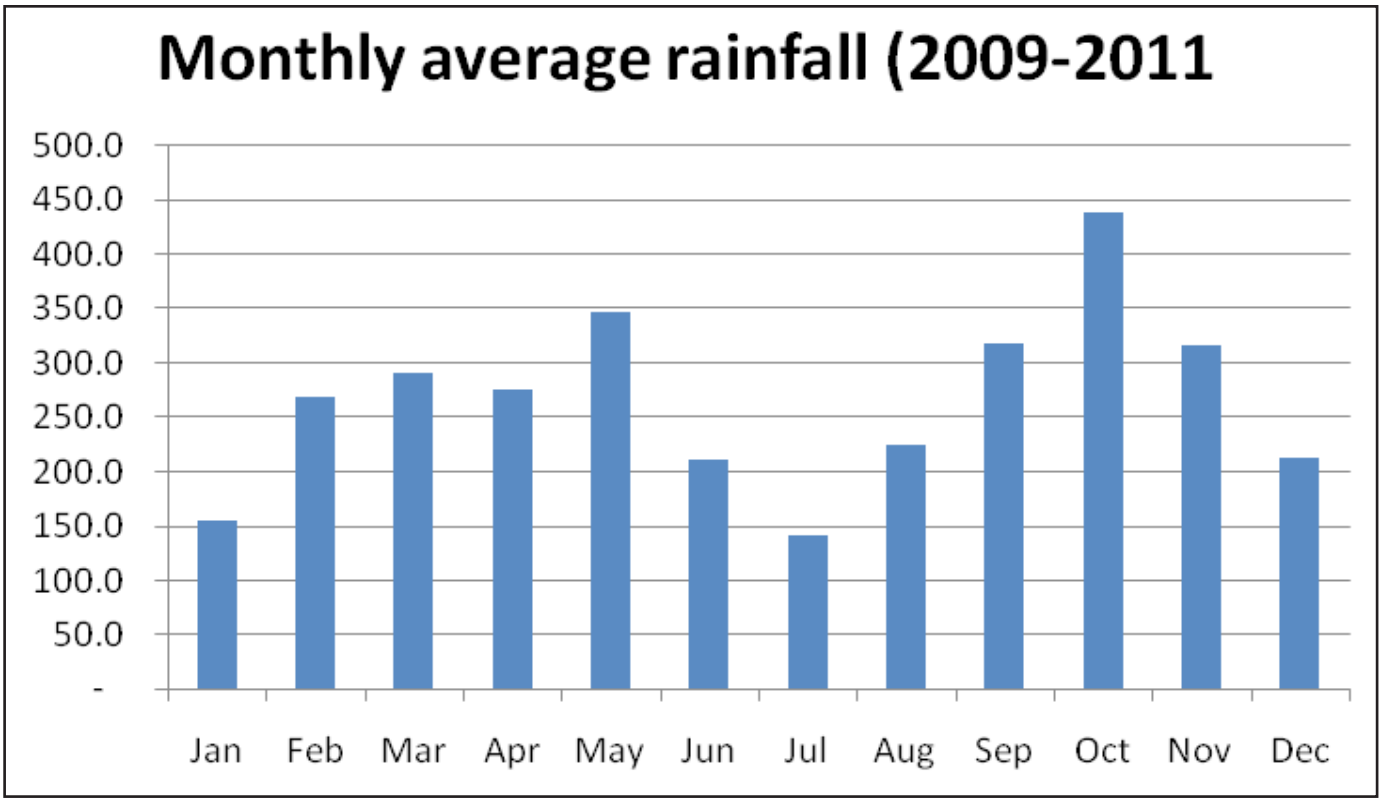
1.1.3 CLIMATE AND HYDROLOGY

The climate is tropical, with mean annual rainfall ranging from 1,100-1,700 mm. Rainfall is higher in the north than the south of KNP. Seasonal peaks are observed from March to May and from September to November. Annual mean temperature ranges from 14-15^0 C minimum to 26-27^0 C maximum, with small daily variations (UWA KNP GMP 2003).

The park occupies undulating terrain on the main Ugandan plateau draining in a southerly direction. The Mpanga and Dura rivers flow southwards through the park into Lake George.

Figure 2: Graphs showing rainfall patterns





1.1.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Kibale National Park has a wide altitudinal range, rising from 1,110 m in the south to 1,590m in the extreme north. The park occupies undulating terrain on the main Ugandan plateau draining in a southerly direction.

The geology consists of Precambrian rock formations-sedimentary in origin; these have been strongly folded and sometimes metamorphosed. Prominent ridges of quartzite, schists and phyllites, intruded by amphibolites, gneiss and granites overlie these formations. Some hills have exposed layers of hard laterite. Some 90% of the park area is overlain by red ferralitic soils: about two thirds of these are sandy clay loams in the north and one-third, clay loams in the south. These soils are deeply weathered, show little differentiation in horizon and are of very low to moderate fertility. The remaining 10% is fertile eutrophic soil over a base of volcanic ash around Mpokya and Isunga on the western edge of the park (Howard, 1991; Kasenene, 1980).

1.1.5 THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE AROUND KNP

The human population density around KNP is high (average 173 persons per square km-2014 census), mainly due to past immigration from southern Uganda. The people in the 34 parishes surrounding KNP include the native Batoro and Bakonjo and; immigrant Bakiga, Banyankole and Bafumbira. These are primarily subsistence farmers who grow crops such as bananas, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and sugar cane.

Land pressure varies around the park. In the north, around the tea estates, land holdings average just one hectare per family, while to the east and south each family uses approximately two hectares. Tree plantations, primarily eucalyptus, meet timber and fuelwood requirements to some extent. Some livestock rearing occurs in the south but production is very low. Additional economic activities include the brewing of crude waragi, fishing and working in the tea plantations. In the past, the local communities relied extensively on products obtained within Kibale forest. These included timber, game meat, land for cultivation, medicinal plants, firewood, poles, craft materials and wild coffee.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Kibale National Park is mainly a medium-altitude transitional moist evergreen forest with characteristics of both dry tropical and wet tropical rain forests. A big part of the park is also occupied by grassland communities. The dominant species are *Pennisetum purpureum*, *Imperata cylindrica* and *Cymbopogon afronardus*. These generally occupy hilltops and are probably a result of human settlement fires occasionally set by poachers.

The forest cover is broadly classified as moist evergreen in the north and moist semi-deciduous in the south. In the central part, the high forest is a mixture of deciduous and evergreens with evergreen tree species being predominant. Trees rise to over 55m and exhibit a semi-closed canopy of stratified tree crowns. The undergrowth is sparse and characterised by shade tolerant herbs and shrubs such as *Palisota schwenfurthii*, *Pollia condensata* and a variety of ferns and broad-leaved forest grasses. There is also a dense growth of herbaceous and non-woody vegetation dominated

by *Acanthus spp*. This occurs in the more open secondary forest in the northern part of KNP, where large trees were removed by selective felling which was practiced up to 1969.

Three hundred and fifty one forest tree species (28% of the country's total) have been recorded in the park (Howard *et al.,* 1996). The northern, central and southern parts of KNP vary in dominant tree species. In the north (> 1500 m altitude) *Parinari excelsa* dominates with *Strombosia scheffleri*, *Aningeria altissima*, *Newtonia buchananii*, *Olea welwitschii* and *Carapa grandifolia* as typical associates. In the centre (1200-1500 m altitude), the forest is mixed, dominated by *Chrysophyllum gorungosanum*, *Celtis africana*, *Markhamia platycalyx*, *Piptadeniastrum africanum*, *Newtonia buchananii*, *Chrysophyllum albidum* and *Diospyros abyssinica* with *Parinari excelsa* occurring in low numbers. The south (1100-1200 m altitude) is dominated by *Olea welwitschii*, *Pterygota braedii* and a mixture of *Lovoa swynnertonii*, *Diosyros abssinica* and *Markhamia platycalyx* forests. Pure stands of ironwood (*Cynometra alexandria*) occupy the southern river valleys and lower altitudes with *Pandanus spp.*, *Celtis durandii*, *Celtis africana*, *Diospyros abyssinica* and *Warbugia ugandensis* sparsely present. The flat terrain which is often flooded has thick stands of palms including *Phoenix reclinata*, Raffia and Screw Palms (Howard, 1991).

Most species occur elsewhere in Uganda. However some are noteworthy because their occurrence in Kibale is part of a limited range in western Uganda, e.g. *Elaeophorbia spp.*, *Cola congolana*, *Tabemaemontane odoratissima* and *Hannoa longipes*. Non-timber trees of economic importance include wild robusta coffee (*Coffea canephora*) (Langdale Brown *et al*., 1964; Kingston, 1967; Osmaston, 1959; Wing and Bus, 1970; Kasenene, 1987; Howard, 1991). Endangered timber species include *Milicia exclesa, Cordia millenii, Entandrophragma angolensis and Lovoa swynnertinii.*

Fauna includes threatened and near threatened species such as elephant *(Loxodonta africana)*, leopard *(Panthera pardius),* chimpanzee *(Pan troglodytes*), red colobus monkey *(Colobus badius)* and L'Hoest's monkey (C*ercopithecus l'hoesti).*

Figure 3: Pictures showing the L'Hoest Monkey and the Bush Baby respectively

Kibale fauna is documented, compared to many other forests in Uganda. Of particular interest are thirteen species of non-human primates (67% of the country's total species). Like chimpanzees, Kibale is home to red colobus monkeys, in what is probably their last viable population in Uganda (IUCN, 1988).

The avifauna and invertebrates of Kibale are also varied. KNP is listed as one of the thirty Important Bird Areas in Uganda, falling under the categories A1, A2 and A3 (Byaruhanga, A. *et al*., 2001). At least 372 species of birds, occurring in 58 families, have been listed. Those noteworthy due to their limited distribution or threatened status include: olive long-tailed cuckoo, western green tinker bird, Willcock's' honeyguide, collared apalis, red-faced woodland warbler, white-bellied crested flycatcher, blue-headed sunbird, purple-breasted sunbird, dusky crimson-wing, white-naped pigeon, papyrus gonolek, white-checked olive back, and the Kibale Prigogine's ground thrush (*Turdus kibalensis)* which is not seen outside Kibale. Common birds include black and white casqued hornbill, crowned eagle, great blue turaco and grey parrot. Reptiles and amphibians are also abundant but relatively little is known about them. The invertebrates include 45 species of forest swallowtail and *Charaxes* butterflies.

Figure 4: Pictures of Ross's Turaco and the Long-crested Eagle

1.2 THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Planning process for KNP started with the selection of a multi-disciplinary team, which was involved in the solicitation of views and identification of proposals for management of the Park. A planning team was composed of 16 people including 6 representatives from the local governments, NGOs and private business organisations as shown below.

PLANNING TEAM

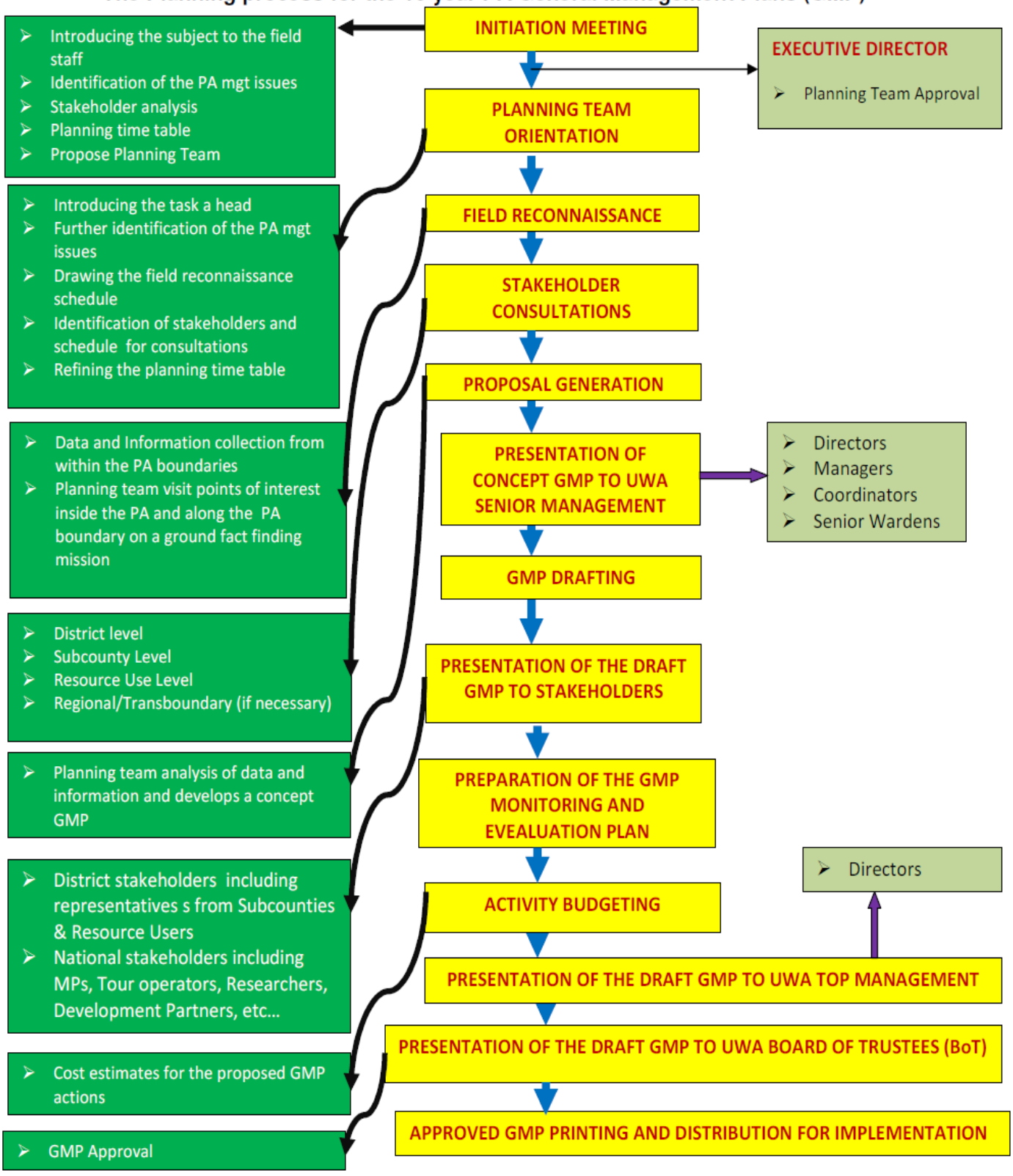
Figure 5: Table showing the Planning team members

	Names	Title
1	Mr. Edgar Buhanga	Senior Planning and EIA Coordinator (Team leader)
2	M/s. Suzan Namuli Kayima	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager
3	Mr. Kapere Richard	Senior Planning and EIA Officer
4	Mr. Edward Asalu	Conservation Area Manager-KCA (Co-team Leader)
5	Mr. Kagoro Wilson	Assistant Warden Community Conservation
6	Mr. Wilfred Chemutai	Warden Forest Restoration
7	M/s. Gangiriba Robinah	Assistant Warden Tourism
8	Mr. Africa Moses	Assistant Warden Law Enforcement
9	Mr. Sunlight Magezi	Ecological Monitoring Ranger
10	Mr. Agaba Hillary	Warden Ecological Monitoring
11	Mr. Mugume Sam	Kabarole District Planner
12	Mr. Twooli Yafesi	Kyenjojo District Community Development Officer
13	Mr. Kasango William	Kamwenge District Natural Resources Officer
14	M/s. Evelyne Mugume	Kasese District Environment Officer
15	Mr. Tinka John	Kibale Association for Rural Environment and Development (KAFRED)
16	Mr. Richard Tooro	Kabarole Tours

The team went through a series of planning steps to come up with this Plan. Among them was the field reconnaissance where members were exposed to all issues in the field, stakeholder consultation process where various members of the communities including the user groups, community leaders, District leaders, were consulted regarding their views on the park management. Thereafter a proposal generation workshop was held for the planning team to harmonize views received from various stakeholders and agree on proposals for the general management plan. Otherwise the process to develop the plan went through the normal UWA GMP planning process whose detail steps are shown in the flow chart below.

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Planning process for the 10 year PA General Management Plans (GMP)



The following stakeholders and their respective roles were identified through a stakeholder analysis during the planning process as follows;

Figure 6: Table showing KNP stakeholders and their roles

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities	Rights	Returns
Resource users: ➢ Kabaleke fishing group, ➢ Kanyatete fishing group, ➢ Kyabatukura fishing group, ➢ Kihoima bee keepers, ➢ Busiriba Bee keepers, ➢ Kiziba Bee keepers, ➢ Nyabuharwa bee keepers, ➢ Bigodi Rattan users group	• Report illegal activities • Participate in Monitoring activities • Bridge the gap btn park mgt and communities • Participate in management of the resources being utilized	• Have regulated access for resources to the park	• Raw materials and other park resources • Awareness about conservation-Knowledge • Economic benefits • Medicinal products
Subcounty stakeholders	• Policy formulation (planning, budgeting, laws) • Park advisory role • Participate in Monitoring park activities • Monitor/supervise implementation of park revenue sharing projects • Bridging role between communities and park management • Dissemination of park-related laws and policies	• Receive revenue sharing funds • Receive park related policies and regulations	• Local revenue (service tax, hotel tax, etc) • Revenue sharing funds for project implementation • Utilization of park infrastructure • Prestige for having a park as a resource
District stakeholders	• Overall planning authority • Policy formulation (planning, budgeting, laws) • Park advisory role • Participate in Monitoring park activities • Monitor/supervise implementation of park revenue sharing projects • Bridging role between communities and park management • Dissemination of park-related laws and policies • Audit function	• Receive and disburse revenue sharing funds to lower local governments • Receive park related policies and regulations • Monitor/supervise implementation of park revenue sharing projects	• Local revenue (service tax, hotel tax, etc) • Revenue sharing funds for project implementation • Utilization of park infrastructure • Prestige for having a park as a resource

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities	Rights	Returns
NGOs: ➢ CARE, ➢ Kabarole NGO/CBO Association (KANCA), ➢ Tooro Botanical Gardens, ➢ Rwenzori Anti-corruption Coalition, ➢ Ride Africa, ➢ PROTOS, ➢ Rainforest Alliance, ➢ KAFRED-Kibale Association for Rural environment and development, ➢ UNITE-Uganda North Calorina Zoo, ➢ Kibale Forest Schools Program, ➢ Kibale fuel wood project.	• Community sensitisation, awareness and mobilization for conservation • Research • Publicity • Monitoring • Funding • Advisory • Lobbying and advocacy	• Access to information	• Receive funding for indentified conservation related projects • Achievement of planned outputs e.g. publications
Research Institutions: ➢ MUBFS, ➢ Kabarole Research Centre-KRC, ➢ Kibale Fish and Monkey project, ➢ Kibale Chimpanzee project, ➢ Kibale Eco-health project, ➢ Sebitoli-Chimpanzee project, ➢ Ngogo Chimpanzee project, ➢ WCS, ➢ FACE the Future	• Conduct research • Disseminate research results • Develop research protocols • Advisory • Monitoring	• Regulated access to the park • Access to data • Publicise research results	• Academic rewards • Funding of proposals • Prestige for the park as a resource

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities	Rights	Returns
Tourism related business companies: ➢ Kabarole tours, ➢ Primate Lodge, ➢ CVK, ➢ Kibale Nature lodge, ➢ Chimpanzee guest house, ➢ Chimp nest, ➢ Kibale safari camp.	• Marketing • Advocacy • Service provision • Awareness • Monitoring • Training guides and hotel staff • Tax payments • Corporate-social responsibility	• Regulated access of customers into the park • Access to information • Develop and cost tour packages	• Revenue to the companies • Increased Networks for conservation
General business companies: ➢ Mpanga Hydropower project, ➢ Mpanga-Kabarole, Kiko, Rwenzori–kyenjojo) commodities tea companies	• Create income generating alternatives (employment, tree planting) • Environment conservation (Waste management, awareness, Management of chemicals) • Tax payments • Provision of services- Corporate social responsibility (schools, water, roads)	• Access to information	• Micro-climate modification • Carbon sequestration services
Central Government Agencies	• Set conservation policies, standards, regulations • Enforce compliance • Monitoring and supervision • Fund conservation activities • Conduct training • Provide security	• Access to information and data	• Revenue • Fulfilment of their mandates • Prestige and recognition

1.3 ENABLING LEGISLATION AND POLICY

It is essential for PA managers to understand some of the relevant laws that empower them to do their work and the legal notices by which the park was established. With this knowledge, they can effectively conduct law-enforcement work, ensure appropriate stakeholder participation in the management of the PA and address any challenges to its integrity. Some of the laws and policies pertaining to wildlife and biodiversity conservation in Uganda are summarized below.

1.3.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

The over-all legal framework for biodiversity management in Uganda is the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (amended 2005). The National Constitution provides the following provisions for biodiversity management.

a) *Protection of natural resources:* Objective No. XXVII provides that natural resources shall be managed in such a way as to meet the development and environmental needs of the present and future generations of Uganda, particularly by taking all measures to prevent or minimize damage and destruction to land, air and water resources resulting from pollution or any other kind of natural resource degradation.

b) *Management of natural resources:* Article 237 (2)(b) gives powers to Government or Local Government as determined by Parliament by law to hold in trust for the people and protect natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forests, game and forest reserves, national parks and any land to be reserved for ecological and to touristic purposes for the common good of all citizens.

c) Article 245 empowers Parliament to provide, through law for measures to manage the environment and promote sustainable development as well as environmental awareness.

d) Article 286 of the Constitution gives effect to international treaties, which Uganda was a party to before the promulgation of the Constitution in 1995.

1.3.2 THE ENVIRONMENT ACT (CAP 153)

The Act provides for the over-all management, coordination and monitoring of environment management and conservation in Uganda. It provides for the protection and conservation of natural resources in Uganda as well as promotion of international cooperation in the field of the environment. The Act provides for issuance of regulations and guidelines for the management of various environmental aspects.

1.3.3 WILDLIFE ACT, CAP 200 OF 2000

The Act provides for;

- Conservation of wildlife throughout Uganda, so that the abundance and diversity of their species are maintained at optimum levels commensurate with other forms of land use, in order to support sustainable utilization of wildlife for the benefit of the people of Uganda.
- Sustainable management of wildlife conservation areas.
- Conservation of selected examples of wildlife communities in Uganda.
- Protection of the rare, endangered and endemic species of wild plants and animals.
- Ecologically acceptable control of problem animals.

- Enhancement of economic and social benefits from wildlife management by establishing wildlife use rights and the promoting of tourism.
- Control of import, export and re-export of wildlife species and specimens.
- Implementation of relevant international treaties, conventions, agreements or other arrangements to which Uganda is a party.
- Public participation in wildlife management.

1.3.4 THE NATIONAL FORESTRY AND TREE PLANTING ACT, 2003

The Act provides for among other things, the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests, and the promotion of tree planting for the benefit of people of Uganda and the international community. It classifies forests in Uganda as central forest reserves, local forest reserves, community forests and forests forming part of a wildlife conservation area declared under the Uganda Wildlife Statute, 1996. The Act recognizes various stakeholders in the management of forest reserves, which should be guided by the Management Plan prepared by the responsible body. In addition the Act aims at ensuring that forests and trees are conserved and managed in a manner that meets the needs of the present generation without comprising the rights of future generations by safeguarding forest biological diversity and the environmental benefits that accrue from forest and trees.

1.4 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT POLICIES

1.4.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY (1995)

The National Environment Management Policy (1995) provides for the institutional structure as well as policy measures for biodiversity management in Uganda. The over-all goal of the policy is sustainable social and economic development which maintains or enhances environmental quality and resources productivity on a longer term basis that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The specific objectives of the policy are:
a) Enhance health and quality of life of all Ugandans and promote long-term sustainable economic development through sound environmental and natural resources management and use.
b) Integrate environmental concerns in all development-oriented policies, planning and activities at national, district and local levels, with participation of the people.
c) Conserve, preserve and restore ecosystems and maintain ecological processes and life support systems, including conservation of national biodiversity.
d) Optimize resource use and achieve sustainable level of resource consumption.
e) Raise public awareness to understand and appreciate linkages between environment and development.
f) Ensure individual and community participation in environmental improvement activities.

This Policy is deemed sufficient in terms of general requirements for biodiversity management. However, by treating biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue, certain aspects of biodiversity management e.g., management of invasive species is not adequately addressed.

1.4.2 THE UGANDA WILDLIFE POLICY, 2014

The Wildlife Policy vision for the wildlife sector is "Sustainably managed and developed wildlife resources and healthy ecosystems in a developed Uganda. The Policy goal is to conserve wildlife resources of Uganda in a manner that contributes to the sustainable development of the nation and the well-being of its people.

The Policy objectives are as follows;

i. To promote sustainable management of Uganda's wildlife Protected areas.

ii. To sustainably manage wildlife populations in and outside Protected areas.

iii. To promote sustainable and equitable utilization of wildlife resources as a viable form of land use for national economic development.

iv. To effectively mitigate human wildlife conflicts.

v. To promote wildlife research and training.

vi. To promote conservation education and awareness across the nation.

vii. To ensure net positive impacts of exploration and development of extractive industries and other forms of development in wildlife conservation areas.

viii. To effectively combat wildlife related crime.

ix. To promote and support local, regional and global partnerships for conservation of wildlife.

1.4.3 THE TOURISM POLICY OF UGANDA, 2003

The Tourism Policy recognizes that in the 1960's Uganda was a main tourism destination in Eastern Africa and therefore tourism was one of the major economic sectors for the country. Unfortunately the turmoil of the 1970's and 1980's drastically reduced wildlife numbers and destroyed infrastructure resulting into reduced numbers of tourists.

This policy is aimed at ensuring that tourism becomes a vehicle for poverty eradication in the future to the extent possible within the resource base and market limitations. It further recognizes UWA's role and contribution towards the achievement of this objective. This is mainly in the area of managing and developing the extensive resource base as well as developing and marketing various products. The policy further emphasizes the need to facilitate the flow of tourists within the region and promotion of East Africa as a single tourist destination.

