



# UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

## RWENZORI MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2016-2026

*A World Heritage & RAMSAR site*

### *The Mystical challenge*



August 2016

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) funded and prepared this General Management Plan. During the early stages of the planning process, an analysis of stakeholders was done which gave guidance on the consultations made. Special appreciation goes to WWF-Uganda for funding the community consultations at District Level. Other consultations were held with all relevant stakeholders both at Resource use level, Subcounty level, and at National Level.

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

**Prepared by:** *Uganda Wildlife Authority*

*Input from: Planning Unit, RMNP field staff, Senior UWA staff and stakeholders especially WWF-Rwenzori staff*

**Guidance from:** *Uganda Wildlife Authority Top Management staff*

**Drafted by:** *The Planning team*

**Photo credits:** *Richard Kapere, Kiza Fredrick Kayanja and Enyagu Nelson*

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

## FOREWORD

The RMNP is one of the largest and most important water catchment areas in western Uganda. The mountain ecosystem is of global importance as a world heritage site and is habitat to several endemic, endangered, threatened and rare species of the Albertine rift, some of them with restricted ranges. The Rwenzori Mountains is a cross-border ecosystem shared with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

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 Rwenzori Mountains 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 Rwenzori Mountains 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.

I would like to thank all those who worked tirelessly to prepare this General Management Plan. Special thanks go the Planning Unit and 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 Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area and particularly the Warden in Charge Rwenzori Mountains National Park with the authority to implement this General Management Plan for the next ten years (2016-2026).



**Dr. Andrew G. Seguya**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**



## APPROVAL

The Board of Trustees of Uganda Wildlife Authority at their meeting of ..... 2016  
at ..... approved this General Management Plan for implementation.



**Dr. Andrew G. Seguya**  
Executive Director



**Benjamin Otto**  
Chairman, Board of Trustees

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	Allied Democratic Front
AMA	Abanya Rwenzori Moutaineering Association
AWCC	Assistant Warden Community Conservation
AWEM	Assistant Warden Ecological Monitoring
AWLE	Assistant Warden Law Enforcement
BOQ	Bills Of Quantities
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAM	Conservation Area Manager
CARE	Carry American Relief Everywhere
CBD	Convention On Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Centre For Disease Control
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
DDC	Deputy Director Conservation
DDLCA	Deputy Director Legal And Corporate Affairs
DFA	Director Finance And Accounts
DLG	District Local Government
DRC	Democraic Republic Of Congo
DTBS	Director Tourism And Business Services
DWD	Directorate Of Water Development
EAC	East African Community
ED	Executive Director
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIAU	Environment Impact Assessment Unit
EIS	Environment Impact Statement
EMRU	Ecological Monitoring And Research Unit
FFI	Flora And Fauna International
GMP	General Management Plan
HRU	Human Resource Unit
IO	Intelligence Officer
ITU	Information Technology Unit
IUCN	Internation Union For Conservation On Nature
KCCL	Kasese Cobalt Company Limited
KNP	Kibale National Park
LEC	Lawenforcemet Coordinator

LSSP	Land Sector Strategic Plan
LU	Legal Unit
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
MES	Manager Engineering Services
MMU	Manager Marketing Unit
MoU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MTWA	Ministry Of Tourism, Wildlife And Antiquities
MUK	Makerere University Kampala
MUST	Mbarara University Of Science And Technology
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Mangement Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
NFP	National Forestry Plan
NRA	National Resistance Movement
NWSC	National Water And Sewerage Corporation
OBR	Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu
PA	Protected Area
PC	Partnership Coordinator
PM	Procurement Managager
PNV	Parc National Des Virunga
PRU	Public Relations Unit
PU	Planning Unit
QECA	Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
CVC	Cultural Values Conservation
LEW	Law Enforcement Warden
RBDC	Ranger Based Data Collection
RDC	Resident District Commisioner
RMCTDA	Rwenzori Mountains Community Tourism Association
RMNP	Rwenzori Mountains National Prk
RMS	Rwenzori Mountaineering Services
RNA	Rwenzori Nature Adventures
RRGEA	Rwenzori Rangers, Guides And Escorts Association

RTS	Rwenzoring Trekkings Services
RweMCCA	Rwenzori Community Conservation Association
SEA	Sustainable Environmental Awake
SPEIAC	Senior Planning And Environmental Impact Assessment Coordinator
SPEIAO	Senior Planning And Environmental Impact Assessment Officer
SWIC	Senior Warden In-Charge
TEV	Total Economic Value
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited
UNCCD	United Nations Convention To Combat Dessertification
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change
UNRA	Uganda National Road Authority
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UVRI	Uganda Virus Research Institute
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
VC	Veterinary Coordinator
WA	Warden Accounts
WCC	Warden Community Conservation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEM	Warden Ecological Monitoring
WEnG	Warden Engineering
WESIP	Water And Environment Sector Investment Plan
WIC	Warden In Charge
WLE	Warden Law Enforcement
Wpros	Warden Prosecution
WSSP	Wetland Sector Strategic Plan
WT	Warden Tourism
WWF	World Wildlife Fund For Nature

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rwenzori Mountains National Park (RMNP), which is about 995 sq. km, is located in the four districts of Kasese, Kabarole, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo, which are found in western Uganda and borders the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The first forest management plan, written in 1948, prescribed strict protective management in view of the mountain's role as Uganda's largest and most valuable water catchment. A second management plan in 1961 continued to emphasize the importance of water catchment protection; however the extraction of traditional forest products such as firewood, bamboo, and specified types of timber were permitted.

Since the sixties, the mountain increasingly was threatened by the demands of a growing population. Cultivation of steeper land below the protected area boundary continued to cause serious soil erosion. Based on the above issues, National and international organizations and individuals noted and spotlighted the problems faced by the Rwenzori. This led to a Proposal for the Establishment of a National Park in the Rwenzori Mountains. In 1991, the Rwenzori Mountains were gazetted as a National Park, affording total protection to all flora and fauna. Management was transferred from the Forest Department to Uganda National Parks, now Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) thereby accorded higher conservation status which regulates any form of exploitative use of resources. In 1994, in further recognition of its value to the international community, Rwenzori Mountains National Park was designated a World Heritage Site and RAMSAR site in 2009.

Through a rigorous planning process to develop this 2016-2026 GMP after the expiry of the 2004-2015 General Management Plan for the park, a new management purpose was identified. The planning process also identified new and also re-emphasised the existing park values as follows:

**Purpose:** To conserve the unique Mountain ranges' ecosystems within the national park for ecological, economic and cultural values and also being a National and an International scientific reference point; for sustainable development.

### **Park conservation values:**

- Habitat for the rare, endangered and endemic plant and animal species
- A water catchment area
- Climate amelioration- Carbon sink, snow, Glaciers
- Recreation, scientific research and education
- Rich and Diverse Cultural values associated with the Mountain (sacred sites and ancient settlements)

In order for park management to implement the planned activities efficiently and effectively, the park has been zoned. Zoning is a planning tool used to subdivide protected area 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. RMNP has been zoned into the following zones:

- Tourism zone
- Collaborative resource use zone, and
- Wilderness zone

The following are the outputs expected to be delivered after the ten year period of plan implementation;

**Resource conservation and management program**

1. Prevalence of wildlife diseases reduced and epidemics contained in the park
2. Health of ecosystems in the park restored and maintained
3. Negative impacts of hydropower, minerals and other developments inside and around the park contained
4. Illegal activities in the park contained
5. Security and safety in the park strengthened
6. Mechanisms for resolving conflicts arising from competing land uses developed

**Research and ecological monitoring program**

1. Management oriented research for wildlife management promoted
2. Total Economic Value (TEV) of the park ecosystem demonstrated
3. Negative impacts of climate change on the park biodiversity and ecosystems addressed

**Capacity development program**

1. Human Resource for successful park management strengthened
2. Adequate, appropriate, and functional infrastructure for park management including equipment, vehicles, plants, and machinery in place

**Community conservation program**

1. Community benefits arising from the conservation of the park enhanced
2. Reduced human-wildlife conflicts around the park
3. Conservation education and awareness around the park reinforced

**Tourism development and Financial Sustainability program**

1. Tourism infrastructure and facilities as identified in this GMP developed and maintained
2. Visitor satisfaction at all park service centers enhanced
3. RMNP promoted as a unique mountainous tourism destination both at National, Regional and International levels

**Governance and Corporate Affairs program**

1. Park records management streamlined and strengthened
2. Park operations strengthened

In conclusion, it is estimated that it will cost approximately shillings 57,251,024,176/= inclusive of a 5% annual inflation to optimally implement all the planned activities for the ten years.

# PART 1: BACKGROUND

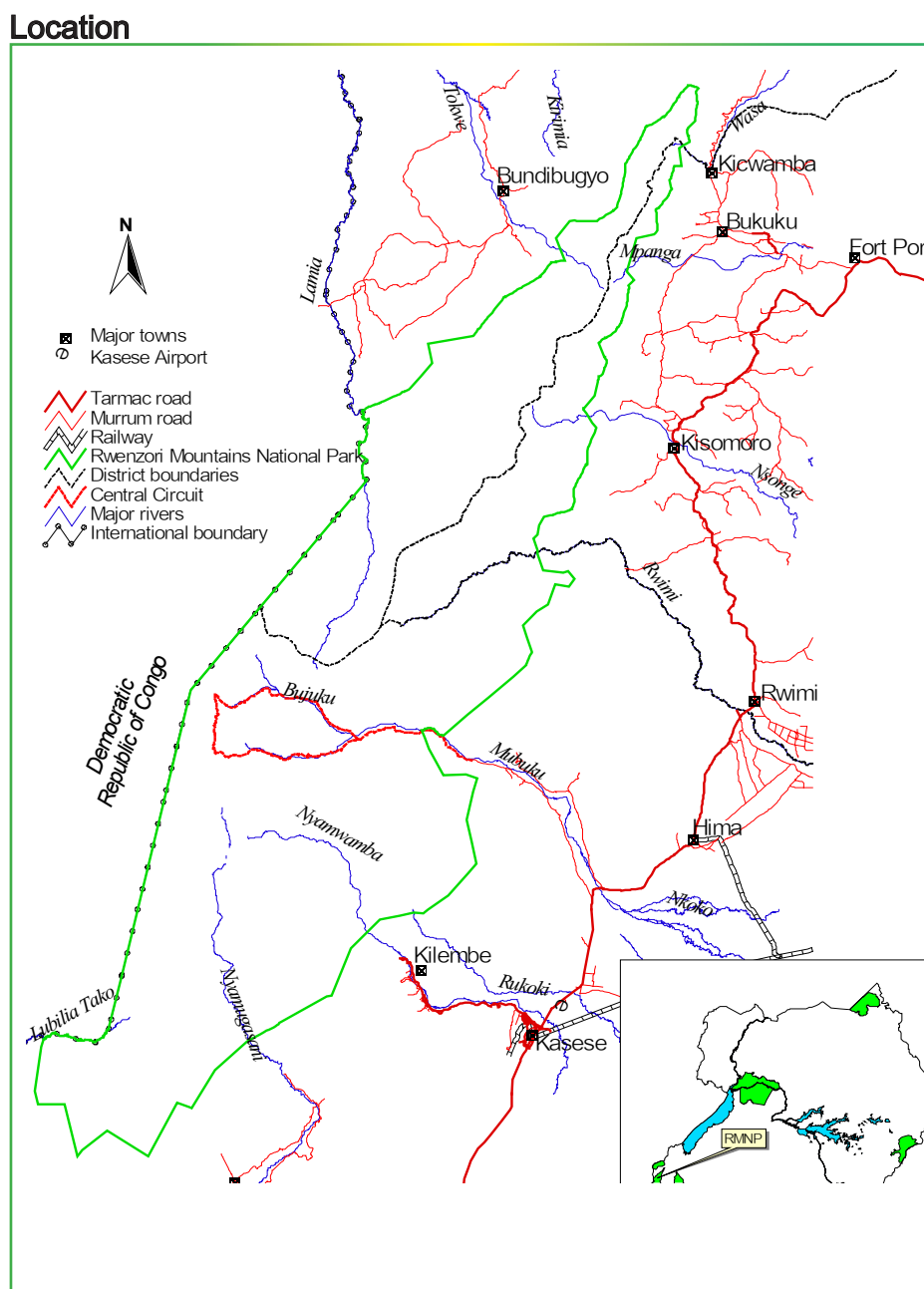


# 1.1. PARK DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT HISTORY

## 1.1.1. Location

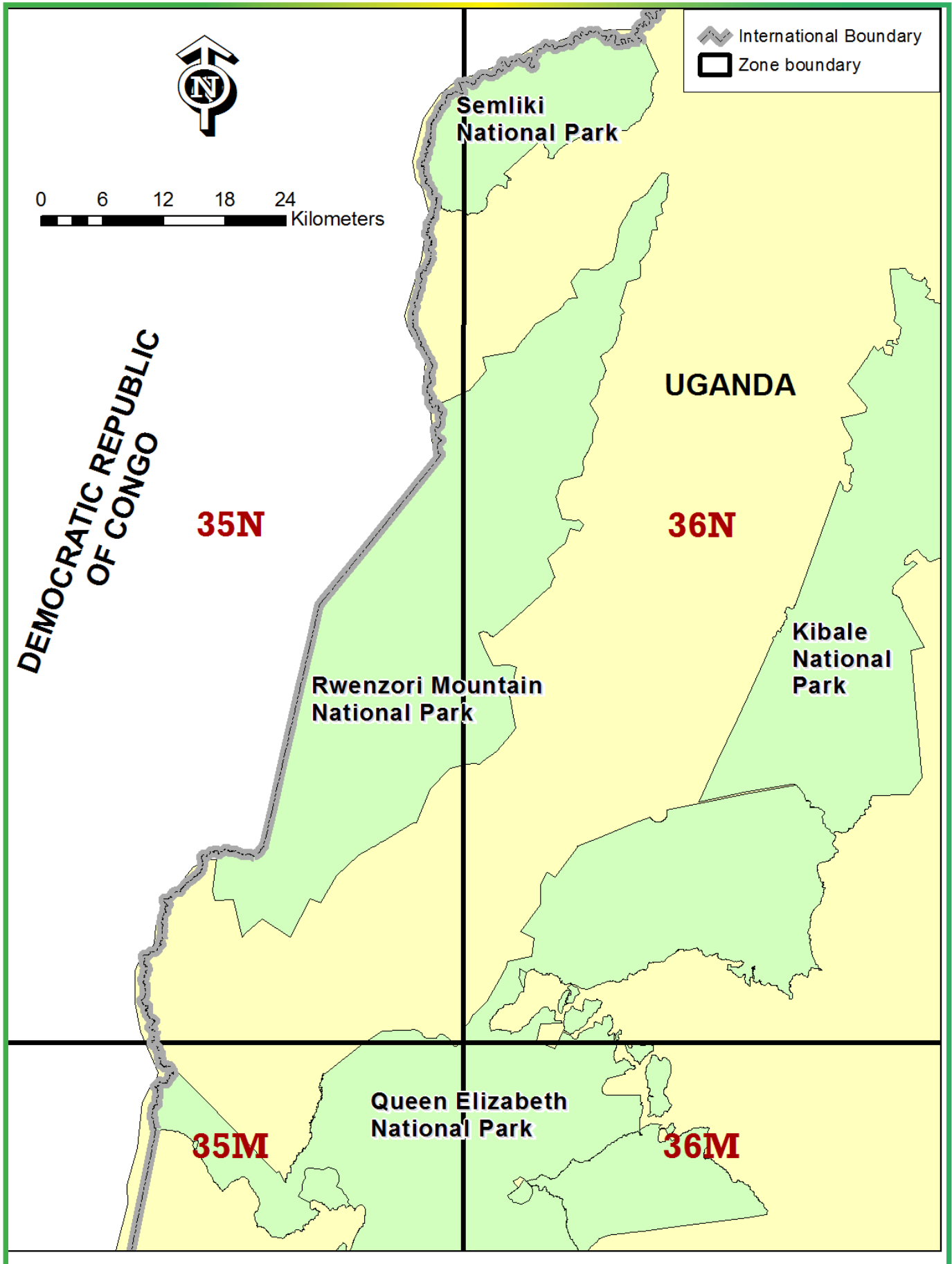
Rwenzori Mountains National Park (RMNP), which is about 995 sq. km, is located in the four districts of Kasese, Kabarole, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo, which are found in western Uganda. It borders the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the west. The mountains lie between latitudes 00 06' and 00 46' North and longitudes 290 47' and 300 11' East. The mountain range out of which the park has been gazetted is much larger in size running over a hundred kilometres in the north-south direction and fifty kilometres in the east-west direction. Over 75% of the range is found in Uganda with the rest falling in the DRC. In the DRC the mountains are part of the Parc National des Virunga (PNV) and are contiguous with RMNP for about 50 km.

Figure 1: Maps showing the location and land scape of RMNP





Landscape



### 1.1.2. Access

Rwenzori Mountains National Park (RMNP) is accessed by road from Kampala via Mbarara – Kasese to Rwankingi, or from Kampala via Fort Portal - Mubuku to Rwankingi. Rwankingi is the park headquarters. From the Park headquarters to the park boundary at Mihunga gate is 17 km. By air, chartered planes are available from Entebbe / Kajjansi to Kasese town and from Entebbe/Kajjansi to Bundibugyo town from which a visitor can plan to enter the park at designated routes.

### 1.1.3. Park management history

Parts of the Rwenzori Mountains above 2,200m covering about 995 sq. km were gazetted as Forest Reserve in 1941. The first forest management plan, written in 1948, prescribed strict protective management in view of the mountain's role as Uganda's largest and most valuable water catchment. A second management plan in 1961 continued to emphasize the importance of water catchment protection; however the extraction of traditional forest products such as firewood, bamboo, and specified types of timber were permitted.

Since the sixties, the mountain increasingly was threatened by the demands of a growing population. Poachers removed most of the large animals from the main valleys while cultivation of steeper land below the protected area boundary caused serious soil erosion.

Uganda was isolated during the Seventies and some of the Eighties by internal unrest. The return of stability in the late eighties, and renewed foreign visitation to the country, came at a time of massive international concern for environmental protection. National and international organizations and individuals noted and spotlighted the problems faced by the Rwenzori. This led to a Proposal for the Establishment of a National Park in the Rwenzori Mountains, Uganda (Howard, 1988), submitted to the Government of Uganda by the World Wildlife Fund/ New York Zoological Society (UWA, 1999).

Later government appointed a team that held extensive consultations regarding the elevation of Rwenzori Mountains Forest Reserve to National Park status. Among the key stakeholders consulted were the communities, the majority of whom supported the proposal. The team produced a report, "Rwenzori Mountains National Park: Results of Public Enquiry and Recommendations for Establishment". In 1991, the Rwenzori Mountains were gazetted as a National Park, affording total protection to all flora and fauna. Management was transferred from the Forest Department to Uganda National Parks, now Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) thereby accorded higher conservation status which excludes any form of exploitative use of resources. UWA established the Park Headquarters at Nyakalengijjo village close to the tourism trailhead. Outposts (Ranger stations) were established at Kilembe, Bundibugyo and Kazingo (near Bukuku).

In 1994, in further recognition of its value to the international community, Rwenzori Mountains National Park was designated a World Heritage Site and RAMSAR site in 2009.

Between 1997 and 2001 the park was closed to tourists due to insurgency as the Allied Democratic Forces, used the park as their base as they fought with Government troops. The park was reopened in July 2001 after they were defeated.

Originally at Nyakalengijjo which used to be the park headquarters, there was insufficient infrastructure for staff. In 2005, Hima cement factory donated buildings to UWA at Rwankingi and the park headquarters were shifted to this location. This was also to enable staff access social services

in Kasese town. Other than the park headquarters, the park is administered under 11 ranger outposts along the entire boundary and is a constituent protected area within Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area landscape and therefore supervised by the Conservation Area Manager of Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area.

#### **1.1.4. Legal Establishment**

Rwenzori Mountains was established as a Forest Reserve in 1941. The area was upgraded to Rwenzori Mountains National Park status by SI No. 26 of 1991. There were no changes to the boundaries since it was inherited from the Forest Department in 1991. Given the complexity of the border, this PA shall continue to be indicated by a boundary plan (reference to a Boundary Plans - Nos. 1036, 1556, 1098-9, and 11000) and not a description.

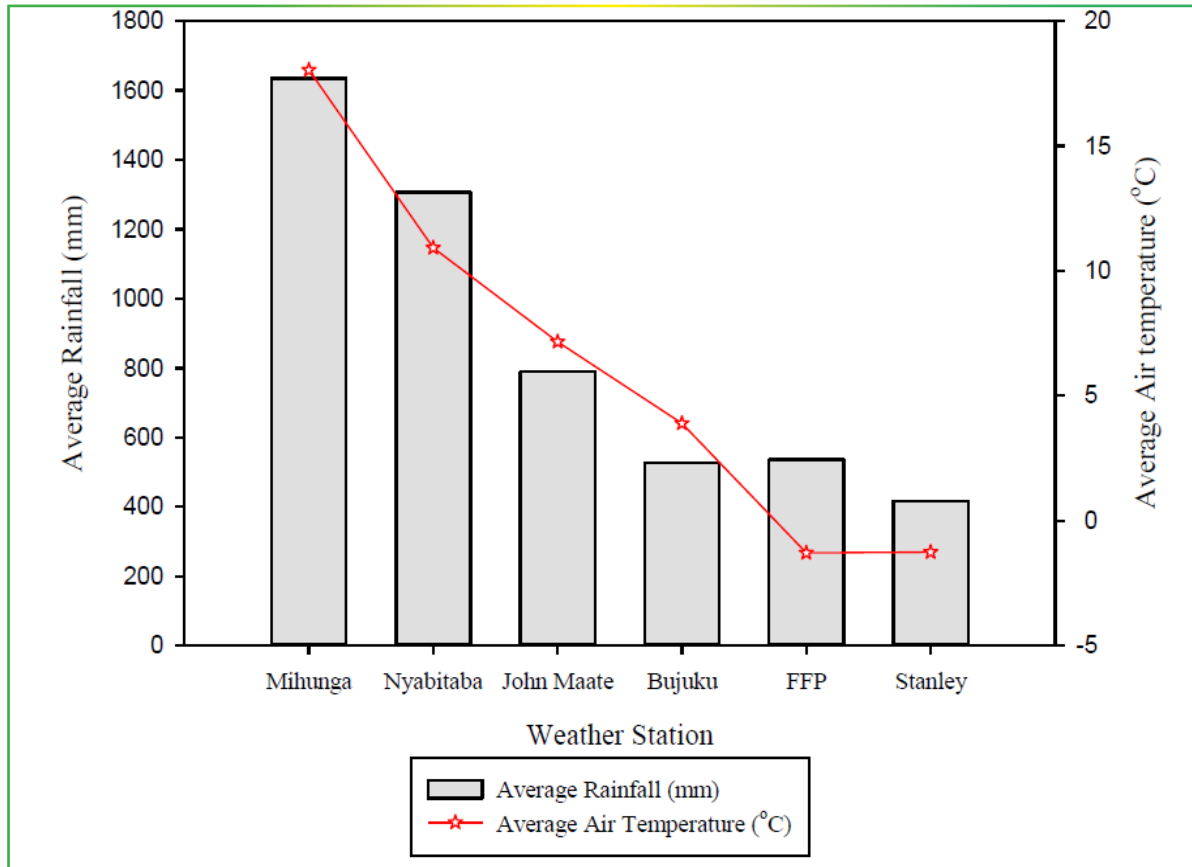
#### **1.1.5. Climate and Hydrology**

The climate of RMNP is tropical, affected by seasonal movements of the inter-tropical convergence zone and by altitude and topography (Howard P.C., 1991). There are two rainy seasons each year from March to May and from August to December (Osmaston and Pasteur, 1972) though these seasons are being altered due to climate change impacts.

The diurnal temperature range is small; the mean maximum and minimum at Bujuku huts being at 70 C and -10 C and the seasonal variation is slight, the maximum being lower during the rains owing to the limited sunshine (Osmaston and Pasteur, 1972).

One of Rwenzori Mountain's most important ecological and economic functions is the impact the range has on the area's hydrological cycle. The range's permanent streams and rivers contribute to the Nile by way of river Semliki which flows into L. Albert, Rivers Mpanga, Nyamwamba, Mubukuk which flows into Lake George and many other permanent rivers. Agricultural lands surrounding the park are fed partly by the mountain run off and partly from direct rainfall regulated by the Rwenzori forest. The fisheries of Lakes George and Edward, hydropower and irrigation schemes and domestic water supply to over 500,000 surrounding people all benefit from the mountain's water catchment properties (WWF, 1998).

Figure 2: Graph showing average rainfall and air temperature per weather station



Source: UWA 2015

### 1.1.6. Human movements in and around RMNP

Before the establishment of colonial boundaries between Congo and Uganda in 1910, the local community inhabiting the Rwenzori Mountain areas comprised of three major ethnic groups: the Bakonjo and Baamba on the Ugandan side, and the Banande people in the current eastern D.R. Congo (Yeoman, 1992). Before the Forestry Policy of 1929 which initiated the gazzetement of natural forests into Central Forest Reserves (CFR), human settlements stretched into the current boundaries of RMNP. Currently, human settlements are confined to the lower slopes outside the park boundaries.

The region surrounding the RMNP is one of the most densely populated rural areas in Africa, with 150-450 people per sqkm (Tumusime, 2006). In 1992 at least 300,000 Bakonjo lived in the area (Loefer, 1997), but by 2002 the population around the mountain in Uganda had grown up to 1,000,000 people (WWF, 2004). The increase in population has increased the demand for park resources such as bamboo, firewood, wild game meat, and land for cultivation. Although traditionally the use of forest resources was to some extent permitted under the former Forest Department, regulatory measures are now in place to ensure sustainable use of resources such as bamboo, fibres, and medicinal plants and no permission whatsoever to issue permits for wild game meat.

The restriction on use of park resources keeps escalating conflicts between the local people, district authorities and the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Efforts to rectify the situation were necessary have subsequently led to park zoning for collaborative management where regulated extraction of some resources is permitted. Programs like revenue sharing, community tourism and conservation awareness are also implemented as a way of conservation benefit sharing.

### 1.1.7. The Peaks

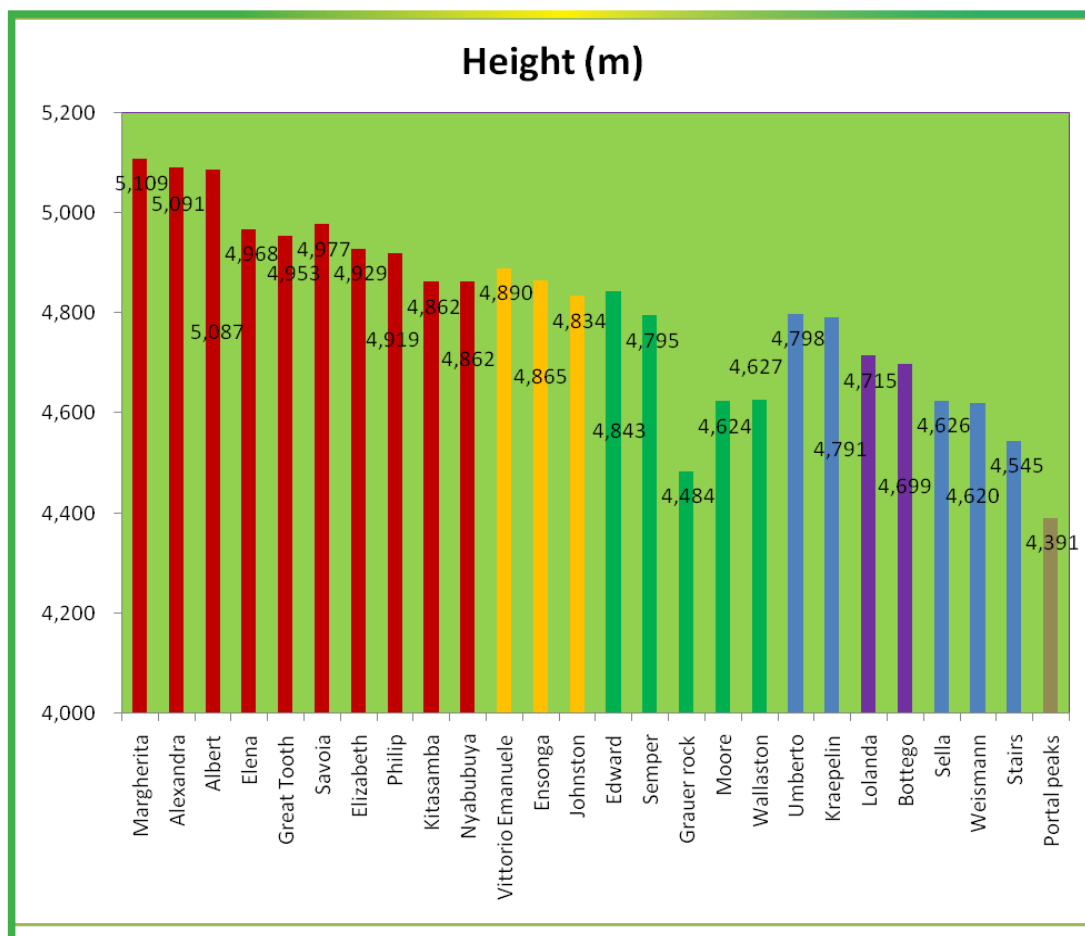
Rwenzori Mountains National Park has a wide altitudinal range rising from about 1600 to 5109 metres above sea level. There are numerous ranges in the park, at the centre of which are six main mountains. These are Mt. Stanley (5109m), Mt. Speke (4890m), Mt. Baker (4843m), Mt. Emin (4798m), Mt. Gessi (4715m), Mt. Luigi di Savoia (4627m). On each of these mountains are several peaks;

1. The peaks on Mt. Stanley include Margherita (5109m), Alexandra (5091m) Albert (5087m), Elena (4968m), Great Tooth (4953m), Savoia (4977m), Elizabeth (4929m), Philip (4919m), Kitasamba (4862m) and Nyabubuya (4862m).
2. The peaks on Mt. Speke include Vittorio Emanuele (4890m), Ensonga (4865m) and Johnston (4834m).
3. The peaks on Mt. Baker include Edward (4843m), Semper (4795m), Grauer rock (4484m) Moore (4624m) and Wollaston (4627m).
4. The peaks on Mt. Emin are Umberto (4798m) and Kraepelin (4791m)
5. The peaks on Mt. Gessi are Lolanda (4715m) and Bottego (4699m)
6. Mt. Luigi di Savoia is the lowest of the six main mountains and has three main peaks; Sella (4626m), Weismann (4620m) and Stairs (4545m).

Margherita peak (5,109 m) on Mt Stanley makes the Rwenzori the third highest mountain in Africa after Mt Kilimanjaro (5,895 m) and Mt Kenya (5,200 m).

Other groups of peaks outside the main six mountains include the Portal Peaks (4391m), Cagni and Kinyangoma, Rukenga and Rugendwara, Humphreys and Rwatamafuga. Details of all the peaks and their locations can be found in “Guide to the Ruwenzori” by Osmaston and Pasteur (1972).

Figure 3: Graph showing Mountain peaks in the Rwenzori Mountain Ranges



### 1.1.8. Geology, soils and physical environment

Rwenzori Mountains were formed about three million years ago by the uplifting of rocks due to forces within the earth's crust. The rocks include igneous, amphibolite, granite and quartzite (Taylor & Howard, 1998). The soils derived from these rocks are generally of low fertility. Lower slopes mainly have moderately acidic soils while soils on the upper slopes, are generally more acidic, and heavily leached. Moreover, glaciation in the last 300,000 years has left moraines such as the Nyabitaba ridge and Lake Mahoma. There are glaciers on the Rwenzori range specifically on Mt Stanley, Mt. Speke and Baker. However, tremendous reduction in the glacial coverage is reported (Pomeroy & Tushabe 2004; Opolot & Plumptre 2010). The presence of snow fields and glaciers on the steeply rugged peaks, rising up to 5,109m a.s.l. present a scenically spectacular view (Leggat & Beaton 1971).

### 1.1.9. Vegetation

Earlier vegetation studies within the Rwenzori Mountain ecosystem (e.g. Plumptre, 1996; MUIENR, 1999) identified over 20 vegetation mosaics. In other expeditions (e.g. Osmaston, 2006) up to seven vegetations belts were observed. These observations were limited to areas accessible on ground and with potential for tourism attraction. For example, from Nyakalegija to Nyabitaba (1600-2600m) the Afromontane forest was reported to be dominated by *Prunus africana* and *Podocarpus* spp., while a Bamboo forest overlapping with a *Mimulopsis* tangle, stretched from Nyabitaba to Kanyasabu (2900m) and John Matte (3400m) respectively. From the John Matte site a mixture of *Erica*, *Lobelias* and *Dendrosenecios* occurred combined with *Carex tussocks* at about 3400m through Bigo bog to Bujuku (3900m). Between Bujuku and Scott Elliot Pass (4300m) areas, *Helichrysum* spp, *Dendrosenecios* and *Lobelias* dominated while descending to Kitandara (4000m) *Hypericum*, *Lobelias* and *Dendrosenecios* were common. Between 4300m and 4500m from Scott Elliot Pass through Elena to the highest peak, the *Lobelias* were scattered in several open rocks as well as being covered by lichens and mosses. Beyond this altitude plant life was limited by the glaciers (Hedberg 1995).

Considering elevation and other plant attributes such as form, earlier studies recognized up to six general vegetation belts in RMNP (UWA, 2004). The belts included:

- i) Grasslands (1000-2000 m),
- ii) Afromontane forest (2000-3000 m),
- iii) Afromontane bamboo (2500-3500 m),
- iv) Heather/Rapanea zone (3000-4000 m),
- v) Afro-alpine moorland zones (4000-4500 m) and
- vi) Rocks (>4500m) both open and covered mosses and lichens at the very highest points.

In 2013 vegetation study in RMNP (Eilu et al 2013) revealed up to nine vegetation belts (Figure 4). In this study, a vegetation belt included distinctive plant communities consistently occupying a significant vertical and horizontal portion of the area. According to this study, the dominant plant life-form or species was used to define the belts as follows:

- i) Grass/woodland savanna (680-1800m),
- ii) Afromontane forest (1800-2600m),
- iii) Bamboo-Afromontane complex (2600-2800m),
- iv) Bamboo forest (2800-2900m),
- v) *Hagenia abyssinica* mixed forest (2900-3000m),
- vi) Ericaceous forest (3000-3400m),
- vii) Ericaceous-Afroalpine complex (3400-3600m),
- viii) Pure Afroalpine vegetation (3600-4800m)
- ix) Rocks covered in mosses and lichens at the highest points (4800-5109m).

Below is the detailed description of the vegetation belts encountered in 2013:

**Savanna grassland/woodland (680-1800m):** Comprise of various plant species (including grasses, shrubs, herbs and trees). The dominant grasses include *Cymbopogon*, *Pennisetum* and *Imperata* spp., while for the trees and shrubs; *Acacia* and *Combretum* spp. are among the common ones.

**Afromontane forest zone (1800-2600m):** In the Afromontane forest zone (1800-2600m), *Prunus africana* and *Podocarpus* spp. were among the common species. Also within this vegetation zone, several natural gaps covered with ferns and grasses were generally observed.

**Bamboo-Afromontane complex (2600-2800m):** Immediately after a 40 m increment in elevation, bamboo begins to appear forming a bamboo mixed forest complex occurring from 2600-2800m. Several Afromontane forest herbs, shrubs, sedges, grasses and climbers were observed in a few areas within this belt.

**Bamboo forest (2800-2900m):** Extensive patches of pure bamboo stands are however, observed within a 100m altitudinal range up to about 2900m in some areas (e.g. between Nyabitaba and Guyoman) of the park.

**Hagenia abyssinica mixed forest (2900-3000m):** In the other areas within a similar range (e.g. between Nyabitaba and John Matte) a *Hagenia abyssinica* forest mixed with *Erica* spp. is found up to 3000m (plate 2).

**Ericaceous forest (3000-3400m):** Furthermore, several forest pockets of *Erica* spp. with epiphytic mosses appear (plate 3) within a 280m increment in altitude (i.e. approximately 3000-3300m).

**Ericaceous-Afroalpine complex (3400-3600m):** From 3300-3500m (e.g. in the lower Bigo bog), *Lobelia* and *Dendrosenecio* spp. scattered in the *Carex runssoroensis* open grassland surrounded by Ericaceous forest appear.

**Pure Afroalpine vegetation (3600-4800m):** A change of about 100m in altitude (e.g. in the upper Bigo bog and along R. Bujuku), the density of *Erica* species reduces and the abundance of Afroalpine trees (*Lobelia* and *Dendrosenecio* spp.) shrubs (e.g. *Alchemilla* sp. *Helichrysum* spp.) and grass tussocks (e.g. *Carex runssoroensis*) increase. This is a pure Afroalpine region and the plant communities' observed are consistent with those reported in earlier studies (see Hedberg, 1951; 1954; 1995; Osmaston 2006; Linde & Gehrke 2006). To emphasize the nature of plant life forms in the Afroalpine belt, the five most conspicuous plant communities include:

- i) *Dendrosenecio* woodland,
- ii) *Helichrysum* scrub,
- iii) *Alchemilla* scrub,
- iv) Tussock of grassland and
- v) *Carex* bog (Hedberg, 1951).

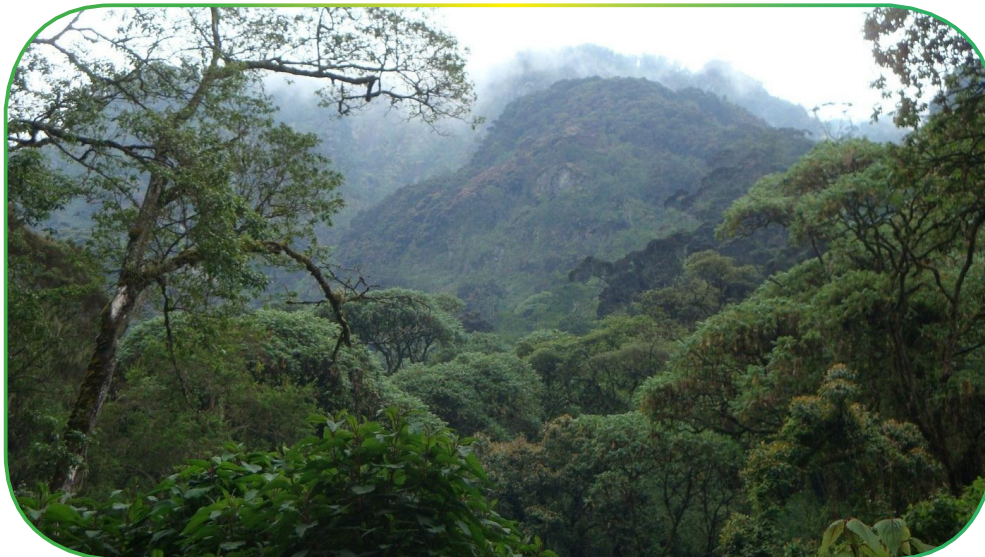
However, the relative importance of these communities varies considerably on different mountains in the Afroalpine region because of edaphic and climate divergences (Hedberg, 1995). The Afroalpine zone on Rwenzori Mountain to some extent includes *Erica* spp.

**Rocks covered in mosses and lichens at the highest points (4800-5109m):** Within the Afroalpine region at an altitude of 3900- 4400m (e.g. from Bujuku to L. Irene, and towards Mt. Speke on the way to Congo valley, *Helichrysum* and *Alchemilla* scrubs dominate the vegetation cover combined with *Lobelia* spp., and *Dendrosenecio* spp. woodland. While at an altitude of 4100-4800m (e.g. from Bujuku through Elena up to the snow line) open rocks and rocks covered with mosses and lichens are observed intermingled with *Dendrosenecio*, and *Helichrysum* sp. (Figure 4). Descending from Elena through Scott Eliot pass to L. Kitandara up to Guyoman (i.e. at altitude of 4600-4000m) bare rocks are common with a few pockets of *Helichrysum* scrub *Lobelia*, *Dendrosenecio* spp. and *C. runssoroensis*, almost throughout. Despite the existence of the plant communities described, several other plant species (e.g. *Cardamine obliqua*, *Luzura abyssinica*, *Arabis alpina*) were observed in the rock crevices.

**Plate 1: Picture showing *Dendrosenecio* sp., *Lobelia* sp. (green and purple leaves) and *Helichrysum* sp.(with white flowers) growing at 4157m between Bujuku and the Congo Valley**



**Plate 2: Picture showing *Hagenia abyssinica* mixed forest (2800-2960m) located between Nyabitaba and John Matte camps along the central circuit**



**Plate 3: Picture showing Epiphytic mosses, ferns and heather in the Ericaceous forest near John Matte camp**

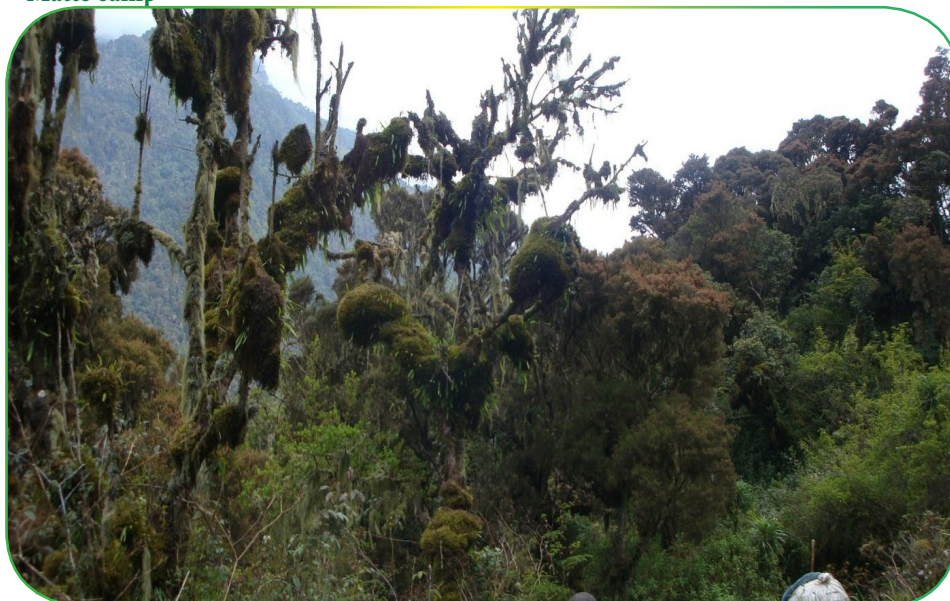
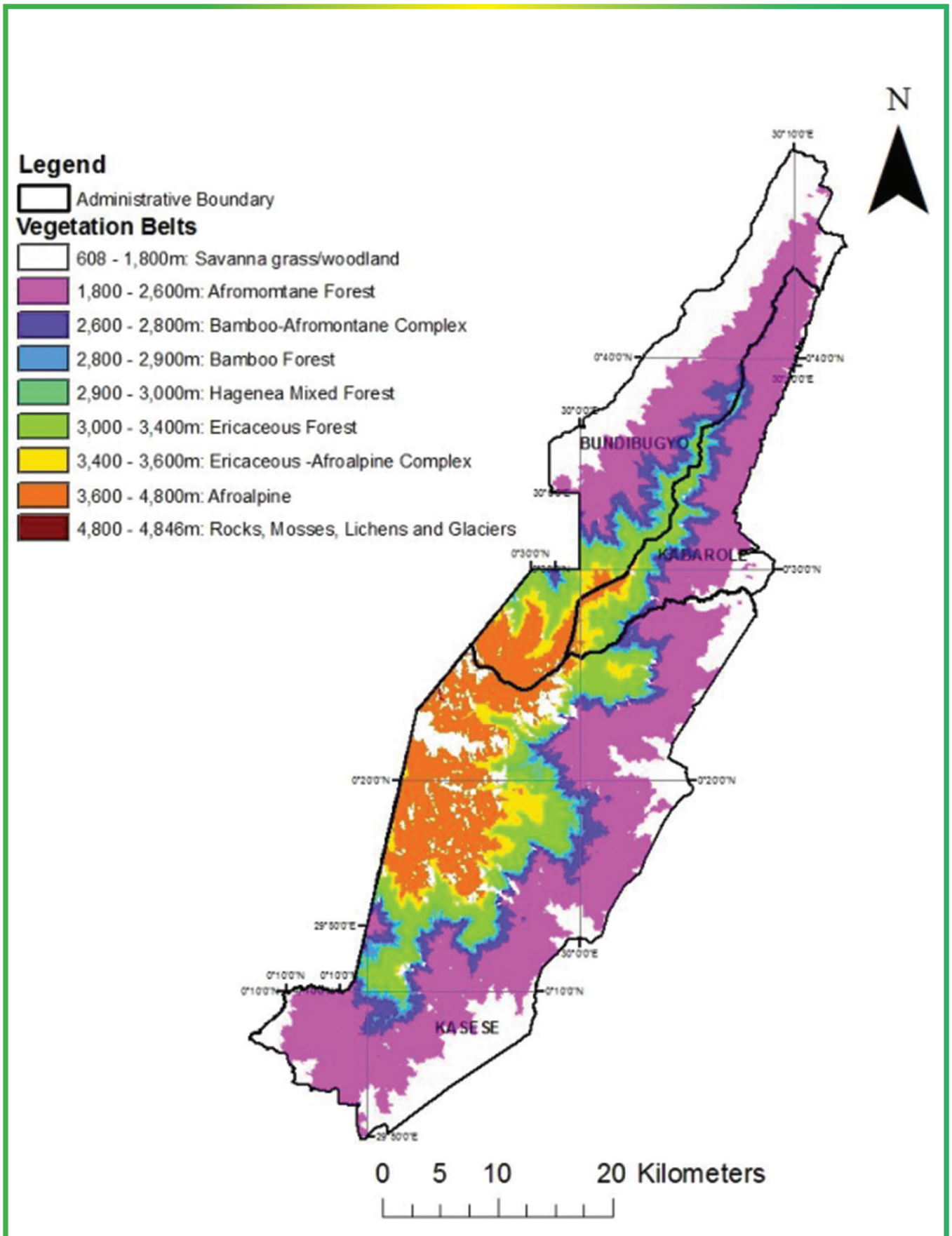




Figure 4: 2013 map showing vegetation belts in RMNP



Source: Eilu et.al 2013

### 1.1.10. Mammals

Kerbis et al (1998) notes that there are 21 species of small mammals that are Albertine rift endemics in Rwenzori Mountains. Three of these which are extremely rare are *Micropotamogale ruwenzorii*, *Paracrocridura maxima* and *Ruwenzorisorex suncoides*, the latter two known only from a small number of specimens and classified as being of conservation concern because of their limited and relict distribution. Six of the 21 species are known to be restricted to Rwenzori Mountains. These are *Myasorex blarina*, *Hybomys lunaris*, *Dasymys montanus*, *Hylomyscus denniae*, *Praomys jacksoni montis* and *Cephalophus rubidus*.