1.4.4 REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Legal frameworks for biodiversity management in Uganda are in part implemented through regulations and guidelines. They include regulations on water, wetlands, lake shores, river banks, and access to genetic resources.

1.5 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Biodiversity management in Uganda is mainstreamed into development plans including the National Development Plan (2009/2010), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002), National Forest Plan (2002/2012), UWA Strategic Plan 2013/2018, Land Sector Strategic Plan (2001), Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan (2010), Water and Environment Sector Investment Plan (2007) and National Environment Action Plan (1994). Their over-all objectives are to ensure that biodiversity concerns are adequately catered for in national development.

1.5.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP, 2009/2010)

The National Development Plan (2009) emphasizes agriculture and land management (whose performance principally depends on ecosystem goods and services) but does not adequately cater for the aspects of biodiversity management in relation to either agriculture or land management. Realistically, conservation and management of biodiversity can be effectively achieved through direct biodiversity conservation and management interventions and not through indirect means as perhaps envisaged under the broad land management interventions. The present agricultural practices, e.g. bush fires, slash and burn, monoculture, nutrient mining through continuous cropping without external inputs, misuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, overgrazing to mention but a few, obviously diminish biodiversity significantly. The current revision of the NDP (NDPII) is trying take into consideration biodiversity management issues by identifying Tourism as a priority sector of Government.

1.5.2 NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (NBSAP, 2002/2012)

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2002) provides over-all strategies and actions for management of Uganda's biodiversity as well as measures for enhancing institutional collaboration in the management of biodiversity in Uganda.

1.5.3 UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY STRATEGIC PLAN (UWA 2013/2018)

The Mission of UWA as stated in the strategic plan is to conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and protected areas of Uganda in partnership with the neighboring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community. The goal is to have sustainably managed wildlife areas that are providing enjoyment, supporting community livelihoods and contributing to National development.

In order to achieve the above targets, the strategic plan identifies key conservation challenges mentioned below;

- Restoring and maintaining health ecosystems
- Management of Human-Wildlife conflicts
- Achieving financial self sustainability
- Improvement of infrastructure and equipment

The Strategic Plan identifies six Strategic programs as Key Result Areas where the organization plans to achieve by addressing the identified critical issues but also take advantage of the opportunities

that the environment provides to produce positive results. They are:

- Resource conservation and management
- Research and Ecological Monitoring
- Capacity Development
- Community Conservation
- Tourism development and financial sustainability
- Governance and Corporate Affairs

1.5.4 THE NATIONAL FORESTRY PLAN (NFP, 2002)

The Vision of the National Forest Plan (2002) is "A sufficiently forested, ecologically stable and economically prosperous Uganda". This Vision is intended to be realized through the following objectives:

a) Enhance the capacity of forestry institutions to enable them effectively perform their mandates.
b) Increasing forest resource base by increasing forest cover to the 1990 levels.
c) Increase economic productivity of forests and employment in the forestry sector.
d) Raise incomes for households through forest-based initiatives.
e) Restore and improve ecosystem services derived from sustainably managed forests.

1.5.5 LAND SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN (LSSP, 2001)

The Land Sector Strategic Plan (2001) emphasizes sustainable land management. It recognizes the provisions for ownership and management of reserved land (forest reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves, lakes, rivers and wetlands) under the trusteeship of Central and Local Governments, management of common property resources, individual land use and planning and development of urban areas.

1.5.6 WETLANDS SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN (WSSP, 2010)

The over-all goal of the Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan (2010) is Uganda's Wetlands managed and used wisely in ways conducive to conserving the environment and its biodiversity, as well as optimizing sustainable benefits to the people neighbouring wetlands. This goal is to be achieved through the following strategic Objectives:

a) Knowledge and understanding of ecological processes and socio-economic values of wetlands enhanced.
b) Public and stakeholder awareness of wetlands and their beneficial products and services increased.
c) Institutional framework for wetlands management further developed and maintained.
d) Appropriate wetlands policy and legislation in place and enforced.
e) Planning and management of wetlands systems improved.
f) Vital wetlands protected and their characteristics and functions conserved.
g) Community-based regulation and administration of wetlands resource use established and strengthened through central Government and district administrations.

1.5.7 WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR INVESTMENT PLAN (WESIP, 2007)

The Water and Environment Sector Investment Plan (2007) aspires to achieve a sustainable, productive resource base and healthy environment for improved livelihoods, poverty eradication and economic growth. Its objectives are to:

a) Secure land tenure and ownership.
b) Sustainably harness natural resources.
c) Ensure clean, healthy and productive environment.
d) Ensure productive natural resource base.
e) Ensure harmonious Strategic planning and management.

1.5.8 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACTION PLAN (NEAP, 1994)

The over-all Policy Goal of National Environment Action Plan (1994) is to achieve sustainable social and economic development which maintains or enhances environmental quality and resource productivity on a long-term basis that meets the needs of both present and future generations.

The Specific Objectives are to:

a) Enhance the health and quality of life for all Ugandans through sound environment management.
b) Integrate environmental and natural resources concerns into policies, plans and programmes at national and district levels with popular participation.
c) Conserve, preserve, and restore ecosystems, including national biodiversity.
d) Optimize resource use and sustainable resource consumption.
e) Raise public awareness and understanding of linkages between environment and development.
f) Ensure participation in environment and natural resources activities.

Overall, these measures reflect broad intentions for mainstreaming biodiversity management in the respective sectors.

1.6 INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA

1.6.1 INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Uganda is a signatory to a number of international Conventions, Protocols and Agreements relating to biodiversity management. They include;

1. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
2. Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety,
3. Convention relating to the Preservation of Flora and Fauna in their Natural State,
4. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources,
5. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Water Fowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention),
6. Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,
7. Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora,

8. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),
9. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
10. Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and,
11. World Trade Organization (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Rules).

Each Convention is implemented through a national Focal Point in a designated ministry or lead agency (Section 5.6).

1.6.2 REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Uganda is signatory to the following regional protocols and agreements:

1. EAC Treaty,
2. EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management,
3. Protocol for Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin,
4. Convention for the establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO),
5. EAC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement,
6. Tripartite Management Agreements for Trans-boundary Wildlife Protected Area, and,
7. Cooperative Framework Agreement on the Nile.

PART 2: THE CONSERVATION PLAN

2.1 KNP Conservation values

A variety of biological, physical and cultural characteristics contribute important and sometimes unique attributes to KNP. These are described in this section and have been considered when determining the overall conservation purpose for managing KNP for the next 10years.

Tropical rain forest with the highest density of primates in E.A as their habitat

Kibale National Park is mainly a medium-altitude transitional moist evergreen forest with characteristics of both dry tropical and wet tropical rain forests. KNP supports an impressive diversity of forest species including mammals (as well as the thirteen types of non-human primates (Figure 8), insects, birds, reptiles and plants, some of which are threatened and/or endemic. KNP's population of red colobus is believed to be the only viable population in the whole of East Africa (IUCN, 1988) while the chimpanzee is considered important for its ecological significance and tourism potential. Rare flora includes cycads and screw palms.

Home to unique, threatened and endangered animal and bird species such as the Red colobus and Green Breasted Pitta, African Grey parrot, Grey Crowned Crane respectively

KNP supports at least nine species of animals which are considered to be globally threatened or nearly so. The species include Prigogine's ground thrush (*Turdus kibalensis*) - a bird unique to KNP; the endemic and rare Kibale ground thrush (*Zoothera kibalensis*); and the locally vulnerable red colobus monkey.

Home to the highest population of Chimpanzees in Uganda which is closest relative to man

KNP is the third largest forested national park in Uganda and supports nine animal species, including chimpanzees and red colobus, considered to be globally threatened or nearly so. Size and contiguity of forest habitat make Kibale of particular value for biodiversity conservation. It is a diverse botanical resource including important medicinal plants and ancestral varieties of commercial crops (e.g. coffee and banana). It also has a vast number of plant species whose properties are yet to be discovered.

A tropical rain forest acting as a carbon sink, water catchment area and providing other ecosystem services

KNP forms part of an important water catchment area feeding Lake George and the Albertine Rift Valley. As such, it protects and filters the waters of the Dura and Mpanga rivers from pollution as they flow towards the Lake George Ramsar Site and the Queen Elizabeth Protected Area.

Additionally, KNP has a unique biophysical environment with varied scenery including beautiful crater lakes and hills. This, together with the forest, swamps, primates, birds and butterflies, provides important prospects for ecotourism.

Home to high primate species diversity (13 primate species)

Kibale fauna is documented, compared to many other forests in Uganda. Of particular interest are thirteen species of non-human primates (67% of the country's total species). As well as chimpanzees, Kibale is home to red colobus monkeys, in what is probably their last viable population in Uganda (IUCN, 1988). Fauna includes threatened and near threatened species such as elephant *(Loxodonta africana)*, leopard *(Panthera pardius),* chimpanzee *(Pan troglodytes*), red colobus monkey *(Colobus badius)* and L'Hoest's monkey (C*ercopithecus l'hoesti).*

Figure 7: Picture of the White and Black Colobus Monkey in KNP

Figure 8: Table showing the thirteen primate species in KNP

	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	Pan troglodytes	Chimpanzee
2	Papio Anubis	Baboon
3	Cercopithecus ascanius	Red Tailed Monkey
4	Colobus guereza	Black and White Monkey
5	Cercopithecus mitis	Blue Monkey
6	*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*	Velvet Monkey
7	Cercopithecus l'hoesti	L'hoesti Monkey
8	*Lophocebus aterrimus*	Black Mangabay
9	*Procolobus badius*	Red Colobus Monkey

10	*Galagoides thomasi*	Thomas Galago **(Bush Baby)**
11	Galagoides demidovii	Demidoff's Galago **(Bush Baby)**
12	*Perodictus potto*	Potto **(Bush Baby)**
13	*Euoticus elegantulus*	Needle Clawled **(Bush Baby)**

KNP is listed as one of the thirty Important Bird Areas in Uganda, falling under the categories A1, A2 and A3 (Byaruhanga, A. *et al*., 2001). At least 372 species of birds, occurring in 58 families, have been listed. Those noteworthy due to their limited distribution or threatened status include: olive long-tailed cuckoo, western green tinker bird, Willcock's' honeyguide, collared apalis, red-faced woodland warbler, white-bellied crested flycatcher, blue-headed sunbird, purple-breasted sunbird, dusky crimson-wing, white-naped pigeon, papyrus gonolek, white-checked olive back, and the Kibale Prigogine's ground thrush (*Turdus kibalensis)* which is not seen outside Kibale.

Education and Research

KNP is a valuable resource for research due to two factors. Firstly, the varied habitats and a broad species diversity, especially of primates, make Kibale an ideal location for study. Secondly, KNP has a long history of research that greatly facilitates new study. Makerere University Biological Field Station has been operating at Kanyawara since 1985 whilst Forest Department records of earlier research activities in Kibale date back to 1932.

2.2 Overall management purpose

The purpose of managing Kibale Forest has changed significantly since its gazettement as a Crown Forest in 1930 when the sole objective was exploitation for timber and charcoal. When the forest was gazzetted a national Park in 1993, management emphasized exclusive conservation with no human use allowed except for research and tourism. Today, under UWA, community interests are again an important and integral part of KNP management policy. This is reflected in the following statement of purpose identified for the next 10 years and combining the above park values as follows;

"To conserve KNP, a high primate species diversity habitat including its unique, threatened and endangered species especially the Chimpanzees while providing ecosystem services for the development of the culturally diverse people around and beyond the borders of the Park".

2.3 KNP management zones

Zoning is a planning tool used to subdivide protected areas into distinct spatial areas according to their resource values and/ or sensitivity. Zone designation helps prescribe what may or may not take place in each zone in order to accomplish management objectives and achieve the desired future. Certain actions such as enforcement and research and monitoring however can take place in any zone. The zoning strategy for KNP seeks to achieve harmonious balance between the following;

- Protection of representative areas of biodiversity and ecological processes
- Infrastructure development necessary to manage the park
- Tourism activities, which generate income and raise the profile of KNP
- Sustainable extraction of natural resources by the local people

Five zones have been identified i.e. Tourism, Wilderness, Administrative, Resource use and the Restoration zones. Each zone is described below:-

2.3.1 Zone Descriptions

TOURISM ZONE

The tourism zone follows the primary routes intended to facilitate enjoyment and appreciation of the park interior. The primary management objective is the protection of the natural and cultural values of the routes, in order to enable visitors enjoy a rewarding and aesthetically pleasing Park experience.

Tourism Zones have been designated at Kanyanchu, Mainaro and Sebitoli. These will describe the extent of tourist activities (including forest walks, chimpanzee tracking and bird watching) and include the forest trail networks as described in the tourism program. Each zone will contain tourism infrastructure among others and the activities in these zones will include guided and self-guided forest walks, tourism tracks, overnight stays in campsites and bandas, interpretive and education facilities. The zone is shown in the zoning map, figure 9.

Permitted Activities:

- Visitor use, day and overnight basis
- Overnight camping and accommodation for visitors
- Visitor information and interpretative services
- Fire management activities

Permitted Facilities/Infrastructure

- Campsites
- Improved trails/bridges
- Latrines
- Facilities supporting research, monitoring, and Park operations
- Signs for visitor orientation, security, and interpretation facilities
- Lodges and Hotels

Prohibited Activities

- Killing wild animals
- Timber harvesting
- Setting fires without following the Fire management plan
- Picking/harvesting of flora and fauna from the park

Prohibited Facilities/Infrastructure

- Facilities supporting resource harvesting

Designated Areas within this Zone

- All tourism trails and tourist attractions

WILDERNESS ZONE

The Wilderness Zone includes parts of the tropical forest in the northern and south-eastern sections of the park and grassland in the south-west. Wilderness designation will provide a high

level of protection to the natural vegetation of KNP. The primary management objective is to ensure minimal disturbance and maximum protection of the biodiversity and ecological processes within KNP.

In this zone, protection of biophysical values is the primary consideration because of the sensitivity of the environment in the area. No harvesting of resources is permitted and visitor access must be carefully managed. Pending the results of environmental impact assessments, basic facilities with minimal impact from visitors such as trails, footbridges, and latrines may be acceptable. Where a unique community resource is identified for harvesting in this zone, temporally MoUs and permits specifying controlled access routes and time period will be agreed on and thereafter no more access shall be allowed. Active fire management will be carried out in the zone to preserve natural grassland habitats and to prevent damaging fires spreading into other parts of the park.

Permitted Activities:

- Research and monitoring activities
- Overnight use by approved researchers and Park staff only
- Day and night use by visitors on designated routes and camps
- Fire management activities
- Patrols

Permitted Facilities/Infrastructure:

- Improved trails and bridges in support of research, monitoring, Park operations, and visitor use
- Signs intended for visitor orientation, safety, and resource protection purposes
- Structures supporting Park operations and approved research
- Access to cultural sites under agreed terms and conditions

Prohibited Activities:

- Resource harvesting except under an agreed MoU
- Cultivation
- Overnight use other than by approved researchers and Park staff

Prohibited Facilities/Infrastructure:

- Structures and facilities except camp sites and patrol huts

Designated Areas within this Zone:

This zone constitutes the biggest percentage in line with best management principles and practices. The zone figure 9 commences after 1km from the park boundary immediately after the resource use zone. It also starts immediately after the tourism zone described above and also excludes areas designated for resource access and tourism activities.

RESOURCE USE ZONE (1KM)

Communities neighbouring the park will be allowed to harvest park resources within the Resource Use zone. In principle, this zone consist of a continuous one-kilometre wide strip along the boundary

in the areas of Kinyantale, Ngeza, Nyabitusi, Lake Kabaleke and Kanyante where communities may enter KNP to gather firewood, medicinal plants, thatching grass and other approved resources. Access and extraction will be subject to agreements with KNP management.

The zone overlaps with the restoration zone in some parts such as Isunga. Though UWA-Face rehabilitation activities will continue in this area, communities will be allowed to access resources such as grass, poles (from exotic tree species) and medicinal plants.

The Resource Use Zone extend further inside the south-western edge of the park to include Lake Kabaleke and Lake Kyabatukura. Controlled fishing will be permitted in these lakes. The zone is shown on the map below.

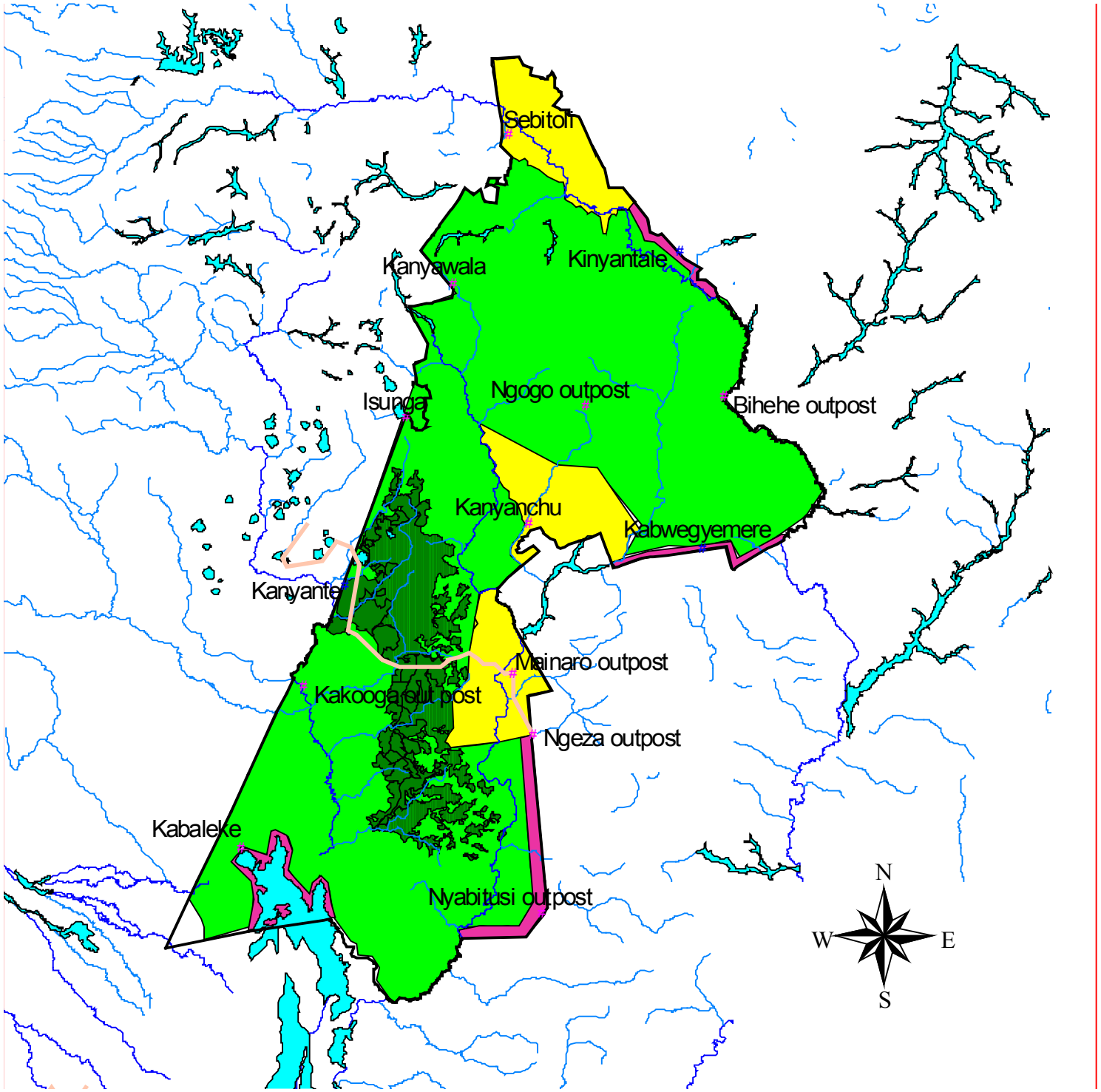
RESTORATION ZONE

The Restoration Zone comprises of the UWA-Face the future project area, in which some 100 km^2 of natural forest were destroyed by encroachers. The active restoration area will be the scene of intensive management activity. UWA-Face the future will continue to plant indigenous tree species, focusing on areas where natural regeneration is poor. It will endeavour to remove all exotic species left from the encroachment era and prevent fires from damaging regenerating and planted tree stock. The restoration zone will turn into a wilderness zone after 10 years on completion of planting activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE

This zone category refers to primary concentrations of infrastructure within KNP enabling management and research. Administration zones are mostly located around the edge of the park. This strategy minimises impacts on the park environment, maximises the effectiveness of community-related activities and enables ready access to services and transport routes by park staff. The park headquarters, Research administrative infrastructure and all outposts form the administrative zone.

Figure 9: Map showing KNP zones



2.4 MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Management programs are the key broad management intervention areas for the park to be able to achieve its overall purpose. The programs lay down the overall program objectives and outputs with specific management actions to achieve them.

2.4.1 RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

This program highlights the key program issues and challenges that management faces in securing the integrity of the park.

Overall objective: To improve and maintain the integrity of KNP

2.4.1.1 Boundary Management

Output: Park boundaries clearly marked and maintained

Issues and Rationale

KNP has a total boundary distance of 229km-long; some sections in Kyenjojo, and Kamwenge districts are not clearly marked. In some sections of the boundary, existing concrete pillars are defaced by local communities and the mature eucalyptus live markers along the park boundary are illegally harvested, others are being debarked to kill them in order to distort the park boundary. These sections may cause conflict with the adjacent communities. In Ibuga, Kyabatukura, and Bigando there are land wrangles between UWA and communities. These communities claim ownership of some sections of the park land.

Figure 10: Picture showing tea plants along the park boundary

Management actions

Boundary management is very crucial, to avoid conflicts with the local communities. The remaining unmarked sections of park boundary will be clearly marked with concrete pillars mainly in Kamwenge and Kyenjojo districts; in water logged areas tree species that grow in water logged areas shall be identified and planted along sections of the boundary that are water logged. Live markers will be planted to reinforce the boundary line to make it legally and visually clear to the adjacent local communities. The tree species recommended for boundary marking are; *Spathodea campenulata*, *Erythrina absynica*, *Bridelia micrantha*, and Eucalyptus spp.

Community meetings and engagement of stakeholders to resolve boundary conflicts between the park and local communities of Ibuga, Kyabatukura, and Bigando will be conducted. To avoid continuous illegal harvesting of planted eucalyptus trees, boundary trees that are 40cm diameter at breast height (DBH) and above will be harvested and replaced with new eucalyptus seedlings. Routine boundary maintenance by slashing shall be done and the defaced concrete pillars shall be renovated and painted. The boundary of the park and the boundary of the existing Kasese - Kampala railway line which is 100m on both sides of the railway line shall be marked with live markers and concrete pillars.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Mark the remaining sections (Nyabitusi, Kyabandara area; along the tea estate in Kyenjojo) of the boundary with appropriate live markers and pillars	WCC	CAM, WLE, WEM	1ST Year	696,420,000	Pillars(100km):1000pillars x 500,000/-=500,000,000/- Live markers (75km):1000sdlings x 75km x 2500labour cost incl purchase=187,500,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x120ltsx12months =5,760,000/- Supervision:4pplex15000/- x 3times x 12months=2,160,000/- Tools: 1,000,000/-
2	Assess and harvest existing eucalyptus boundary markers which are 40dbh and beyond	WEM	WCC	2nd and 3rd year	7,940,000	Assment:SDA:30daysx4pplex15,000/= =1,800,000/=: Fuel:20lx30daysx4000/= =2,400,000/= Supervision:3pplex15,000/= x 60days =2,700,000/= Meetings:2meetingsx8pplex40,000/= =640,000/=
3	Replace the harvested eucalyptus boundary markers	WEM	WCC	4th - 6th year	98,580,000	Distance of trees to beharvested: 35kmx1000sdlingsx2500/- =87,500,000/- Supervision:4pplex15,000/-x 4timesx6planting months x 3yrs =4,320,000/- Fuel:4000/-x20lts x 4times x 6planting months x3yrs=5,760,000/= Tools (hoes, pangas,spades, etc);lumpsum: 1,000,000/-
4	Carry out routine boundary maintenance by slashing	WLE	WCC, WEM	Year 1-10	480,000,000	120kmx100,000/-x4quartersx10yea rs=480,000,000/=

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
5	Conduct community meetings and engage stakeholders on boundary issues to resolve conflicts in Ibuga, Kyabatukura, and Bigando	WCC	CAM, LG	Year 1-3	2,500,000	Meetings: 500,000/=x5meetings=2,500,000/=
6	Mark the park boundary along the Railway line with live markers and pillars	CAM	PU, DDC, ED	Year 2-3	11,100,000	Pillars: 300,000/-x26pillars=7,800,000/= Supervision:SDA;15,000/-x3pplex20days=900,000/= Fuel:30litresx4000x20days=2,400,000/= =11,100,000/=
					1,296,540,000	

2.4.1.2 Illegal Activities

Output: All illegal activities in the National Park contained

Issues and Rationale

KNP is surrounded by people who engage themselves in illegal activities such as animal snaring, cutting of trees for timber and poles, charcoal burning, domestic animal grazing, *Prunus africana* bark harvesting, illegal access to medicinal plants, illegal fishing, wild honey harvesting, and poaching. Animal snaring in the park is one of the cruelest methods of trapping wild animals. The trappers target mainly herbivores for meat but other animals like primates end up being victims and this leaves them either dead or permanently disabled.

Trapping of Elephants for their Ivory using pit traps has become a very big management challenge for park management. Several Elephants (about 10) have been found in pits over the past five years, with their Ivory having been removed.

Advancement in technology for converting round wood into timber by use of Powered saws have increased illegal cutting of trees inside the Park.

The surrounding communities heavily depend on resources from the park. In some parishes, resource access agreements have been signed to legalize and also regulate resources of take from the park. However, because these MoUs do not provide for all resources needed by the communities, the communities resort to illegal access to some of these resources.

Harvesting of *Prunus Africana* tree species is common in Kinyantale, Kasunga, Sebitoli and Kabwegyemere areas, where mature trees are fell-down and debarked. The bark is then carried out from the park for sell. It is believed that *Prunus Africana bark* is a medicinal herb that treats prostate cancer.

The grass belt in the southern part of Kibale National Park is highly prone to wildfire, especially in the parts close to Kyabandara, Nyabitusi, Nsongi, Kabaleke and Nyabweya. Most wildfires are

deliberately started outside the Park by farmers while clearing gardens for new planting season and then it spreads across the boundary into the park. Poachers also start wildfire within the park to lure wildlife to the fresh re-growth of the burnt areas that is lash and tender. This brings wildlife closer to poachers.

Figure 11: Pictures showing sacks of Prunus spp bark impounded and also an Elephant trap pit

Management actions

The community conservation department of the park will work closely with other departments to sensitize local communities adjacent to the park about the dangers of fires on the eco-system and to their property. A fire management plan will be developed. The fire plan will document in details, areas highly prone to fires and how wild fire can be controlled. Staff training and equipment procurement shall be provided for in the plan. Researchers shall be encouraged to carry out research on possible impacts of fires on grassland ecosystem.

Community conservation department will sign MoUs with communities for resources identified and demanded. Resource use committees will oversee the implementation of the collaborative resource use agreements. They will in addition monitor the off-take and submit such data to the park headquarters for capture into the MIST monitoring system.

Construction and maintenance of cattle confinement kraals will be done in the nearby outposts located within grassland areas of Ngeza, Kyabatukura and Nyabituusi for containing livestock grazing inside the park. The confinement kraals will assist management to establish the cattle owners for onward prosecution in the courts of law.

Rangers will be deployed to conduct regular patrols. Re-planning and intensifying routine patrols will be prioritized to control all illegal activities in the park. Patrol recommendation reports wil be implemented as necessary. In areas already known to harbor a large number of wire snares, rangers will work with the wire snare removal team based in Kanyawara, Sebitoli and Ngogo to unearth them and cover any elephant trap pits identified. Spot checks for wildlife products will be carried out in local markets to control and monitor movement of these products.

The intelligence unit based at park headquarters will gather information and also recruit informers from the community to report illegal activities in the park. The law enforcement unit will work and strengthen coordination with other security agencies to curb illegal activities in the PA. In addition

community sensitizations meetings and workshops will be conducted on the dangers and risks associated with illegal activities in the park.

Barriers in form of control gates will be built at all points of entry of new public roads constructed through the park after approval of this Management Plan.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	**Gather and make use of the intelligence information**	AWI	WLE, CAM, WCC	Year 1-10	786,000,000	Intelligence gathering 5 staffs x 10days x 30,000 x 12 months x 10 years =360,000,000 Transport : 5 people x 50,000 x10 days x12 monthsx10 years =300,000,000 Informers 5 informers x 30,000 x 12 months x10 years = 18,000,000 SDA for staffs 15,000 x5 x 12 days x12 months x 10 years = 108,000,000
2	**Conduct routine patrols**	WLE	AWI, CAM, WCC	Year 1-10	894,400,000	Food ration per month 5,200,000 x 12 months x 10 years =62,400,000 Allowances 2,500,000 x 12 months x 10 years = 300,000,000 Equipments = 10,000,000 x 10 years = 100,000,000 Fuel 900 litres x 12 months x10 years x 4,000 =432,000,000
3	**Implement patrol report recommendations e.g. covering elephant pitfalls**	WLE	WCC, WEM	Year 1-10	73,000,000	3 Pits x 50,000 x 12 months x 10 years =18,000,000 SDA 15,000 x 3 pits x 2 rangers x 12 months x 10 years = 10,800,000 Fuel 30 litres x 4,000 x 3 pits x 12 months x 10 years =43,200,000 Tools 100,000 x 10 years = 1,000,000
4	**Carry out on-spot patrol checks**	WLE	AWI, CAM	Year 1-10	162,000,000	SDA 15,000 X 3 p,ple x 10 days x 12 months x 10 years = 54,000,000 Transport 30,000 x 3 p,ple x 10 days x 12 months x 10 years =108,000,000
5	**Arrest and prosecute law breakers**	WLE	WP, CAM, AWI	Year 1-10	244,800,000	SDA 15,000 x 5 staffs x 8 times x12 months x 10 yrs = 72,000,000 Witnesses 2p,ple x 50,000 x 8 x12 months x10 yrs = 96,000,000 Fuel 20 litres x 4,000 x 8 times x 12 months x 10 yrs = 76,800,000

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
6	**Construct and maintain confinement areas for impounded cattle in the park**	WLE	WCC	Year 1-10	33,300,000	3 kraals x 500,000 x 2 times x 10 yrs = 30,000,000 Supervision SDA 15,000 X 3pple x 2 x 10yrs = 900,000 Fuell: 30 litres x 4,000 x 2 times x 10 yrs = 2,400,000
7	**Evict park encroachers if any**	WLE	WP, AWI, WCC, CAM	Year 1-3	50,000,000	Lumpsum
8	**Enforce the provisions of MoUs for resource use**	WCC	WLE	Year 1-10	60,000,000	SDA 3 staff x 15,000 x 4 times in a month x 12 months x 10 yrs = 21,600,000 Fuel : 20 litres x 4 x 4,000 x 12 months x 10 yrs =38,400,000
9	**Develop and implement the fire mgt plan**	WEM	WCC, WLE, WFR	Year 1 and year 2-10	385,080,000	Workshop cost: 5,000,000 Hired labor : 20 p,ple x 15,000 x 20 days x 2 times a yr x 10 yrs =120,000,000 Hired labor for fire fighting: 15,000 x 30 pple x 2 times x 12 months x10 yrs = 108,000,000 Training: 10,000,000 x 1 time x 10 yrs = 100,000,000 Tools: 150,000,000 Supervision: 3 pple x 15,000 x 20 days x 10 yrs = 9,000,000
10	**Build, maintain and man control gates on public roads through the park.**	CAM	ED	Year 2, then 5 and 8	104,000,000	2 gates at Rwimi-Kamwenge road x 50,000,000 per gate = 100,000,000 Maintenance 2,000,000 x 2 times = 4,000,000
					2,792,580,000	

2.4.1.3 Forest Restoration

Output: All degraded areas restored

Face The Future project

Face The Future (Forest absorbing carbon dioxide emission) project is a joint venture between Uganda Wildlife Authority and Face The Future in the Netherlands. The main aim of the project is to undertake planting of forests in the restoration zone to offset CO_2 emissions from the atmosphere.

UWA – Face project has been restoring degraded forest ecosystem in the southern parts of the park since 1994. More than half of the project area has recovered to nearly its original natural high forest state. The degraded area is dominated by elephant grass that limits natural regeneration and poses high fire risk to natural regeneration. Planting trees is the fastest means of forest regeneration in the degraded area. The tree species planted include *Warbugia ugandensis, Bridellia micrantha Spathodea campenulata, Croton megalocurpus Croton microstachus, Cordia africana, Cordia mellinii*.

Issues and Rationale

In 1980's the communities who encroached the park introduced invasive and exotic species. Invasive and exotic species vigorously spread through seed dispersion suppressing the natural tree species regeneration. Some of the exotics in KNP include; Eucalyptus spp, S*enna spectabilis*, and L*antana camara*.

Grazing of domestic animals which is illegal is common in the grassland area. Over grazing leaves the ground bare and the vegetation ecosystem degraded.

The newly UWA – Face The Future compartments planted in 2009 to date, have not received sufficient tending operations due to financial problems and this has left the planted seedlings to be suffocated by elephant grass.

Figure 12: Picture showing the Forest Area restored

Management actions

UWA – Face The Future program will continue with the rehabilitation of the remaining 700ha with indigenous tree species as per the guidelines provided in the contract agreement. All maintenance measures and activities shall be undertaken by Face The Future to ensure that the planted seedlings properly establish and flourish. Tending activities will mainly depend on the vegetation type of the area.

The community conservation department will negotiate, sign and implement the MoU with any interested communities for the removal of exotics especially *Senna spectabilis* from the park. This will be done after an Implementation Assessment Report recommendation on invasive and exotic species has been developed.

Regular monitoring of the planted trees through compartment history and permanent sample plot data collection will be done to assess crop performance and survival. The data will be analyzed and used for management purposes. Another area of interest is the rate of carbon sequestration by the regenerating forest. With technical assistance from Face Foundation, UWA staff will determine how much carbon the young forest sequestrates. This work will be used to determine the baseline situation and future needs for research. Meanwhile, management will continue carrying out measurements in the sample plots to help make the necessary conclusions.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Plant the remaining 700ha of the degraded area of the park	WFR	CAM	Year 1- 4	279,300,000	399,000/-cost/hax175ha x 4yrs = 279,300,000/= (cost includes overheads)
2	Maintain the restored area	WFR	CAM	Year 1- 5	1,125,000,000	Tending operations including overhead costs: 250,000/ hax900ha x 5yrs = 1,125,000,000/=
3	Negotiate and implement an MoU with any interested communities for the removal of exotics	WFR	WCC	Year 1-10	39,000,000	Supervision:SDA: 15,000/-x 3pplex 5daysx 12monthsx10yrs =27,000,000/= Meetings:4meetingsx10yrs x 300,000/ =(includes fuel) =12,000,000/=
4	Implement Assessment Report recommendations on invasive and exotic species in the restored area	WFR	WEM, WLE	Year 1-10	396,000,000	Removal of selected exotics: 15,000/-x10pplex22daysx12months x 10years=396,000,000
5	Carry out regular monitoring of the planted trees	WFR	WEM	Year 1-10	5,000,000	Monitoring: SDA;3pplex4quarters x 15,000/-x10yeras=1,800,000 Fuel:4000/-/litrex20litresx4quaters x10yrs = 3,200,000
					1,844,300,000	

2.4.1.4 Impacts of Developments

Output: Developments compliant to the existing environmental regulations

Issues and Rationale

Infrastructure developments have been proposed for implementation within this GMP. Developments such as road construction, staff accommodation and setting up of tourist lodges are anticipated to be carried out in and around the park. These activities could have potential impact on the ecosystem that need to be mitigated. Some of the ongoing projects include the construction of the Rwimi – Kamwenge Road, improvement to Bitumen of Kamwenge - Fort Portal road, and the proposed hydropower development on River Rwimi.

Figure 13: Picture showing a tourism development (Primate Lodge) inside the park at Kanyanc

Management Actions

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) will be undertaken for all proposed new developments inside the park. Environmental audits for the existing developments will be undertaken within the PA. During implementation, all work will be monitored and environmental compliance enforced.

As a means of enforcing proper waste management procedures during implementation of works, construction and maintenance of waste bins in the Park will be undertaken for collecting waste. Waste bins for the different parts of the park will be acquired and placed appropriately and maintained for effective management of waste.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Monitor and enforce EIA compliance	WEM	WLE,CAM,LG, PEIA Unit	Year 1-10	5,000,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 4 times a yr x 10 yrs = 1,800,000 Fuel : 20 litres x 4,000 x 4 x 10 yrs =3,200,000
2	Review EIS and Environmental audits	WEM	CAM,LG, PEIA Unit	Year 1-10	20,000,000	Workshop:2,000,000 x 10 yrs = 20,000,000
3	Undertake EIA for the development of new park infrastructure	WEM	CAM,LG, PEIA Unit	Year 1-10	105,500,000	Consultancy :10,000,000 x 10 yrs = 100,000,000 SDA: 2 pple x 15,000 x 5 times yr x 10 yrs =1,500,000 Fuel: 20 litres x 4,000 x 5 x 10 yrs =4,000,000

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
4	Carry out waste management activities at source	WEM	WLE, CAM, WCC, WT	Year 1-10	101,000,000	Concrete waste pits 4 x 5,000,000 per pit x 2 times= 40,000,000 Waste pits: 20 pits x 100,000 x 5 times = 10,000,000 Waste bins 30 x 100,000 x 5 times = 15,000,000 SDA 2 people x 15,000 x 2 times per month x 12 months x 10 years = 7,200,000 Fuel: 30Ltrs x 2times x 4,000 x 12 months x 10 years = 28,800,000
					231,500,000	

2.4.1.5 Disease Transmission

Output: All disease outbreaks contained

Issues and Rationale

Past epidemiological studies in KNP have demonstrated potential exchange of pathogens between park Non-Human Primates (NHPs) and the neighboring community people and livestock. Wild primates and people are closely related genetically and as such the potential for cross exchange of pathogens is high. In addition, 2 communities of chimpanzees have been habituated for tourism and three habituated for research and in this GMP further habituation of a group of monkeys *(Red colobus)* and one chimpanzee community in Mainaro for tourism has been proposed. As neighbors to the park, local people, domestic animals and wildlife interact as incidences of wild animal species raiding local people are frequent around the Park which could lead to exchange of zoonotic pathogens.

Figure 14: Picture showing domestic animals illegally grazing inside the park which can be a source for disease transmission

Management actions

Park management will collaborate and liaise with District medical and veterinary officers to carryout disease surveillance and interventions in communities and share information on disease prevalence in people, their domestic animals and wildlife so that appropriate interventions to contain disease outbreaks and transmission are implemented. From this information, wild animal distribution and movements will be monitored as well as carrying out passive and non-invasive monitoring of wildlife. Active surveillance of wildlife disease will be undertaken by collection of samples from sick and dead animals and liaising with the UWA Vet Unit to conduct targeted disease surveillance.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Carry out disease surveillance	WEM	VU, CAM,LG	Year 1-10	82,000,000	Sample Tubes:500tubesx1,200/=x 12months x 10yrs=72,000,000/= Personal Protective Equipment(PPE) :700,000/=/Yrsx10yrs=7,000,000/= Preservatives: 300,000/-per yrx10yrs =3,000,000/=
2	Liaise with relevant stakeholders on disease management	WEM	VU, CAM,LG	Year 1-10	20,000,000	4meetings annually x 500,000per meeting x 10yrs =20,000,000
3	Carry out disease interventions to contain disease outbreaks and transmission	WEM	VU, CAM,LG	Year 1-10	39,600,000	Sensitization meetings 300,000 per qtr x 4 10 = 12,000,000 Vet Visits = 3 visits/yr x 4pple x 150,000 x 10 = 18,000,0000 Fuel= 3 trips x 80 ltrs x 4,000/-per ltr x 10 =9,600,000
4	Monitor Key species movements and health-Chimps, Elephants, buffalos	WEM	WLE, CAM	Year 1-10	51,300,000	SDA 4 ppl x 15,000/- x 4days x 12 months x 10yrs = 28,800,000 Procure 15 night cameras X 1,500,000 = 22,500,000
5	Carry out interventions to improve the welfare of wild animals	WEM	WLE, CAM	Year 1-10	50,000,000	Disease contingency = 5 million x 10 years = 50,000,000
					242,900,000	

2.4.2 ECOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

Overall objective: To improve management decisions based on scientific information

Introduction

The Ecological Monitoring and Research Program aims at undertaking activities that enhance the welfare of wild animals, their habitats and the ecosystem in general and to provide scientific information to assist management decisions. Priority ecological challenges for KNP are highlighted in the Monitoring and Research Plan 2014-2018. For ecological monitoring and research, the significant and emerging challenges that need to be addressed include management of exotic and invasive species, ensure that ecological research relevant to management is undertaken and to monitor and mitigate negative impacts due to climate change in and around the park. Uganda Wildlife Authority signed an MoU with MUBFS to conduct research both for education and for management purpose in and around the park. The research stations are based in Kanyawara and Ngogo.

Makerere University Biological Field Station (MUBFS)

Makerere University Biological Field Station is located in Kibale National Park in Fort portal. It is mainly involved in research but it is increasingly hosting short international courses in Tropical Biology. Originally, most of the research at MUBFS was primatology but over the years, the research agenda has broadened to include ecological and behavioral research on taxes, and socio economic studies. There is adequate dormitory and guest house space for groups ranging between 10 and 60.

The original name of the field station was Kibale Forest Project funded by the New York Zoological Society (currently known as Wildlife Conservation Society). The field site was established in 1970 by Dr. Thomas Struhsaker at Kanyawara near the Forest Department Field Station. He came to Uganda to study the behavioral ecology of the Uganda red colobus (*Procolobus rufomitratus*) an endangered species. With eleven species of sympatric primate species, Dr. Struhsaker soon realized that Kibale offered a great opportunity for comparative studies on the behavioral ecology of the various primate species in the area. The diversity of primate species attracted more researchers and this made Kibale an internationally important site for primatological research. As time went on, research expanded to include studies on rodents, insects and forest gap dynamics, crop raiding and the interactions between the park and the human communities surrounding the park.

The field station offers a myriad of research opportunities associated with the many natural and human modified habitats in and around Kibale. Established in 1970, the field station has become one of Africa's premier field station that permits researcher access to a variety of ecosystems, including forest, grasslands, regenerating forest after logging, agriculture, or plantation use, rivers, lakes, and papyrus swamps. This park illustrates the future of many forests of Africa, Asia, and South-Central America. It is an isolated forest island surrounded by humanized landscapes that range from small landholder agricultural plots to tea estates. As a result, this park acts as a window through which researcher students can easily study the conflict between wildlife and human demands.

Examples of Current Projects and / or Long-term (L) Projects being carried out by the field station

1. Chimpanzee Behavior and Ecology(L)
2. Primate Conservation (L)
3. Primate Behavior (L)
4. Primate Nutritional Ecology
5. Primate Locomotion
6. Parasitology
7. Forest Restoration(L)
8. Forest Phenology(L)
9. Forest Demography and Dynamics(L)
10. Seed and Seedling Physiology and Ecology(L)
11. Seed Dispersal(L)
12. Elephant Ecology
13. Crop Raiding
14. Forest Fragment Studies(L)
15. Limnology and Ecology of Crater Lakes(L)
16. Wetland Ecology (Papyrus Swamps) (L)
17. Insect, Behaviour, Ecology, and Physiology
18. Fish Behaviour, Physiology, Ecology, and Evolution(L)
19. Avian Behavior, Physiology, and Ecology
20. Butterfly Ecology and Evolution
21. Evaluation of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects
22. Park – People Interactions

2.4.2.1 Exotic and Invasive Species

Output: Re-occurrence of exotic and invasive species controlled and eliminated

Issues and Rationale

By the 1980's, many immigrants had settled in parts of Kibale Forest Reserve and Kibale Game Corridor that were amalgamated to form KNP in 1993. People had planted species such as *Senna spectabilis* and *Thevetia spp.* as live fences, food trees such as guava, ovacado and mangoes and eucalyptus trees as woodlots for timber and firewood. Subsequent to eviction, these exotic plants mingled into the habitats of the newly gazetted KNP. This human encroachment occurred intensively south of the PA particularly in the areas of Mpokya, Kankoko, Kanyabutagi, Rwenswa and Kihoima.

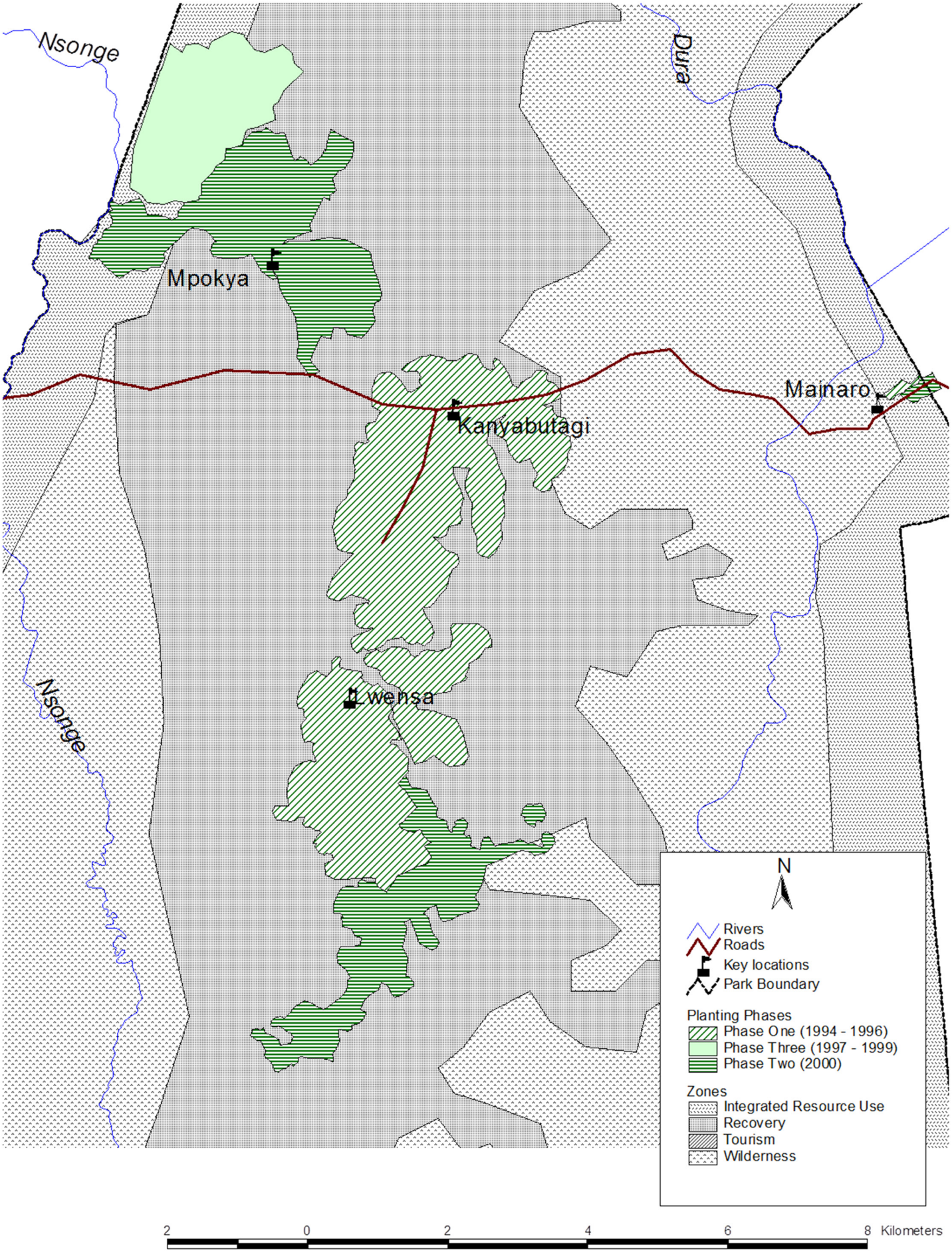
Furthermore, Kibale Forest Reserve was managed for timber production and consequently some commercial exotic trees were introduced in the reserve such as Eucalyptus, *Acrocarpous spp.*, Pine, Cyprus and *Cedrella ordurata* specifically on the boundary between Kanyawara and Sebitoli, as well as along the southerly part of the park in the areas of Kihoima.

Other invasive species particularly *Lantana camara* emerged and colonized some of the areas mentioned above that were heavily disturbed by human encroachment and Kibale forest reserve activities. There have been ongoing efforts to eradicate exotic and invasive species in KNP so that the quality of habitat for wildlife is not compromised. As a result, exotics and invasive species have been cleared or reduced in some of the areas under the FACE Program but substantial infestations still exists in the park.

While eradication of exotic and invasive species is undergoing, systematic research has not been carried out and need to be done to assess the extent and importance of the various exotics on the critical ecosystems especially colonization in the forest habitat including riverine forests in the grassland areas. Such research will also assist to assess the effectiveness and appropriateness along with financial feasibility of eradication and control methods as means to support proficiency in exotic and invasive species control and eradication in KNP.

Figure 15: Picture showing exotic tree spp inside the park

Figure 16: Map showing human encroached and disturbed areas where restoration continues to take place



Management actions

In order to address the above issues, eradication and control of exotics and invasive species in KNP will be continued. In addition, systematic research will be initiated to enrich and build the design and methodologies of eradication and control. Furthermore, sharing of experiences with relevant institutions and partners will be enhanced to exchange information and knowledge, and to encourage collaborative research and management of exotic and invasive species.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Carry out research on the impacts of the exotics and invasive spp on the ecosystem	WEM	EMRC, CAM, Researchers	Year 2-5	25,000,000	Cost estimate based on the assumption that UWA staff undertake the research
2	Monitor and control the spread of invasive and exotic spp	WEM	CAM, WFR	Year 1-10	237,600,000	Removal of selected exotics:15,000/-x6pplex2 2daysx12monthsx10yea rs=237,600,000
3	Disseminate research findings and implement recommendations	WEM	CAM, WFR	Year 5-10	10,000,000	2 meetings x 1,000,000 per meeting x 5 years
4	Share experiences on the on-going activities related to exotics and invasive spp	WEM	CAM, EMRC	Year 1 and 5	43,360,000	1 Field trip to other CAs x 4 people x 4 days x DSA 150,000/ x 6CAs X 2 years = 28,000,000 Fuel 80 ltrs x 4000/- per ltr x 4 days X 6CAs X 2 years = 15,360,000
					315,960,000	

2.4.2.2 Research Information Management

Output: Management oriented research supported

Issues and rationale

KNP is one of the most researched PAs in Uganda and internationally. Long-term systematic research in the PA dates to 1970 when Dr. Thomas Struhsaker established a research station at Kanyawara studying the behavioral ecology of Red colobus monkey (*Procolobus rufomitratus)*. Soon, many projects established in KNP, for example the Kibale Chimapanzee Project was set in 1985 to study the behavior of chimpanzees by Prof. Richard Wrangham and in 1990, the Kibale Fish and Monkey Project was established by Prof. Collin Chapman and Prof. Lauren Chapman.

Today, KNP is a global hub for research especially primatology due to the high diversity of primate species in the park but research field have increasingly broadened to entail human wildlife conflicts, non primates species ecological research including elephants, butterflies, golden cats, fish, rodents and small mammals, disease dynamics, vegetation dynamics and forest restoration and climate change among others. At present there are three research stations in KNP that include Ngogo and

Kanyawara managed by MUBFS, and Sebitoli. There are 9 ongoing long term projects that attract several researchers and students annually with various subjects of research.