Three endemic mammal subspecies are found in the Rwenzori Mountains namely: Rwenzori colobus monkey (*colobus angolensis ruwenzorii*), Rwenzori hyrax (*Dendrohyrax arboreus ruwenzorii*) and the Rwenzori leopard (*panthera pardus ruwenzorii*). The IUCN Red List of threatened animals include the Rwenzori black-fronted duiker (*cephalophus nigrifrons rubidus*), the elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*), L'Hoest's monkey (*Cercopithecus l'hoestii*), the chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) and the dwarf otter-shrew (*Micropotamogale ruwenzorii*). The rare horse shoe bat (*Rhinolophus ruwenzorii*) is also found here (Schmitt, 1998).

The Elephants (*Loxodonta Africana*) live in the forest up to 2440m, and occasionally wander up to 4180m on the Congo side. A few Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) occur in the lower valleys. Other animals, which, are sometimes also seen or heard, are Blue Monkeys and Bushbuck.

The principal inhabitants of the bamboo/mimulopsis zone (2500 - 3500m) are the Red Forest Duiker, which also range to the upper limits of vegetation, and the Giant Forest Hog.

The Hyrax abounds from 3050 to 4100m and occurs in smaller numbers outside these limits. It lives among boulders and feeds on herbs, mainly *alchemilla*.

### 1.1.11. Birds

The Rwenzori supports one of the most important bird communities in Uganda, with a total of 217 species recorded. Whilst this represents only a moderate level of species richness, the forest harbours many rare, threatened and endemic species. The park contains 17 restricted range species (Albertine endemics), second only to Bwindi Impenetrable National Park which has 24 species (Byaruhanga et al, 2001).

The park is one of the world's Endemic Bird Areas (EBA). There are up to 241 species of birds which is about 27% of Uganda's total (Stattersfield et al., 1998). Close to 177 bird species live in the Afromontane forest and 19 species are endemic to the Albertine rift (Wilson, 1995). The common bird species include the Rwenzori turaco (*Ruwenzorornis johnstoni*), Bamboo warbler (*Bradypterus alfredi*), Shelley's crimson-wing (*Cryptospiza shelleyi*) and four sunbird species, (i.e. *Cynnyris regius*, *Nectarinia johnstonii*, *N. reichenowi* and *N. stuhlmanni*). Other bird species include the dwarf honey guide (*Indicator pumilio*), Grauer's cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina graueri*), Lagden's bush-shrike (*Maloconotus lagdeni*) and ground robin (*Cossypha archeri*). There are many species in the lower zones but the density decreases with increasing altitude. The species include the Rwenzori turaco, a brightly coloured red, green and blue bird with a strident cackling cry. Francolins are often heard going noisily to roost in the evenings, and the olive pigeon is heard momentarily, whirring swiftly down the forest slopes. Other birds often heard or seen are Archer's robin-chat, several species of Sunbirds, White-necked raven and Mountain buzzards. Shelley's crimson-wing, Lagden's bush-shrike and the Kivu Ground thrusts are in the near threatened category. There are a few other birds of the Alpine zone, the only conspicuous ones being Black duck which are sometimes seen on the lakes, and the Alpine Swift which nest on rocky cliffs and twitter loudly at night, visiting the plains by day to feed.

### 1.1.12. Herpetiles

In a research study, Behangana observed that amphibians show high altitudinal stratification in terms of diversity and richness (Behangana, 1998). Some of the species recorded in Rwenzori Mountains during this study included *Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris*, *Rana angolensis* and the endemic *Rana ruwenzorica*. During the study no amphibians were recorded above 3000m altitude.

Regarding reptiles, two interesting species of horned chameleon occur in the forest zone. No snakes have been found above 2440m and they are rarely seen on the lower slopes, the only Uganda records being *Thrasops jacksoni jacksoni*, a large black harmless snake, and *Atheris viridis*, a small green poisonous snake, which perches on bushes or elephant grass (Osmaston and Pasteur, 1972).

### 1.1.13. Fish

Several rivers were stocked with brown trout in 1932 by Jebson. These rivers included the Rwimi, Mubuku, Nyamwamba, Ruboni, Nsonge and Nyamugasani, and in 1938 some rainbow trout were put into the Nyamwamba and Sebwe. Some of these fish thrived and records have it that sizeable fish quantities were caught in 1942 – 1943 at Kakaka rest camp on the Rwimi a short way above the hot springs at about 1680m and that further fish were caught there in most years up to 1950. There is only one record of a catch after that, in 1955, and it is likely that the fish in that stretch of the river did not breed, though there were reputed to be many smaller fish in the tributary above some falls in the forest where fishing is very difficult (Osmaston and Pasteur, 1972). Busulwa (1998) suggests that trout are no longer present probably because of failure to breed due to the unfavourable conditions of the rivers. Trout are known to spawn in rivers with small stones and gravel. However the high altitudinal area of Rwenzori rivers mainly consist of boulders.

## 1.2. THE PLANNING PROCESS

### 1.2.1. The Planning team

The Planning process for RMNP 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. This team was composed of 16 people including 6 representatives from the local governments, NGOs and private business organisations as shown below.

Figure 5: Table showing the Planning team members

	Institution	Individual Names
1	UWA Hdq	Mr. Edgar Buhanga (SPEIAC)
2	UWA Hdq	M/s. Susan Namuli (M& E M)
3	UWA Hdq	Mr. Richard Kapere (SPEIAO)
4	UWA-RMNP	Mr. Kizza Fredric Kayanja (SWIC)
5	UWA-RMNP	Mr. Francis Mbogha (AWCC)
6	UWA – RMNP	Mr. Tswerya Edson (AWLE)
7	UWA –RMNP	M/s. Gangiriba Robinah (WT)
8	UWA –RMNP	Mr. Enyagu Nelson (AWEM)
9	UWA –QECA	Mr. Nelson Guma (CAM)
10	Kasese District	Mr. Kooli Augustine (Senior Environment Officer)
11	Kabarole District	Mr. Timothy Muhairwe (District Forest Officer)
12	Ntoroko District	Mr. Musoke Justus (District L.C.V Vice chairperson)
13	Bundibugyo District	Mr. Jockus Maate (District Natural Resources Officer)
14	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Mr. Richard Mwesigwa (Project Manager)
15	Rwenzori Mountaineering Services (RMS)	Mr. Stanley Baluku (Chairman Board)
16	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)	Mr. Akankwasah Birirenga (Principal Wildlife Officer)

### 1.2.2. The General Planning steps

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. In general, the process to develop the plan went through the normal UWA GMP planning process whose detail steps are shown below and summarised in the flow chart that follows.

#### 1. INITIATION MEETING

Introducing the subject to the field staff  
 Identification of the PA management issues  
 Stakeholder analysis  
 Planning time table

#### 2. PLANNING TEAM ORIENTATION

Introducing the task a head  
 Further identification of the PA management issues  
 Drawing the field reconnaissance schedule  
 Identification of stakeholders and schedule for consultations  
 Refining the planning time table

#### 3. FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Data and Information collection from within the PA boundaries  
 Planning team visit points of interest inside the PA and along the PA boundary on a ground fact finding mission

#### 4. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

District level  
 Subcounty Level  
 Resource Use Level  
 Regional/Transbowwundary (if necessary)

#### 5. PROPOSAL GENERATION

Planning team analysis of data and information and develops a concept GMP

#### 6. PRESENTATION OF CONCEPT GMP TO UWA SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Comprised of:

- Directors
- Managers
- Coordinators
- Senior Wardens

#### 7. GMP DRAFTING

Team retreat

#### 8. PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT GMP TO STAKEHOLDERS

District stakeholders including representatives from Subcounties & Resource Users  
 National stakeholders including MPs, Tour operators, Researchers, Development Partners, etc...

#### 9. PREPARATION OF THE GMP MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Team retreat

#### 10. ACTIVITY BUDGETING

Cost estimates for the proposed GMP actions

#### 11. PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT GMP TO UWA TOP MANAGEMENT

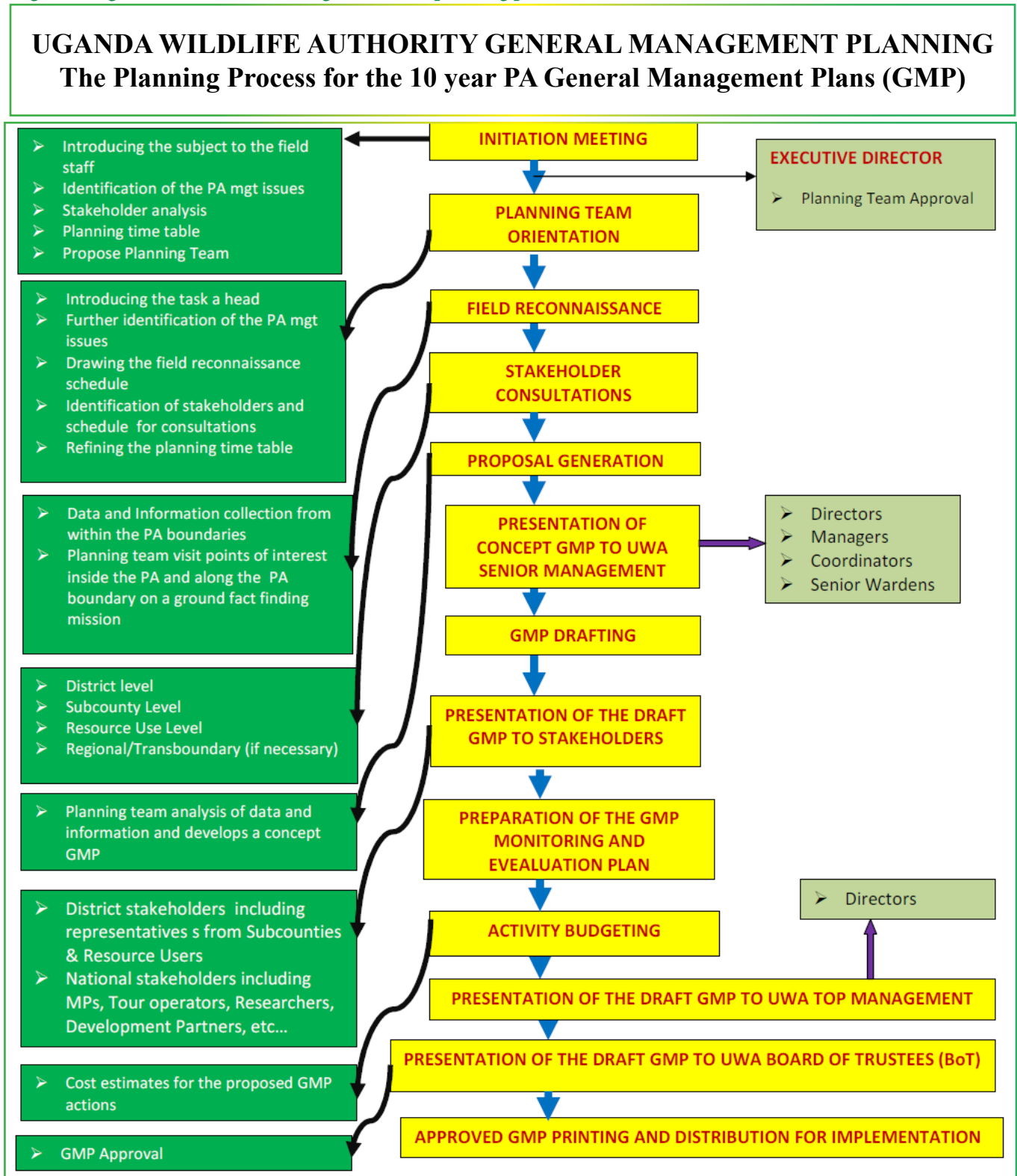
Comprised of Directors

#### 12. PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT GMP TO UWA BOARD OF TRUSTEES (BoT)

GMP Approval

#### 13. APPROVED GMP PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Figure 6: Figure 6: Flow chart showing UWA GMP planning process



### 1.2.3. Stakeholder analyses during the planning process

During the planning process, stakeholders involved in the management of RMNP were analysed in relation to their key roles. The table below highlights the stakeholders and their respective roles as identified during the planning process as follows;

Figure 7: Table showing RMNP stakeholders and their roles

Stakeholders		Roles
	Tourism stakeholders	
1	Rwenzori Mountaineering services (RMS)	Provide tourism services (guiding, porter, accommodation, Rescue, catering, Marketing) Community outreach (Establishment of trees nurseries, Education bursaries, health related work)
2	Rwenzori Trekking services (RTS)	Provide tourism services (guiding, porter, accommodation, Rescue, catering, trail development, maintenance and marketing)
3	Rwenzori Ranges, Guides and Escorts Association (RRGEA)	Rwenzori tourism marketing and guiding
4	Community Tourism Associations (Ruboni, Turaco, Bunyangabo, Abanyarwenzori, North Rwenzori, Kitholhu, Kilembe central tourism route, Kinyampanika Chimpanzee conservation Association, etc...)	Tourist camping and accommodation, crafts, village walks, Dance & Drama, cultural tourism
5	Tour operators (Kabarole tours, Rwenzori Nature Adventures-RNA, Matooke tours, Acacia, Kitandara, Volcano, Great Lakes, Geo-Lodges, etc.)	Rwenzori tourism marketing, Accommodation, Transportation, Guiding, Interpretation, etc...
6	Hoteliers (Kasese-Margherita, Springs, Verina gardens, Rwenzori International, Tour Holiday inn, White house, Rwenzori the Gardens, Mweya safari lodge, Kabarole- Mountains of the Moon, Rwenzori Travellers, Ndali lodge, Kyaninga lodge, Keneth Inn, Lisieux hotel, Bundibugyo-Vanilla hotel, Rainbow Hotel, Cable4, Bumate guest house, Ntoroko-Semuliki Safaris, Asunat Hotel etc..)	Provide accommodation, Catering, Information, Transport, Marketing, etc...
Industrial partners		
1	Hima cement Factory	Park resource users (Water) Employment to communities Tree planting outside the park Pollutant (Air and Water)
2	Hima Tibet (Former Kilembe mines)	Park resource users (Water) Employment to communities Tree planting outside the park Pollutant (Water) Soil erosion Exerting pressure for mineral extraction from the park

	Stakeholders	Roles
3	Hydropower plants (KCCL, TRONDA, RMS, Hima Tibet, Kakaka, on Nyamugasani river, on Sindila & Ndagutu rivers, Kagando Hospital, Bihondo and Mitandi, etc...)	Use of Rwenzori Water for power generation Employment Provide renewable energy to the community and the Park Tree planting outside the park
<b>Government Institutions</b>		
1	National Forestry Authority (NEFA)	Management of central forest reserves Regulation of forest resource utilization
2	District and Sub-county Local Governments (Kasese, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko & Kabarole)	Extension services (agriculture, forestry, roads, vermin control, health, etc...) Collaboration and coordination (e.g. Security, developments, etc...)
3	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Approval of the Environmental Impact Studies
4	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	Road maintenance (e.g. Nkenda-Mihunga)
5	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd	Development of Hydropower sources
6	National Water and Sewage Corporation (NWSC)	Abstraction and supply of water from Rwenzori Mountain Ranges
7	Directorate of Water Development (DWD)	Abstraction and supply of water from Rwenzori Mountain Ranges for production
8	Wetlands Management Department	Support in Conservation of the RAMSAR site-RMNP
9	Uganda Meteorological Authority	Monitoring weather parameters Regulation of use of weather data
10	Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM)	Support management of world heritage site
11	Mubuku Irrigation Scheme	Rwenzori water extraction for Agriculture-Irrigation Food production for the Region
12	Security agencies (Uganda Peoples Defense Forces, Uganda Police Force, Uganda Prisons Service, Internal Security Organization)	Coordination of security issues Law enforcement
13	The Judiciary	Judgment of wildlife cases
14	Immigration	Cross border tourism Tracking of illegal resources
15	CDC/UVRI	
<b>Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</b>		
1	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Support to conservation programs in and outside the park
2	Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	Support to conservation programs in and outside the park
3	Eco-Trust	Support to conservation programs in and outside the park
4	NatureUganda	Support to conservation programs in and outside the park
5	Mountain Clubs of Uganda	Promote Mountain Climbing
6	MacArthur Foundation	Support to conservation programs in and outside the park
7	CARE International	Support to conservation programs in and outside the park

Stakeholders	Roles
8	World Vision Support of conservation education programs in and outside the park Tracking of illegal resources Livelihood support to local communities around the park
9	Rotary clubs Tree planting, health programs and Livelihood support to local communities
10	Save the Children
11	PROTOS
Community Based Organization (CBO)	
1	Mutiba Foundation Training communities on conservation programs
2	Cultural Institutions (Obusinga Bwa-Rwenzururu, Obukama bwa Tooro, Obudingya bwa Bwamba) Integrate culture into conservation
3	Rwenzori Mountains Community Conservation Association (RweMCCA) Promote culture and conservation
4	Rwenzori Mountains Development Association (REMODA) Use totems to promote conservation
5	Resource users (Nsura, Nyakitokoli, Bunaiga, Kamabare, etc...) Obtain park resources
6	Boundary Management Committees (Bukara-Kinyampanika mountains conservation association) Tree planting and maintenance of the boundaries
7	Vermin control committees (Mbunga, Bunyandiko, etc...) Piloting buffer crops (Kei-apple, etc..)
8	Sustainable Environmental Awake (SEA) Conservation Awareness and sustainable livelihoods support
9	Ex-poacher groups (e.g. Bikone, Bunyandiko, Bukara, Kalonge, etc....) Support patrol operations Engaged in income generating activities
Researchers	
1	Everest Mountain-Kilimanjaro (EV-K2-CNR) Monitoring weather parameters
2	Universities (MUK, MMU, MUST) Conduct Various researches
3	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Monitoring Vegetation changes
4	L'Umana Dimora (Italian Environmental Association) Monitoring weather parameters
5	Department of Earth, Planet and Space Science (UCLA) Monitoring the movement of the mountain
6	National Institute of Polar Research Assessment of the current ecological changes of snow
7	Mountain Resource Centre
8	Religious leaders
9	Media
10	Traditional Healers
11	Batwa



### 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.

#### 1.3.4.1. 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.

#### 1.3.4.2. 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.

### 1.3.4.3. The Tourism Policy of Uganda, 23

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.

### 1.3.5. 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.

### 1.3.6. 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.

#### 1.3.6.1. Second National Development Plan (NDP, 2015/16-2019/20)

The goal of the second National Development Plan is to ensure that Uganda attains middle income status by 2020. This will be realized through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. Thus, the Plan sets key four objectives to be attained during the five year period. These are:

- (i) increasing sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key growth opportunities;
- (ii) increasing the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country's competitiveness;
- (iii) enhancing human capital development; and
- (iv) strengthening mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery.

In order to achieve these objectives, Government will pursue a number of development strategies including: (i) ensuring macro-economic stability with fiscal expansion for frontloading infrastructure investments; (ii) industrialization and export oriented growth through value addition, agro processing, mineral beneficiation, selected heavy and light manufacturing; (iii) an employment creation strategy through fast tracking skills development and harnessing the demographic dividend; (iv) strong Public/Private Partnerships (PPPs) for sustainable development; (v) a private sector led growth and a quasi-market approach; and (vi) strengthening governance mechanisms and structures.

The Second National Development Plan (2015/16) emphasizes the fact that the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sub-sector is responsible for ensuring rational and sustainable utilization, development and effective management of environment and natural resources for socio-economic development of the country.

### 1.3.6.2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015/2025)

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.

### 1.3.6.3. 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

### 1.3.6.4. 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.

### 1.3.6.5. 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.

### 1.3.6.6. 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.

### 1.3.6.7. 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.

### 1.3.6.8. 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.

### **1.3.7. International frameworks for biodiversity management in Uganda**

#### **1.3.7.1. 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).

#### **1.3.7.2. 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.

Each framework is implemented through a national Focal Point in a ministry or lead agency.

## **PART 2: PA CONSERVATION VALUES, PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT ZONES**



## 2.1. RMNP conservation values

A variety of biological, physical and cultural characteristics contribute important and sometimes unique attributes for RMNP. These are described in this section and have been considered when determining the overall conservation purpose and prioritisation of activities for the next ten years. The identified RMNP conservation values are;

### 1. RMNP is a habitat for the rare, endangered and endemic plant and animal species

The Albertine Rift, which is the location of the RMNP, is a biodiversity hotspot of global importance with a rich array of flora and fauna as described below;

#### Flora

Data on a few key taxa occurring in RMNP (from Plumptre et al. 2007) includes 696 species of trees with 55 Albertine Rift Endemics and five of them threatened. Two tree species are considered to be endemic to the Rwenzori; these are *Hypericum bequaertii* and *Schefflera polysciadia*. Seven other species occur only in Rwenzori and in the other montane forest zones of south-west Uganda. These are *Erica kingaensis*, *Phillippia johnstonii*, *Vernonia* sp. aff. *adolphi-friderici*, *Ficalhoa laurifolia* and *Ocotea usambarensis*. In terms of restricted range plant species, the Forest Department (Davenport et al. 1996), recorded about 38 tree and shrub species as restricted to the Rwenzori Mountains National Park (appendix 2).