Although the total number of researchers to KNP has been increasing over the past years, the proportion of that research that is management oriented remains limited yet there are many highlighted PA challenges that have not been investigated as well as to scientifically appraise management actions. This is exacerbated by inadequate dissemination and publicizing of research results and recommendations from many of the research studies conducted to help in management of the PA and attracting more management oriented research.

Consequently, there is need to encourage researchers to continuously undertake management oriented research as prioritized in the Monitoring and Research Plan and make opportunities for disseminating research results and recommendations with UWA and stakeholders. More specifically for KNP, there is need to expand research to other species other than primates, to expand research into the southern sectors of the PA and also cover other subjects such as human-wildlife conflicts, disease epidemiology, vegetation change especially establish permanent research plots particularly.

Meanwhile, UWA in 2002 established in KNP the Ranger Based Data Collection (RBDC)/MIST system to collect indicative data to support day-to-day management decisions. RBDC/MIST has assisted to show the trends and distribution of wildlife populations, illegal activities, patrol coverage and staff output. The performance of the RBDC has tremendously improved but still needs further enhancement.

Figure 17: Picture showing a pool of warm water (believed to be a hot spring locally) within the park

Management actions

In order to address the above issues, incentives for undertaking management oriented research in KNP will be provided including supporting PA staff to undertake research in priority areas that addresses PA management challenges. Field work activities of researchers will be monitored to understand the nature of research being undertaken and then translate the information into management decision making but also mitigate any negative impacts of growing research.

To encourage dissemination and sharing of findings, diversifying the research conducted and ensuring that management oriented research is carried out, symposia will be organized biannually in addition to publicizing identified research areas to prospective researchers in relevant UWA publications.

As an indicative monitoring platform for park ecology, the functionality of RBDC and MIST will be maintained through continuous data collection, entry, and analysis and sharing of reports.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Support KNP staff and other UWA Staff to identify priority areas in the Research Plan and conduct the research in the park	CAM	EMRC, DDC	Year 1-10	200,000,000	Support 2 pple x 20,000,000 x 5 times = 200,000,000
2	Review all research done and disseminate the findings for implementation	WEM	CAM, EMRC	Year 1-10	-	No cost
3	Publicize research opportunities and incentives for Researchers who wish to undertake research on KNP priority research areas	CAM	EMRC, DDC	Year 2-10	100,000,000	Incentives: 10,000,000 x 2 pple x 5 times =100,000,000
4	Manage and monitor activities of researchers	WEM	CAM, EMRC	Year 1-10	44,000,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 2 x 12 months x 10 yrs = 10,800,000 Fuel: 20 litres x 12 months x 2 x 4,000 x 10 = 19,200,000 Symposia : 2 meetings x 700,000 x 10 yrs = 14,000,000
5	Manage RBDC and MIST in the PA	WEM	CAM, EMRC, WLE	Year 1-10	26,800,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 4 times a yr x 10 yrs =3,600,000 Fuel: 20 litres x 4,000 x 4 x 10 yrs = 3,200,000 Training: 20,000,000
					370,800,000	

2.4.2.3 Ecological Monitoring

Output: Ecological trends for informed management interventions established

Issues and Rationale

There are long-term ecological changes that require constant monitoring as they can ultimately have significant impact on conservation. The most significant dynamics are vegetation and animal populations. The last vegetation mapping covering the entirety of KNP was made in 1998. However, recent phonological studies have suggested that KNP vegetation is changing especially by grassland patches within forest being colonized by forest. Natural regeneration of previously encroached areas in the park has also been observed.

Besides, the impact on wildlife conservation of these habitat changes and other management actions undertaken need to be evaluated by conducting regular wildlife censuses to establish the status and population numbers and eventually trends of wildlife. Wildlife censuses have been undertaken in KNP since 2001 at five year intervals and generally suggest that the populations of key species (Chimpanzees, Buffaloes and Elephants) have been increasing.

Figure 18: Table showing animal population trends for KNP

Animal species	2001[1]	2005[2]	**2010**
Baboons		6,468	**12,390**
Black and White Colobus (*Colobus guereza)*	7,970	7,346	**10,459**
Grey Cheeked mangabeys (*Lophocebus albigene*)	16,210	11,603	**12,191**
Red Colobus *(Proolobus badius)*	32,980	30,218	**28,906**
Red tailed monkeys (*Cercopithecus ascanius*)	33,460	37,312	**17,324**
Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*)	1,298	921	**1,068**
Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	262	393	**487**
Buffalo *(Syncerus caffer)*	124	554	**402**
Bush pig	410	556	*0*

Source: Plumptre et al 2001, UWA Census 2005, UWA Census 2010

There is an emerging concern in the distribution and population of parrots in KNP. The PA is thought to be suitable habitat for parrots but their populations have not been previously assessed. This follows in 2009 when a batch of 200 confiscated parrots was released at Ngogo Research Station. However, deliberate monitoring of their survival needs to be undertaken.

In addition, changes in environmental quality and pollution especially the physical, chemical and biological composition of water flowing through the park need to be monitored. Rivers, particularly Dura, Nsongi and Mpanga originate from the local communities draining through the park. Changes in anthropogenic activities in their catchment areas impact on the quality of water flowing through the park. Many species of animals in the park such as chimpanzees, antelopes, hippos and elephants are dependent on these rivers as water sources. Furthermore, the northern part of the PA is surrounded by tea estates that use pesticides and fertilizers that likewise could potentially have negative impacts on biodiversity of the park through contamination of water sources.

At present, only rainfall and temperature parameters are being monitored in KNP. All other outposts in the PA have a manual rain gauge and digital thermometer for measuring rainfall and ambient temperature respectively except for the recently established Ngeza outpost that does not have any weather monitoring equipment as well as Ngogo and Nyabitusi outposts that do not have thermometers.

In early 2013, Kibale Fish and Monkey Project (KFMP) set up a number of automatic weather stations in the outposts of Kanyawara, Ngogo, Sebitoli, Bihehe, Mainaro, Isunga, Kabaleke, Kanyanchu and Nyabitusi to measure rainfall, and temperatures including other parameters, however, the stations are still under trial and validation.

Figure 19: Picture showing a weather monitoring station in the Park

Management actions

Vegetation mapping for KNP will be undertaken to make sure that an updated vegetation map is developed to support activities such as fire management and restoration. Monitoring of pesticide and fertilizer residues in vegetation neighboring tea estates and subsequent diffusion into the interior of the park will be undertaken by monitoring water quality of the rivers that drain through into the park ecosystem like River Njuguta. The physical, chemical and biological quality of rivers Dura, Mpanga, Nsongi and other major water bodies in the park will also be monitored. A mini general laboratory will be established in Kanyawara to support proper investigative ecological monitoring. Ground animal censuses will also be carried out at five year intervals in addition to assessing the status and of parrots that were introduced into the park in 2009.

Weather data will be collected across the park, analyzed and interpreted in the perspective of any observed changes in the parks ecology. Manual rain gauges and thermometers will be maintained in all outposts for quality control of the automatic weather stations data but also to monitor weather patterns in areas where the automatic stations have not been installed. In addition, an

understanding for sharing of information from the automatic weather if proven to work will be undertaken and automatic weather stations will be installed in outposts where they have not yet been installed.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Cary out animal species monitoring-Census	WEM	CAM, EMRC	Year 2 & 7	123,200,000	Census: 30,000,000 x2 times x 2 categories =120,000,000 Fuel: 20 litres x 2 x10 days x 2 categories x 4,000 =3,200,000
2	Carry out vegetation mapping	WEM	EMRC, CAM, DDC	Year 5-7	50,000,000	Consultancy = 50,000,000
3	Carry out hydrological monitoring of major water bodies in the park	WEM	Researchers, CAM	Year 1-10	15,000,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 4 x10 yrs =1,800,000 Fuel: 20 litres x 4,000 x 4 x 10 yrs =3,200,000 = 5,000,000 Equipment: 10,000,000
4	Analyze, interpret and disseminate meteorological information to staff and partners	WEM	EMRC, CAM	Year 1-10	-	No cost
5	Monitor the impacts on the park ecosystem arising out of the use of pesticides in the neighboring tea plantations	WEM	EMRU, CAM	Year 5-10	6,800,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 4 x 10 yrs = 3,600,000 Fuel: 20 lts x 4,000 x 4 x 10 yrs =3,200,000
6	Monitor the survival of the introduced parrots in the park	WEM	EMRU, CAM	Year 3-10	26,250,000	Equipments (binoculars, trapping nets, cameras, telescope)= 20,000,000 SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 5 times a yr x 10 yrs =2,250,000 Fuel: 20 litres x 4,000 x 5 x 10 yrs = 4,000,000
7	Establish a mini-general laboratory at Kanyawara	WEM	CAM, EMRC	Year 4	150,000,000	A building = 70,000,000 Equipments x reagents: 80,000,000= 150,000,000
					371,250,000	

2.4.2.4 Climate Change

Overall Objective: To minimize negative impacts of climate change on the KNP ecosystem.

Output: Projects aimed at addressing the negative impacts of climate change implemented and or supported in and around the park

Issues and Rationale

Weather parameter measurements such as rainfall and temperature (figure 2) have shown that KNP is experiencing a rise in temperature becoming warmer but experiencing more rainfall which is erratic. This is likely to cause consequences such as altering nutritional composition, and flowering and fruiting season of some trees e.g. *Ficus mucusu*, *Mimusops bagshawei e.t.c*. Again some species of plants could altogether disappear hence altering vegetation composition in the park. Subsequently, this could have significant impacts on the distribution, range and carrying capacity of wild animal species especially primates.

Observations in and around the park indicate the following changes which are attributed to changes in the climate:

- Drying up/reducing sizes of swamps e.g. Dura swamp, and Rwembaata
- Reduced flow and volume of most rivers e.g. Dura, Mpanga, Nsongi
- Reduced lake levels e.g. Lake Kabaleke
- Prolonged droughts e.g. Instead of mid march the drought continues to April.
- Invasion of Invasive species such as *Lantana camara* which appeared in 2005 around the restoration area, Ngogo, Kanyawara and Dura
- Changed flowering and fruiting season's e.g. *Ficus mucusu*, and *Mimusops bagshawei*.
- Evidenced rise in temperatures; observed drying of undergrowth as compared to the previous years.
- Increased demand by neighboring communities for domestic water use from the park probably due to dried water sources e.g. Nyabweya, Sebitoli, Kahangi and Kihingami outside the park

Figure 20: Picture of one of the crater lakes inside the park showing reducing water levels

Management actions

Research will be conducted on the impact of changing climate on the PA ecosystem and other resources. Local communities will be sensitized about climate change impacts and identified projects that help communities to cope with the impacts of climate change such as tree planting will be supported.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Carry out research on the impacts of climate change on the park ecosystem	CAM	EMRC, WEM, DDC, PC	Year 1-5	54,200,000	SDA 15,000/- x 12months x 5 years x 2 pple = 1,800,000 Fuel: 10 ltrs x 4,000/- x 12months x 5 years = 2,400,000 Consultancy fee = 50,000,000
2	Carry out awareness on the impacts of climate change to staff, partners and communities	WEM	CAM, PEIAC, WCC , LG, NGOs (Partners)	Year 1-10	100,000,000	Meetings 5,000,000/- x 2 meetings x 10 years = 100,000,0000
3	Identify and support implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects to address impacts of climate change in and around the park	CAM	DDC, PEIAC, PC	Year 1-10	200,000,000	Lumpsum
4	Monitor phenology sample plots established in the park; collect and analyze the data	WEM	CAM, WLE	Year 1-10	-	-
					354,200,000	

2.4.3 COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Community Conservation department was created to bridge the gap between adjacent communities and Park management. In recognition of the role played by the local people adjacent to the Park in ensuring the protection of wildlife both within and outside the park, the community's concerns is a prerequisite to better Park management. The main activities under this program are aimed at addressing gaps and challenges regarding Revenue Sharing, collaborative management and resource access, wildlife use rights program, problem animal management, conservation education and awareness, and community based tourism among others. It was noted during the consultation process for this GMP that conservation education is a life-time activity that should be routinely carried out. The activities mentioned above are always reviewed from time to time to ensure their effectiveness and identify issues for improvement. For the next ten years, the objectives and proposed activities under this program shall be as follows:

Overall objective: To improve relationships with communities and stakeholders

2.4.3.1 Human-wildlife conflict

Output: Reduced human-wildlife conflicts around the park

Issues and Rationale

KNP has been facing Human wildlife conflicts for a long time caused mainly by problem animals among other causes resulting into loss of human life, crops, Livestock and other property. Many factors have contributed to this predicament such as growing crops that are palatable to wildlife in what used to be buffer areas. In addition, the growing human population has resulted in increased human activities especially agricultural related around the park. Statistics from the previous reports show that human wildlife conflicts have increased around KNP.

Vermin especially baboons have also been a challenge around KNP. Although vermin management is a mandate of local government, they have been reluctant in recruiting vermin guards due to inadequate finances and as a result, management of vermin is not a priority at Local Government.

In addition to the above, predation of livestock by carnivores mainly Lions, Leopards and hyenas in areas of Businge, Kakooga, Ibuga, Kayanja remains a challenge to management which also contributes to human-wildlife conflicts.

Figure 21: Picture showing destroyed maize garden around the Park

Management Actions

Management of KNP will carry out activities aimed at mitigating crop raids in all villages neighboring the Park. Specifically, trenches will be constructed in the remaining sections of the boundary such as Sebitoli-Kanyawara, Ngeza-Kyabandara, and Rwimi-Kanyante. Where trenches are disrupted by access roads; gates and bridges and, rollers will be constructed where feasible. In rocky and swampy sections of the park boundary where trenches are not practical, management will introduce bee hives, and use of chili as means to deter wild animals from crossing at those points.

Chili as a buffer crop will be extended from Isunga, Iruhura and Kihoima to Nyabubare, Nyabweya and Nyabuharwa. Management will link interested small scale tea growers adjacent to the park boundary to the large scale tea companies such as Mukwano and Mpanga tea growers. Communities in Nyabubale, Kihoima, Busiriba and Kiziba will be supported to maintain bee hives along the park boundary. In addition, communities in Businge, Nkongoro, Sebitoli will be supported to establish bee hives along the park boundary in order to deter elephant raids, at the same time improving their livelihoods through the sale of honey.

When recruited by the Local Governments, UWA will train the vermin guards on how to deal with problem animals and vermin.

KNP management will experiment Jatropher plants along the Nkingo park boundary for problem animal intervention and once the programme is effective it will be rolled out to other areas that face similar challenges. Management will also investigate the use of wildlife user rights for baboons to make value out of them and also save the communities that have had baboons destroy their crops.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Excavate new trenches in elephant prone areas and maintain all trenches	WCC	CAM, DDC, LG	Yea 1-10	900,000,000	Maintain existing trench 90 km X 250,000per km x 2 times per yr x 10 yrs = 450,000,000 Excavate 30 km x 15,000,0000 per km = 450,000,000
2	Introduce bee-hives, use Chill and any other effective interventions in rocky and swampy park boundary sections	WCC	CAM, LG, NGOs	Year 1-10	327,000,000	15 km x 200 beehives per km x 100,000/ per hive = 300,000,000/- Plant chilli 2 km x 500,000 x 2 times = 2,000,000/- Other interventions - 25,000,0000
3	Lobby districts to recruit vermin guards	CAM	DDC	Year 1-5	8,200,000	10 meetings x 4 districts x 3 people x 15,000 = 1,800,000 Fuel 40 lts x 10 meetings x 4 districts x 4000 =6,400,000

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
4	Identify and train (together with vermin guards) selected youth volunteers from communities to manage vermin and problem animals	WLE	LG, CAM,WCC	Year 2-5	33,600,000	Community meeting: 32 parishes x 300,000/- (fuel SDAs) = 9,600,000 Training: 4 groups x 2 times x 1 day x 3yrs x 1,000,000/= 24,000,000
5	Experiment with Jatropher plants along the Nkingo park boundary for problem animal intervention	WCC	WEM, EMRC	Year 2-5	5,000,000	plant 1km stretch @ 5,000,0000
6	Explore wildlife use rights for Baboons outside the park	CAM	CCC	Year 2-5	4,600,000	DSA CAM + Driver, 2 people x 2 trip to kla per yr x 150,000 x 5 years = 3,000,000/ Fuel: 80 ltrs x 4000 x 5 yrs = 1,600,000/-
7	Form and make operational a rescue team in KNP to handle emergency cases of problem animals	WEM	WCC, VU, WLE	Year 1-10	40,000,000	Training, equipment, fuel, Allowances, 4,000,000 x 10 years
					1,318,400,000	

2.4.3.2 Revenue sharing

Output: Appropriate use of revenue sharing funds by the beneficiaries

Issues and Rationale

UWA is mandated by the wildlife act to pay 20% of her Park entrance fees as revenue to the neighbouring Local Governments. This arrangement has been going on in KNP with adjacent Local Governments and communities since 2003. Many lessons have been learnt from the multitudes of projects funded under the revenue sharing scheme around wildlife protected areas in different parts of the country in the last decade. These lessons have been gathered through review of reports, field visits to several project locations, interactions with revenue sharing projects beneficiaries, and interactions with multiple stakeholders. So far KNP has released four hundred thirty five million seven hundred thousand shillings only (435,700,000/=) to neighbouring local governments since 2003.

Value for money has been a problem when compared to the amount of work accomplished; experience has also shown that at the time of implementing the programme, sub counties do not consult Park staff at the commissioning stage and this result into poor activity implementation. Over time, it has been realised that more focus should be put on problem animal management measures in the use of revenue sharing funds.

Project implementation for projects benefiting from revenue sharing funds has been a challenge.

It has been noted by park management that during implementation, park management is left out. As a result there has been very limited positive impact. In addition, where projects that benefit communities beyond the frontline parishes have been implemented, there has been complaints by those directly affected by problem animals. They argue that while they pay heavily the costs of living next to the PAs, the revenues accruing from the park, benefit even those not affected. Other complaints have been untimely release of revenue sharing funds.

Figure 22: Picture showing an Elephant trench along the park boundary

Management actions

KNP management will make an effort to release Revenue sharing funds in time to respective local governments by following the new revenue sharing guidelines that will be reviewed from time to time. The Community Conservation unit will popularize the new revenue sharing guidelines to the local communities and work hand in hand with sub counties neighbouring the Park to ensure that procedures are followed when requesting and utilizing these funds.

Communities will be fully involved in project identification, proposal writing, programme implementation and monitoring as has been the case. Communities and other stakeholders will be educated more routinely on how revenue sharing programme works to avoid speculation and misunderstandings.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Popularize the new revenue sharing guidelines	WCC	CAM, CCC	Year 1 and 5	75,680,000	SDA 3 staff x 15,000 x 10 x 4 districts x 2 times x 2 yrs= 7,200,000 DSA: 40,000 X 2 staff x 4 fm stations x 2 times x 2 yrs =1,280,000 Fuel: 80 lts x 4,000 x 80 meetings x 2 = 51,200,000 Radio talk shows : 4 x 1,000,000 x 2 times x 2 yrs = 16,000,000
2	Coordinate with LG to identify revenue sharing projects	WCC	CAM	Year 1-10	345,600,000	Meetings: 40 x 200,000 x 4 times x 10 yrs = 320,000,000 Fuel: 40lts x 4,000 x 4 districts x 4 quarters x 10 yrs= 25,600,000
3	Monitor and evaluate revenue sharing projects in view of their contribution to improved livelihoods and conservation	WCC	M&EM, CAM, Researchers	Year 1-10	164,000,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 5 times x 4 districts 4 x 10 yrs =36,000,000 Fuel: 40 lts x 4,000 x 5 times x 4 districts x 4 quarters x 10 yrs =128,000,000
					585,280,000	

2.4.3.3 Resource access

Output: Resource access program streamlined

Issues and Rationale

UWA recognizes the local communities living adjacent to protected areas as key stakeholders in ensuring the protection of wildlife both within and outside the protected areas. This is enshrined in UWA's statement of mission within the strategic plan 2013 – 2018. In addition, section 23 and section 29 of the Wildlife Act 2000, permits communities to access resources from the Park with permission from the Executive Director. Currently, nine (9) MOU's are running in KNP i.e. three in Kanyatete, Kabaleke and Kyabatukura, five for bee keeping along the Park boundary in Kiziba, Busiriba, modern performers group, Busiriba Pineapple growers and Bee keepers group, Kahondo Bee keepers and Nyabuharwa bee keepers group and Rattan cane access in Nkingo-Bigodi.

For a long time, some resources have been illegally accessed such as *Prunus africana* for the bark which they get by debarking live trees after felling them down. This happens especially in areas of Kinyantale, Rwabaganda, and Mbale within Kyenjojo District. The illegal access of *Piper guineensis* happens in areas of Nyabubale, Isule, and Kahangi within Kabarole district.

The essence of this program is to ensure sustainability so that resources are available for today and generations to come hence the following actions shall be implemented to achieve the above objectives;

Figure 23: Picture showing Fish as a park resource sustainably harvested under an MoU

Management Actions

KNP management will continue working with neighbouring communities in ensuring sustainability of the resources harvested from the Park as well as having alternatives outside the park. Communities will continue to access resources through an arrangement with park staff within a distance of about 1km inside the park boundary in the areas of Kinyantale, Kabwegyemere, Ngeza, Nyabitusi, Lake Kabaleke and Kanyante. The communities adjacent to the Park will be required to make formal requests to access resources which will form a basis for park staff to undertake an assessment so as to ascertain the allowable quantities depending on availability of those resources demanded. Participatory procedures will be followed in preparing and implementing the agreed MoUs on the resources from the park.

KNP management will continue working with other partners and stakeholders through formal arrangements to implement the activities detailed below for the next ten years:

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Carry out resource assessment in areas of demand	WEM	WEM, WCC	Year 1-3	10,200,000	SDA: 6 pple x 15,000 x 20 days x 3 yrs =5,400,000 Fuel: 20 lts x 4,000 x 3 yrs x 20 days =4,800,000
2	Monitor Resource offtake	WCC	WLE, WEM	Year 1-10	84,000,000	SDA: 4 pple x 15,000 x 12 months x 5 areas x 10 yrs =36,000,000 Fuel: 20 lts x 4,000 x 5 areas x 12 months x 10 yrs =48,000,000
3	Work with other partners to establish resource alternatives outside the park	WCC	CAM, PC	Year 1-10	32,800,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 4 districts x 4 times x 10 yrs = 7,200,000 Fuel: 40 lts x 4,000 x 4 districts x 4times x 10 yrs =25,600,000
4	Work with communities to establish *Prunus africana* nursery beds outside the Park	WCC	LG, CAM	Year 1-4	7,500,000	Nursery bed: 3 beds x 500,000 x 4 = 6,000,000 Fuel 20 Ltrs x 3 areas x 4,000 x 4 yrs = 960,000 SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 3 areas x 4 yrs = 540,000
					134,500,000	

2.4.3.4 Conservation Education and Awareness

Output: Community conservation awareness and education programs strengthened

Issues and Rationale

Education is a life time process, and an essential tool for achieving conservation sustainability. According to McKeown-Ice, Rosalyn, (2000 p.1), People around the world recognize that current economic development trends are not sustainable and that public awareness, education, and training are key to moving society toward sustainability. KNP management has been involved in conservation education, awareness and outreach programmes. Schools have been hosted within the park and at different times at Kanyanchu, Sebitoli, Kanyawara and Isunga. The programme has been further enhanced by introducing the mobile clinic. The mobile clinic is meant to serve two objectives i.e. sending conservation messages to the audience while at the same time caring for their health in terms of treating simple illnesses. The Community Conservation Policy (2003 p.12) states that the ultimate goal of conservation education and communication is to "promote positive attitudes, knowledge and change of behavior of the neighbouring communities and the general public towards wildlife conservation in general. The following proposed activities will further enhance the understanding of conservation to the entire public.

Figure 24: Picture showing one of the community awareness meetings

Management Actions

Conservation education and awareness will be intensified through outreach programmes. KNP management will continue encouraging in-park visits by local leaders to appreciate the value of the Park to them as a marketing and publicity tool.

KNP will provide relevant, updated materials to students, learning institutions, researchers and the general public to address the information gaps in the educational centres and also supplement the education materials provided by those centres. Informal curriculum shall be promoted in schools that already have conservation clubs like tree planting, aquaculture to carryout conservation education in Schools around KNP. Park management will work closely with neighbouring schools to promote conservation through activities such as tree planting, aquaculture, etc..

KNP management will continue working with Wildlife clubs of Uganda, NGO's, CBO's and other partners in planning, designing and disseminating conservation education information to schools, researchers and the general public. KNP management will use the media and other opportunities available to frequently disseminate conservation awareness messages through different media including news papers, magazines, television, email, social network like face book, twitter, whatsApp, Skype among others.

In addition to the above, KNP management will also identify and train community volunteers to supplement UWA staff conservation work within all the 34 parishes neighbouring the Park.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	Others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Design and implement conservation awareness messages including the mobile clinic program	WCC	CCC, CAM	Year 1-10	204,000,000	4 meetings per month x 12 months x 10 years x 300,000/- = 144,000,000 Awareness materials: 12,000,0000 Mobile clinic fuel: 00ltrsx12monthsx10yrsx4000/= 48,000,000/=
2	Identify and train community educators for conservation awareness	WCC	CAM, WLE	Year 3-5	9,600,000	Training; 1person per parish x 32 parishes 2 training x 2 days x 2,000,000 per training= 8,000,000 Facilitation: 32 people: x 300,000= 9,600,000
3	Organize in-park visits for Local leaders, communities and schools to appreciate the park	WCC	CAM, WT	Year 2-10	47,520,000	Local leaders refreshments; 4 visits x 9yrs x 10 pple x 50,000 = 18,000,000 Fuel: 40 ltrs x 4 visits x 9yrs x 4,000 per ltr = 5,760,000 Schools/communities: refreshments; 4 visits x 9yrs x 50 pple x 10,000 = 18,000,000 Fuel: 40 ltrs x 4 visits x 9yrs x 4,000 per ltr = 5,760,000
4	Use the media and other opportunities available to frequently disseminate conservation updates	CAM	WCC, WT, WLE, WEM, PRM	Year 1-10	100,000,000	Radio talk shows, telvision, news prints, 5,000,000- x 2times x 10yrs = 100,000,000
5	Form conservation clubs and carryout conservation education in Schools around KNP	WCC	WT, CCC	Year 3-10	183,680,000	Allowances; 3pple x 15000 x 128schools x 7 yrs = 40,320,000 Fuel; 40ltrs x 4000/- x 128 schools x 7yrs =143,360,000
6	Develop MoUs with partners to raise conservation awareness	WCC	CAM, PC	Year 1-10	20,000,000	Meetings; 10 parterners x 2 days x 2times x 500,000 =20,000,000=
7	Carry out study tours for resource users and local leaders	CAM	DDC	Year 1-10	28,000,000	2tours x 14pple x 10yrs x 100,000= 28,000,000=
					592,800,000	

2.4.3.5 Community Participation and Institutional Linkages

Output: Stakeholder's involvement in conservation programs strengthened

Issues and Rationale

The effective and efficient conservation of KNP is dependent upon among others, community participation and institutional linkages in conservation programs implemented in and around the park. Some of the partners implement conservation related activities in the park peripherals while others work in conjunction with UWA inside the park. It is therefore important to link park activities with the activities of the partners for better conservation and development.

Figure 25: Picture showing railway sleepers from the line that passes through the park being loaded onto a waiting truck near the park boundary

Management Actions

KNP management shall aim at conducting activities that will bring stakeholders on board including cultural institutions such as kingdoms to tap into their cultural heritage friendly to conservation and tourism promotion. Management shall continue identifying and implementing corporate social responsibility activities in around the Park to increase community Park relations and improve UWA's image in the public.

Management will continue lobbying partners to carry out land use planning for the neighboring Sub counties and support implementation of those plans. In-park visits and educational trips outside KNP shall also be organized for the local leaders and politicians to know and execute their roles as partners in conservation.

KNP management will work with the ministry responsible for Healthy and District Healthy officers

in respective districts to support the adoption of family planning methods so as to reduce on population growth around the Park which in the long term will reduce park pressures. Management will identify households excelling in voluntary conservation interventions and offer rewards or incentives as an affirmative action particularly to change the negative attitude of the neighbouring communities towards the park.

Management shall also organize annual leaders forum to share updates on issues relating to conservation in and around the park. The table below summarizes all the proposed actions for the ten years.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Identify and implement Corporate social responsibility activities	WCC	CAM, PRM	Year 1-10	50,000,000	Lumpsum
2	Lobby partners to carry out land use planning for the neighboring Subcounties	CAM	WCC, DC	Year 1-10	20,000,000	Lumpsum
3	Carry out joint planning with partners particularly the Kingdoms	CAM	LG, CI	Year 1-10	69,000,000	SDA: 3 pple x 15,000 x 2 kingdoms x 2 times a yr x 10 yrs =1,800,000 Fuel: 40 lts x 4,000 x 2 kingdoms x 2 times x 10 yrs =67,200,000
4	Identify households excelling in voluntary conservation interventions and offer education scholarship	WCC	CAM, DDC	Year 1-10	73,000,000	Schoolarship in secondary: 1 student x 4 districts x 1,800,000 x 10 yrs =72,000,000 Evaluation meetings: 100,000 x 10 yrs = 1,000,000
5	Coordinate with the judiciary, customs and Police to address wildlife crimes	CAM	DDL, DDC	Year 1-10	40,000,000	Meetings: 2 times x 2,000,000 x 10 yrs =40,000,000
6	Organize annual leaders forum to share updates on issues relating to conservation in and around the park	CAM	DDC, PRM, PC	Year 1-10	100,000,000	Annual Leaders forum: 10,000,000 x 10 yrs= 100,000,000

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
7	Implement activities aimed at conserving population of threatened species outside the PA	WEM	WCC, WT, WLE, DC	Year 1-10	492,400,000	Species Population assessment - 50,000,000 Education and sensitization - radio talk 800,000 x 4talks x 3 districts x 10yrs = 96,000,000 Meetings 800,000 per meeting x 4 times/year x 3days x 3 districts x 10yrs = 288,000,000 Fuel 80 x 4000 x 4 trps 3 districts x 10yrs = 38,400,000 Habitat restoration through tree planting: 4 community nurseries x 500,000 each x 10 yrs = 20,000,0000
					844,400,000	

2.4.4 PARK OPERATIONS PROGRAM

Overall objective: To strengthen park operations and improve administration

KNP is part of the wider Kibale Conservation Area that includes Toro Semliki Wildlife Reserve (TSWR), Semuliki National Park (SNP) and Katonga Wildlife Reserve (KAWR). The park is managed by the Conservation Area Manager based at Isunga Park Headquarters who oversees the other three PAs as listed above. The following are the park operations specific objectives to be achieved over the ten year period;

- To improve administrative infrastructure for KNP
- To ensure security and safety in and around the parks
- To have an improved Logistical capacity in the park
- To have adequate and appropriate staff

2.4.4.1 Accommodation infrastructure

Output: Adequate and standard staff accommodation provided in the park

Issues and rationale:

KNP has limited staff accommodation. At Isunga park headquarters there is an office block, four senior staff houses and 2-eight unit junior staff blocks. Twelve junior staff and one senior staff (Secretary) currently do not have accommodation at Isunga. In addition, there are no storage facilities for food ration, exhibits and fuel.

Accessibility to the park in form of administrative roads like Kanyanchu-Ngogo, Bujongobe-Mainaro and other public access roads to outposts are in a poor state.

Park administrative sectors: Currently, Mainaro and Sebitoli are taken as Ranger outposts despite the range of activities handled at these outposts and their strategic location within the park. Mainaro has 2 senior staff who include Warden Forest Restoration and Warden Accounts

and 7 junior staff. There is one office block, 2 duplexes for senior staff accommodation, a guest house and the former FACE labor camp with 4-five roomed blocks, 1-four roomed rangers house and 2 uniports acting as stores. Sebitoli has an office block with two rooms for the clerk, 4 junior staff accommodation units, 3 visitor houses and a canteen. Both Mainaro and Sebitoli are not connected to Hydropower.

OUT POSTS

Ranger outposts around the Park are required to accommodate rangers of law-enforcement in order to serve as bases for patrols, gathering intelligence information and providing workspace to record and evaluate field findings. Currently ranger outposts are located at Kabaleke, Kakoga, Nyabitusi, Ngeza, Kanyanchu, Kanyawara, Ngogo and Bihehe.

Bihehe: The outpost at Bihehe is poorly located in an area that becomes waterlogged during the rainy season. The current location of the outpost also has poor access to radio and telephone network. In addition, the structures are made of mud and wattle. Accessing the outpost, one has to cross R. Mpanga and during a rainy season, the river floods and affects the camp. There is a temporary foot bridge which needs periodical maintenance.

Kanyanchu: Currently, there are 3 uniports accommodating three Law Enforcement (LE) Rangers. However, as tourism grows there is need to deploy at least six LE Rangers to provide security and carryout patrols.

Ngeza: The outpost was recently established with three rangers mainly to deter cattle grazing in the park, manage wild fires and poaching. However, structures are temporally made of mud and wattle and thatched with grass. Water access is a challenge as the outpost is situated on a hilltop. The current site of the outpost is not accessible by a vehicle.

Nyabitusi: There is a temporally structure made of mud and wattle and one uniport accommodating three staff. This outpost is helping to curb illegal activities especially in the areas of Kyabandara hills, Nkogoro and Dura.

Kabaleke: The outpost is particularly important for monitoring resource users to L. Kabaleke for fishing but also poaching and illegal livestock grazing. The structures are also made of temporally materials and accommodate 3 LE rangers.

Kakoga: There is a temporally mud and wattle structure and accommodates four staff. This outpost is helping to monitor the Rwimi – Kamwenge Road at its prefix to the community of Rwimi. It also helps in Problem animal control especially Elephants which often crop raid people's crops. It also helps to control poaching in upper areas of Kajumiro. Work for the construction of a four unit block has now started.

Ngogo: This is one of the Research Stations in KNP under MUBFS where research is being under taken on primates. This outpost monitors research activities and controls poaching in the interior of the forest. It is being manned by three rangers even though there is no accommodation for

them. Currently, staff is being temporarily accommodated in the Research station houses.

Kanyawara: This research station is under MUBFS. The outpost is being manned by WEM, REM, three LE staff and their responsibilities are to ensure security, control poaching, monitor research activities and control problem animals. The outpost premises belong to MUBFS and are located outside the park.

The issue of inadequate man power, field equipment, transport equipment and machinery, radio communication equipment, and network improvement needs to be addressed within the outposts. In addition, increasing visitor numbers and KNP being surrounded by communities with roads passing via the park, has resulted into mismanagement of waste.

Figure 26: Picture showing one of the dilapidated staff structure which was later upgraded

Management actions

Outposts will be maintained at Bihehe, Kanyanchu, Nyabitusi, Kakooga, Kabaleke, Kanyawara by constructing permanent Structures of a 6 unit block with the exception of Kanyanchu and Kanyawara where the plan proposes to put 8 unit blocks. New outposts will be established at Kinyantale, Kabwegemere, Rweswa, and Kanyante. In putting up new Infrastructures, standard UWA designs will be followed and in all cases, a provision of Kitchen, Toilet, Store, Solar energy and a Radio room or Ranger office will be considered. These outposts will help as follows; Kinyantale will bridge the gap between Sebitoli and Bihehe and reduce tree debarking, Kanyante will address the problem of Elephant pit traps, Rwenswa will monitor Rwimi – Kamwenge Road and handle cattle grazing issues at kyabandara – Nkongoro areas, Kabwegemere will close the gap between Kanyanchu and Bihehe and will reduce rampant poaching and Timber cutting.

Crest Tanks of 1,000Ltrs for rain harvesting will be provided for each outpost. Construction of a 12 unit block for junior staff as well as renovation of senior staff blocks, installation of solar power or extension hydro electric power and improvement on the water system at Mainaro sector and at Sebitoli sector will be undertaken. Construction and maintenance of 1 senior staff accommodation

and 2-twelve unit junior staff accommodation blocks will be done at Isunga. The dilapidated structures at Kanyawara will be demolished and debris disposed of safely.

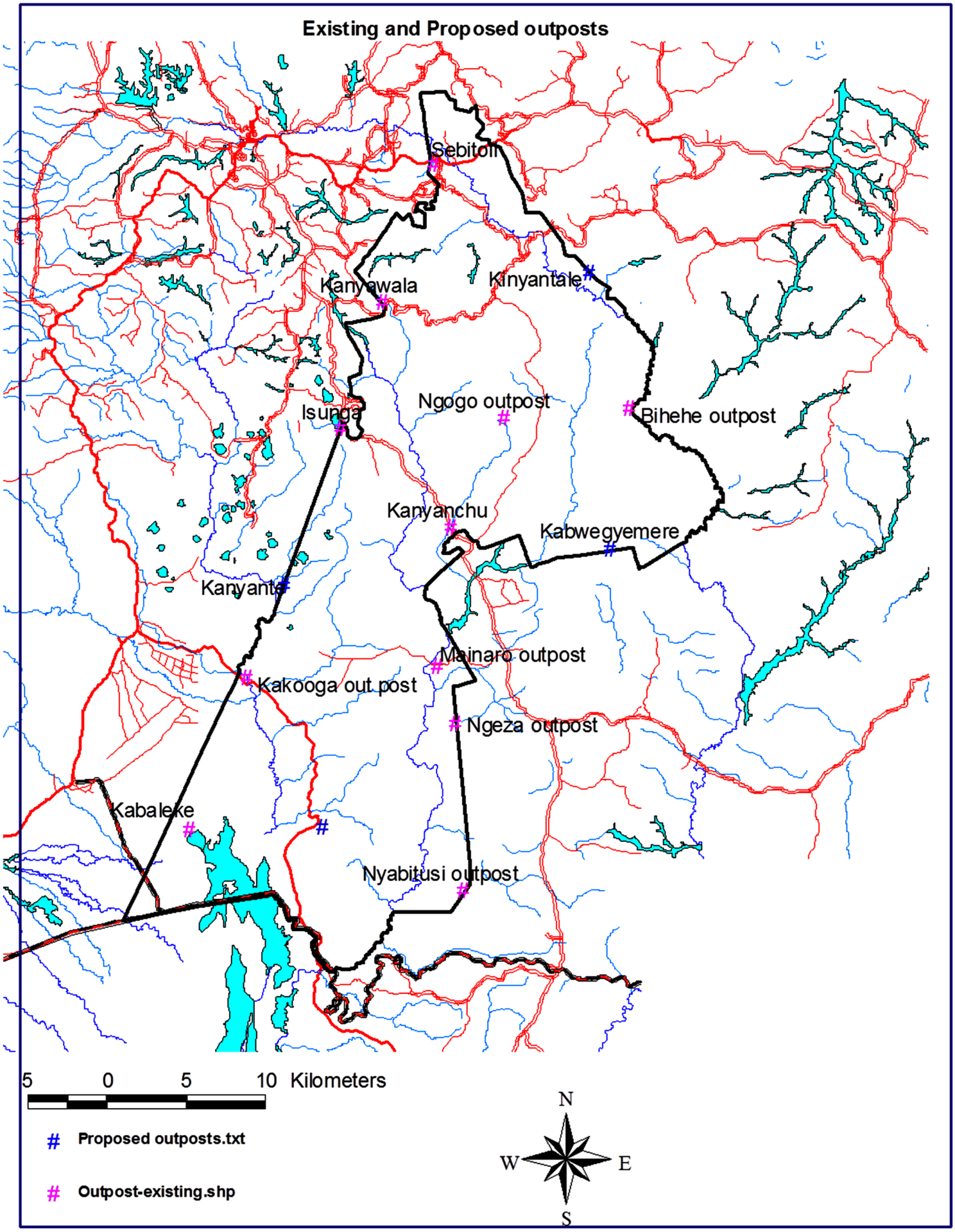
In order to ensure proper management and disposal of waste, management will construction of incinerators at Isunga, Kanyanchu, Mainaro and Sebitoli.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Construct permanent outpost structures for a minimum of 6 staff in Bihehe, Ngogo, Ngeza, Nyabitusi and Kabaleke	CAM	WLE, PM, DDC	Year 1-5	733,200,000	Cost for 1 unit outpost (6rooms) estimated at 140,000,000/-x5 outposts=700,000,000/- Power/solar=5,000,000/-x5 outposts=25,000,000/- Supervision; SDA:15,000/- x3pple x8visistsx5 outposts=1,800,000/- Fuel:8 visitsx4000/- x40ltsx5outpost=6,400,000/- Total: 733,200,000/-
2	Establish Mainaro as a southern sector headquarters and construct outpost and staff accommodation (15 junior and 3 senior staff)- Warden i/c (restoration), Warden cc, warden a/c,	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 1-7	766,320,000	2 Junior staff blocks of 8 each: 160,000,000/-x2blocks =320,000,000/- Solar: 5million x5blocks=25million Supervision: 2pplex15,000/- x12visits = 360,000/= 3 Senior staff houses: 140,000,000/-x3blocks = 420,000,000/- Fuel:12visitsx20lts x 4000/-=960,000/=
3	Establish and construct 6 unit blocks ranger outpost in Kinyantale, Kabwegyemere, Kanyante, and along Dura-Rwimi road	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 1-4	586,560,000	Cost for 1 unit outpost estimated at 140,000,000/-x4 outposts=560,000,000/- Power/solar=5,000,000/-x4 outposts=20,000,000/- Supervision;SDA:15,000/- x3pple x 8visists x 4 outposts=1,440,000/- Fuel:8 visitsx4000/- x40ltsx4outposts=5,120,000/- Total: 586,560,000/-
4	Construct and maintain 1 senior staff accommodation and store in Isunga	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 2 and 4	170,000,000	1Senior staff house: 140,000,000/- 4 room store:30million
5	Construct and maintain 2 junior staff accommodation blocks at Isunga	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 1-4	285,000,000	Cost for 6 rooms unit block estimated at 140,000,000/-x2b locks=280,000,000/- Power/solar=5,000,000/- Total: 285,000,000/

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
6	Construct and maintain 1 junior staff accommodation block for 12 staff at Sebitoli	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 5	285,000,000	Cost for 6 rooms unit block estimated at 140,000,000/-x2b locks=280,000,000/- Power/solar=5,000,000/- Total: 285,000,000/-
7	Construct and maintain 1 junior staff accommodation block for 8 staff at Kanyawara	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 7	165,000,000	1 Junior staff blocks of 8 each: 160,000,000/- Power/Solar: 5,000,000
8	Construct and maintain 1 junior staff accommodation block for 8 staff at Kanyanchu	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 3	165,000,000	1 Junior staff blocks of 8 each: 160,000,000/- Power/Solar: 5,000,000
9	Relocate entry /control gate at MUFBS to UWA land	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 2	50,000,000	Control gate: lumpsum 50,000,000/-
10	Construct incinerators at Isunga, Kanyanchu, Mainaro and Sebitoli	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 1	40,000,000	Cost of one incenerator: 10,000,000/-x4=40,000,000/-
11	Renovate the existing senior staff house at Kanyawara	CAM	PM, DDC	Year 2	60,000,000	Renovation cost: 60,000,000/-
12	Demolish the dilapidated structures at Kanyawara and dispose of debris safely	WEM	CAM	Year 7	10,000,000	Demolition costs: Former garage & dilapidated staff houses: 10,000,000/-
13	Construct a biomedical waste incinerator at Kanyawara	WEM	CAM	Year 3	22,000,000	Biomedical: 22,000,000/-
14	Delineate the administrative boundaries of the research stations-Ngogo, MUBFS, Sebitoli	CAM	EMRC, DDC	Year 3	3,510,000	Mapping: SDA;15,000/-x3 pplex2visitsx3 stations=270,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x3 stations x 20lts =240,000/- Marker stones: 50,000/- x 40markersx3 stations=600,000/- Labour:20,000/-x40markers x 3stations=2,400,000
15	Maintain all UWA infrastructure and facilities (Roads & Houses) within the park	CAM	DDC	Year 1-10	1,908,000,000	Roads: 600,000/-per km x 67km x4times x10yrs=1,608,000,000/- Houses: 3,000,000/-per house per yearx10 housesx10yrs =300,000,000/-
					5,249,590,000	

Figure 27: Map showing existing and proposed outposts



2.4.4.2 Staff capacity

Output: Adequate and appropriate staff recruited and deployed

Issues and rationale

Staff skills: The conventional theoretical knowledge acquired from college and University training cannot cop up with the current conservation challenges. Some of the staff in KNP, were long trained and they have taken long without further re-training therefore the need for staff development plan in order to capture the new challenges such as climate change impacts.

Appropriate manpower: Currently, most outposts have an average of 3 staff. This number is very insufficient to do any tangible activity because if one staff goes on off duty, one staff cannot do a patrol since the other one has to remain on guard at the outpost.

Management actions

Additional staff will be recruited to fill up the existing gaps and to match with the new proposals in this management plan as shown in the table below. A staff development plan for KNP is necessary and will be harmonized with the entire UWA staff development plan. The detailed activities are shown in the table below.

Figure 28: Table below shows current and proposed staffing

Category	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Total
CAM	01	01	01
WA	01	01	01
WR	01	01	01
WEM	01	01	01
AWCC	01	02	03
AWLE	01	01	02
AWA	01	00	01
AWS	01	03	04
O.C SWIFT	01	00	01
WEM Rangers	01	03	04
CCRS	04	08	12
LER	35	101	136
Swift Rangers	08	24	32
Drivers	05	10	15
Head guide	01	00	01
Ranger guides	14	16	30
Gate clerks	04	08	12
Information clerks	00	02	02
Attendants	09	01	10
Forest clerks	02	00	02
Store clerk	01	00	01
Mechanical Person	00	01	01
Total	**93**	**184**	**273**

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Analyze the manpower requirements	CAM	HRM	Year 1 & 5	-	
2	Recruit additional staff	CAM	DDHR, DDC	Year 1-10	11,650,000	Allowance Out of pocket 5staff x 15,000= x 3days x 10yrs = 2,250,000= Food 200,000= x 3days x 10yrs = 6,000,000= Fuel; 20ltrs x 4,000= x 3days x 10yrs = 2,400,000= First aid 100,000= x 10yrs = 1,000,000= Total = 11,650,000=
3	Assess training needs and develop a training plan	CAM	HRM	Year 1-2	3,360,000	Workshop expenses; 1,000,000 x 3days = 3,000,000= Fuel; 30ltrs x 4000= x 3days = 360,000= Total; 3,360,000=
4	Train staff based on the training plan	CAM	DDHR, DDC	Year 2-10	270,000,000	Training cost; 15,000,000 per training x 2 times x 9 yrs = 270,000,000=
5	Create awareness and support for staff on HIV, Family Planning, and other health issues	CAM	WCC, HRM	Year 1-10	32,400,000	Facilitaion for experts 500,000= x 2 times x 10 yrs =10,000,000= Fuel; 30ltrs x 4,000= x 2times x 10yrs =2,400,000= Meeting cost 1,000,000 x 2 times x 10yrs - 20,000,000= Total; 32,400,000=
6	Conduct routine awareness on the dangers of corruption	CAM	DDC, HRM	Year 1-10	-	under staff supervision.
7	Carryout staff supervision in the Park	CAM	DDC, DDHRU	Year 1-10	194,400,000	Staff meeting 1,500,000= x 4times x 10yrs = 60,000,000= Fuel; 120ltrs x 4,000- x 4times x 10yrs = 19,200,000= Staff SDA 15,000 x 60 staff x 4times x 10yrs = 36,000,000= Out post, 15 outposts x 15,000= 2 times x 12month x 10yrs = 54,000,000= Other PAs 3 PAs x 3staff x 70,000 x 4times x 10yrs = 25,200,000= Total; 194,400,000=
					511,810,000	

2.4.4.3 Logistical Capacity

Output: Logistical Capacity in the park improved

Issues and rationale

Staff requires appropriate equipments to effectively and efficiently perform their duties. Currently field equipments such as tents, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) among others are inadequate for effective operations, especially considering the fact that rangers work in harsh field conditions such as bad weather, bushes with thorns coupled with dangerous animals, walking long distances and spending nights in the field among others.

Management actions

Mainaro and Sebitoli shall be upgraded into management sectors and each allocated a Vehicle for operations. A standard visitor centre shall be built at Kanyanchu Visitor centre. Each outpost shall be allocated a Motor cycle to ensure proper coordination and monitoring. The table below shows the equipment required. The table showing detailed activities also follows.

Figure 29: Table showing equipment required

Equipment type	Required	Cost
Vehicles	03(Land cruisers)	600,000,000=
Grader	01	800,000,000=
Tents	10	4,000,000=
Sleeping bags	114	22,800,000=
Sleeping mats	114	13,680,000=
Back pecks	10	500,000=
Binoculars	14	2,800,000=
GPS	25	7,500,000=
Compass	25	50,000=
Personal protective equipments	Assorted	50,000,000=
Tipper Lorry	01	300,000,000=
Motor cycle	15	150,000,000=
Lawn mower	05	10,000,000=
Computer	05	10,000,000=
Scanners	03	1,500,000=
Printers	03	4,500,000=
Solar systems	13	50,000,000=

Equipment type	Required	Cost
Weather equipments	Assorted	1,500,000=
Bicycles	13	3,900,000=
Cameras (Digital)	05	5,000,000=
Hand held Radios	22	3,300,000=
Rain gears	186	9,300,000=
Warm suits	186	18,600,000=
Gum Boots	273	6,825,000=
Video set		3,000,000=
Water bottles	186	3,720,000=
Assorted guide books		5,000,000=
Range finders	04	800,000=
100 Tape measure	03	75,000=
Filing cabinets/ cupboards	05	2,500,000=
Tables, Chairs,	1 sofa set, 20 modernized chairs, 10 Tables	5,000,000=
Water Tanks	10	20,000,000=
Torches	21	420,000=
Voice recorders	4	400,000=
First Aid kit box	21	1,575,000=

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Allocate a vehicle to each sector; Mainaro, Sebitoli and Kanyanchu	CAM	DDC	Year 2-4 and 8-10	1,500,000,000	Cost of vehicles 3vehicles x 250,000,000= x 2 times = 1,500,000,000=
2	Allocate a motorcycle to every outpost	CAM	DDC	Year 1-10	450,000,000	Cost of motor bikes 15 outpost x 15,000,000 per motor cycles x 2times= 450,000,000= (Purchase 3 motorcycles every year)
3	Provide communication radios at every outpost (base radios at Kanyanchu, Mainaro, Isunga, Sebitoli, Bihehe, and Kabaleke)	CAM	DDC	Year 2 and 7	117,000,000	Cost of radios, 6base radios 3,500,000 per BR = 21,000,000= Walk talkies 1,200,000= x 40pcs x 2 times = 96,000,000= Total 117,000,000=

4	Lobby service providers for mobile communication network and power facilities (Mainaro, Kanyanchu, Isunga & Sebitoli)	CAM	DDC	Year 2	30,000,000	Cost of extending power 7,500,000=x 4 stations = 30,000,000=
5	Procure field equipments as shown in the table provided.	CAM	DDC	Year 1-10	1,200,000,000	All field equipments 600,000,000 x 2 times = 1,200,000,000=
					3,297,000,000	

2.4.4.4 Security and safety

Output: Security and safety in and around the park strengthened

Issues and rationale

Over the years security has been a big concern for the tourism sector to thrive. Poaching has also been a problem that needs concerted efforts. All stakeholders need to give a hand in ensuring the security and safety of the park.

Wildlife management in the park needs a joint input by all stakeholders so as to have proper security of resources. Most of the areas in KNP have poor network coverage. Communication has always been a great challenge both mobile networks and Radio communications. The current wildlife laws give less punitive actions on suspects apprehended and this has promoted illegal activities especially when the accused persons are sentenced to light punishments.