#### Fauna

RMNP is endowed with some species of global conservation concern. The Rwenzori/Kivu climbing mouse (*Dendromus kivu*), the Rwenzori duiker (*Cephalophus rubidus*), the Uganda clawed frog (*Xenopus ruwenzoris*) and *Bradypodion xenorhium*, for example, are species of restricted range in the park. They have been listed as threatened (IUCN, [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)). The IUCN Red List of threatened animals include the Rwenzori black-fronted duiker (*cephalophus nigrifrons rubidus*), the elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*), L'Hoest's monkey (*Cercopithecus l'hoestii*), the chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) and the dwarf otter-shrew (*Micropotamogale ruwenzorii*). Fourteen (14) restricted-range species of small mammals occur in the Rwenzori. Six of these are shrews and eight are rodents. Four of the shrews are only recorded in Rwenzori Mountains (appendix 3).

**Reptiles:** There are 34 species of reptiles within the Rweonzori Mountains. Nine of these are Albertine Rift Endemics. The Rwenzori three-horned chameleon (*Chamaeleo johnstoni*), as well as the very rare chameleon (*Bradypodion xenorhinus*) are confined to the Rwenzori Mountains. Recently, occurrence of the three-horned chameleon is reported to be more widespread within the Montane forest – occurring right from the forest edge up to within the bamboo zone. A temperature rise and accompanying expansion of Montane forest higher up, is likely to enable this species colonize the new favorable habitats. Indeed, observations by the rangers confirm this scenario.

**Birds:** In total 241 species of birds occur on the Rwenzori Mountains, four of them threatened (Plumptre et al. 2007). Out of these, at least 19 of the 36 Albertine Rift Endemic bird species occur. The restricted range species (appendix 5) occur in a variety of Afromontane vegetation types, mainly forests. One of the most restricted of these species, *Nectarinia stuhlmanni*, is mainly found in the bamboo and moorland zones. Species such as *Coracina graueri* occur in the Transitional forest.

**Butterflies and Large moths:** About 24 restricted range species of butterflies have been recorded from the RMNP (appendix 4). Two restricted-range species of moths are recorded, namely the Hawk moth (*Temnora scheveni*) and the Silk moth (*Lobobunaea ansorgei*). The two species are characteristic of closed canopy forest. Any change in the extent of closed canopy forest is likely to affect them.



## **2. RMNP is a water catchment area**

Rwenzori Mountains are one of the largest and most significant water catchment areas in Uganda. The aquatic ecosystems of the Rwenzoris are diverse ranging from high altitude lakes above 3500 m, fast flowing montane streams to slow flowing rivers in the lowland areas. These include Lakes Batoda, Bigata, Kachope, Bujuku, and Mahoma. The main rivers on the Ugandan side of the mountain include: Mubuku, Nyamwamba, Nyamughasani, Rwimi, Mpanga and Lamya.

The river running down the mountain range feed the economically important lakes, Edward and George, and constitutes a major source of the White Nile through the waters of river Semliki which flows into L. Albert. Agriculture in the areas surrounding Rwenzori greatly benefits from the runoff from the range as well as direct rainfall which is regulated by the mountains. There are irrigation schemes, hydro power stations and domestic water supplies, both locally and internationally, resulting out of this catchment.

## **3. Climate amelioration- Carbon sink, snow, Glaciers**

RMNP is a carbon sink which means that it absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and stores it in the wood and soils as carbon. Living forests absorb carbon dioxide and, through photosynthesis, convert it to biomass. Forest soils also store large amounts of carbon in their organic layer. Because of the conservation status of RMNP, deforestation which alters the carbon cycle by eliminating trees and disturbing forest soils, releasing the carbon stored in both to the atmosphere does not occur.

The influence of the forest in modifying climate under the trees is very well known. Air humidity is relatively high under tree cover. Wind speed is reduced in forests. In varying degrees, the forest affects light and solar radiation, air temperature, wind, atmospheric humidity, precipitation, evaporation and transpiration. Forests modify physical and chemical properties of soil through addition of organic matter, decomposition of leaves and other plant parts, root penetration and activity of other animals inhabiting the forest. The forest is more than a defense against erosion. The life of man is affected by the presence or absence of forests and that affects human life.

## **4. Recreation, scientific research and education**

RMNP is a valuable resource for research due to two factors. Firstly, the varied habitats and a broad species diversity including endemism of some species make Rwenzori an ideal location for study. Secondly, the presence of snow and glaciers alongside the equator makes RMNP a research hub for scientists. The continuous nature of the forest with the forest in DRC makes it ideal for research in terms of comparisons.

Apart from the presence of snow and glaciers for site sighting, the Rwenzori Mountain is the highest snow capped block mountain in Africa. This attribute makes Rwenzori an ideal place for mountain hiking and for recreation.

## **5. Rich and Diverse Cultural values associated with the Mountain (sacred sites and ancient settlements)**

RMNP has a strong cultural/spiritual attachment with the Bakonzo and Bamba people. The Bakonjo people say that since time immemorial they have regarded the Rwenzoris as a repository of many blessings to their socio-economic well-being. As such, the mountains constituted a form of reserve even before the colonial period (Yeoman et al., 1990). The cultural significance of the mountains is demonstrated by traditional rituals performed within RMNP, including the construction of hunters' shrines for animal sacrifices, ceremonies involving the exorcism of evil spirits, and human burials. There is a belief that if a person dies in the mountains his body is not to be brought home but must be buried where he died.

Glaciers are at the centre of the traditional belief system of the BaKonzo who have long lived around the Rwenzori Mountains. It is believed that the snow/ice, "Nzururu", is the 'father' of the BaKonzo deities, "Kitasamba" and "Nyabibuya" who are responsible for human life, its continuity and its welfare.

## 2.2. RMNP ten years management purpose

The ten year conservation purpose for the RMNP based on the conservation values identified above is to conserve the unique Mountain ranges' ecosystems within the national park for ecological, economic and cultural values and also being a National and an International scientific reference point; for sustainable development.

## 2.3. RMNP 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 RMNP 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 RMNP
- Sustainable extraction of natural resources by the local people

Three management zones have been identified. These are Tourism zone, Collaborative resource use zone and the rest being the Wilderness zone.

Almost all the administrative infrastructure that form the administrative zone is located outside the park boundaries due to the nature of the park. Each zone is described below:-

### 2.3.1. Zone descriptions

#### **Tourism zone**

This zone comprises of the tourism circuits shown on the map. Majorly among existing ones are the central circuit and Kilembe trails together with their attendant infrastructure such as tourism camps. Other trails shall be developed during the implementation of this plan as described in the tourism program below.

#### **Permitted Activities:**

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

#### **Permitted Facilities/Infrastructure**

- Campsites of all types
- Improved ladders, boardwalks and bridges
- Sanitary facilities
- Facilities supporting Park operations
- Signage and interpretation facilities

#### **Prohibited Activities**

- Poaching of any resource
- Illegal harvesting of any resource
- Setting fires without following the Fire management plan
- Un authorised entry into the zone
- Un guided activity inside the park

**Accessible areas within this Zone**

- Along all authorised tourism trails
- All locations where developed and marketed tourist attractions and products exist.

**Collaborative resource use zone**

This zone comprises of designated areas along the park boundary on the Ugandan side as shown on the map. The distance from the park boundary into the forest interior shall not exceed 1km except where a specific resource demanded by the surrounding community can only be found beyond the designated 1km. Such areas include the Bamboo zone and specific cultural sites.

**Permitted Activities:**

- Regulated resource use under a valid MoU.

**Permitted Facilities/Infrastructure**

- Shrines
- Sanitary facilities
- Facilities supporting resource use activities
- Signage and interpretation facilities

**Prohibited Activities**

- Poaching of any resource
- Illegal harvesting of any resource
- Setting fires without following the Fire management plan
- Un authorised entry into the zone

**Accessible areas within this Zone**

- Areas specified within the signed collaborative Resource use agreements (MoUs).

**Wilderness zone**

This zone comprises of all the park area which is not within the tourism zone and Collaborative resource use zone as shown on the map. This is a continuous zone for purposes of ensuring ecosystem health and management.

**Permitted Activities:**

- Research and monitoring activities
- Overnight use by approved researchers and Park staff only
- Patrols
- Fire management activities

**Permitted Facilities/Infrastructure**

- Administrative and research Campsites
- Improved ladders, boardwalks and bridges
- Sanitary facilities
- Facilities supporting research, monitoring, and Park operations
- Signage and interpretation facilities

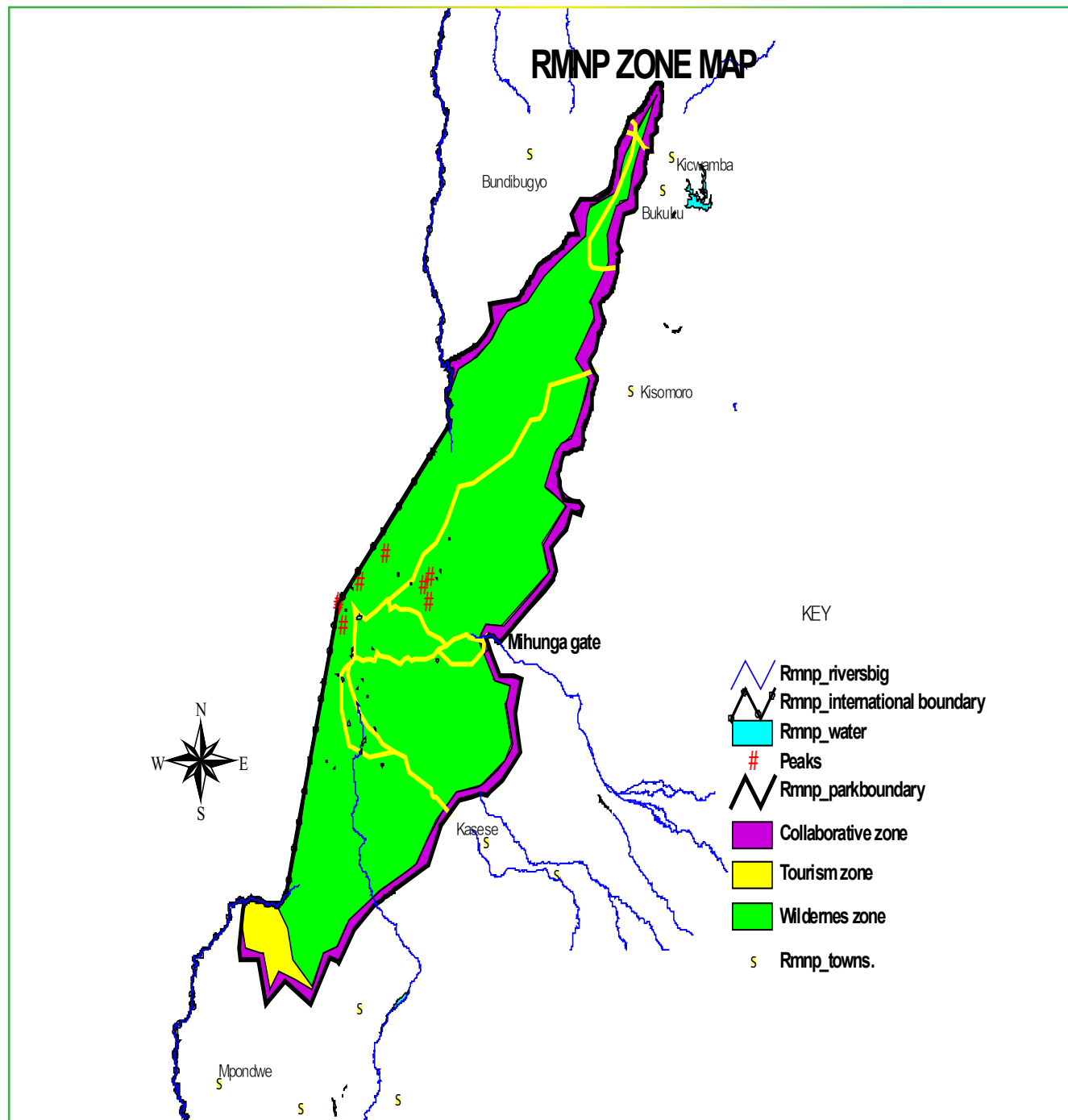
**Prohibited Activities**

- Poaching of any resource
- Illegal harvesting of any resource
- Setting fires without following the Fire management plan
- Un authorised entry into the zone

**Accessible areas within this Zone**

- All areas within the zone

Figure 8: Map showing RMNP management zones



# PART 3: MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, OUTPUTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES



### 3.1. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT 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 RMNP  
e management

#### 3.1.1.

#### Output 3.1.1: Prevalence of wildlife diseases reduced and epidemics contained in the park

##### Issues and rationale

Some community members around the park are known to hunt and eat primates. The primates which are commonly hunted include Vervet monkeys and baboons among others. These communities much as they seem to be aware of the dangers of contracting diseases by eating the primates they still do not take care. The primates are carriers of zoonotic diseases like Ebola, scabies, influenza and other viral and bacterial diseases. Areas around the park especially Kikyo in Bundibugyo have suffered major Ebola outbreaks associated with eating of primates that predominantly occur in the park.

A possible source of disease transmission between humans and primates is interaction between the two. Primates often raid crops in community gardens and sometimes fight with domestic animals in those nearby homesteads. The interaction creates conditions for disease transmission from primates to humans through the remains of the raided crops and injuries caused to domestic animals in addition to the killing and eating primate meat.

##### Management actions

Wildlife disease surveillance activities shall be under taken in and around the park to ascertain occurrences if any and then determine the extent of the diseases. Park management shall continue liaising with partners to undertake veterinary interventions to contain any wildlife related disease outbreak around the park. To reduce on the occurrences of wildlife related disease outbreaks, sensitization of the communities shall be strengthened to avoid human-animal interface. Park management shall continue to monitor wild and domestic animal movements to and from the park.

##### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Undertake wildlife related disease surveillance in and around the park	WEM	WIC, VU	Yr 1-10	Field Visit, staff facilitation-DSA for 5staffx50,000/-x7days x 10 yrs=17,500,000/- Porters: .5Portersx30,000/-x7days x 10yrs =10,500,000/-. Food: 40,000/-x10plex7days x 10yrs =28,000,000/-. . .Fuel: 4000/-x200litresx4timesx10yrs=32,000,000/- Data analysis Lumsum 5,000,000 per year x 10yrs= 50,000,000/=	173,574,917
2	Sensitise communities on wildlife related diseases	WEM	WCC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 4meetings x 2times x 3,000,000/=per meeting= x 10 yrs 240,000,000/=	301,869,421

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
3	Liaise with other partners to handle disease outbreaks	WEM	VU	Yr 1-10	Joint partners Meetings: facilitation-DSA for 6staffx-50,000/-x2daysx4meetings x 10yrs=24,000,000/- Refreshment: 10,000/-x12plex2daysx4times x 10yrs =9,600,000/-. Site operation Lumpsume- 3,000,000/-(labuor ) x 2times yrs x 10yrs = 60,000,000/-Consumables(e.g GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.): Lumpsume 1,500,000/=per x 10year=15,000,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx-2timesx10yrs=12,000,000/-	151,689,384
4	Undertake veterinary interventions in the park	WEM	WIC, VU	Yr 1-10	Veterinary site visits: facilitation-DSA for 6staffx 130,000/-x4daysx2visites per yrsx 10yrs=62,400,000/- (labuor )4,000,000 x 2times yrs x 10yrs = 80,000,000/-	179,109,190
5	Monitor wild and domestic animal movements to and from the park	WEM	WLE	Yr 1-10		Costed under patrols

## Ecosystem health

### Output 3.1.2: Health of ecosystems in the park restored and maintained

#### Issues and rationale

The park is experiencing a challenge of land degradation that is either human induced or occur naturally. Landslides have tremendously degraded the areas of Kaleberyo along DRC, Ihandiro and Mbata while the areas of Mulyambuli along River Nyamwamba, areas of Kyondo along River Nyamugasani and areas along River Songi are degraded by floods. Human activities which include use of traditional footpaths, legal utilization of resources and water abstraction for gravity water flow schemes contribute to land degradation in several areas such as Nyabuswa, Kighumu, Kibagha, Bukangama and Kamanga. These degraded areas are evident in the park and affect landscape views and the ecosystem.

During the dry season, some areas of the park experience fire outbreaks that are either caused by local communities cultivating adjacent to the park or along the park boundary or by illegal honey collectors and traditional footpath users. In some instances, the reported fire incidences can be intense for example in 2012, about 5% of the PA was burnt in Mitanda, Bugata, in areas stretching from seven lakes up to river Butau within Kilembe areas. In 2015, 34 fire reports were recorded and responded to. Although park management suppresses or puts off fires during the dry season using available means, there is need for a comprehensive plan to address the threat of fire to the park ecosystem.

Plate 4: photograph showing a burning fire in the Alpine zone in 2012



Plate 5: photograph showing area burnt in the Alpine zone





**Management actions**

Park management shall map all degraded areas inside the park, develop and implement a restoration plan for all the degraded sites. In addition, a fire management Plan shall be developed and implemented in accordance with the fire management planning guidelines.

**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Map degraded areas inside the park	WEM	WIC	Yr 1	Allowances: DSA for 4staff x21daysx40,000/- = 3,360,000/= Facilitation for porters: 4porters x21daysx30,000/-per porter per day=1,520,000/= Consumeables (e.g GPS batteries, camera batteries, Torch batteries, stationery, etc.): Lumpsome 4,000,000/= Fuel:150litresx 4000/- = 600,000/=	9,480,000
2	Develop restoration plan	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 2	Workshops with stake holders; 3meeting x 5,000,000/= each = 15,000,000/= printing 50,000 x 10books = 500,000/=	15,500,000
3	Implement the restoration plan	WEM	WIC	Yr 3-10	Lumpsome30,000,000/-x7yrs =210,000,000/=	282,761,776
4	Develop and implement a fire management Plan	WEM	WIC, PU	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 6meetings x3,000,000/=per meeting=18,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/= Implementation:(Firefighting, Firelines, Sensitization) 50,000,000/-x10yrs =500,000,000/-	647,194,627

**s of developments in and around the Park****3.1.3.****Output 3.1.3: Negative impacts of hydropower, minerals and other developments inside and around the park contained****Issues and rationale**

There are a number of developments that have sprung up in and around the park. These developments include: Hima cement processing, prospecting for minerals and hydropower generation by Hima Tibet, hydro - electric power generation by Tronder Power, hydro – electric power generation by Kasese Cobalt Company Limited (KCCL), potential mini – hydro power scheme by Greeneus in kakaka, over 30 gravity flow water schemes such as Bugoye, Kitholhu in kasese district, kibwa, Yerya and Kyamukube in Kabarole district, kikyoy and Harugale in Bundibugyo district among others. Also tourist camps, bridges and boardwalks along trails in the park. These developments have negative impacts on the ecosystem. These impacts include: vegetation loss, soil erosion and silting of rivers, pollution from effluents and agro - chemicals on water quality downstream and reduction of water volumes, diversion and/or obstruction of water flow and loss of species among others.

Most often these developments outside the park and concessionaire developments in the park are undertaken without regard to environmental impact studies. Negative impacts of these developments are therefore not mitigated thus affecting ecosystem health.

**Plate 6: Photograph showing one the developments (Camp site) inside the park**



### **Management actions**

To mitigate negative impacts, management shall ensure that EIAs are conducted and compliance with mitigation measures are enforced for all developments inside the Park. Project briefs and Audits for all UWA owned developments shall be regularly conducted. For developments around the Park, management shall participate in review of EIS and Audits for developments and monitor compliance to the implementation of the environmental management plans.

## Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Monitor compliance to environmental management plans	WIC	DLG, NEMA	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation-DSA for 4staffx-40,000/-x7daysx4timesx10yrs=44,800,000/- .Porters: 6portersx30,000/-x7daysx4timesx10yrs= 50,400,000/- . Food:20,000/-(food items) per dayx10pplex4timesx7days x10yrs=56,000,000/- . Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs =24,000,000/	220,364,677
2	Enforce the development of EIAs for developments inside the park	WIC	DLG, NEMA	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 4meetings per yr x2,000,000/-x10yrs=80,000,000/-	100,623,140
3	Conduct Project briefs and Audits for UWA owned developments	WIC	EIAU, NEMA	Yr 1-10	Site visite: staff facilitation-DSA for 4staffx-40,000/-x7days=1,120,000/- Porters: .4Portersx30,000/-x7days=840,000/- . Food: 40,000/-x8pplex7days=2,240,000/- . Meeting staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx50,000/-x2daysx4timesx10yrs=48,000,000/- . Refreshment: 10,000/-x12pplex2daysx4timesx10yrs=9,600,000/- . Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	107,918,318
4	Participate in review of EIS and Audits for developments around the park	WIC	DLG, NEMA, EIAU	Yr 1-10	Site visite: staff facilitation-DSA for 5staffx-50,000/-x7days x 10 yrs=17,500,000/- Porters: .5Portersx30,000/-x7days x 10yrs =10, 500,000/- . Food: 40,000/-x10pplex7days x 10yrs =28,000,000/- . .Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	100,623,140

### Output 3.1.4: Illegal activities in the park contained

#### Issues and rationale

There are a number of illegal activities taking place in the park ranging from cutting trees inside the park, poaching, illegal entry, debarking of Prunus African, grazing, unauthorised harvest of bamboo, firewood, medicinal plants among others. All these combined together, deteriorate the park integrity thus making it difficult to conserve and sustainably manage the Protected Area (PA). Poaching is also another common illegal activity perpetuated by the local population in search for livelihood. Traditionally, communities living around RMNP believe in wild meat to be medicinal and a delicacy so this induces them to go poaching up to the highest point. Most poached animals include; rock hyrax, duiker, and primates which are mainly trapped by various types of snares, metal traps and other hunting methods. Community members cut trees inside the park either for domestic or commercial purposes. Most cut species include; Podocarpus, Mahogany tree spp, some tree species commonly used as hoe handles among others.

Being a mountainous forested park, the forests work as watershed and protect the water catchment and therefore cutting them exposes the soils to erosion, impacts on the amount of rain received and increases evaporation of surface water which have dire consequences to the communities in the long run.