KNP signed M.o.Us with different communities to access resources in the park such as Bee keeping at Busiriba, fishing at Lakes Kabaleke and Kyabatukura plus Kanyantete. However, Bee keepers at Busiriba have a challenge of unknown people harvesting honey illegally and setting fires in the park and Bee hives end up being burnt.

Management actions

KNP management staff will work together with stakeholders and strengthen existing linkages. Management will also lobby district/sub-county councils and other stakeholders for coordination and collaboration on the management of park resources.

Coordination and collaboration with other related security agencies will also be enhanced to deal with the culprits. Sensitization and awareness meetings with the help of community conservation dept will be carried.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Coordinate and collaborate with security agencies to deal with security issues	CAM	WLE, LEC	Year 1-10	60,000,000	Facilitation 3staff x 15,000- x 4 districts x 2 times a month x 12 month x 10yrs = 43,200,000= OC SWIFT facilitation; 500,000 x 12 month x 10yrs = 60,000,000= Fuel;
2	Conduct joint security meetings and operations	CAM	WLE, LEC, Security agencies	Year 1-10	196,800,000	Meetings; 8per month x 15,000= x 3 staff x 12 month x 10yrs = 43,200,000= Fuel 40ltrs x 4,000 x 12month x 4 districts x 2 times x 10yrs = 153,600,000= Total; 196,800,000=
					256,800,000	

PART 3: THE BUSINESS PLAN

3.1 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The Tourism Development program highlights the major actions through which the park will improve revenue generation so as to ensure plan implementation. There are already measures in place to increase revenue but these need to be strengthened. A number of new proposals have been made to improve tourism in the area. Specifically, two new tourism sectors i.e. Sebitoli and Mainaro have been proposed where tourism infrastructure and facilities will be developed to complement the existing Kanyanchu tourism Center, increasing the tourism centers from 1 to 3. However these proposals have taken into consideration the limits of acceptable use. Proposals to promote community based tourism are also included in this program.

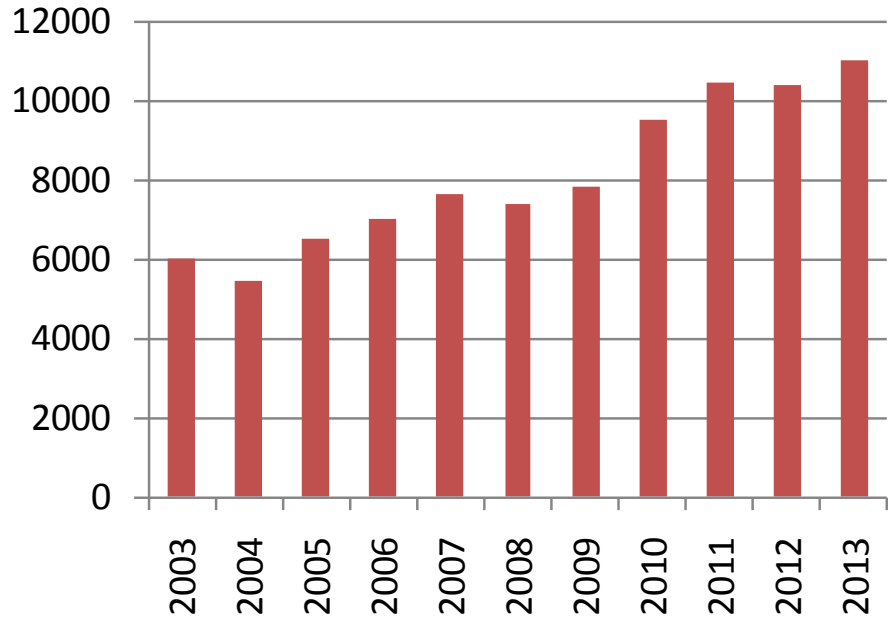
Program objective: To increase tourism revenues in and around KNP from the current three billion to eleven billion shillings by 2024.

In order to achieve this overall objective, this plan proposes new innovations regarding product diversification and improvement, improvement of visitor facilities and infrastructure, marketing and community based tourism interventions. The plan identifies Mainaro and Sebitoli as areas with potential for developing tourism in addition to Kanyanchu which currently forms the main tourism hub for the park.

Visitor trends for Kibale National Park

Although there has been a general positive growth in the number of tourists coming to the national park, the increase has not been significant, increasing from about 6,500 visitors in 2005 to about 10,000 in 2012.

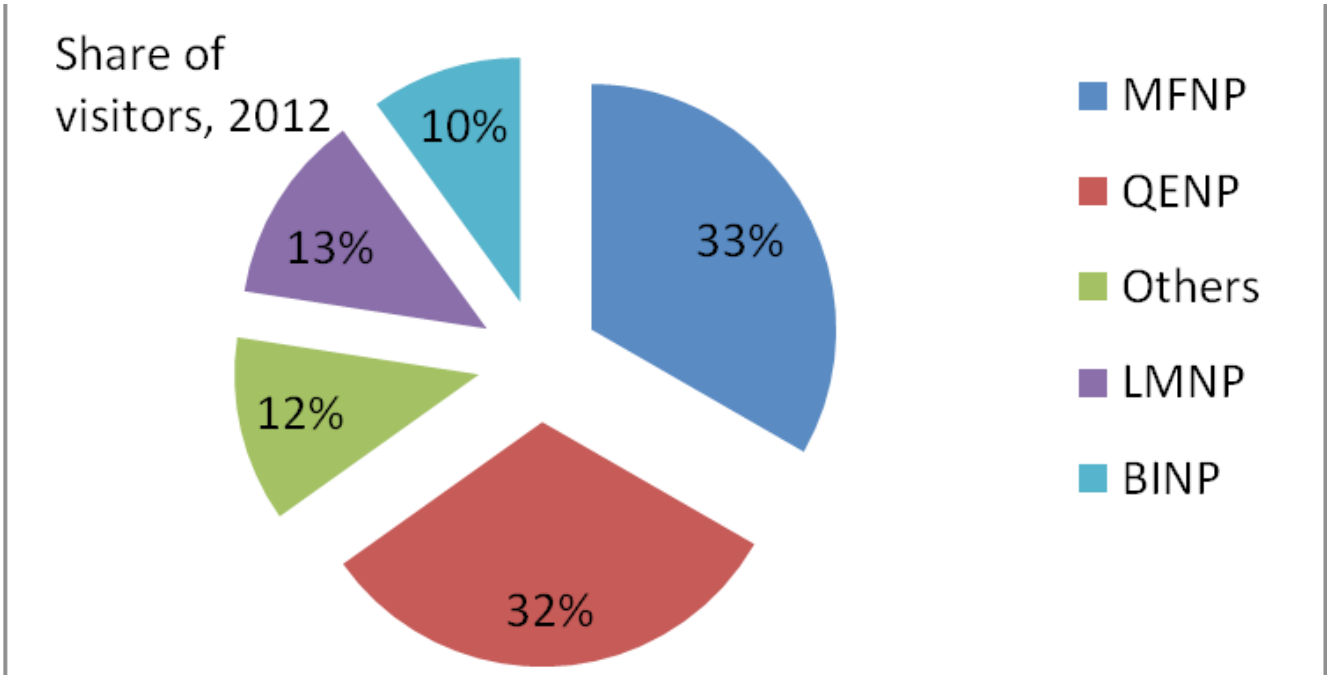
Figure 30: Graph showing Visitor trends for Kibale National park 2003-2013



Source: UWA Tourism Dept.

As a result Kibale national park does not feature among the top five visitor destinations among the UWA protected areas. Comparisons done with other national parks lamps Kibale with the "others" and together with all others that exclude Murchison Falls, Queen Elizabeth, Bwindi and Lake Mburo National Parks, contributes only 12% of all visitors coming to the UWA protected areas for the year 2012 as summarized below.

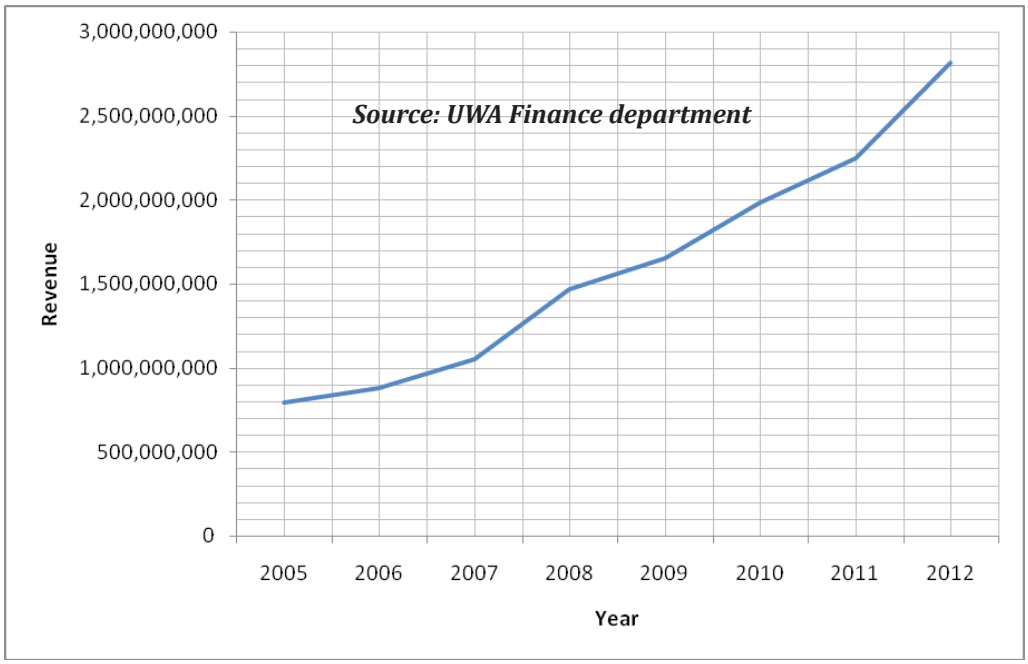
Figure 31: Chart showing share of visitors to the PAs in 2012



Revenue trends for Kibale National park

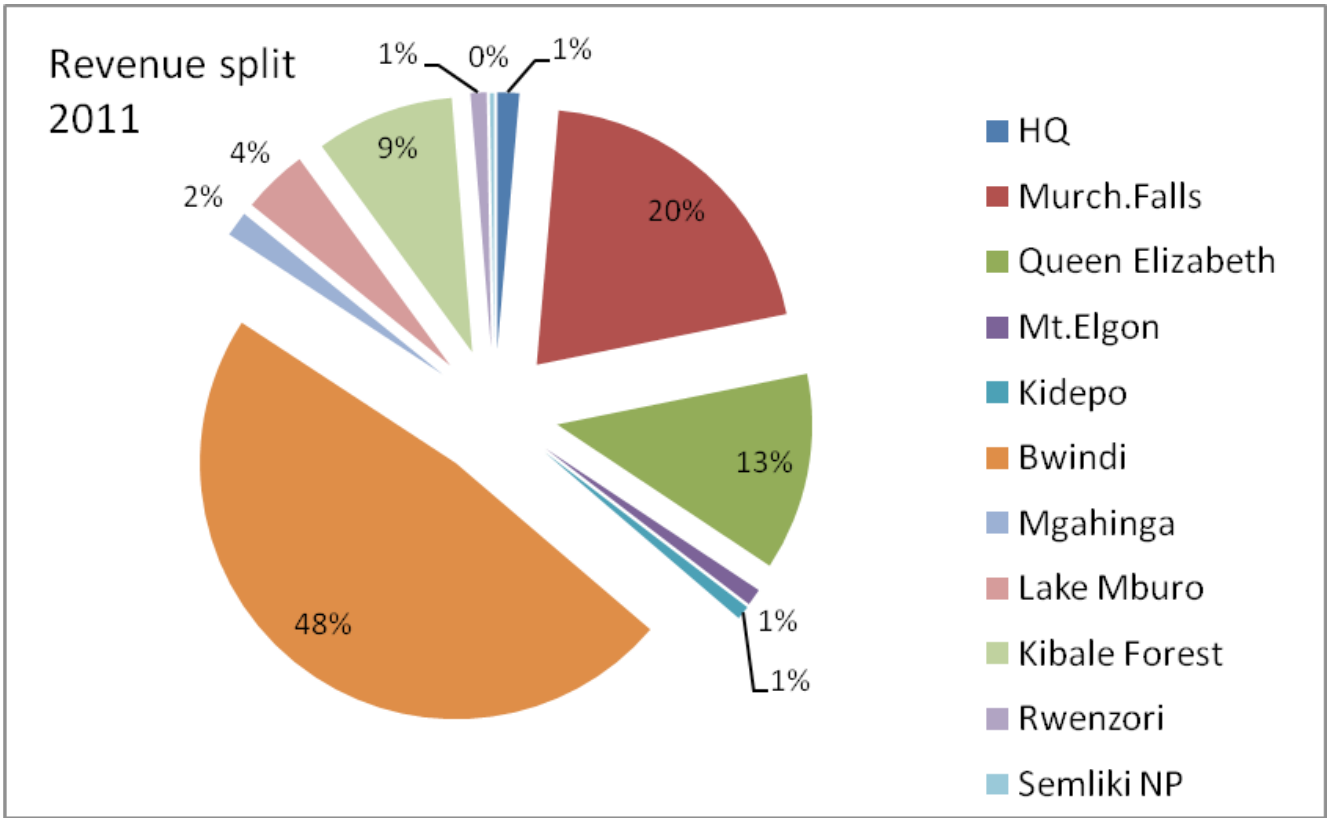
There has been progressive growth in revenue from tourism over the last ten years, with total revenue earning growing from about 800million in 2005 to 2.8billion in 2012.

Figure 32: Graph showing Revenue trends from 2005 to 2012

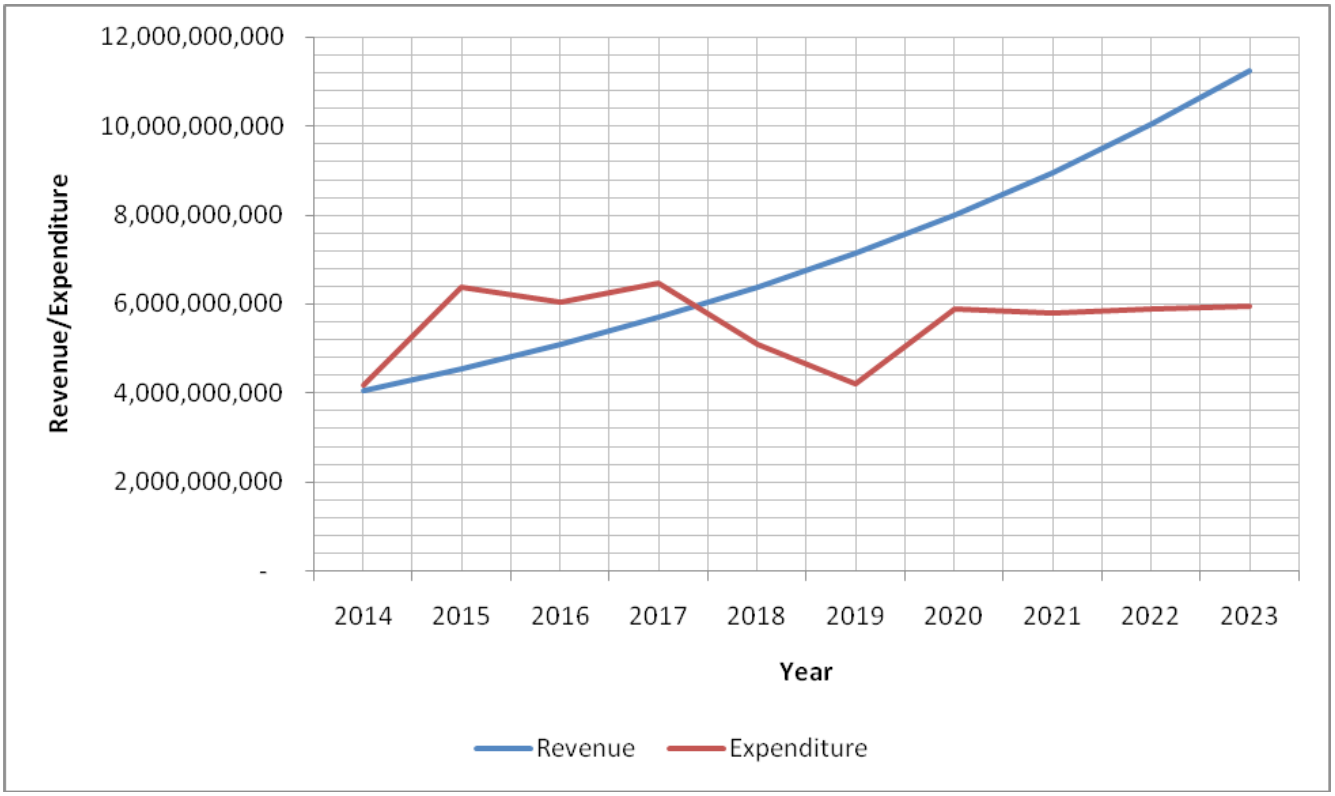


Compared to other national parks, Kibale National Park contributed 9% of the total UWA earnings in the year 2011.

Figure 33: Chart showing Revenue split for National Parks and Headquarters in 2011



Graph 34: Graph showing Projected revenue and expenditure estimates 2014-2023



3.1.1 Tourism Products

Output: Tourism products diversified and improved

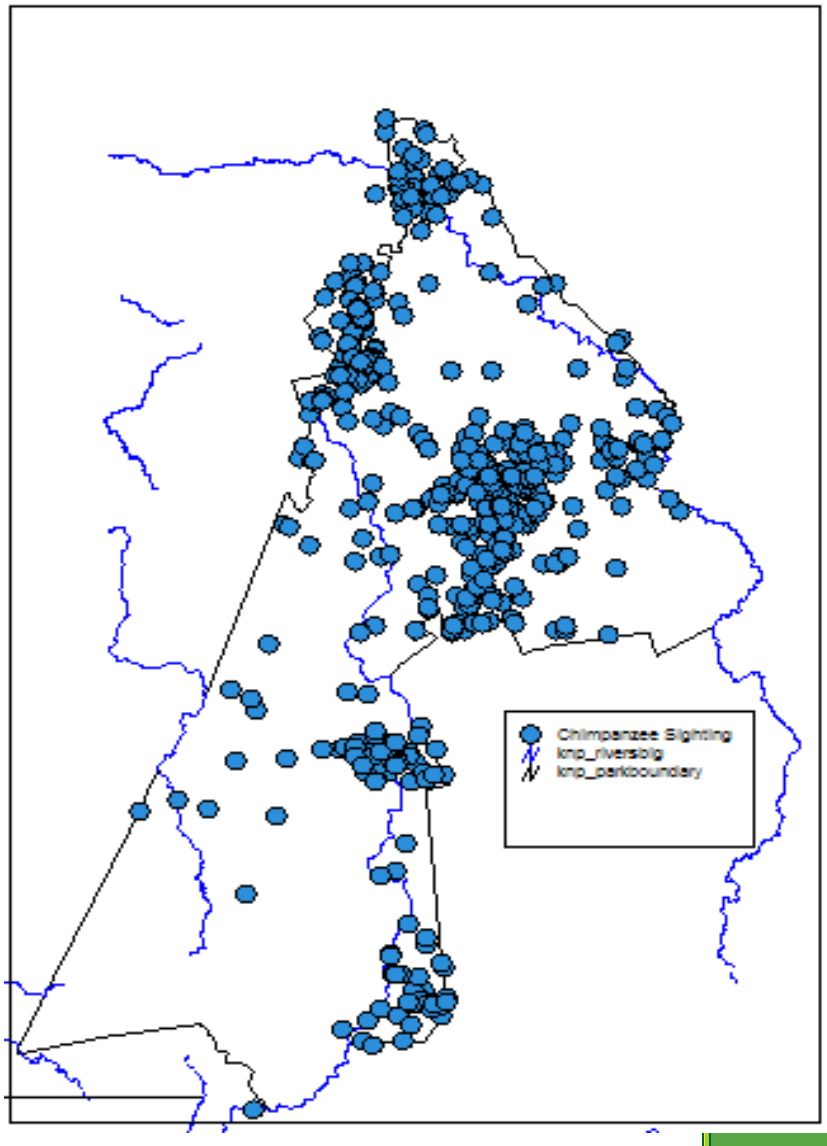
Issues and rationale

The main thrust of Tourism in Kibale National Park has over the last twenty years been chimpanzee tracking mainly within Kanyanchu tourism site. This limits the activities that the visitors can engage in while in the park. As a result, visitors spend less time in the park and consequently spend less.

In addition, the number of habituated chimpanzee groups that the visitors can track is limited to only Kanyantale and Buraiga habituated chimpanzee families. Each family has 3 groups that can be tracked and each group takes a maximum of 6 people per day. This limits the number of visitors that can do chimpanzee tracking to only 18 people per family per day. Visitors intending to track chimps are often turned away because the existing habituated groups are most of the time fully booked.

Although there is potential for tourism activities in other sectors of the park like Sebitoli and Mainaro, there has been no effort by park management to develop tourism products in the two sectors.

Figure 35: Map showing Distribution of chimpanzee in Kibale National Park (2003-2013)



Despite the fact that Kibale National Park has a wide variety of primate species, management has not considered other primate species for tourism activities. Potential species for which tourism can be developed include the Black and White Colobus monkey for their beautiful color skin and social behavior and the Red Colobus Monkey for the aggressive behavior this primate species exhibits.

Being a medium altitude tropical rain forest, Kibale national park presents herself with an opportunity of developing a canopy walk that would offer an alternative to visitors who may not be interested in primate tracking. However this would also form an additional menu for those undertaking chimpanzee tracking. Other opportunities that have not been fully developed include birding and nature walks among others.

Figure 36: Picture showing one of the proposed campsite in the park

Management actions

Mainaro

Mainaro has been identified in this plan and will be developed into the southern sector tourism hub for the park. In order to improve visitor satisfaction as far as chimpanzee tracking is concerned; management will habituate one chimpanzee family in Mainaro. Tourists will be offered an opportunity to engage in habituation of chimpanzee in Mainaro as part of experiential tourism. This will make visitor experience in Kibale National Park extremely memorable.

Day and night forest drives from Isunga via Mpokya to Mainaro will be established to further enhance visitor appreciation of the park. The night forest drives will enable visitors to view the nocturnal primate species namely the pottos and galagos. Among the nocturnal non-primate

species that visitors will be able to see are the golden cats, genets and civets. Night forest drive will be a special product attracting a special conservation fee.

Management will connect the Kasenda crater lakes outside the park with the Isunga-Mainaro forest drive, thereby enabling visitors who have been visiting and stopping in the Kasenda Craters on the western border of the park to extend their visit into the national park.

A nature walk trail around Mainaro and connecting to Ngeza Hill will be established to further enhance visitor experience. In addition birding will be developed as a tourism product in Mainaro. A family of Red Colobus Monkeys around Mainaro will be habituated, introducing an entirely new product in this area. This will also mark a major shift from the predominantly chimpanzee tracking synonymous with Kibale National Park.

Sebitoli

UWA with support from USAID STAR Project undertook feasibility studies in 2010 in Bwindi and Kibale National Parks to identify areas suitable for constructing a canopy walk. Sebitoli within Kibale National Park was identified as a suitable site for establishing a canopy walk as a way of diversifying tourism products in the park. In line with this recommendation, management will construct a canopy walk in Sebitoli sector.

Within the Sebitoli sector, management will develop Chimpanzee scientific tourism where the chimpanzee family at Sebitoli will be used for research but also be used for tourism where tourists who are specifically interested in understanding certain aspects of chimpanzee behavior will be given that opportunity. However this will be a special product and will attract special fees. In addition a one day nature walk between Sebitoli and Kasunga will be established to allow visitors within the Sebitoli Sector to enjoy a forest nature walk.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Habituate one chimp family in Mainaro	WT	WFR, WEM, CAM,DTBS	Year 3-10	279,200,000	SDA:15,000/-x6pplex 30daysx12monthsx8yrs=259,200,000/- Equipment (rain jackets, backpacks, binoculars, gumboots, Range finder, food containers, water bottles, cameras, etc)=10,000,000/- x2times=20,000,000/-
2	Introduce chimp and Red colubus habituation experience (Experiential tourism) in Mainaro	WT	CAM, WEM	Year 5-10	-	costed under marketing
3	Construct a canopy walk in Sebitoli	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 2	900,000,000	Contractor: Lumpsome estimate=900,000,000/-

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
4	Establish and implement a day and night forest drive from Isunga via Mpokya to Mainaro	WT	CAM, WEM	Year 2 & 3-10	68,665,000	Drive survey (Mapping): SDA; 15,000/-x5pplex3days =225,000/- Fuel: 20lts x 4000/-x3days =240,000/- Guide facilitation at night: 15,000/- x 30days x 12months x 8yrs = 43,200,000/- Equipment: (Tourch and batteries, night vision binoculars)=25,000,000
5	Connect the Kasenda crater lakes outside the park with the Isunga-Mainaro forest drive	WT	CAM, WEM	Year 4	-	Costed under Roads
6	Establish nature walk around Mainaro and connecting to Ngeza hills	WT	CAM, WEM, WFR	Year 1 & 2-10	24,750,000	trail survey (Mapping): SDA; 15,000/-x5pplex10days =750,000/- Trail cutting and maintenance: 12km x 50,000/- 4times x 10yrs=24,000,000
7	Develop Birding in Mainaro as a tourism product	WT	CAM, WEM, WFR, DTBS	Year 2 and 6	35,975,000	Equipment:(guidebooks, binoculars, voice recorders, cameras)=Lumpsome; 20,000,000/- Bird survey (Mapping): SDA; 15,000/ -x3pplex5days=225,000/- Training of guides:750,000/- x 21days=15,750,000/-
8	Habituate a family of Red Colobus Monkeys around Mainaro	WT	CAM, WEM, WFR, DTBS, Researchers	Year 3-7	118,000,000	SDA:15,000/-x4pplex 30daysx12monthsx5y rs=108,000,000/- Equipment (rain jackets, backpacks, binoculars, gumboots, Range finder, food containers, water bottles, cameras, etc)=10,000,000/-
9	Develop Chimpanzee scientific tourism in Sebitoli	WT	CAM, WEM, Researchers	Year 1-10	-	Costed under marketing

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
10	Establish a one day nature walk between Sebitoli and Kasunga	WT	CAM, WEM	Year 1-10	20,495,000	Trail survey (Mapping): SDA; 5,000/-x3pple x 3days=135,000/- Fuel: 30ltsx4000/- x 3days=360,000/= Trail cutting and maintenance: 10km x50,000/-4times x 10yrs =20,000,000
					1,447,085,000	

Figure 37: Picture of the African Golden cat-grey and African Golden cat-Red (some of the Nocturnal animals in the Park)

3.1.2 Tourism infrastructure and facilities

Output: Tourism infrastructure and facilities in and around the park developed and improved

Issues and rationale

Tourism facilities within Kibale National Park are limited. Currently there is only one lodge for the high-end tourism market segment, the Kibale Primate Lodge charging US$ 400 per bed night. Budget accommodation is limited to the surrounding areas outside the park in Bigodi and Rweteera Townships charging about US$180 per bed night on average. There are about 20 lodges that have sprouted as a result of growing tourism in the park. However even what is considered budget accommodation is not affordable by ordinary Ugandans, hence limiting domestic tourism. The only low budget accommodation within the park is the Sebitoli tourism bandas accommodating a maximum of seven visitors per night.