**Plate 7: Photograph showing an illegally debarked medicinal tree and a trapped Rock hyrax inside the park**



Figure 9: Maps showing patrol efforts previously (2004/2005) and to-date (2013/2014)

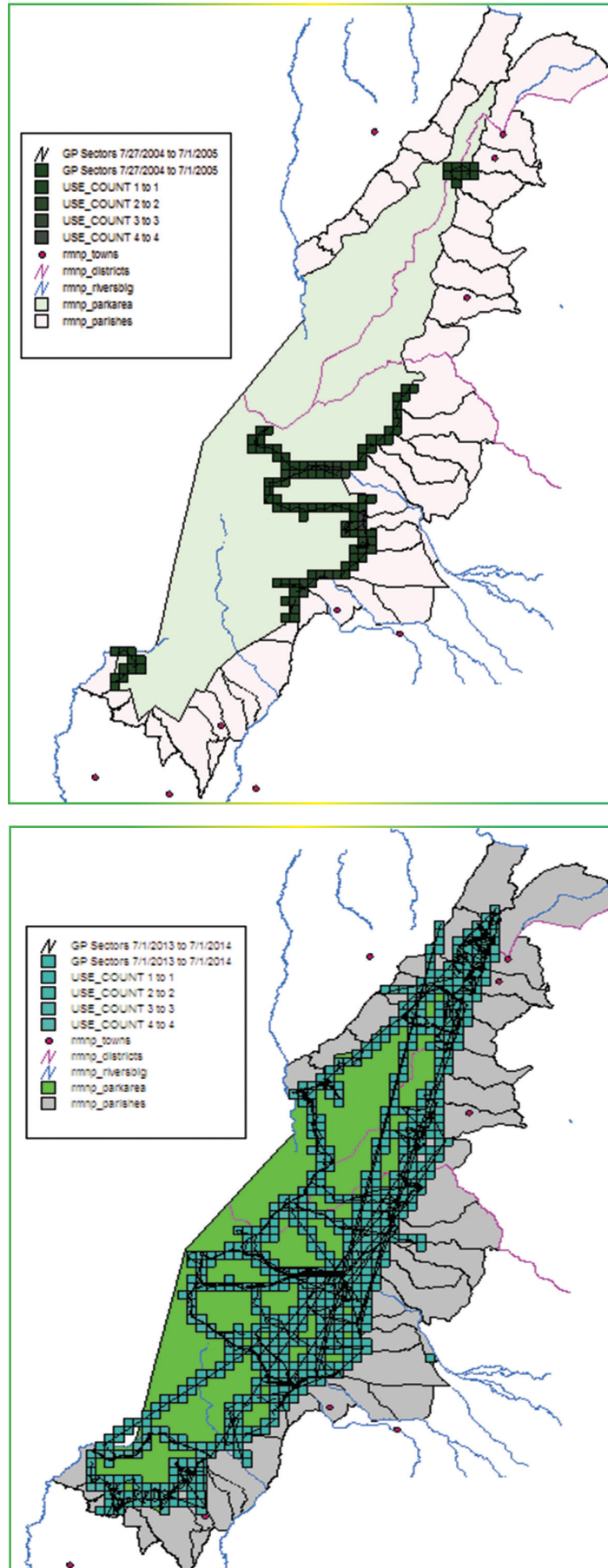
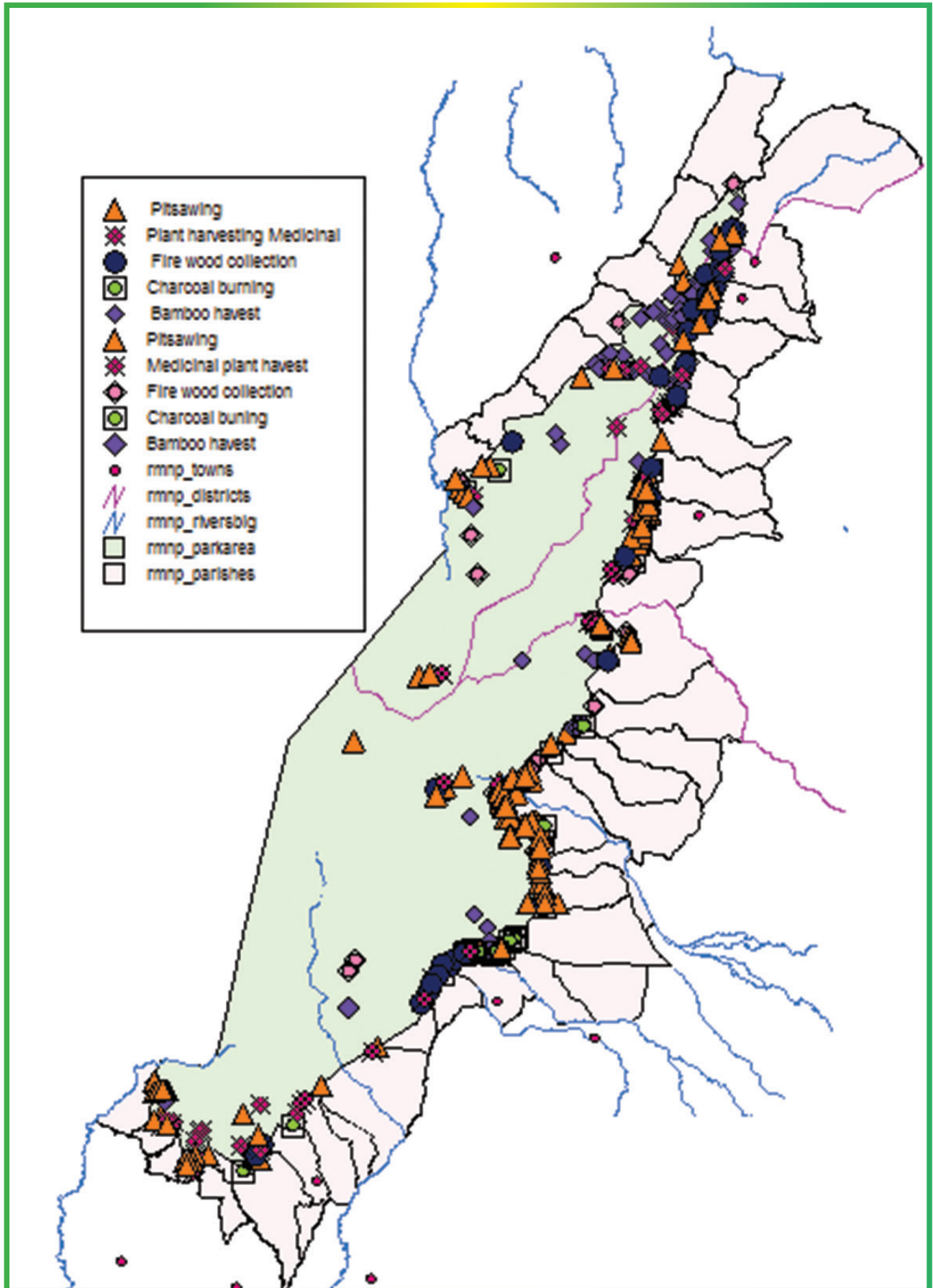
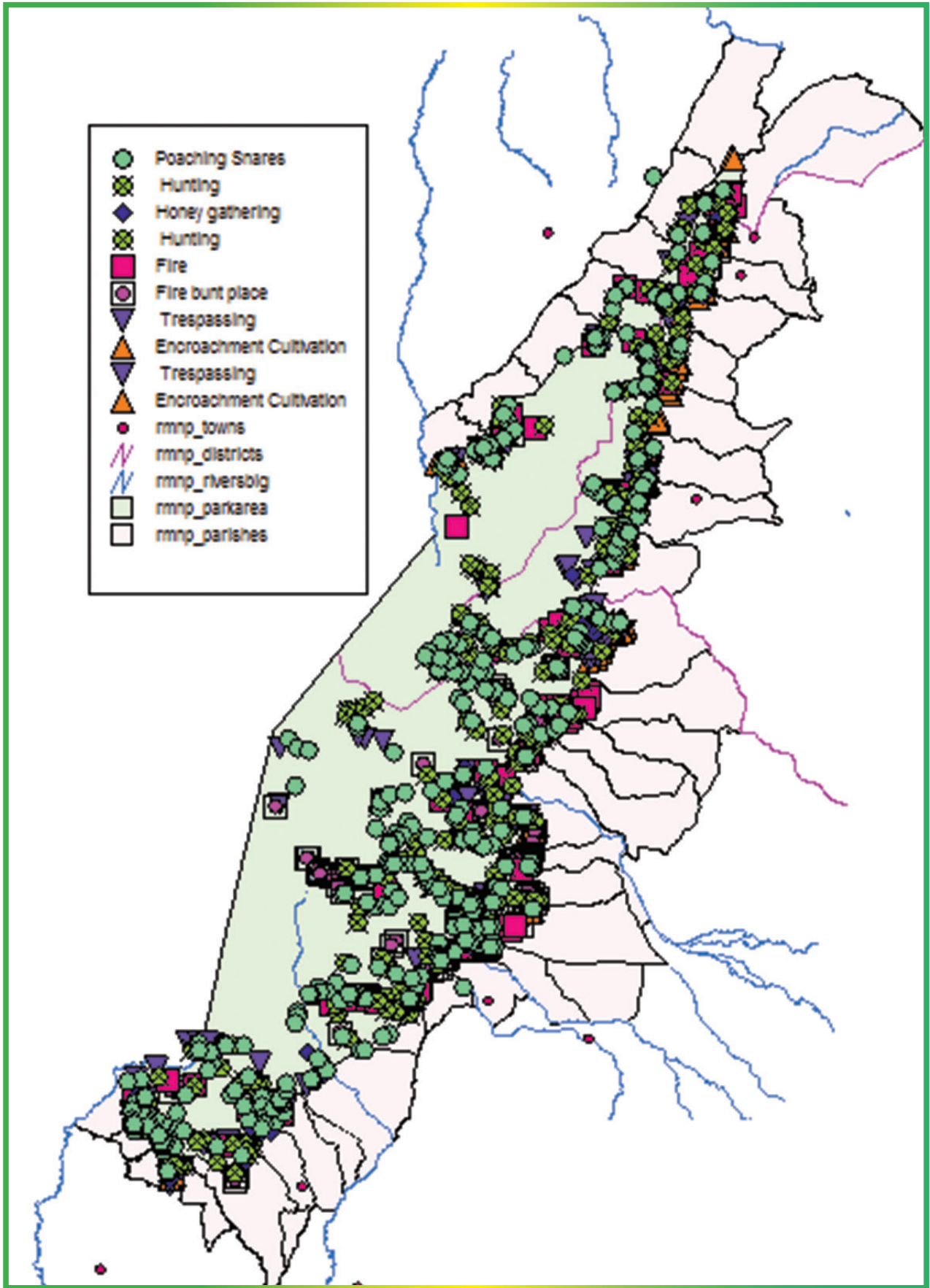


Figure 10: RBDC Illegal Activities Sightings (Plant Harvest 2004/2014)



Source: UWA reports

Figure 11: RBDC Analysis of Illegal activities sightings (poaching 2004/2014)



Source: UWA reports

**Management actions**

As efforts to protect and maintain the park integrity continue, there is need to gather and analyze intelligence, prosecute offenders, support communities to find alternative forest products, support reformed ex-poachers and collaborate with other Law enforcement agencies. There is also need to develop park by- laws, implement sanctions on defaulting concessionaires, sensitize Judicial officials, customs, concessionaires and other sister agencies on park bye laws and values.

**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug. sh)
1	Gather and analyze intelligence	IO	WIC, LEC	Yr 1-10	INFORMERS: Public transport: 20,000/- x10informersx12monthsx10 yrs=24,000,000/= Facilitation of informers: lunch 12,000/-x10 informersx-3daysx12monthsx10yrs=43,200,000/= Airtime: 30,000/-x10informersx-12monthsx10yrs=36,000,000/= STAFF: SDA for 6 staffx10daysx12monthsx-10,000/-x10yrs=72,000,000/= DSA for 6staffx5daysx12monthsx-30,000/-x10yrs=108,000,000/- Public Transport for 6staffx15daysx20,000/-x12monthsx10yrs=216,000,000/- Air-time for 6staffx30,000/-x12monthsx10yrs=21,600,000/- House rent for 6staffx-50,000/-x12monthsx10yrs=36,000,000/=	700,337,056
2	Intensify routine and targeted patrols	WLE	WIC	Yr 1-10	Food: 20,000/- (food items) per dayx12p-ple per patrolx14patrolsx5days per patrolx12monthsx10yrs=2,016,000,000/- Allowances: 12pplx14patrolsx5days per patrolx3500/-x12monthsx10yrs= 352,800,000/- Consumeables(e.g GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.): Lumpsome 6,000,000/=per yearx10yrs=60,000,000/= Food for SWIFT:Lumsome; 5,640,000/-per yrx10yrs=56,400,000/- Top up allowance(OC SWIFT): 200,000/-x1staffx-12monthsx10yrs=24,000,000/=	3,156,044,795
3	Prosecute offenders	WPros	WLE, LU	Yr 1-10	Public Transport:20,000/-x2staffx-10daysx12monthsx10yrs=48,000,000/- Allowances:4staffx12,000/-x10daysx-12monthsx10yrs=57,600,000/=	132,822,545



	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug. sh)
4	Sensitize Judicial officers, Customs, concessionaires and other sister agencies	WIC	LU, CAM	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 2meetings per yr-5,000,000/=per meetingx10yrs=100,000,000/-	125,778,925
5	Collaborate with other Law enforcement agencies	WIC	WLE, LEC, CAM	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 1meeting per monthx500,000/=per monthx-12monthsx10yrs=60,000,000/-	75,467,355
6	Place signage at legalised traditional footpaths	WCC	WIC	Yr 4	Sign posts: 18footpathsx2signagesx 300,000/-=10,800,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150ltsx4times=2,400,000/-	18,244,170

## Safety and Security

### 3.1.5.

#### Output 3.1.5: Security and safety in the park strengthened

##### Issues and rationale

The park borders 56 km of DRC boundary from river Itako in Kiraro, Kasese to Malindi in Kakuka, Bundibugyo. The international boundary is porous, unmarked and as a result the park has experienced incidences of insurgency in the past where wrong elements cross and use the park as a hideout or bases for tribal fights. There is still a potential threat of insecurity arising from the porous nature of the contiguous boundary with DRC. The outposts are poorly located and do not in most cases detect criminals who attempt to use the park as a hideout to cause rebellion. Informers are not adequately protected to provide sensitive security information on criminals who try to hide and use the park for subversive activities.

Following strengthened community sensitization efforts, several groups who were engaged in illegal activities especially poaching have denounced the vice and handed over poaching implements to park management. Members of their group who did not denounce poaching continue to threaten the community members who have reformed and are engaged in productive ventures and support park management programs. The hostility towards the reformed community members by those still engaged in poaching may cause the reformed community members to relapse into the vice. The tourist camps in the park are isolated due to remote location of the park and harsh weather conditions. Most of the camps are not manned and guarded by the concessionaire staff and rangers respectively. Visitors staying in these camps are therefore exposed to thieves and robbers. A few incidences of robbery of tourists have been registered in the past.

Rwenzori Mountains are rugged with deep valleys rising to an altitude of 5109 m a.s.l. The trails pass through difficult terrain with dangerous sections such as rock overhangs in Kalia Rupia, steep passes for example Scott Elliot pass, Bamwanjara path, bogs such as Fresh field and Kabamba. Safety facilities in these dangerous sections along the trails are inadequate. Climbers occasionally experience high altitude sickness on the peaks that necessitates rescue operations. There is no comprehensive rescue plan or strategy for effective rescue

Plate 8: Photographs showing a locally made rescue equipment used in the mountain



operations. The trails from DRC leading to peaks on Mountain Stanley interconnect with the central circuit and Kilembe trails. The access to the peaks from DRC side is steeper. During rescue operations, it is easier to rescue a victim on Ugandan side than on DRC. There are no Trans - boundary mechanisms to carry out rescues across the frontier. During floods, bridges are swept and climbers/visitors are trapped in the park. There is no plan to manage such emergencies and disasters.

### Management actions

For the comprehensive safety in the park and the impacts of climate change, management will develop a Disaster Risk management plan that will address issues of safety and rescue. Specialised rescue equipment shall also be procured. For proper implementation of the plan, a specialized rescue team shall be identified and trained in necessary skills on safety issues. Tourists and staff shall constantly be sensitized on safety issues before undertaking any hiking activity. Information board will be installed at the snow line to provide information on safety. Efforts will be made to ensure that a fund for safety and disaster management is established. Due to occurrence of high altitude disease and other emergencies, the developed Disaster risk management plan will be implemented and will guide in rescue operations.

High altitude rescue camps shall be sited, established and equipped with essential drugs and rescue equipment. These camps will be constructed near Lake Bujuku, Fresh Field Pass, Bamwanjara path, and Bukurungu west. As part of rescue plan, a feasibility study on the deployment of a Helicopter in the Mountain for rescue missions will be conducted. An evacuation strategy will be developed as part of the Disaster Risk management plan in consultation with concessionaires based on the existing trail network to rescue clients in need.

Joint security operations will be conducted in collaboration with other security agencies to strengthen security. Mechanisms for sharing intelligence information will be established to guide joint security operations. Communities will be sensitized on security matters to be able to report incidences of security threats. Park management will Identify, map out and construct outposts in strategic locations in and around the park to be able to deter infiltration into the park by wrong elements. To address cross border security concerns, regular joint planning meetings and coordinated patrols will be conducted.

UWA through Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities will engage Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mark the International border section along the Park boundary with DRC to avoid disputes over trans - boundary resources.

## Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Conduct cross border and or coordinated patrols	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx40,000/-x7daysx-4timesx10yrs=134,400,000/- .6Portersx30,000/-x7daysx-4timesx10yrs=50,400,000/- . Food: 40,000/-x18pplex7daysx-4timesx10yrs=201,600,000/- . Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx-4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	516,196,710
2	Conduct cross border joint planning meetings	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx130,000/-x4daysx-4timesx10yrs=249,600,000/- . Refreshment: 10,000/-x12pplex-4daysx4timesx10yrs=19,200,000/- . Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx-4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	368,280,693
3	Establish mechanisms for sharing intelligence information	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	Intelligence Meetings:staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx130,000/-x2daysx-4timesx10yrs=124,800,000/- . Refreshment: 10,000/-x12pplex-2daysx4timesx10yrs=9,600,000/- . Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx-4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	199,233,818
4	Conduct joint security operations with other security agencies	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	Staff Allowances:12pplex2patrols per monthx7days per patrolx3500/-x12monthsx10yrs=70,560,000/- . Food: 20,000/-(food items)per dayx12pple per patrolx2patrolsx7days per patrolx-12monthsx10yrs=403,200,000/-Consumeables(e.g GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.): Lumpsume 1,000,000/=per yearx10yrs=10,000,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx2timesx12 month x 10yrs=144,000,000/-	78,958,978
5	Sensitize communities on security matters	WIC	WLE, WCC	Yr 1-10	Security Meetings: staff facilitation-DSA for 6staffx50,000/-x1daysx 10yrs=3,000,000/- Refreshment: 10,000/-x15pplex1daysx 10yrs =1,500,000/- .Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx10yrs =6,000,000/	13,206,787

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
6	Identify, acquire and map out strategic locations for outposts in and around the park	WIC	WLE, DDLCA	Yr 1-5	Facilitation: DSA for 5 staff x 50,000/- x 2 days x 7 sites = 3,500,000/- . Purchase: 10,000,000/- x 7 sites = 70,000,000/-. Fuel: 4000/- x 300 litres x 2 times = 2,400,000/-. Statutory fees: 7,000,000/- x 7 sites = 49,000,000/-	138,030,269
7	Acquire specialized rescue equipment	WIC	Partners, CAM, WT, MES, ED	Yr 5-6	Assorted equipments lumpsum = 800,000,000	996,715,125
8	Sensitize tourists and staff about safety issues before undertaking the hiking activity	WT	Partners	Yr 1-10	Safety information display board: 4 boards x 4,000,000 = 16,000,000/=	16,000,000
9	Locate, establish and equip a high altitude rescue camps	WIC	WT, Partners	Yr 5-6	Site identification: staff facilitation- DSA for 4 staff x 40,000/- x 7 days = 1,120,000/-. 4 Porters x 30,000/- x 7 days = 840,000/-. Food: 40,000/- x 8 pplex- 7 days = 2,240,000/-. construction: contract of 400,000,000/-. Equipment: Lumpsum; 800,000,000/=	1,500,305,442
10	Establish a fund for safety and disaster management	WIC	CAM, DFA, DDC	Yr 1	Meeting: DSA for 2 staff x 130,000/- x 4 days x 4 times = 4,160,000/-. Fuel: 4000/- x 100 litres x 4 times = 1,600,000/-	5,760,000
11	Procure and install safety facilities	WIC	WT, WEng-C	Yr 1-10	Lumpsum: 50,000,000/- x 10 yrs = 500,000,000/-	628,894,627
12	Develop a Disaster Risk management plan	WIC	CAM	Yr 1	Meetings: 6 meetings x 3,000,000/= per meeting = 18,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/- x 10 copies = 300,000/=	18,300,000

## Boundary management

### Output 3.1.6: Mechanisms for resolving conflicts arising from competing land uses developed

#### Issues and rationale

The park has a total boundary length of 218 km. Most areas of the boundary have a hard edge or community gardens next to the park boundary. The lack of buffer between the park boundary and community gardens often lead to encroachment by communities on the park. The entire park boundary has been marked with pillars and 70% reinforced with planted eucalyptus trees (live markers). Some sections of the boundary in areas of Kibwa, Bukara, Mutumba, and Mitandi do not have live markers reinforced with concrete pillars.

The boundary is managed mainly using Taungya approach in some sections with live markers along the park. This approach entails allowing community members to plant crops along a given strip of the boundary while tending to boundary trees under a formal arrangement. Despite this boundary management approach adopted by park management, there are still challenges experienced in boundary management operations. Communities cultivate beyond the recommended boundary strip and encroach in the park. The plot holders sometimes do not tend to boundary trees leading to poor sapling growth and unclear boundary. The boundary maintenance group members lack identification to distinguish them from wrong doers. The groups lack alternative motivation scheme and thus fail to maintain the boundary trees according to guidelines provided to them. There is lack of guidelines for harvesting of mature boundary trees. This raises questions about ownership of the boundary trees. The old boundary trees are still standing and occasionally fall in community gardens when they grow old. Communities as a result perceive eucalyptus as an unfriendly tree type or species to plant along the boundary.

#### Management actions

For effective boundary management, expired MoUs will be renewed and new MoUs developed to roll out the programme live markers to cover other identified boundary sections where they are lacking. This will include planting and maintaining live boundary markers, reinforcing and maintaining boundary concrete pillars. The boundary management committees shall be supported through the creation of alternative motivation schemes in order to interest them in the boundary management programme or Taungya.

Trails shall be established as alternative live boundary markers instead of planting Eucalyptus trees. The existing and mature live markers especially eucalyptus trees shall be harvested as guided by the harvesting and replacement plan for the mature live boundary trees. This will benefit boundary management groups if given opportunity in addition the utilization of the old trees that occasionally fall in community gardens.