Standards for the mushrooming tourist facilities around the park are lacking, and the facilities have received limited attention and guidance from the Tourism Inspection Department of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

The park lacks directional signage for orienting visitors both within and outside the park. Access roads within the park such as the Ngogo and Karambi Roads are not well maintained. Major

district roads leading into the park are in a poor state. However, upgrading of the Fort Portal-Kamwenge road to bituminous has already commenced. When this construction is completed, it will greatly improve accessibility to the national park. The completion of the Nyakahita–Ibanda-Kamwenge Road is expected to improve visitor access from Lake Mburo to the western protected areas including Kibale, Semuliki, Rwenzori and Queen Elizabeth National Parks.

Figure 38: Picture showing one of the tourist accommodations at Sebitoli within the park managed by UWA

Management actions

Sebitoli Tourism Centre will be re-designed to accommodate research, tourism, education and administrative infrastructure. An education hall will be constructed and equipped with the necessary Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. A children's amusement park will be constructed at Sebitoli and will be equipped with artifacts with conservation messages. This will provide the school groups an opportunity to appreciate conservation.

The existing tourism bandas will be refurbished and expanded to make 12 self-contained bandas with 24-bed capacity. A restaurant will be constructed to cater for both day visitors and residents of the bandas.

At Kanyanchu Tourism Centre, the site will be re-designed to separate the administrative infrastructure, Visitor Centre and parking area. A Visitor Information Centre (VIC) will be constructed at Kanyanchu and will be equipped with both information and interpretation materials.

The current location of the gate at Kanyanchu is too close to the Kamwenge-Fort Portal highway. A new standard gate will be constructed at an appropriate location as one enters the Kanyanchu Tourism Centre, away from the main highway. The current campsite that has been under the management of Primate Lodge will be repossessed and re-designed to give budget visitors and over landers an enjoyable stay at Kanyanchu.

At Mainaro, the existing senior staff quarters for the FACE project will be converted into guest houses with 20-bed capacity to cater for visitors to the Mainaro Sector. An Education Centre will be constructed at the former labor camp site for the FACE Project. In addition, a canteen and restaurant will be constructed to provide staff and visitors at Mainaro with the requisite services. At Ngeza Hill, the visitors will able to see a wide panoramic view of the forest park ecosystem in the Mainaro Sector. A viewing platform and campsite will be constructed at Ngeza Hill to offer visitors an exhilarating experience and appeal of the Park. A nature trail connecting Mainaro to Ngeza Hill will be constructed to offer visitors a nature walk adventure through this sector of the park.

Standard tourism gates will be constructed at Sebitoli, Kasenda/Kanyante and Mainaro. In addition a control gate will be constructed at Kasunga to check and or receipt visitors accessing the park through Kasunga since there will be a trail connecting Kasunga and Sebitoli.

The Isunga-Mpokya-Mainaro road will be re-opened to allow easy access through the park but will also serve the proposed day and night forest drive tourism products. The road connecting the park to the Kasenda Crater Lakes via Kanyante and Mpokya will be repaired and maintained.

Directional signage will be installed at all key locations to guide visitors to the different sectors of the park as shall be identified during implementation of the plan. However key strategic locations will include Fort-Portal (near Mpanga Bridge), Kasiisi road junction, Kanyawara junction, Isunga and Kamwenge Town.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Construct relevant facilities for education and an amusement park at Sebitoli	WT	WCC, CAM	Year 4-6	1,000,000,000	Contarctor fee; Lumpsum:1,000,000,000/= (cost includes supervision)
2	Construct an education / meeting hall at Sebitoli	WCC	CAM	Year 4-6	450,000,000	Construction cost of a fully equiped Hall:450,000,000/=(cost includes supervision)
3	Refurbish tourism accommodation to 12 bandas with 24 beds and a restaurant in Sebitoli	WT	CAM	Year 2	550,000,000	Cost of one fully furnished banda: 25,000,000/-x 12bandas=300,000,000/- Restaurant:250,000,000/=
4	Re-design Sebitoli tourism centre to accommodate Research, Tourism and Administration	WT	CAM	Year 1	50,000,000	Consultancy costs;lumpsome:50,000,000/-
5	Construct a standard tourism gate at Sebitoli, Kasenda, Mainaro and a control point at Kasunga	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 2-4	750,000,000	Control gate at Kasunga:50,000,000/- Tourism gates at Sebitoli & Mainaro:300,000,000/- x2gates=600,000,000/- Tourism gate at Kasenda:100,000,000/=

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
6	Re-design Kanyanchu tourism centre to separate Administration, Visitor centre and Parking	WT	CAM	Year 2	20,000,000	Consultancy costs (Architect):20,000,000/-
7	Construct a standard visitor centre at Kanyanchu	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 4	300,000,000	Contractors fee including supervision: 300,000,000/-
8	Shift and construct a standard tourism gate at Kanyanchu at the current road junction inside the park	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 3	600,000,000	Standard tourism gate: 600,000,000/-
9	Reposes and redesign the campsite at Kanyanchu	CAM	DTBS, WT	Year 3	20,000,000	Consultancy costs (Architect):20,000,000/-
10	Convert existing senior staff houses into guest houses at Mainaro	WT	CAM	Year 6-10	80,000,000	20,000,000 milllion per house x 4 houses = 80,000,0000
11	Construct and equip an Education centre at the Labour camp in Mainaro	WCC	CAM	Year 1-3	150,000,000	Construction cost of a fully equiped Hall:150,000,000/=(cost includes supervision)
12	Construct a canteen at Mainaro	WT	CAM	Year 3	90,000,000	Construction costs:90,000,000/=
13	Establish a viewing platform and camp site at Ngeza hill	WT	CAM	Year 5	95,310,000	Survey (Mapping): SDA; 15,000/-x 5pplex2days=150,000/- Fuel: 20ltsx4000/- x2days=160,000/- 2 Toilet and 2 showers: 40,000,0000 Water pump and installation- 25,000,000/- Fully furnished Kitchen shelter - 20,000,000 Viewing platform; 10,000,000
					4,155,310,000	

3.1.3 Tourism Marketing

Output: Increased domestic and foreign visitors to KNP

Issues and rationale

As observed from the visitation trends, the number of visitors currently visiting Kibale National Park is still very low compared to other parks. This is partly attributed to inadequate marketing efforts. Over the years, it has been observed that there is a shift of the tourist market with reducing numbers of backpackers. There is very little information regarding the attractions in the park that goes out to the public. This has therefore limited local domestic tourism.

The communities adjacent to the park do not appreciate its existence since they have been part and parcel of the park hence they do not see any reason for visiting the park moreover at a cost. This poor attitude, the mind set and low interest of the local people to visit the park have all contributed to low domestic tourism. A special day for Kibale NP would be a good marketing/publicity tool to market the park. The potential for cultural tourism in and around the park has not been assessed.

Management actions

In order to provide accurate information to visitors, an information office will be established at a strategic location in Fort-Portal Town. This office will also provide information regarding other parks and reserves specifically Semliki, Rwenzori mountains and Queen Elizabeth National Parks. In addition, the office will serve Toro Semliki and Katonga Wildlife Reserves.

Management with support from the Marketing Unit at headquarters will design promotional materials and advertisements both in the print and electronic media. Park management will designate an officer who will be responsible for ensuring regular update of information regarding Kibale National park on the main UWA website. In addition, the park will create links to the social networks e.g. Facebook, YOUTUBE etc.

A special day will be celebrated annually as a way of marketing the park. This will coincide with the day Kibale was gazetted a national park on 26th October of every year. The park will continue to participate in local, regional, national and international trade fairs and other promotional events in order to further market the park. At park level, market research will be conducted to augment that by the Marketing Unit at the headquarters regarding market shifts, new potential markets away from the traditional European markets.

Management will introduce the chimpanzee naming ceremony as part of marketing the park. This will be an annual event and would be part of celebrations for the Kibale National park day.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Establish an information office in Fort Portal (Rent year 1 -3)	WT	CAM	Year 1 - 3	32,200,000	Office rent; 500,000 per month x 12 x 3yrs =18,000,000= Utilities: 200,000 per month x 12 x 3yrs =7,200,000= Furniture and equipment = 7,000,000
2	Construct information office in FP town	WT	CAM	Year 2 -4	400,000,000	Purchase of land; 150,000,000= , Construct an information office 200,000,000= Equip office 50,000,000 Total = 400,000,000

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
3	Celebrate KNP day of gazzetment as an annual event (26th October) and include Chimp naming ceremony as part of the celebrations	WT	CAM	Year 1-10	1,500,000,000	Celebration 150,000,000= per year for ten yrs
4	Link Kibale National Park to social networks e.g. face book	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 1	-	Internet done HQ
5	Design promotional materials	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 1	-	Assorted tourism materails; HQ cost.
6	Design adverts in print & electronic media	WT	CAM, DTBS	Year 1-10	253,500,000	Print news 5,000,000 per page x 2 time x 10yrs =100,000,000- TVs - 500,000 per advert x 30 days x 10yrs = 150,000,000= Facilitation; 350,000 x 10yrs = 3,500,000 Total ; 253,500,000=
7	Conduct market research at Park level	WT	CAM	Year 2, 5, 8	6,600,000	Facilitation; 2taff x 15,000 x 4 times x 10yrs = 1,200,000/- Fuel; 20ltrs x 4,000 x 4 times x 10yrs = 3,200,000= Total; 4,400,000=
8	Regularly update website	WT	CAM	Year 1-10		HQ cost
					2,192,300,000	

3.1.4 Community Tourism

Output: Community-based tourism initiatives around the park improved and strengthened

Issues and rationale

A number of private businesses mainly hotels and lodges have sprung up around Kibale National park especially in Bigodi and Rweteera Townships. These developments have come as a result of growing tourism numbers in Kibale National Park. Much of the big tourism business enterprises are under taken by private individuals who have bigger capital and investments. Some members of the neighboring communities are employed in the lodges and hotels, making Bigodi an economically vibrant township.

A section of the community in Bigodi has organized itself into an association known as Kibale Association for Rural Environment and Development (KAFRED). The association has developed eco-tourism products and services in Magombe Swamp which lies outside the park but in very close proximity to the boundary of Kibale National Park. The growth and sustenance of this community-based tourism initiative by KAFRED is mainly reliant on visitors coming to Kibale National Park.

Despite these initiatives by the community and individual private business owners, most

communities living adjacent to Kibale National Park in other parts of the park have not fully been involved in any form of tourism-based businesses and enterprises. There are limited community tourism products that are being developed by the adjacent communities to take advantage of the growing tourism market. A few community campsites that have been developed are again restricted to Bigodi. Art and crafts are also restricted to Bigodi and Nkingo near Kanyanchu tourism Centre. Drama groups have tended to spread out to other sections of the park e.g. Busiriba, Ruruma and Kasenda but they need to be strengthened and better organized.

Figure 39: Picture showing one of the cultural sites for community tourism inside the park

Management actions

Management will work with community groups especially in areas near Sebitoli, Mainaro and Kanyawara to identify potential tourism –based enterprises that communities will engage in. Potential community groups will be assisted with writing funding proposals for the identified initiatives. Management will in addition link these groups to potential funders.

Detailed management actions

	Activities	Resp.	others	Time	Cost	Notes
1	Conduct tourism awareness activities for community groups	WT	WCC ,CAM	Year 1-10	332,800,000	1 Workshop x 32 parishes x 2 times per year x 400,000/- x 10 years - 256,000,000 30ltrs per Workshop x 32 parishes x 2 times per year x 4,000/- per ltr x 10 years - 76,800,000
2	Guide and support community groups in eco-tourism enterprises.	WT	WCC, CAM	Year 1-10	100,000,000	Annual support 10,000,000 to enterprises x 10 years = 100,000,000
					432,800,000	

3.1.5 CULTURAL ATTACHMENTS TO THE PARK-INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Interpretive themes are stories or topics elaborating a particular resource value or event. It is based on the purpose and conservation values of the PA. The following were the interpretive themes identified for KNP during the planning process and will be used for interpretation of the park. The tourism department in conjunction with the community Conservation Department will develop the following themes for various purposes as and when need arise;

1. The origin of the name Kibale as for Kibale National Park
2. The origin of the name Mainaro as for Mainaro sector
3. The origin of the name Kanyanchu as for Kanyanchu tourism sector
4. The origin of the name Kyanyawawa (present day called Kanyawara) as for Kanyawara research station
5. The origin of the name Kanyantale
6. The origin of the local name Ekikuya meaning the Chimpanzee

PART 4: MONITORING & EVALUATION

4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Kibaale National Park GMP is clearly stipulated to guide monitoring and evaluation of the programs in the GMP. It explains how the programs are supposed to work by laying out the components of the initiative and the order or the steps needed to achieve the desired results. It is also meant to stimulate the understanding of the programs' goals, outputs and planned activities.

Within the framework each program has a log frame, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, and indicator tracking table. The Log frame articulates the program goal, outcomes, outputs, indicators, means of verifications and assumptions. It defines relationships among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts and clarifies the relationship between program activities and external factors. The Monitoring Plan shall act as a monitoring tool which defines the indicators; explain data collection methods and when and how information from the programs shall be tracked. And then the indicator tracking table has the baseline information that shall be used to obtain information which will act as a basis for assessing the impact of each program. It also includes the detailed activity implementation schedule during the ten year period.

General Management Implementation process

The GMP will be implemented within ten Financial years thus in order to guide the annual implementation process, the PA will be required to prepare operational work plans on an annual basis. The work plans shall be written using a standard format and shall have a budget for a particular year. Staff while developing the annual operations plan, will use the indicator tracking table to extract the activities to be implemented in a particular year as laid in the ten year implementation schedule.

Monitoring

Generally, monitoring as prescribed in this General Management Plan is a systematic collection and processing of data relating to the management programs in order to establish the progress of interventions. This process will be done for all management programs and at all levels involving all staff with feedback given during coordination meetings. Among the tools to be used include indicators which are yardsticks that will help to assess the extent to which the planned program activities, outputs, outcomes and goals have been achieved. There will be a systematic collection and analysis of information that will aim at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the PA basing on the targets set as objectives and outputs planned during the period.

Staff quarterly meetings to enable them share and keep track of progress shall be held in the PA. Also monthly, quarterly and Annual reports shall be written and submitted as one of the tools for monitoring the performance of Park programs. The audit department will conduct annual internal audits to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the Park funds and resources.

Reporting

Specific monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring reports will then be written and discussed as well to keep truck of whatever is going on in the different programs. These reports on program implementation will be shared among the PA and Headquarter staff. Other types of reports that will be required throughout the implementation period, writing formats and tools shall be as stipulated in the organizational reporting standards and guidelines book.

GMP Evaluation

Evaluations will form part of the implementation and monitoring processes. These will help to determine the overall effects or outcomes of the Park purpose in relation to program objectives. This will indicate whether the various program objectives were met, and also, demonstrate program effectiveness, efficiency, understand the impact of program changes and include recommendations for improvement along with a set of lessons learnt.

Both Mid and end of GMP evaluations will be conducted. The midterm will be done internally by staff getting technical support from the M&E Unit in the fifth year of GMP implementation. An external consultant will be hired to lead the process of the final evaluation during the tenth year of implementation. Results/ findings and recommendations from both types of evaluation shall be used to improve the proceeding planning, implementation and monitoring processes.

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN AND TRACKING INDICATOR TABLES

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: KNP MANAGEMENT ISSUES

PROGRAM	ISSUES
Resource conservation	**Boundary** 1. Boundary Conflicts - Ibuga/Kyabatukura/Bigando area 2. Defacing park boundary markers 3. Inadequate boundary maintenance 4. Land wrangles between UWA and Kyabatukura community 5. Management of existing live markers along parts of the park boundary 6. Park boundaries not clearly marked. 7. Using exotic tree species for boundary marking such as eucalyptus **Illegal activities** 1. Animal snares in the park 2. Availability and ease of Power saws have increased on illegal cutting of trees inside the Park 3. Charcoal burning 4. Cutting of trees for timber and poles. 5. Encroachment in Kahondo area 6. Grazing 7. Harvesting of *Prunus Africana* 8. Illegal access of medicinal plants 9. Illegal fishing in the lakes 10. Illegal harvesting of Honey 11. Poaching 12. The start of the human behavior of eating primate meat 13. Timber cutting 14. Wildfires 15. Poor fire management in the grassland areas 16. Illegal fires in PA and adjacent wetlands- 17. Wildfires burn beehives **Forest Restoration** 1. Degraded forest ecosystem in some Parts of the park 2. Inadequate maintenance of restored/planted areas 3. Inadequate restoration of degraded sites 4. Inadequate maintenance of restored/planted areas **Impacts of developments** 1. Impacts of Rwimi - Kamwenge Road and other public roads 2. Proposed road improvement-Bitumen of Kamwenge - Fort Portal road that will result into tree cutting and road kills 3. Risks which may arise due to tourism and other developments inside the park e.g. Lodges 4. Road kills **Disease transmission** 1. Disease transmission between wildlife, people and domestic animals

PROGRAM	ISSUES
Tourism	**Tourism products** 1. Few chimp families habituated 2. Inadequate exploitation of tourism products 3. Inadequate tourism activities to supplement chimp tracking 4. Lack of tourism activities in Mainaro and Sebitoli 5. Limited animal species prepared for tourism activities **Tourism infrastructure and facilities** 1. Inadequate Tourism facilities 2. Inadequate visitor accommodation 3. Lack of budget tourist accommodation inside the Park 4. Standards for Tourism facilities are still low 5. Inadequate directional signage 6. Poor access roads e.g. Mainaro and Ngogo 7. Poor state of internal access roads **Tourism marketing** 1. Inadequate local tourism information. 2. Lack of information office in Fort Portal 3. Inadequate marketing of the tourism products offered by the PA 4. Inadequate promotion of cultural tourism 5. Low visitor numbers 6. Lack of special days for KNP e.g. KNP day 7. Poor attitude, mindset and low interest of local people to visit parks. 8. Shifting of the tourist market-Reducing backpackers **Community tourism** 1. Inadequate collaboration with communities in tourism development 2. Inadequate community campsites 3. Inadequate support for tour operators and community Tourism Associations adjacent to the park 4. Limited community tourism products

PROGRAM	ISSUES
Ecological Monitoring and Research	**Exotic and Invasive species** 1. Exotic plant species 2. Presence of exotic spp 3. Invasive species in the park 4. Invasion of Invasive species e.g. *Lantana camara* : around restoration area, Ngogo, Kanyawara and Dura; it came around 2005. **Research information management** 1. Less known impacts of trenches on small mammals 2. Disease transmission between wildlife, people and domestic animals 3. Disease transmission dynamics 4. Inadequate dissemination of research results and recommendations 5. Inadequate knowledge on vegetation coverage for KNP 6. Inadequate management oriented research 7. Inadequate research in other sectors apart from the northern sector 8. Inadequate research on diseases transmitted from animals to people 9. Inadequate research on flora and fauna dynamics 10. Inadequate research on other species other than on primates 11. Inadequate research on the impacts of introduced plant species on the integrity of the park 12. Inadequate research plots 13. Less involvement of Ugandans in research activities within the park **Climate Change** 1. Changed flowering and fruiting season's .e.g. Ficus mucusu, Mimusops bagshawei. 2. Drying up/reducing sizes of swamps e.g. Dura swamp, Rwembaata 3. Evidenced rise in temperatures: observed drying of undergrowth as compared to the previous years. 4. Increased demand by neighboring communities for domestic water use due to dried water sources e.g. Nyabweya, Sebitoli, Kahangi, Kihingami: dried swamp, Bole-hole 5. Prolonged droughts e.g. Instead of mid march the drought continues to April. 6. Rain variations/erratic, increased rainfall intensity; Months when rains start 7. Reduced flow and volume of most rivers e.g. Dura, Mpanga, Nsongi 8. Reduced lake levels e.g. Lake Kabaleke 9. Reduced wildfire incidences due to vegetation changes Vegetation changes-Forests taking up grassland areas, Disappearing of species e.g. wild coffee **Ecological Monitoring** 1. Colonization of grassland by forest (vege.mapping) 2. Inadequate monitoring of resources harvested from the park to ensure sustainability

PROGRAM	ISSUES
Community Conservation	**Human-wildlife conflict** 1. Absence of vermin guards to prevent vermin from crop raiding. 2. Animals attacking human beings e.g. Chimps 3. Crop and Livestock destruction by wild animals (Problem animals) 4. Delayed problem animal reports to UWA 5. Inadequate problem animal interventions 6. Incomplete trenches around the park 7. Increased number of Wildlife especially Elephants and Baboons 8. Lack of compensation for farmers who lose their crops 9. Lack of direct monetary compensation to people affected by Problem Animals 10. Destruction of the park boundary markers 11. Non maintenance of the trenches 12. Problem animal interventions not adequate-(Boggy/Rocky areas) 13. Problem animals and vermin's 14. Problem animals 15. Swampy areas not covered by trenches **Revenue sharing** 1. Delayed revenue sharing monies due to lengthy/procedural processes involved 2. Diverting of revenue sharing funds at higher levels meant for community projects 3. Inadequate dissemination of revenue sharing guidelines 4. Inadequate funds from revenue sharing 5. Lack of direct revenue sharing to problem animal victims 6. Late disbursement of revenue sharing funds to Local Governments 7. Less Community participation in Revenue sharing proposal generation from the community adjacent to the Park 8. Misappropriation of revenue sharing funds 9. Resource users not benefiting from revenue sharing funds. 10. Revenue sharing money not declared in time of planning. 11. Subdivision of revenue sharing money meant for parishes (less money for projects) **Resource access** 1. Demand for resources from the park e.g. hand craft materials for schools. 2. Difficult to access rattan during rainy season 3. Illegal entry to access park resources 4. Illegal harvesting of live markers 5. Inaccessibility to the landing site in Kanyatete 6. Inadequate alternatives e.g. Medicinal tree plots in the communities 7. Inadequate source of firewood in the community land. 8. Lack of identity of resource users 9. Limited number of days to access resources (rattan). 10. Limited resource access opportunities 11. Many fishing boats in the lakes. 12. Park dependent communities 13. Pressure for resources by communities such as firewood, art and craft, water, hunting, community tourism infrastructure, e.t.c. 14. Renewal of the existing MOUs after expiry. 15. Restricted access to firewood collection 16. Harvesting of *Prunus africana* 17. Illegal access of medicinal plants Chimps

PROGRAM	ISSUES
Community Conservation	**Community participation/institutional linkages** 1. Cultural institutions inadequately involved in PA management issues 2. Inadequate corporate social responsibility activities particularly for KNP 3. Inadequate park staff-community interactions 4. Lack of community ownership of the park 5. Limited community involvement in KNP management activities 6. Limited employment opportunities to communities neighboring the park 7. Politicization of land issues where some politicians do support encroachers in anticipation for votes 8. Poor attitude of leaders towards the park 9. Poor communities around the park 10. Population increase 11. Reduced soil fertility around the park 12. Un employment in communities around the park 13. Inappropriate land use practices adjacent to the Park boundary 14. Lack of buffer zones around the park 15. Lack of indigenous species of trees in the community 16. Land fragmentation around the park 17. Low levels of education for communities around Kibale National Park 18. Work with other stakeholders to address population increase

PROGRAM	ISSUES
Park Operations/ Administration	**Accommodation infrastructure** 1. Inadequate ranger outposts 2. Inadequate staff accommodation facilities in Isunga 3. Poor staff accommodation in outposts e.g. Kabaleke, Bihehe, Nyabitusi, Ngogo, Mainaro, Ngeza **Staff capacity** 1. Inadequate man power 2. Inadequate man power to supervise resource users projects 3. Inadequate Ranger force 4. Inadequate staff training 5. Corruption by staff 6. Inadequate staff welfare 7. KNP staff involvement in poaching and other illegal activities 8. Slow response to Problem animal incidences especially at night 9. Staff bribery to Condon illegal activities inside the Park 10. UWA staff condoning illegal activities **Logistical capacity** 1. Inadequate field equipment e.g. guidebooks, telescopes, etc.. 2. Inadequate radio communication equipment 3. Inadequate transport equipment and machinery 4. Inadequate vehicles and motorcycles for transport 5. Lack of power connectivity in Kanyanchu, Sebitoli and Mainaro **Safety and security** 1. Inadequate information sharing mechanism 2. Inadequate linkages with various institutions such as LGs, CSOs, Researchers, etc. 3. Poor network coverage for communication 4. Weak laws and less punitive action for the suspects 5. Weak wildlife laws 6. Attacks to UWA staff by poachers 7. Safety of bee hives in the park 8. Using the park in Kabaleke as a range ground. 9. Wrong people using the park for criminal activities