Plate 9: Photograph showing eucalyptus trees as boundary live markers



**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Oth-ers	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Bud- get with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Plant and maintain Live boundary markers including trial species apart from Eucalyptus	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Live markers (30km):1000s-dlingsx30kmx2500labour cost incl purchase=75,000,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150ltsx6months per yrx10yr=36,000,000/- Supervision:4pplex-15,000/-x4daysx-12monthsx10yrs=28,800,000/-	161,020,322
2	Re-enforce and Maintain boundary concrete pillars	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	Re-enforcement of Pillars:10pillarsx-1,000,000/-x10yrs=100,000,000/- Pillar maintainance: 109pillarsx-200,000/-x2times=43,600,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150ltsx-4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	222,880,256
3	Develop a harvesting and replacement plan for the mature live boundary trees	WCC	WIC, WEM	Yr 3-5	Mapping: Allowances: DSA for 8staffx-10daysx40,000/-=3,200,000/= Facilitation for porters: 6portersx10daysx30,000/-per porter per day=1,800,000/= Mapping Fuel:100litresx 4000/-=400,000/= Meetings: 4meetings x3,000,000/=per meeting=12,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/= Planting replacements (Live markers):500sdlingsx109k-mx2500/-labour cost incl purchase=136,250,000/-	190,723,875
4	Concession out mature eucalyptus trees	WIC	CAM	Yr 3		No cost
5	Develop and or renew boundary maintenance MoUs	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 4meetings per yrx-2,000,000/-x10yrs=80,000,000/-	100,623,140

## 3.2. RESEARCH AND ECOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Research and Ecological Monitoring Program is meant to undertake activities that enhance generation and provision of scientific timely sound information on wild animals, their health, habitats and the ecosystem in general to assist management in decisions making.

**Overall objective:** To improve management decisions based on scientific information

### Research

#### Output 3.2.1: Management oriented research for wildlife management promoted

##### Issues and rationale

Although some research has been done in RMNP over the past years, the proportion to address management oriented research remains limited yet there are many highlighted PA challenges that have not been investigated to scientifically appraise management actions. This is attributed by inadequate publication of research topics, dissemination 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. Currently researchers who come to RMNP only collect the data and go with it to analyse from their respective laboratories, this has caused challenge in verification and sharing of information which would be of importance to Management.

Rwenzori is a water tower for the surrounding communities. It supplies water to millions of people, lakes and other protected areas. Changes in environmental quality and pollution especially the physical, chemical and biological composition of water flowing from the Rwenzories through the communities affect the water quality and quantity. Rivers like Nyamwamba, Mubuku, Rwimi, Mpanga, Nyamigasani and Lamia originate from RMNP and contribute a lot to human lives, fisheries and parks like QUENP, KNP, Semliki and Virunga.

Changes in anthropogenic activities in the neighbouring catchment areas impact on the quality of water flowing from the Park through the communities. Pollution from on-farm agrochemicals, cement, cobalt, and copper factory activities affect water quality down streams as the rivers flow out of the Mountain to drain into Lake George, river Semuliki and others that progressively contribute to River Nile on their way to Mediterranean Sea. Limnology tests were done in the rivers, samples of benthic macro invertebrate and data on riparian vegetation were collected for analysis. The analysis show that water in these rivers is polluted from outside compared to when it is inside the PA.

Poverty, Land ownership and land use practices hinder general implementation of the watershed management programs. Although some research has been done in Rwenzori, implementation of the research recommendations has not been done.

Preliminary surveys were done in the PA for some species like chimpanzees, vegetation, birds, glacier but no detailed data on Wildlife censuses and vegetation mapping is available for Rwenzori Mountains National Park to show population of each species and distribution trends. Threats like poaching, plant harvest, fire and climate change have happened in the protected area for the last several years and have affected the status of biodiversity in one way or the other. Population of key animal species (Chimpanzees, Rwenzori Duiker, Leopards, and Elephants) is not known at all although RBDC data show that they exist.

Issues of disease transmission between domestic and wild banana were raised to management by neighboring communities especially where banana wilt cases have occurred in the adjacent villages. There is assumption by community that Wild Banana (“Amathembe”) transmits disease to the domestic banana adjacent to the protected area through pollination or other methods and vice versa. No study has been done yet to ascertain the truth of this assumption.

Communities adjacent to RMNP Introduced the growing of pyrethrum crop in some parts adjacent to the PA as cash crop with intention to improve on livelihood, It is alleged that pyrethrum is poisonous and kills bees that visit pyrethrum flowers for pollination. Pyrethrum is therefore a threat to conservation of bees which will lead to low agriculture production since it affects pollination. In addition, reduction of Bees has affected Apiary project in these areas compared to other areas without pyrethrum which will affect the community livelihood in terms of honey production for money.



Figure 12: Map showing water quality monitoring sites

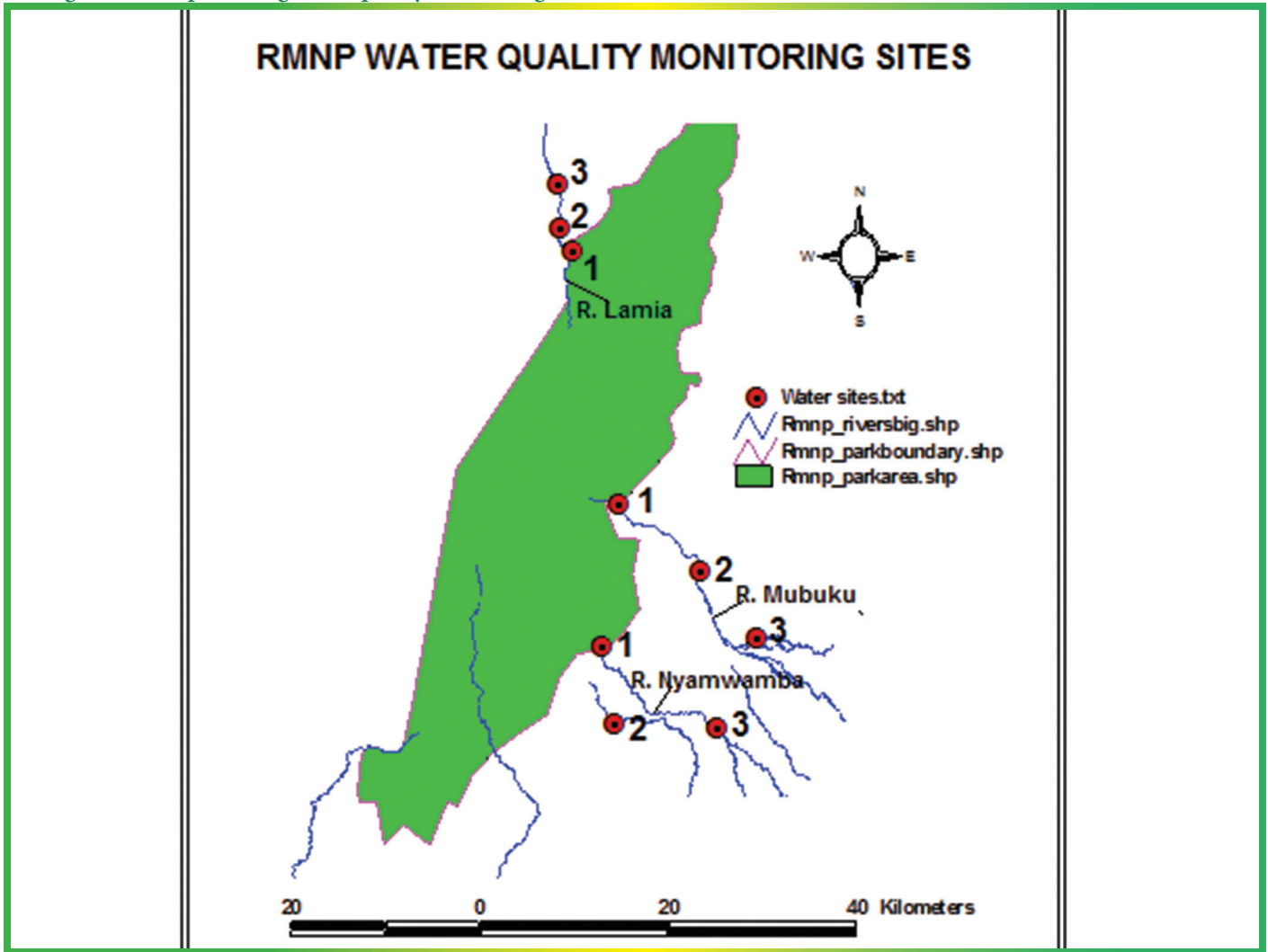
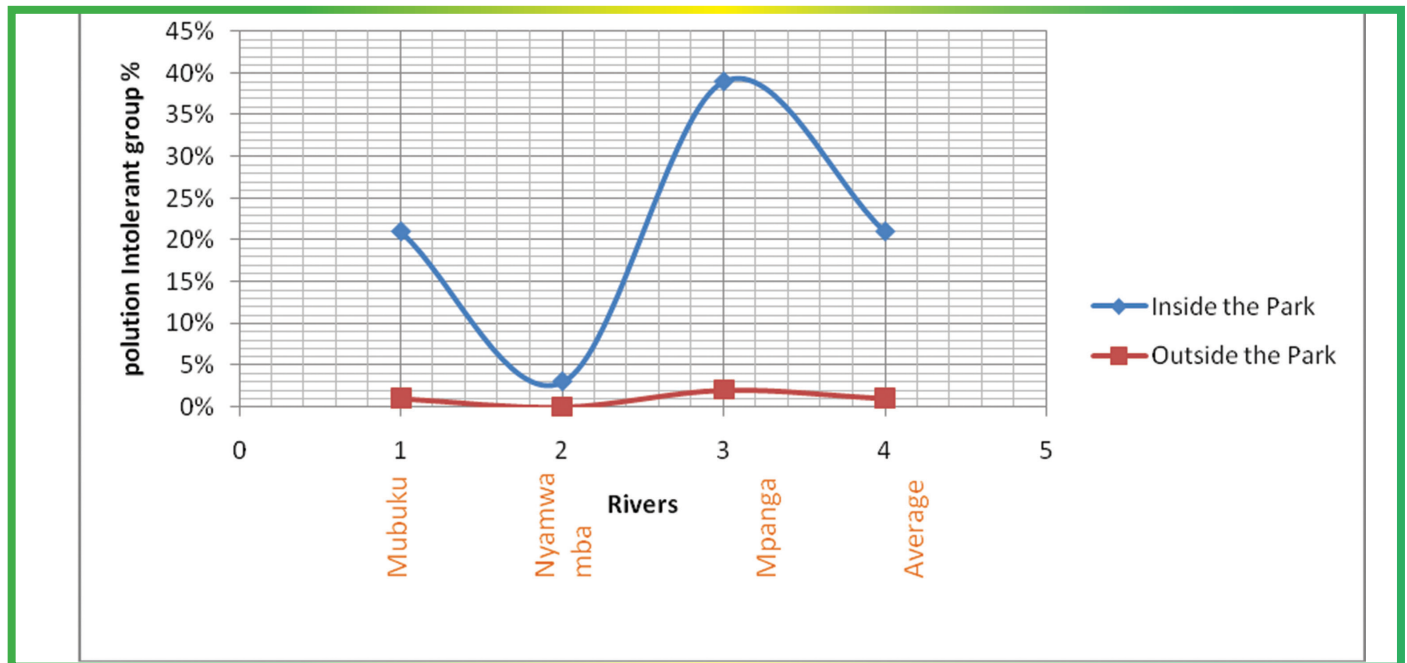


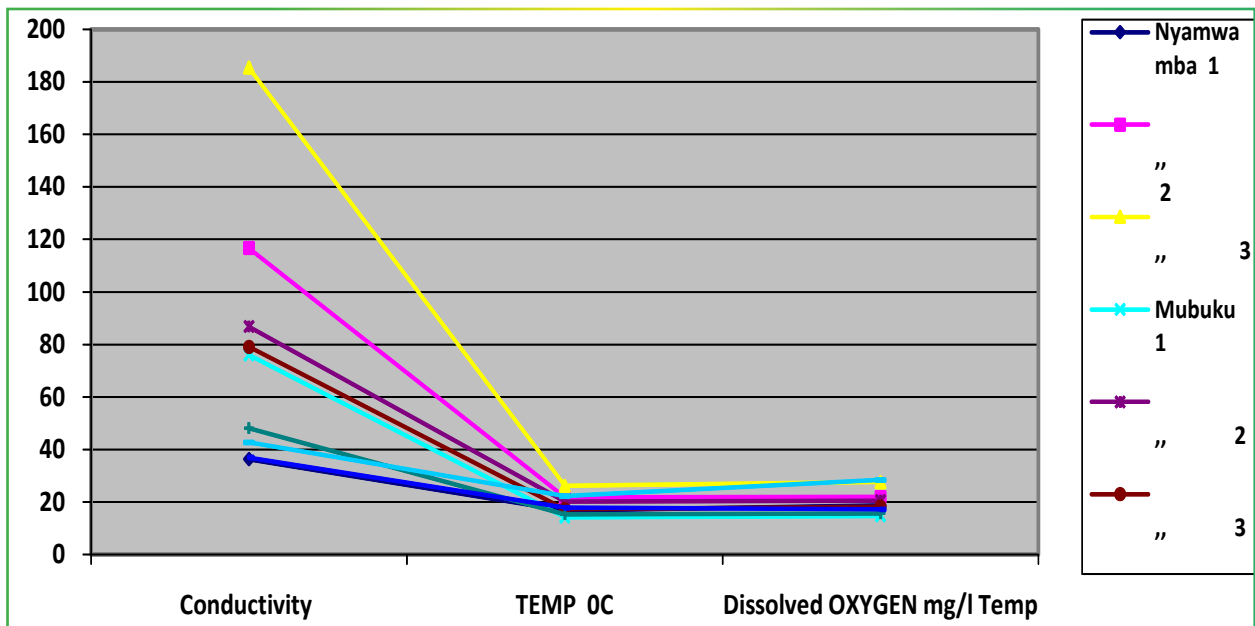
Figure 13: Graph showing the percentage of intolerant group (Plecoptera Perlidae) out of total richness 2005-2007



Source: UWA Research data

Plecoptera (stoneflies) are primarily associated with clean, cool, running waters which make them ideal to use as indicators for water quality.

Figure 14: Graph showing Water quality trend 2013/2014



Source: UWA Research data

Results for the analysis of the Limnology tests in all the 9 sites show that conductivity was high in Nyamwamba three site followed by Nyamwamba two while Nyamwamba one was the lowest as shown above.

Plate 10: The three horned camellion-one of the key species to be monitored in RMNP



Figure 15: Maps showing direct sightings for only two key animal species

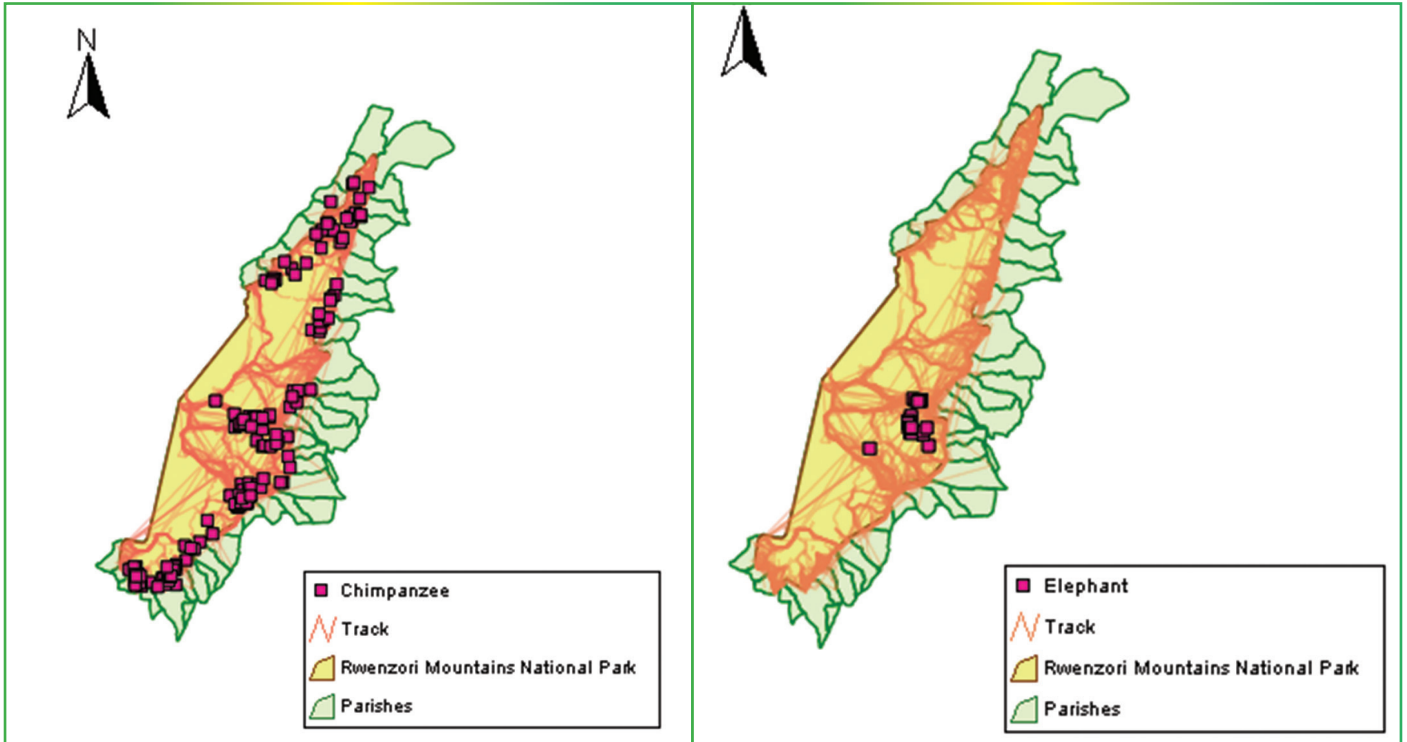
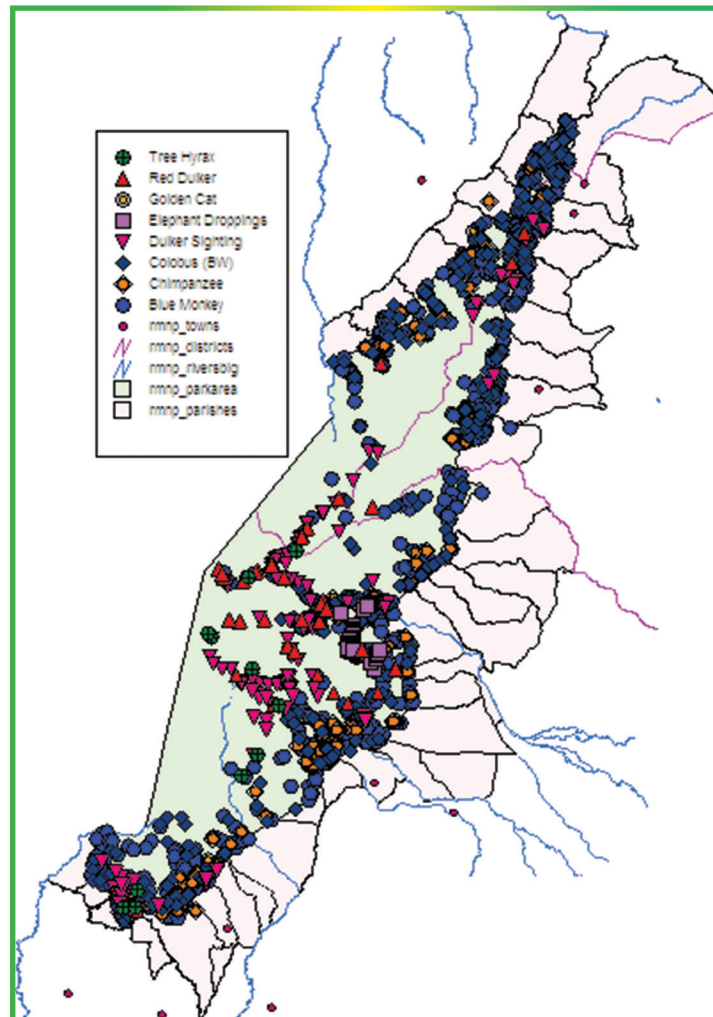
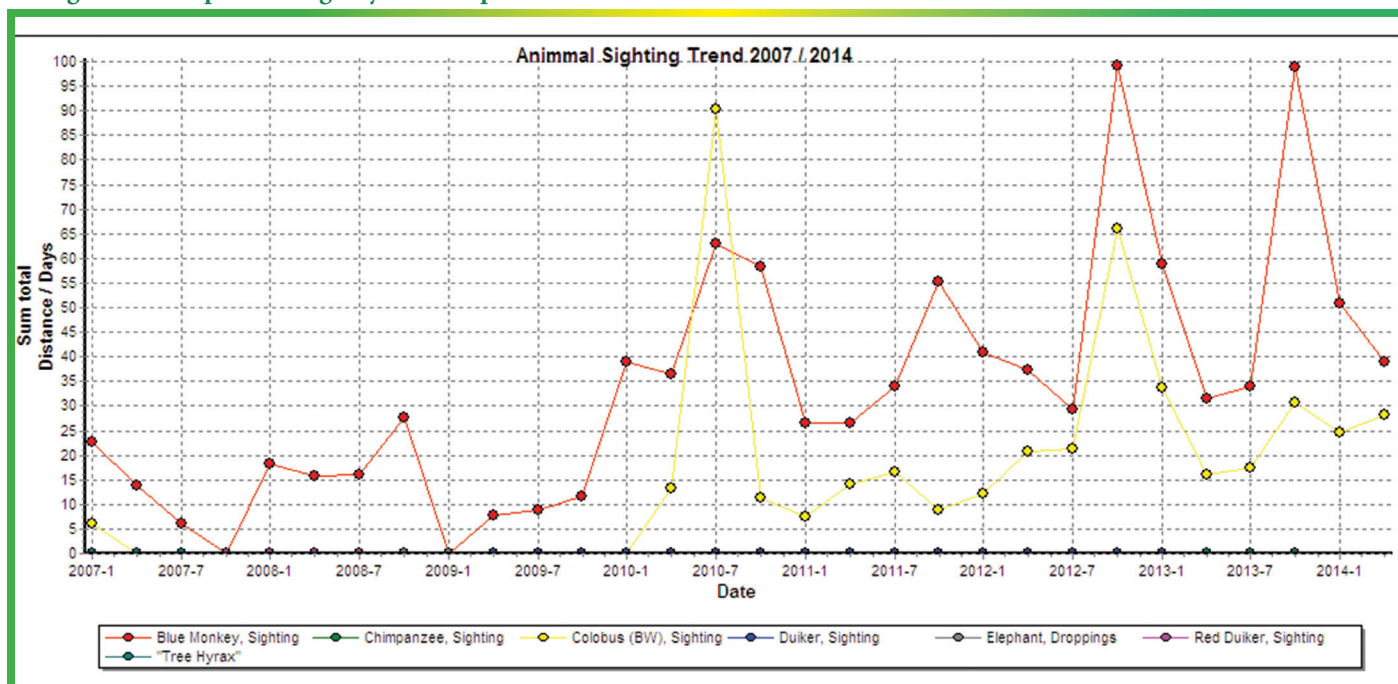


Figure 16: Map showing animal distribution between 2007/2014



Most of the animals are found in the forest zone more especially the primates. Duikers and Rock hyrax can be found even up to the alpine zone.