APPENDIX 2: TABLES OF PARTICIPANTS

MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS HELD DURING THE GMP PREPARATION PROCESS

1. Initiation meeting: June 6th – 7th 2013

No	Name	Designation	PA
1	Asalu Alfred	CAM	KCA
2	Gangiriba Robinah	AWT	KNP
3	Africa Moses	AWLE	KNP
4	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR	KNP
5	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC	KNP
6	Kalenzi Stephen	WA	KCA
7	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR	KNP
8	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO	UWA HQS
9	Richard Muhabwe	WIC-SNP	SNP KCA
10	Nkwisana Ronald	SENIOR DRIVER	UWA HQS
11	Osaabbe Norris	DRIVER UWA FACE	FACE
12	Baryakareeba m	DRIVER KCA	KNP
13	Buhanga Edgar	SPEIAC	UWA HQS

2. Planning team orientation workshop and field reconnaissance: 9th-22nd/7/2013

No	Name	Designation
01	William Kasango	DNRO/KAMWENGE
02	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO UWA
03	Tinka John	PROGRAM MGR KAFRED
04	Robinah Gangiriba	WT KNP
05	Kagoro Wilson	WCC KNP
06	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR
07	Sunlight Magezi	M&R KNP
08	Mugume Everlyn	DEO, KASESE DLG
09	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
10	Twooli Yafesi f	DCDO KYENJOJO
11	Richard Tooro	TOUR OPERATOR KABAROLE TOURS
12	Asalu Edward	CAM KCA
13	Sam Mugume k	D/PLANNER KABAROLE
14	Mugume k John	DCDO KABAROLE
15	Susan l Namuli	M&E MGR
16	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC

3. Stakeholder Consultations

District: Kamwengye: Sub county: Kahungye, Busiriba, and Kamwenge

Date: 27th/8/2013

No	Name	Designation
1	Twinomuhuza Henry	CDO BUSIRIBA
2	Owoyesigire Muhamad	SNC BUSIRIBA
3	Kagaba Jackson	CDO KAMWENGYE
4	Bonabana Grace	S/C/C KAMWENGYE
5	W W Kasango	DNRO
6	Ntaganda Emmanuel	S/C/C BUSIRIBA
7	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR UWA KNP
8	Niyigira Molly Harriet	S/C/C KAHUNGYE
9	Kunihiira Margaret	AG. SNC KAHUNGYE
10	Mutebi Stephen	C/P LCII BUSIRIKA
11	Sebalera Peter	C/P LC KUHUNGYE
12	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
13	Robinah Gangiriba	AWT KNP
14	Wilfre Chemutai	WFR
15	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KNP
16	Mutesasira S Abbasi	S/C/P KAMWENGYE
17	Christine Bamanya	SEC PRODN BUSIRIBA
18	Dr. Mbago Paul	SNC KAMWENGYE S/C
19	Okumbuke Shaban	CDO KAHUNGYE
20	Katusiime Robinah	INTERN KAHUNGYE
21	Musinguzi Joshua	SUPPORT STAFF KAHUNGYE
22	Nzasenga Kenneth	S/C ATTENDANT
23	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO
24	Kamuhangire Josephine	SEC. ENV'T KAHUNGYE
25	Bebwa David	SEC. PRODN KAMWENGYE
26	Kabwindi Moses	CCR KNP
27	Tibinekwikiriza Apophia	SEC KAHUNGYE
28	Asalu Edward	CAM KCA
29	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC
30	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
31	Tinka John	PM KAFRED
32	Mugume K J	DCO KABAROLE PTM

District: Kamwenge

District level: Kamwenge

Date: 28th/8/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	Kurigamba Noel	INTERN NATURAL RESOURCES
2	Bwambare Cyrus	STATE PROSECUTOR
3	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
4	Tumwesigye Godfrey	ENTOMOLOGIST DVO
5	Niyigira Harrient	FOR CAO KAMWENGYE
6	Kiconco Johnson	DPC KAMWENGYE
7	Ahimbisibwe Dalton	DFO
8	Tukamuhabwa Geofrey	DCO
9	W W Kasango	DNRO
10	Akello Beatrice	RDC

No	Names	Designation
11	Dr. T Jothan	DNC
12	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR
13	Tukamubona Emmilly	SEC PRODN
14	Asalu Edward	CAM KNP
15	Muganzi Franscis	DISO KAMWENGYE
16	Mugisha Rosemary	SEC. HEALTH KAMWENGYE
17	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KIBAALE
18	Safari Fredrick	REVENUE OFFICER
19	Fabian Habiyalemye	SEO
20	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
21	Mugume K	DCO KABALORE
22	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC UWA HQS
23	Tinka John	PM KAFRED
24	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO

District: Kyenjojo

Sub county level meeting: 29th/8/2013

No	Name	Designation
1	Bingi Ssendagile B	SNC KIGARAALE
2	Mugabe William T	SEC PRODN NYABUBARE
3	Ayesiga Deo	JOURNALIST 92.4 FM
4	Rukunya Benon	JOURNALIST KDR 96.4 FM
5	Tusiime L	SEC NYENTUNGO
6	Migisi Norah	SBC BUTITI
7	Hellen Kanyonyozi	S/C/C BUGAALI
8	Asp Gabira Gerald	AG/DPC
9	Happy Kaganda	SEC PRODN NYANTUNGO
10	Kemigisha Judith	SEC. PRODN KIGAALE
11	Sanyu Rwanjeri	C/P LC II NYANTUNGO
12	Bwesigye Summary F	LC II C/P NYANGARE
13	Bwerindwa S Mugabi	LC II C/P NYABUHARWA
14	Musana Derrick	ASST CDO NYABUHARWA
15	Mutabani M	S/C/C NYABUHURWA
16	Bwambale S	SNC BUGAALI
17	Mubiru Vicent	NAADS COORDINATOR NYABUHRWA
18	Manyiraho Jack	A/C/C KIGAALE
19	Mwine N	AGRIC EXTENTION OFFICER NYANTUNGO SC
20	Friday Anthony	CDO NYAMUTUNGO
21	Kirungi Annet	SAS NYANTUGO
22	Bubani Gerald	CDO KIGARAALE
23	Wilfred Chemuntai	WFR
24	Tusiime William	FOR C/P LC II BUKAAKI
25	Kagonza Peninah	SEC PRODN BUGAAKI
26	Kalya Diana	CDO BUGAALI
27	Asalu Edward	CAM KCA
28	Mugume K	DCO KABAROLE
29	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO UWA
30	Tinka John	KAFRED
31	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
32	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KNP

No	Name	Designation
33	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC UWA HQS
34	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
35	W Kasango	DNRO

District: Kyenjojo

District level meeting

Date: 30th/8/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	Muhanda Patrick Agaba	DISTRICT NAADS COORDINATOR
2	Nyangoma Keziah	SCDO KYENJOJO
3	Mugisha M Charles	DNRO KYENJOJO
4	Kamara John	DIO KYENJOJO
5	Onzima L Patrick	DFO KYENJOJO
6	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
7	Musinguzi Nethan	SEC HEALTH FOR C/P
8	Katehagwa Samuel	CAO
9	Asp Gubira Gerald	DPC KYENJOJO
10	Kushemererwa Robert	PERSONNEL OFFICER RCL
11	Bigambwa Julius	SEO KYENJOJO
12	Kangoora Charles	PHRO
13	Dr. Mugisa Adolf K	DVO KYENJOJO
14	Tusiime Lucy	FOR DPMO
15	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR
16	Asalu Edward	CAM KCA
17	W Kasango	DNRO
18	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KNP
19	Africa Moses	AWLEE KNP
20	Kisembo Araali Samueal	D/RDC KYENJOJO
21	Grace Tumuranzye	SEC PRODN/ENV'T
22	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO UWA HQS
23	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC UWA HQS
24	Mugume K	DCO KABAROLE
25	Tinka John	KAFRED

Districts: Kabarole , Kasese, Kamwenge and Kyenjojo

Resource Users meeting

Date: 31st /8/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	Twinomujuni Aruna	C/P NYABUHARWA
2	Mutembuzi Switzen	SEC RESOURCE USER
3	Bazoora Stephen	C/P KABAROLE
4	Daeri K	DEFENCE FOR KANYATELE F GROUP
5	Bruhan Yunu	C/P FISHING GROUP
6	Bwambala Z	BINGANDA
7	Munyambara Isaya	BIGANDA
8	Mugisha Ram	KIYOIMA BEE KEEPERS
9	Tumwesigye Alex	KIYOIMA BEE KEEPERS
10	Chatarugaba Matia	KWERWANAHO BEE KEEPERS
11	Arineitwe Hakim	BIGODI RATTAN USERS GROUP
12	Abdul Majid	BIGODI RATTAN USERS GROUP
13	Twinomujuni Win	BUSIRIBA C/P MODERN PERFORMER
14	Africa Moses	AWLEE KNP
15	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR KNP
16	Wilfred Chemutai Wfr	WFR
17	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KNP
18	Tinka John	KAFRED
19	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC UWA HQS
20	Mujuni K J	DCO
21	W W Kasango	DNRO
22	Edward Tugyire	BEE KEEPER
23	Mugisa Deo	BEE KEEPER
24	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO
25	Ndimubanji Camon	ROTTAN KITURUNDE
26	Twooli Yafesi Dcdo	

District: Kasese

Sub county level meeting

Date: 2nd /9/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	Nzitatira Darausi	SEC FOR PRODN
2	Mutabazi Ann	CCR KNP
3	Manige Godfrey	DRIVER KCA
4	Kabau Stephen	SC/C KARUSANDARA
5	Kibuuka H Saad	CDO KARUSANDARA
6	Turyahebwa Ezra	LC III C/P KARUSANDARA
7	Mugume Evelyn	ENV'T OFFICER KASESE
8	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR UWA KNP
9	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KNP
10	Robinah Gangiriba	AWT KNP
11	Musoke Elizabeth	CDO KITSWABA
12	Baluku Thomas	NAADS KASWAMBA
13	Baluku Bosco	S/C/C
14	Koom Constance	LC III C/P KISWAMBA
15	Kiiza Winfred Mugenyi	SEC PRODN
16	Wilfred Chemutai Wfr	WFR

No	Names	Designation
17	Africa Moses	AWLE
18	Mugume K	DCO KABAROLE
19	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO
20	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC
21	Tinka John	KAFRED
22	W Kasango	DNRO
23	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO
24	Muhamad Baluku	NAADS KARUSANDURA

District: Kasese

District level meeting

Date: 3rd /9/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	John B Thawite	DIO
2	Mugume Evelyn	ENV'T OFFICER GMP TEAM MEMBER
3	Gangiriba Robina	TOURISM WARDEN
4	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR
5	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR KNP
6	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
7	Busingye John	SECRETARY PRODN KASESE
8	Bwambale W Wilberforce	DFO
9	Baguma Stephen	FOR DAO
10	Mutungwenda Johnson	FOR CAO
11	Dr. K Godfrey	SWL
12	Kool Augustine	SENIOR ENV'T OFFICER
13	Kunya Noah	RSA KASESE
14	Kagoro Wilson	UWA KNP
15	Katushabe James	OC KASESE
16	Muhindo Micheal	KASESE GUDE RADIO MEDIA
17	Bwambare Desire	MEDIA
18	Nzoboli Samson	OBR
19	Ssp Kalisa Jude	O/C IBUGA PRISON FARM
20	Mukanoola Edward	DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFO OBR
21	Omara Patric	DRIVER RDC
22	Odongo Milton	RDC KASESE
23	Okello Godfrey	BODY GUARD RDC
24	Tinka John	KAFRED
25	Buhanga Edgar	SPEIAC UWA HQS
26	W Kasango	QNRO
27	Mugume K	DCO
28	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO
29	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO UWA HQS

District: Kabarole

Sub county level meeting

Date: 4th /9/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	Tinka John	PM KAFRED
2	Kamulindwa Betty	CDO HAKIBALE
3	Tusiime James	NAADS COORDINATOR HAKIBALE
4	Kyalyetaho Molly	COUNCILOR KIKO
5	Katuramu George	C/P LC III KIKO
6	Mutasi Christine	SEC PRODN
7	Monday Peter	NAADS COORDINATOR RWIMI SC
8	Kiiza James	SEC. PRODN HAKIBALE
9	Kyomuhendo Deo	ENV'T OFFICER
10	Businge Edson	C/P LC III HAKIBALE
11	Businge Pascal B	CDO KASENDA
12	Katuramu Dues	C/P LC III KASANDA
13	Busingye Violet	PARISH CHIEF KASWA
14	Kashangirwe Matilda	V/C/P RWIMI SC
15	Mugisa Leo	SEC PRODN BUSURO SC
16	Baguma H S	C/P LC III RUTEETE
17	Katushabe Grace	CDO BUSOSRO
18	Kamara William	TOWN CLERK KIKO TC
19	Kemiyondo Violet	INTERN CBS
20	Tusabe Betty	CDO RUTETE SC
21	Musinguzi Peter	FOR S/C/C RUTETE
22	Asiimwe Oliver	SEC PROD KASENDA
23	Kyomuhendo Attenyi	V/C/P BUSORO
24	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
25	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR KNP
26	Wilfred Chemtai	WFR
27	Kagoro Wilson	WCC KNP
28	Bujenje Keneth	S/C/C HAKIBAALE
29	Birungi K Annet	SCDO KIKO TC
30	Amanyire Joachim	SNC KIKO TC
31	Robinah Gangiriba	WT KNP
32	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC UWA HQS
33	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO
34	Mugume K	DCO
35	William Kasango	QNRO
36	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO

District: Kabarole

District level meeting

Date: 5th /9/2013

No	Names	Designation
1	Byomuntura Meshack	GENDER OFFICER RAC
2	Susan Lilian Namuli	MRE MGR
3	Itoote Edward	COORDINATOR KANCA
4	Nakayima Caroline	INTERNEE KCA
5	Kizza Josephine	TRAINEE KNP
6	Byangwa Angela	RAC ED

No	Names	Designation
7	Tinka John	PM KAFRED
8	Mugume K	DCO KABAROLE
9	Mugume Amos B	DAO
10	Tadeo B	DCDO
11	Isingoma Fred B	FOR DISTICT NAADS COORDINATOR
12	Musana Benard	ASS. PERSONNEL MANAGER RWENZORI
13	Rubungira Joseph	ESTATES MANAGER
14	Florence Kadama	SEC PRODN KABAROLE
15	Timothy Muhirwe	DFO KABAROLE
16	Nyaika Robert K	HRM RWE AFRICA
17	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
18	Ikagobya Moses	V/C KIKO
19	Nakityo Joanitah	DCAO KABAROLE
20	Baguma B James	FOR DEO
21	Biryabarema Elijah	RDC KABAROLE
22	Grace Mortense N	PROGRAM OFFICER PROTOS UG
23	Kaihura Goerge	FIELD ANAGER MPANGA GROWERS
24	Mugani Edgar	CONSERVATION OFFICER TBG
25	Sublight Magezi	UWA KNP M&RR
26	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC KNP
27	Robinah Gangiriba	WT KNP
28	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR KNP
29	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC UWA HQS
30	Kemigisa Margaret	KFWP
31	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO
32	W Kasango	QNRO
33	Kapere Richard	SPEIAO UWA HQS
34	Mugume Evelyn	ENV'T OFFICER
35	Twooli Yafesi f	DCDO
36	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC-KNP
37	Mugume k Johnson	DCO
38	Richard Tooro	MD
39	Africa Moses	AWLE- KNP
40	Sunlight Magezi	M&RR KNP
41	Tinka John	PROGRAM MGR
42	Wilfred Chemutai	WFR KNP
43	Robinah Gangiriba	AWT-KNP
44	Asahi Edward	CAM KCA

4. GMP Draft presentation to District Stakeholders

District: Kyejojo

Date: 7th/09/2014

No	Names	Designation
1	Kirungi Annet	SAS NYANTUNGO
2	Adolf Kamara	S/C/C BUGAAKI
3	Sanya Rwanyeri	C/P LC III NYATUNGO
4	Karungi Dorothy	PROJECT OFFICER NGO CBO FORUM
5	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
6	Manyiraho Jack	SAS KIGARAALE
7	Lamara t John	DIO KYENJOJO
8	Sekyanzi Shem	DPMO KYENJOJO
9	Grace Tumuranzye	DU/CP/SEC PRODN
10	Asiimwe Chris	CAO
11	Mutabazi Munh	S/C/CHIEF
12	Bwerindura Mugabi	S/C/C/P NYABULERWE
13	Ronnie Smurts Amolo	STATISTICIAN KDLG
14	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
15	Kagaro Wilson	WCC KNP
16	Mugisha m Charles	DNRO
17	Bigambwa Julius	SEO KYENJOJO
18	Busonga Willy	LC IIIC/P BUGAALI
19	Rurima l Patrick	DISTRICT Land OFFICER
20	Katungi Abel	RDC'S OFFICE
21	Mwesigye Moses	HEAD OF PRODN UNIT (UTOPIA)
22	Atuhaire Moses	HEAD OF ENV'T PROTECTION UNIT (UTOPIA)
23	Asalim Edward	CAM KCA
24	Besigye Sammary	C/P LC III KGARAATA
25	Tsumbira Eson	DAO
26	Happy Kaganda	SEC, PRODN OFFICER
27	Rukunya Benon	JOURNALIST
28	Musana Derick	CDO NYABUHIRWA
29	Mugume Evelyn	ENV'T OFFICER KASESE
30	Mugume John	DCO F/P
31	Richard Tooro	MD PTM
32	Mubiru Vicent	SOC Nyabuhara
33	Mbise Alex	AGRIC EXTENTION
34	Friday Anthony	CDO NYANTUGO
35	Richard Kapere	SPEIAO
36	Rubani Gerald	DEO KIARALE
37	Muhunda Patricia	DNC
38	Nyangoma Kizich	SCDO
39	Musinguzi Nethan	SE. HEALTH
40	Dr. Mugisa Adolf	QUO
41	Tusiime Mary	SEC. PRODN NYANTUNGO
42	Asp Gubira Gerald	AGOPC
43	Killija Diara	CDO BUGAALI
44	Ayesiga Deo	JOURNALIST
45	Kigonza Peninah	SEC PRODN BUGAAALI

No	Names	Designation
46	Rukunya Benen	SNC BUGAALI
47	William Kasango	DNRO KAMWENGYE
48	Tinka John	KAFRED PTM

District: Kabarole

Date: 8th/09/2014

No	Names	Designation
1	Kamanyire Zakayo	SEC FINANCE KIKO T/C
2	Katuramu Deus	C/P LC III KASENDA S/C
3	Mugume b Amos	DPMO KABAROLE
4	Magobya Moses	SEC PRODN
5	Timothy Muhirwe	FORESTRY OFFICER KABAROLE
6	Kunihira Eriya	PLANNER
7	Ruyonga Kenneth	TOWN CLERK KIKO
8	Kasami Ronald	TOWN CLERK RWIMI
9	Kusemererwa John y	C/P LC III BUSOBO
10	Kangwagye Moses	C/P LC III RWINI S/C
11	Mugabe Robert	S/C/C RWIMI
12	Nakityo Joanita	DCAO
13	Businge Edson	LC III C/P HAKIBARE S/C
14	Masipa Esther	SEC GENDER KABAROLE
15	Rurabuhinga Richard	LCV C/P KABAROLE
16	Perezi Mwebesa	ACAO KABAROLE
17	Capt. Eliab Kabagambe	DISO KABAROLE
18	Manyindo Patrick Magezi	S/C/C KASERELA
19	Mugisha David	DCDO
20	Ruyonga Godfrey	DWRO
21	Asalu Edward	CAM KCA
22	Masiko Gad	S/C/C HAKIBALE REP
23	Katimale Betty	S/C/C RUBETE
24	Kagoro Wilson	WCC KNP
25	Mugume k j	DCO
26	Lillian Nkwenge	D.I.O
27	Baguma Brian	DPO
28	Kyomuhendo Siraj	ASKL
29	Africa Moses	AWWE KNP
30	Kiconco Annet	S/C/C BUBONO
31	Kamurindwa b Bafaki	CDO HAKIBAALE
32	Tussime James	NAADS HAKIBALE S/C
33	Kyalutaho Molly	COUNCILOR KIKO
34	Mutasi Christine	SEC PRODN
35	Peter M	NAADS CORDINATOR RWIMI
36	Kyomuhendo Deo	ENV'T OFFICER
37	Busingye Pascal	CDO KASENDA
38	Mugisha Leo	SEC. PRODN
39	Tinka John	KAFRED PTM
40	Richard Tooro	MD PTM
41	William Kasango	QNRO KAMWENGYE
42	Katusabe Grace	CDO BUSORO
43	Tushabe Betty	CDO RUTETE

No	Names	Designation
44	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
45	Mugume Evelyn	DEO KABAROLE PTM
46	Birungi k Annet	CDO KIKO S/C
47	Bazara Stephen	KABAROLE T/S
48	Twinomujuni Aruna	NYABURERWA RATHON GROUP
49	Daeri Karuragira	KANYATETE FISH
50	Mugisha Ram	KIYOIMA

District: Kamwenge

Date: 9th/09/2014

No	Names	Designation
1	Binyina Kiiza Katagyira	DPO
2	Nzaranba Henry	D/DSO FOR RDC
3	Dr. Kamanyire Alfred	PRODN OFFICER
4	Bonabaana Grace	S/C CHIEF KAMWENGYE
5	Mutebi Stephen	C/P LCIII BUSIRIBA S/C
6	Mutesasira Abbas	C/P LC III KAMWEGYE
7	Kyabiteera Deo	FOR S/C/C/ KAHANGE
8	Bigambwenkya Vicent b	SENIOR INFORMN OFFICER
9	Kagoro Wilso	WCC KNP
10	Tinka John	PM KAFRED
11	Ahimbisibwe Dalton	AG ENV'T OFFICER
12	Mugambirwe Novence	AC FOREST OFFICER
13	Sebalera Peter	C/P LC II KAHUNGE S/C
14	Ntaganda Emmanuel	S/C/C BUSIRIBA S/C
15	Tibampama Patience	V/C/P LC V KAMWENGYE
16	Eswilu Donanta	CAO KAMWENGYE
17	Asalu Edward	CAM KCA
18	Africa Moses	AWLE KNP
19	Baryakareeba m	DRIVER KNP
20	Nzima b l	SWIC ISWR
21	Twinomuhumuza Henry	CEO BUSIRIBA
22	Kagaba Jackson	CDO KAMWENGE
23	Christine Bamanya	SEC PRODN BUSIRIBA
24	Mugume Evelyn	ENV'T OFFICER KASESE
25	Okumbuke Shaban	CDO KAHUNGE S/C
26	Kamuhangire Josephine	SE. ENV'T KAHUNGE
27	Richard Tooro	MD PTM
28	Beebwa David	SEC PROD KAMWENGYE
29	Tibinokwiriza Apophia	SEC PRODN KAHUNGE
30	Mugume John	DCDO KABAROLE
31	William Kasange	DNRO PTM
32	Bwambale Cyrus	STATE PROSECUTOR
33	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
34	Tumwesigye Godfrey	ENTOMOOGIST
35	Mugisha Rosmery	SEC. HEALTH
36	Tukamubona Godfrey	DCO KAMWENGYE
37	Safari Fredrick	REVENUE OFFICER
38	Fabian Habyalemye	S. EDUCATION OFFICER
39	Dr. T Jonathan	DUC

No	Names	Designation
40	Niyigira m Harriet	ACAO
41	Pr Mbago Apul	SNC KAMWENGYE
42	Kurgamba Noel	ASS NRO
43	K Johnson t	OPC
44	Muganzi Francis	DISO KAMWEGYE
45	Kamusiime Robinah	ASS SNC KAHUNGYE
46	Kwilira Margret	AG SRC BWIBA

District: Kasese

Date: 10th/09/2014

No	Names	Designation
1	Muhindo Tadeo m	FOR DC/P
2	Kooli Augstine	SEN, ENV'T OFFICER
3	Baluku Julius	DFO
4	Bitekere Jovknus	FOR S/C/C
5	Mtabazi Annah	CCR KNP
6	Hon Musisi Ibrahim	SECTOR PLANNINGAND MARKETING
7	Kabagenyi Peluce	SEC PRODN
8	Bihamikise Mj Godwin	FOR CAO
9	Thawite b John	DIO
10	Nzitatira Darausi	FOR C/P LC III
11	Kasereka y Simon	DCO KASESE
12	Bwambale William Wilberforce	SEN. FORESTRY OFFICER
13	David Bradford Nguru	COORDINATOR KADDENET
14	Judith Bwange	FOR DNRO
15	Baluku Alfred	SAS COUNCIL
16	Kabau Stphen	SAS KARUSANDARA
17	Mumbere Samuel	FOR PLANNER
18	Kagoror Wilson	WCC KNP
19	Hon Nzoboli Samson	OBUSINGA BWA RWENZURURU
20	Kalisa Jude	IBUGA PRISON
21	Baguma Stephen	DAO
22	William Kasango	QNRO
23	Richard Tooro	MO PTM
24	Katushabe James	OC STATION
25	Mugume John	
26	Bwambare d	MEDIA MESSIAH
27	Kibuuka Sead	CDO KARUSHANDERE
28	Musoke Elizabeth	CDO KITSUSBE
29	Twooli Yafesi	DCDO KYENJOJO
30	Kiiza Winfred Mugenyi	SEC PRODN
31	Muhamadi Baluku	NAADS KARUSANDERE
32	Baluku Thomas	NAADS
33	Mutugwando Johnson	ACAO
34	Qn v Godfrey	QVO
35	Muhindo Micheal	KASESE
36	Makanika edward	DEPUTY MINISTER
37	Tinka john	PROG MGR KAFRED
38	Mugume evelyn	ENV'T OFFICER KASESE