Figure 17: Graph showing Key animal species observation trend 2007/2014



The most common animal species sighted in RMNP is blue monkeys followed by black and white colobus monkeys as shown in the trend.

**Management actions**

In order to address the above issues, monitoring of the water quality will continue and will be expanded to cover other rivers and the results shall always be shared with stakeholders for their use. Management will generate priority research topics and publicise them in order to encourage researchers to undertake management oriented research as prioritized in the Monitoring and Research Plan. Researchers will be encouraged to disseminate findings and recommendations to UWA and other conservation stakeholders. Symposia will be organized annually for that purpose. RMNP staff in collaboration with the Research Unit in Kampala will summarise all the research recommendations for management decision making.

Also base line study will be conducted to determine the status of key species like elephants, Rwenzori duikers, chimpanzees, three horned chameleons, Rwenzori Turacos, Snow leopards and brown Traut fish.

Mechanism for monitoring the implementation of community livelihood project intervention will be put in place. Assessment of community behavior, altitude and practice towards conservation as a result of livelihood intervention will be done in all the neighboring communities that have the projects. Other actions are listed in the table below.

**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug. sh)
1	Expand monitoring of water quality and quantity to include river Rwimi and Mpanga and also in the Cirque (glacier) lakes.	WEM	WIC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Water quality/quantity in: 6 rivers x 3 sites x 4 staff x 40,000/= DSA x 4 quarters x 10 years = 115,200,000/= and 20 Cirque lakes x 8 staff x 40,000/= DSA x 5 x 1 yr x 3 years = 96,000,000/=	265,645,090
2	Publicise priority research topics	WIC	EMRU, WEM, CAM	Yr 1-10	Upload the Research topics on the UWA website. Develop, print and distribute out 500 Research brochures per year x 5000/= x 10 years = 25,000,000/=	25,000,000/=
3	Summarise and share research recommendations for the research that has taken place in RMNP and its surroundings	WIC	EMRU, WEM, CAM	Yr 1-10	Organise symposium for stakeholders annually x 5,000,000/= x 10 years = 50,000,000/=	62,889,463
4	Carry out research to identify plant diseases e.g. in giant lobelia and wild bananas; and their potential for transmission	WEM	EMRU, WIC, Stakeholders	Yr 3 and Yr 7	Consultancy to carry out 2 studies (Giant lobelia and Wild banana) x 75,000,000/= 150,000,000/=	183,194,673
5	Conduct a study to assess the extent and impact of pyrethrum growing on bees.	WEM	WCC, WIC, Stakeholders	Yr 1	1 Consultant; 50,000,000/=	50,000,000
6	Publicise priority research topics	WIC	EMRU, WEM, CAM	Yr 1-10	Upload the Research topics on the UWA website. Develop, print and distribute out 500 Research brochures per year x 5000/= x 10 years = 25,000,000/=	25,000,000
8	Assess the status of plants listed under the IUCN Red list	WIC	EMRU, WEM, Stakeholders	Yr 5	Carry out plant inventory in RMNP; Lumpsum 45,000,000/=	54,697,781

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
9	Carry out animal inventory for RMNP	WEM	WIC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 3 - 5	Consultancy study for animals in RMNP; 250,000,000/=	289,635,938
10	Carry out survey of key animal species e.g. elephants, Chimpanzees, Rwenzori duikers.	WEM	WIC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 7	Establish 49 survey transects each 5km x 100,000/= Labour 24,500,000/=; Data collection by 6staff x 49transects x 40,000/=DSA x 2days x 2times x 1 year = 47,040,000/=; Assorted consumables= 5,000,000/=	102,570,920
11	Assess community knowledge, attitude and practices towards conservation as a result of livelihood interventions.	WEM	WIC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 1, 4 and 9	Consultancy study for community livelihood and attitude change; 60,000,000/= per year x 3 years= 180,000,000/=	218,104,827

### Ecological and socio-economic monitoring

#### Output 3.2.2: Total Economic Value (TEV) of the park ecosystem demonstrated

##### Issues and rationale

Although park values are generally known, economic valuation of ecosystem services and goods provided by park has not been done. Communities and Politicians have tended to think that the park is not economically viable compared to other economic activities in the surrounding areas in terms of alternative use of that land. In addition, the specific contribution of conservation into the National Accounts in terms of GDP is not clearly explained. This puts the park conservation under immense pressure.

##### Management actions

To address the above challenges, management will constitute a team to conduct an economic evaluation of all the ecosystems services and physical products obtained from the park. The results will be used to solicit support in conservation.

##### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Conduct economic valuation studies of the ecosystem services from RMNP	WIC	EMRU, WEM, WWE, CAM	Yr 1-2	Consultancy to carry out 2 studies; 40,000,000/= x 2 = 80,000,000/=	82,000,000
2	Disseminate results from economic valuation study for community appreciation	WIC	CAM, WCC, Partners	Yr 3-10	Meetings: 59 parishes x 4 staff x 40,000/= x 1 meetings per year x 2 years = 18,880,000/= Fuel: 10 liters x 4,000/= x 4 staff x 59 trips = 9,440,000/=	35,535,942

**Climate Change**

**Output 3.2.3: Negative impacts of climate change on the park biodiversity and ecosystems addressed.**

**Issues and rationale**

Global warming has resulted into climatic changes that has accelareted Snow receding, Glacier melting, Crevasses formation, vegetation zones change, species shifting, change in rainfall patterns and increase in flood incidences. Field Research carried out in the 1950 by Menziel, 1990’s by Kaser and 2006 by Tailor in Rwenzori indicated that the area covered by alpine glacier reduced from 7.5km<sup>2</sup> in 1906 to < 1km<sup>2</sup> in 2003. Glaciers currently occur on three mountains: Mt Stanley, Mt Speke and Mt Baker and could disappear at the current rate of recession of approximately 0.7km<sup>2</sup> per decade within the two next decades (Kaser 2002 and Taylor 2006). Threats from poaching, plant harvest, and wildlife are also non-climatic stressors of the RMNP ecosdystems.

Although some research has been done in RMNP over the past years, the proportion of it to address management oriented research remains limited yet there are many highlighted PA climatic challenges that have not been investigated to scientifically appraise management actions. This has been attributed by the inadequate dissemination of research results and recommendations that could help management to make informed decissions.

**Plate 11: Photograph showing a washed out bridge due to floods**



**Management Action**

**Vegetation Monitoring:** In addition to the Gloria permanent vegetation monitoring plots established by WCS in different vegetation belts, management established other vegetation permanent sample plots specifically for phenology data collection. Continuous monitoring and data collection will be done every year and detailed data analysis will be done after every five years.

**Snow Recession and Glacier Melting:** Snow monitoring is ongoing by the staff of RMNP in the three permanent sample plots established in 2013 at Mt Stanley, Speke and Baker in addition to a research which is being done by Dr. Joan Euteck. This activity will continue.

**Crevasses:** Management shall ensure that all crevasses encountered will be mapped and geo-referenced for management purposes. The data collected will help management re-design the tourism routes to minimize risks of falling into the crevasses.

**Plate 12: Photograph showing a crevasse**



**Floods:** Management will continue monitoring weather parameters to analyze rainfall and climate trends. As incidences of floods increase over time, management will develop early warning system to alert the general public around Rwenzori on likelihood of floods occurrence.



Plate 13: Photograph showing flood impacts within the surrounding community



**Landslides:** Management will Map all the areas affected by landslides inside the park every year and generate reports to guide the restoration planning. Restoration plans shall be developed and implemented.

Plate 14: Photograph showing a landslide within the park



## Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug. sh)
1	Develop and implement early warning systems for floods around Rwenzori mountains	WIC	WEM, CAM, WLE, WT, stakeholders	Yr 2 - 10	Consultancy to design the system 40,000,000/=	42,000,000
2	Annually Map areas inside the park affected by landslides	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	facilitation 6Staff and porters x 40,000/= DSA x 12days x 2times x 10yrs = 57,600,000/=	72,448,661
3	Restore the affected areas	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 2-9	Re-vegetate 10ha of affected land x 5,000,000/= each x 8yrs = 400,000,000/=	501,328,216
3	Carryout detailed data analysis on snow receding	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT, stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Capacity building 6staff x 130,000/= DSA X 10days x 2times in 10yrs = 15,600,000/= Facilitation for 2Trainer x 250,000/= x 10days x 2times = 10,000,000/= Procure Software for snow data analysis 10,000,000/=	44,777,297
4	Carry out continuous monitoring of the glacier	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT, stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Facilitation for 12staff and porters x 10days x 40,000/= DSA x 4quarterly x 10yrs = 192,000,000/= Consumables assorted 2,000,000/= per quarter x 4quarters x 10yrs = 80,000,000/=	342,118,677
5	Continuously, map out crevasses	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	Facilitation for 4staff and porters x 7days x 40,000/= DSA x 4month per yr x 10yrs = 44,800,000/=	56,348,959
6	Carry out annual data collection in the vegetation permanent sample plots	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	facilitation 10Staff and porters x 10plots x 40,000/= DSA x 2days x 10yrs = 80,000,000/= Consumables (Paint, tags etc) 2,000,000/= per yrs x 10yrs = 20,000,000/=	125,778,925

### 3.3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

To strengthen park operations and improve the administration of the park, RMNP is part of the wider Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area that includes Queen Elizabeth National Park, and Kigezi Wildlife Reserve. The park is managed by the Conservation Area Manager based at Katunguru conservation area headquarters who oversees the other PAs including RMNP which is managed by the Senior Warden for the today to operations. Specifically, this program is meant to improve administrative infrastructure, improve Logistical capacity in the park and also have adequate and appropriate staff for the next ten years.

**Overall objective:** To have in place adequate, skilled and motivated staff including adequate and appropriate infrastructure and equipment.

#### Human Resource

#### Output 3.3.1: Human Resource for successful park management strengthened

##### Issues and rationale:

Rwenzori mountains national Park covers an area of 995km<sup>2</sup>, and the current man power is inadequate to effectively manage the fragile ecosystem amidst the ragged terrain of the mystical mountains. The generalized organizational basic training and deployment leaves the staff capacity in Rwenzori in mediocre stage. To appropriately manage the fragile mountain ecosystem and mountaineering activities, staff need specialized training such as Safety and Rescue skills, rock climbing, Mountain fire management, trail designs and management, Natural Disaster-floods preparedness, and Mountain patrol approaches among other mountain specialities.

##### Management actions

The park management will recruit the required staffing strength as per the table below in a phased approach and also when key staffing gaps are identified.

Figure 18: Table showing staff numbers

Category	Current levels	Additional Required	Total Projection
Required			
WIC	1	0	1
Warden Bundibugyo – Sector	0	1	1
Administrative assistants	0	1	1
Administrative Clerk	1	0	1
WCC	1	0	1
Ranger CC	8	6	14
WT	1	0	1
Rangers/guide	3	7	10
WLE	1	0	1
Ranger LEW	26	49	75
Ranger Intelligence staff	3	3	6
WEM	1	0	1
Rangers/EM	2	2	4
WCV	1	0	1
Ranger CVC	1	3	4

Category	Current levels	Additional Required	Total Projection
WA	2	0	1
Accounts clerks	2	4	6
Stores clerks	0	0	1
Drivers	2	2	4
Office Attendants	0	2	2
Porters	0	3	3
Totals	56	83	139

Management shall conduct additional specialized training for staff to appropriately manage the fragile mountain ecosystem and related mountaineering activities. The specialized training will cover areas such as Safety and Rescue skills, rock climbing, nature interpretation, Mountain fire management, mountain trail designs and management, Natural Disaster-floods preparedness, and Mountain patrol approaches.

### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Train guides in navigation of crevasse prone areas and rock climbing	WIC	WT Partners, HRU	Yr 3, 6,9	Staff facilitation of 10 staff x 130,000/- x 6days x 2 ayaer x 3 years= 46,800,000/=; Facilitation for 5 trainers x 250,000/- x 6days x 2times ayearx 3years=45,000,000=; Transport cost: 400lts X 4000/-x 2times x 3years=9,600,000=	124,134,105
2	Train specialised rescue team	WIC	CAM, HRU	Yr 2, 6, 9	Covered above	Covered above
3	Train Tourism guides and porters	WIC	CAM, WT, HRU, Partners	Yr 2-10	Covered above	Covered above
4	Carry out refresher training for Rangers in Tourism related services/skills	WIC	WT, WLE, Partners, WCC, HRU	Yr 2, 4, 6, 8, 10	Covered above	Covered above
5	Recruit additional staff as indicated above.	WIC	HRU, CAM	Yr 3, 6,& 9	6Staff facilitation for recruitment X 6days x 50,000/-x 3years= 5,400,000/=; Transport Fuel 50lts x6daysx 4000/-x 3years=3,600,000=	11,568,711

**Park infrastructure and access**

**Output 3.3.2: Adequate, appropriate, and functional infrastructure for park management including equipment, vehicles, plants, and machinery in place**

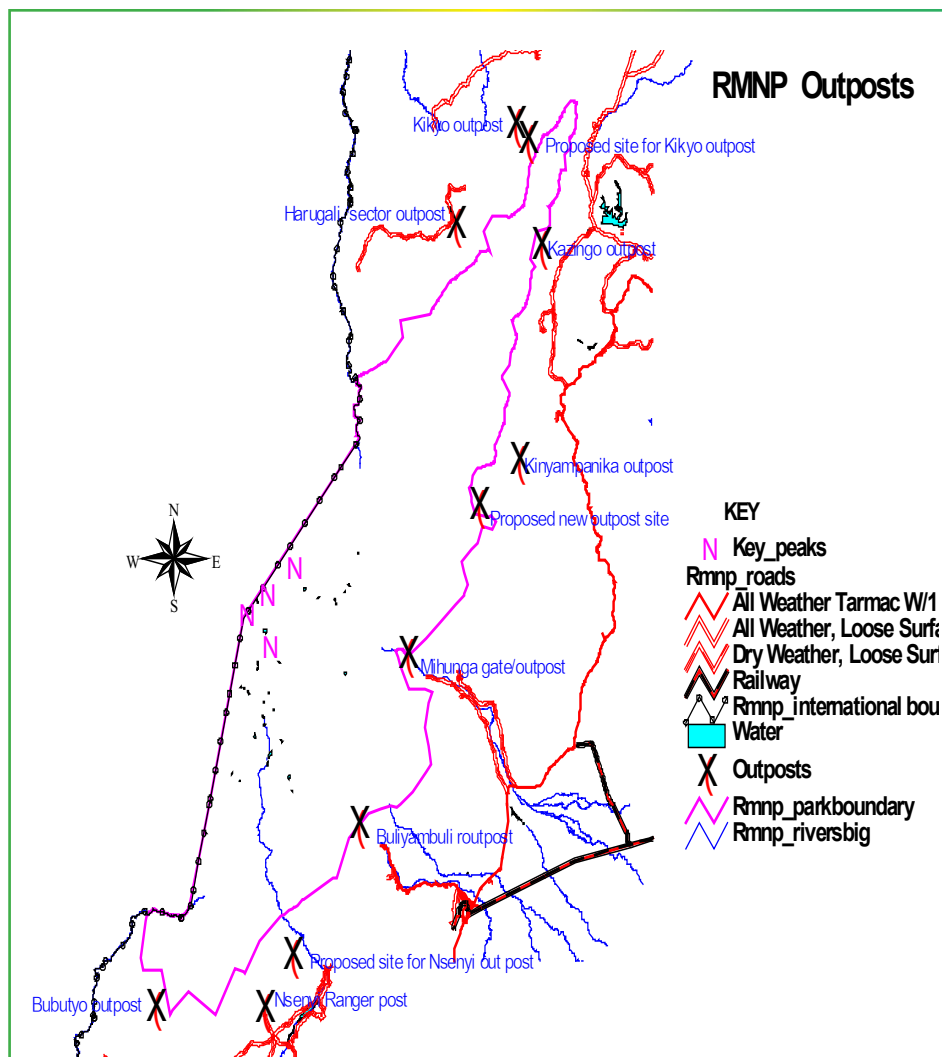
**Issues and rationale**

The equipments provided to staff to carry out the mountain operations are basic and often not tailored to address adequately the specific challenges for mountaineering activities. For effective and efficient management of the Park, staff requires to be equipped with specialised tools and equipments ranging from mountaineering gears, warm suits, safety facilities, Modern surveillance cameras, and Radio equipments.

The ragged terrain coupled with poorly maintained access road network to the Park boundary increases the rate of vehicle depreciation. Currently the Park has two old vehicles and six motorcycles that are used to run all Park operations ranging from Patrol deployment and withdraw, Tailor made community awareness campaigns and Administrative supervision. Due to over use of the vehicles on poor access roads, the rate of vehicle brake down is high resulting into high maintenance costs. For effective management of planned activities, the Park requires a vehicle replacement plan.

Due to bad terrain, appropriate site location for park staff is difficult to obtain. Some staff are accommodated in rented premises far away from the park boundary. There is barely any staff accommodation that is located inside the park. This makes security operations difficult to be conducted without being detected by the communities. Some staff in some outposts are not effectively utilized due to the numbers in those outposts in addition to being located poorly.

**Figure 19: Map of RMNP showing existing and proposed location of the Ranger outposts and resting camps**



**Plate 15: Photograph showing one of the outposts (Nsenyi) in a rented accommodation within a trading centre about 6km to the park boundary**



### **Management actions**

The Park management shall develop and maintain sufficient Park infrastructure to improve staff welfare, safety at work for staff and clients, and increased output by end of the planned era. These structures shall include: - 6 unit staff accommodation block including pit latrine/toilets, bath rooms, kitchen and water harvesting tanks at Kyondo, Mihunga, Kinyampanika, Kikyo and 12 unit staff accommodation at Rwakingi park headquaerters.

Regularly, Park management shall re-open, maintain and or support the local governments to maintain the access roads (Nyakalingingyo- Mihunga; Kilembe-Mulyambuli; Ihandiro-Buboty; Kazingo – Kibuya Ranger Post; Kinyampanika- Katebwa, Harugale-Bukangama), Kyamutema road to the Park boundary for mutual benefit.

To enhance effectiveness and efficiency of the Park operation, management shall develop and implement a replacement plan for specialized mountain tools and equipments ranging from mountain gears, warm suits, safety facilities, Modern surveillance cameras, Radio equipments and lobby mobile telecommunication company to install masts within the Park periphery.

Figure 20: Table showing the required equipment and tools

Departments	Tools /Equipments	Quantities	Frequency
Administration	Radio Communication systems	6sets	Twice a decade.
	Remote sensing/GIS programs	2 sets	Once
	Computers	10 sets	Thrice a decade
	Internet systems	01	Twice a decade
Law enforcement	Field gears/Warm suits,	133 pairs	Annually
	Surveillance Drone	1set	Twice a decade
	Mountains Tents,	30 sets	Thrice a decade
	Fast Aid kits	15 kits	Annually
	Cameras	15 camera	Twice a decade
Tourism	Assorted climbing equipments,	2 SETS	Twice a decade
	Binoculars,	15 sets	Twice a decade
	Rescue equipments	3 sets	Thrice a decade
Monitoring and Research	GPS sets,	20 sets	Thrice a decade
	Weather station equipments,	10 sets	Twice a decade
	Vegetation monitoring tool	2 sets	Twice a decade
	Water sampling equipments	2 sets	Twice a decade

For effective implementation of Park planned activities, management will procure four (2) vehicles (1 for the Bundibugyo Sector, and 1 for Administration), additionally 10 motorcycles shall be procured to ease movement for Rangers at out Post level especially for effective community conservation activities and intelligence gathering. All these procurements will be done in a phased approach due to financial scarcity. To effectively and efficiently manage the fleet, Park management shall develop and implement a maintenance and replacement plan.

Figure 21: Table showing list of equipments for continuous replacement

Departments	Tools /Equipments	Quantities	Frequency
Administration	Radio Communication systems	6sets	Twice a decade.
	Remote sensing/GIS programs	2 sets	Once
	Computers	10 sets	Thrice a decade
	Internet systems	01	Twice a decade
Law enforcement	Field gears/Warm suits,	133 pairs	Annually
	Surveillance Drone	1set	Twice a decade
	Mountains Tents,	30 sets	Thrice a decade
	Fast Aid kits	15 kits	Annually
	Cameras	15 camera	Twice a decade
Tourism	Assorted climbing equipments,	2 sets	Twice a decade
	Binoculars,	15 sets	Twice a decade
	Rescue equipments	3 sets	Thrice a decade
Monitoring and Research	GPS sets,	20 sets	Thrice a decade
	Weather station equipments,	10 sets	Twice a decade
	Vegetation monitoring tool	2 sets	Twice a decade
	Water sampling equipments	2 sets	Twice a decade

## Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug. sh)
1	Procure and install four modern repeaters at Kazingo, Nyabitaba, Kilembe and Ihandiro	WIC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.2	Procure 4 repeaters x 75,000,000= 300,000,000/=; Installation of the 4 repeaters x 25,000,000= 100,000,000/=	420,000,000
2	Procure communication radio equipment	WIC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.2, 6, 9	Procure Radio sets: 12 VHF/Base radios for Out Posts x 3,500,000= 42,000,000/=; 20 HF/walkie Talkie radios x 2,000,000= 40,000,000/=; Batches of Assorted accessories(spare batteries, antenna, chargers extra):x20,000,000/- X 3years=60,000,000=	164,612,110
3	Procure additional field equipment as detailed in the table above.	WIC	PM, CAM, stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Assorted tools and equipments Research and Monitoring tools:- 30,000,000=per year x 10years = 300,000,000= ; Tourism tools& Equipments: 25,000,000=per year x 10 years = 250,000,000/=; Law enforcement tools &equipments: 20,000,000/= x 10years= 200,000,000=; Community conservation tools &equipments:( A set of Audiovisual aid 50,000,000= x 2 years= 100,000,000= , Administration tools &equipments 25,000,000= per year x 10 years = 250,000,000=	1,383,568,179
4	Procure 2 vehicles and 10 motorcycles	WIC	PM, CAM, stakeholders	Yr 1,6	2vehiclesx 150,000,000/- x2 times in 10yrs = 600,000,000=; 10Motorbikes X 20,000,000=x2times in 10yrs= 400,000,000=	1,221,025,250
5	Construct 6 unit staff accommodation at Kyoondo, Mihunga, Kinyampanika, and Kikyoo	WIC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.3-9	Construct 7Ranger posts of 6 unit blocks x 150,000,000/- =1,050,000,000=,	1,346,484,648
6	Construct a 12 unit block at Rwakingi	WIC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.4	Construct 1Ranger posts of 12unit block x 300,000,000/=	347,287,500
8	Re-open: Kilembe –Bulyambuli road Kazingo trading centre – Kazingo outpost road	WIC	CAM, PM	Yr.1-10	3km x 10,000,000/-= 30,000,000=; Maintenance 2km x 1,500,000/=x 4times ayear x 9years= 108,000,000=	162,318,772



### 3.4. COMMUNITY CONSERVATION

In recognition of the role played by the local people neighbouring the Park as stakeholders in efforts of ensuring the protection of wildlife both within and outside the park, good working relationship with the neighbouring community enhances Park management. The main activities under this program are aimed at addressing gaps and challenges so as to improve the relationship between adjacent communities and Park management.

**Overall objective:** To increase community’s appreciation of conservation by enhancing benefits and reducing human wildlife conflicts.

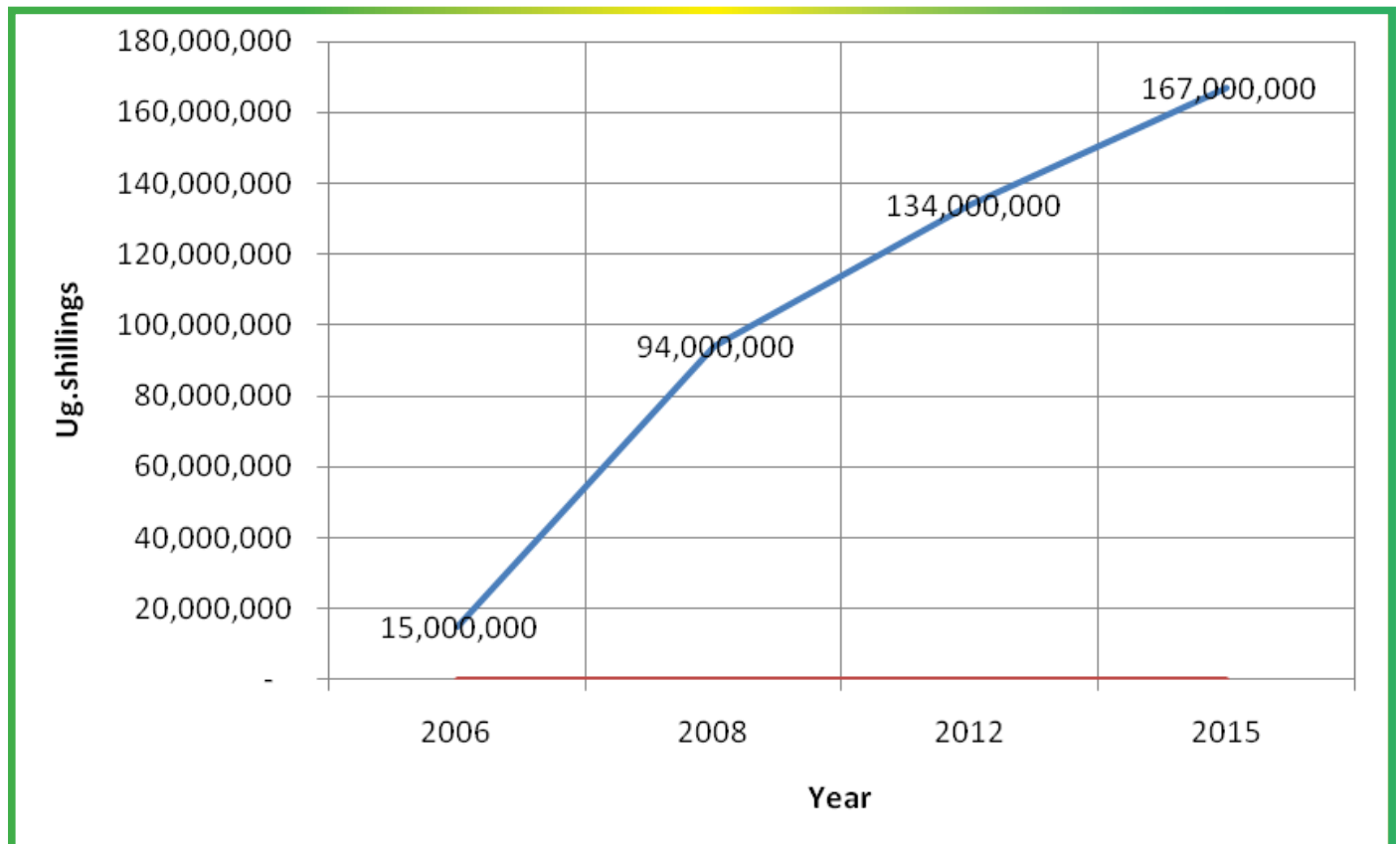
**Benefit sharing**

**Output 3.4.1: Community benefits arising from the conservation of the park enhanced**

**Issues and rationale**

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is mandated by the Wildlife Act to pay 20% of her Park entrance fees as revenue to the neighbouring Local Governments. RMNP started giving Revenue sharing funds in 2006 as shown below.

Figure 22: Graph showing revenue sharing disbursements



The Revenue sharing fund program has registered some progress in improving peoples livelihood, however, a number of challenges in implementing the program continue to emerge. There are complaints raised by the community members in the frontline villages that the fund does not reach the intended people. Delayed declaration and disbursement of the funds is also another issue. Inadequate information on revenue sharing fund guidelines in the 22 sub-counties and 58 parishes that surround RMNP continues to emerge from communities neighbouring the Park. Inadequate skills in generating revenue sharing fund proposals coupled with unsustainable projects applied for by project management committees in the front line villages remain a very big challenge.

It is estimated that over two hundred ninety five thousand, five hundred sixty six people (295,566 people) live in the 58 parishes that are adjacent to RMNP. This population supplements their livelihood with resources from the park such mushroom, Bamboo, medicinal plants, building materials among others. This resource access demands creates pressure on the available resources in RMNP. The high levels of poverty, low literacy rates, inadequate income generating activities and high levels of unemployment in people living adjacent the park , lives the population with no choice but to access park resources for survival. Currently (2015) RMNP has 54 MoUs for resource access such as medicinal plants, mushrooms, bamboo, boundary management and cultural sites management. In Katebwa and Bulemba the MoU is specifically for cultural site management. In Busamba, Bungua, Kikyo, Kibwa, Mabere, Musandama areas, the MoUs are for boundary management and resource access. However there is still lack of Collaborative Resource Use M.O.U to access park resources in the parishes of Nyakatoke, Bupomboli and Kasulenge.

The potential for Community Based tourism around RMNP has not been fully exploited. Existing community-based tourism initiatives around RMNP include nature trails, eco-lodges, campsites, village walks, cultural performances and craft enterprises.

There are a number of tourism associations that have organised themselves to promote tourism around the park. These include Ruboni Community group which has a community camp (bandas) and runs community walks around the park; Kyondo Community Tourism Association (along Kyarumba trail) involved in nature walks to the Karoro waterfalls and craft making; Ibanda Catholic Women Development Association and Kyanjuki (Kilembe) Handcraft Women Association involved in craft making and Kiwa hot spring; Kinyampanika Chimpanzee Conservation and Development Association is involved in chimpanzee monitoring, Rwagimba hot spring and cultural tourism; Kakuka Community Group involved in nature walks to Muchimba falls on River Sindila; Abanya Rwenzori Mountaineering Association (AMA) conduct nature walks, operate a guest house and campsites.

In addition, there are other companies and institutions that provide community based tourism services which include Rwenzori Mountaineering Services (RMS) who are managing accommodation, guiding, rescue and porter services on the central circuit trail under a concession from UWA; Rwenzori Ranges Guides and Escorts Association (RRGEA), Rwenzori Turaco view that operates a camp site, forest walk, hill climbing and involved in making crafts; OBR operating the Bulemba cultural trail. Although UWA and FFI supported the OBR to establish Bulemba cultural trail and museum as a way of promoting Rwenzururu culture, the institution has not developed the products as stipulated in the MoU.

While a few community associations like Ruboni and Rwenzori Turaco View camps have relatively developed products and infrastructure, the majority have limited capacity to develop tourism activities around the park. There are efforts in place to organize and build the capacity of these associations by Rwenzori Mountains Community Tourism Development Association (RMCTDA) an umbrella organization uniting all community tourism operators in the Rwenzori region.

Plate 16: Photographs showing Karoro waterfall and the community tourism structure at the falls



Plate 17: Photograph showing some of the resources (Dry Bamboo) harvested from the park



### Management actions

RMNP management will make an effort to sensitize the communities neighbouring the park and local government about the new revenue sharing guidelines to ensure that they are conversant with the guidelines. The new revenue sharing guidelines ensures full participation of the frontline villages in generating proposals and implementing the projects of their choice. Furthermore, RMNP management will train the frontline villages in writing perfect project proposals and declare revenue sharing funds on the account to the District Local Governments annually according to the budgeting cycle. There will be disbursement of the revenue sharing funds against the approved projects in accordance with the provisions within the guidelines, projects will be monitored to ensure compliance with revenue sharing guidelines. Effort will be made by park management to lobby Local Governments to identify and support projects from the disadvantaged groups.

The RMNP management will continue to work with the neighbouring communities to ensure that the resources are harvested in a sustainable and according to the agreed terms within the MoUs. RMNP will continuously monitor the harvest of resources by communities from the park. Domestication of park resources such as mushrooms, *Prunus africana*, Bees and medicinal plants in Busamba, Kikyo, Kakuka, Kilembe, Bukara, Musandama, Ihadiro and Mabere parishes among others shall be encouraged. The park management will collaborate with partners to promote the use of renewable energy sources and energy saving cookstoves and also roll out the formation of the resource use groups and build their capacity.

Some of the trees planted along the boundary of the park are mature and therefore need removal and replacement to ensure visibility of the boundary. Management will therefore prepare a harvesting and replacement plan for the boundary trees.

Management will develop and review MoUs with cultural Institutions and further support OBR to develop proposals for funding to develop Bulemba cultural trail including the Museum which will give cultural experiential tourism to the clients.

In addition, management will mobilize and train communities to develop viable tourism based initiatives and enterprises. Working with other stakeholders especially WWF, management will support Agro-tourism and other activities around the park. Focus will initially target promoting best practices in coffee growing including shade coffee, processing, marketing and cupping to give tourists an entire coffee experience.

Management will prioritize community tourism infrastructure like access roads and trails that will be developed to promote community tourism activities around the park. Management will further support development of cultural sites for tourism.

### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
1	Sensitise communities and Local Governments on the revenue sharing guidelines	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Sensitization meetings on RSF: 2 staff x 8 meetings per year x 10 outposts x 59 parishes x 10,000/= x 10 years = 944,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 2 staff x 10 outposts x 3 litres x 4,000/= x 8 visits per year x 10 years = 19,200,000/=	1,211,502,609
2	Annually declare to the District Local Governments the revenue sharing funds on the account	WIC	CAM	Yr 1-10	Declaring RSF funds to districts: Workshop: Facilitation to district officials (per diem, transport refund & meals to 6 district official x 150,000/= x 4 districts x 10 years = 360,000,000/= Venue hire: 10 years x 300,000/= per yr for venue hire = 3,000,000/= Facilitation for 6 staffs x 50,000/= x 10 years = 3,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= per litre x 10 years = 2,400,000/=	463,369,561

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
3	Disburse the revenue sharing funds against the approved projects and according to the provisions within the guidelines	WIC	CAM, PRU, ED, DLG, RDCs, MTWA	Yr 1-10	Disbursement RSF funds to districts: Workshop: Facilitation to district officials (per diem, transport refund & meals to 6 district official x 150,000/= x 4 districts x 10 years=360,000,000/= Venue hire: 10years x300,000/= per yr for venue hire= 3,000,000/= Facilitation for 6 staffs x50,000/= x 10years=3,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= per litre x 10 years=2,400,000/=	463,369,561
4	Monitor compliance to the revenue sharing guidelines	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Engagement meetings at district, sub-counties, parish levels on RSF: Facilitation, 5 People x 85 meetings (4 at district, 22 at sub-county, 59 at parish) x 50,000/= x 10 years= 212,000,000/= Fuel: 20 Litres x 4,000/= x 85 trips x 10 years=68,000,000/=	352,180,991
5	Implement a harvesting and replacement plan for the mature live boundary trees	WCC	WIC, WEM	Yr 3-5	Mapping: Allowances: DSA for 8staffx-10daysx40,000/-=3,200,000/= Facilitation for porters: 6portersx10daysx30,000/-per porter per day=1,800,000/= Mapping Fuel:100litresx 4000/-=400,000/= Meetings: 4meetings x3,000,000/=per meeting=12,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/= Planting replacements (Live markers):500sdlingsx109k-mx2500/-labour cost incl purchase=136,250,000/- Planting and supervision Fuel: 4000/-x150ltsx6months per yrx3yrs=10,800,000/- Supervision:6plex-15,000/-x4daysx12months x3yrs =12,960,000/- Tools: 1,000,000/-=1,000,000/-	190,723,875

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
6	Support boundary management committees	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Training: 20groupsx-2daysx300,000/-per day per groupx2meetings per yearx10yrs=240,000,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3Trainersx-2meetingsx2daysx150,000/-per dayx10yrs=18,000,000/- Farm Equipments and Seeds/seedlings/wildlings : 16,000,000/-	344,634,255
7	Lobby Local Governments to identify and support projects from the disadvantaged groups	WIC	WCC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Engagement meetings at district, sub-counties, parish levels on RSF: Facilitation, 5 People x 85 meetings (4 at district, 22 at sub-county, 59 at parish) x 50,000/= x 10 years= 212,000,000/= Fuel: 20 Litres x 4,000/= x 85 trips x 10 years=68,000,000/=	352,180,991
8	Mobilize communities to engage into conservation related income generating activities	WCC	WCV, Partners, DLG	Yr 1-10	Meetings:Sensitization meetings, 30 parish meetings x 10 times in 10 years x 3 staff x 50,000/=45,000,000/= Support apples growing: 1000 seedlingsx12,000x30 parishes= 360,000,000/=Fuels, 50 litres x 4,000/= x 30 parish meetingsx-3days x 3 times in 10 year= 54,000,000/=	577,325,267
9	Support communities to find alternative forest products	WCC	WIC, WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Training: 30farmersx-5daysx30,000/-per day per personx4meetings per yearx10yrs=180,000,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3Trainersx-4meetingsx5daysx150,000/-per dayx10yrs=90,000,000/- Farm Equipments and Seeds/seedlings/wildlings : 16,000,000/- (Lumpsome)per yrsx 10yrs=160,000,000/=	540,849,379
10	Support reformed ex-poachers	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Training: 20poachersx-3daysx30,000/-per day per personx2meetings per yearx10yrs=36,000,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3Trainersx-2meetingsx3daysx150,000/-per dayx10yrs=27,000,000/- Farm Equipments and Seeds/seedlings/wildlings : 16,000,000/-	99,365,351

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
11	Sensitize communities on the available resources	WCC	WCV	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Facitation for community mobilisers, 54 Resource use committes X 10 members x 30,000/= x 2 times per year x10 years=324,000,000/= Fa-cilitation to staff: 3 staff x 108 meetings in 10 years x 50,000/=16,200,000/= Fuel: 108 trips x 5 x 5 litres x 4,000/=10,800,000/=	441,484,028
12	Promote and support alternative sources for resources demanded from the park	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Nursery establishment (20,000seedlings per outpost): 1 tree nursery per year per outpost x 10 outposts x 5,000,000/= x 10 years=250,000,000/= Beekeeking: Purchase of beehives, 100 beehives per x 80,000/= x 10 years=80,000,000/= Mush-room demonstration garden, 1 Garden x 4 districts x 10,000,000/= 40,000,000/=	465,382,024
13	Monitor resource harvesting	WEM	WCV, WCC	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation: monitoring resource harvest in 54 MoU X 1 days x4times per yearX 10years x5 staff x 50,000/= 540,000,000/=	679,206,197
14	Roll out the formation of resource use groups	WCC	WCV, WIC, WEM, CAM, Partners	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 2mous X 4,000,000/= X 10yrs= 80,000,000=	100,623,140
15	Mobilize and train communities on packaging and marketing the cultural tourism activities e.g. the round tombs at Bukara	WT	WCC, Partners	Yr 1-10	Identify and train 6 community groups in packaging and marketing in cultural products - 20,000,000/= 120,000,000/, Refresher course for 6 community groups - 15,000,000/= 90,000,000/-	264,135,743



	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget with 5% inflation (ug.sh)
16	Support OBR to solicit for funding to develop Bulemba cultural Museum	WIC	CAM, WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Develop capacity of cultural institutions in resource mobilisation e.g. OBR, Obukama Bwa Toro - 20,000,000/x 2times in 10 years= 40,000,000/-	45,525,631
17	Develop and, review MoUs with cultural Institutions	WIC	WCV, WT, WCC, Partners	Yr 1-10	Develop 3 MoUs (culture and tourism products)= 10,000,000/= 30,000,000/-, Review 3 MoUs for cultural institutions x10,000,000/= 30,000,000/-, Develop other community cultural interest groups (clans)- 6 groups x 5,000,000/=30,000,000/-, Review 6 MoUs for community cultural interest groups - 5,000,000/=30,000,000/=	150,934,710

### 3.4.2. Problem Animals and Vermin

#### Output 3.4.2.1: Reduced human-wildlife conflicts around the park

##### Issues and rationale

Crop damage and loss by Vervet monkeys, Red colobus monkeys, Baboons, Chimps and Blue monkeys especially in the areas of katebwa, kilembe, Ihandiro, Kyarumba, Kikyo, Butaama and karambi has created poor community-park relations. The growth of food crops palatable to wildlife by communities neighbouring the park continues to attract big numbers of vermin to destroy the crops. The season of non-fruiting by forest trees also forces the primates to find alternative foods in communities hence creating conflicts between park management and communities.

RMNP is surrounded by communities who identify themselves with cultural attachments to the mountain. The conservation of the cultural sites within the park is therefore vital. Inadequate involvement of CBOs/NGOs in each other's conservation programs has sometimes led to activity duplication in some cases. Because of the limited coordination it has not been possible to recognise the best community associations that have excelled in promoting conservation practices. The traditional foot paths committees of Tooro and Bundibugyo have had challenges due to uncoordinated messages to both sides hence resulting into conflicts.

Plate 18: Photographs showing some cultural shrines (Katwekare) inside the park



RMNP is a water tower, more than 50 rivers emerge from the mountains and flows through the neighbouring communities and beyond. Continuous degradation of the river banks by cultivators in the communities have exposed the soils to erosion leading to silting of the rivers and floods. This has resulted into increased competition for land for agriculture along the park boundary which is a potential conflict source with park management. This also has resulted into illegal harvest of resources such as boundary trees especially in Mbata, Mukumba and Kasangali areas. The absence of the land use plans at the districts has promoted the chaotic and disorganized land use in the communities. The poor land use practices has encouraged primates to live near the park boundary where they can easily access food from crops grown nearby and this has resulted into immense human-wildlife conflicts.

### Management Actions

The management of RMNP will develop and implement activities aimed at combating problem animal incidences in communities neighbouring the Park. The activities to be carried out will include mapping out all problem animal prone sites around the park and emphasis will be put on planting Mauritius thorn hedge and kei apple thorn hedge in the areas of Ihandiro, Nsenyi, kilembe, kyarumba, kikyoo, Butholya, Burambagira, Karambi, Bogoye, Busaru and Kakuka. The growth of high value unpalatable garlic crop to problem animals will be given priority as buffer crop along the boundary in areas of Kinyampanika, Bukara, Bulyampawo, Katebwa and Kikyoo.

**Plate 19: Photograph showing Garlic growing along the boundary as a buffer crop**



Continuous coordination with Local Governments will be emphasised in areas of problem animal control through holding monthly and quarterly meetings. Staff will be deployed in the field to respond to problem animal incidences as and when need arise. Uganda wildlife authority will request the ministry of tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities to engage the Local Government ministry to ask Districts designate officers responsible for Vermin control. Training of Local Government staff and boundary management committees on problem animal and vermin management will be conducted annually.

## Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Map out problem animal and vermin prone areas	WEM	WCC	Yr 1-10	Allowances: DSA for 4staffx-21daysx1seasons yrs x 40,000/-x 10yrs =33,600,000/= Facilitation for porters: 4portersx21daysx-30,000/-x 10yrs per porter per day=25,200,000/= Fuel: 4 trips x 21days x 40,000/= x 10 years=33,600,000/=Fu-el for staff: 4 staff x 5 litres x 4,000/= x 21 days per year x 10 years=16,800,000/=	137,350,586
2	Establish barriers of Kei apple, Ceasalpina (Mauritius thorn) along the affected boundaries	WCC	WEM	Yr 1-10	Kilometres of thorn hedge planted: 3,000,000/= per Kilometer x 12KM per year x 10years=360,000,000/= Maintanance of thorn hedge: 1,500,000/=X12kmx 10 years=180,000,000/= Facilitation for staff: 3staff x 192 times per yearx 10 yearsx 40,000/-=76,800,000/=Monitoring the implementationand supervision:3 staff x 50,000/= x 8 visits per year x 10 out posts x 10 years=120,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 3 staff x 200 times per year x 5litres x 4,000/= x 10 years=120,000,000/=	1,077,673,832
3	Develop and implement problem animal and vermin scaring methods	WLE	WCC, WIC	Yr 1-10	Scare shooting: 6staffx2times per year x15parishesx30,000/ x10years=54,000,000/, training vermin home guards: 10 guardsx4 districtsx5daysx-2times in 10 yearsx30,000/= 12,000,000, Trainers: 4staffx-4districtsx5daysx2times in 10 yearsx50,000/=8,000,000/	93,076,405
4	Sensitise communities and Local Governments on vermin and problem animal management	WCC	WIC, WLE	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 3 meetings per outpost x 10 outposts x 10,000/= x 12 months x 10 years=36,000,000/= Fuel: 3 trips x 10 outposts x 40,000/=x 12 months x 10 years=144,000,000/= : Drinks & snacks: 3 meetings x 10 outposts x 30 people x 10,000/= x 12 months x 10years=360,000,000/=	452,804,131

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
5	Engage Local Governments to designate officers responsible for Vermin at all levels	WIC	CCU, CAM	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Facillitation for staff, 4 staff x 4 meetings per year x 4 districts x 50,000/=x 10 years=32,000,000/=Fa-cillitation (DSA for district officials and transport re-fund)100,000/= x 6 Peolple x 4 meetings per year x 4 districts x 10 years=96,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= per litre x 4 meetings x 4 districts x 10 years=19,200,000/=	185,146,578
6	Establish and operationalize a Rwenzori Mountains conservation forum composed of stakeholders in conservation	WIC	CAM	Yr 1-10	Forums for RMNP conservation Stake holders meetings 12,000,000/= per year x 10yrs = 120,000,000/=	150,934,710
7	Conduct coordination meetings between Traditional Foot Paths committees to harmonise their operations	WCC	WLE, WT, WCV	Yr 1, 6	Conduct 3meetings x 3,000,000/= per meeting x 2yrs = 18,000,000/=; Transport Cost Fuel 60Ltrs x 3Meetings x 4000/= x 2yrs = 1,440,000/=	22,125,457
8	Organise annual conservation events for conservation associations to showcase their work	WIC	WEM, WT, DLGs, WCC, WCV, Partners, WLE	Yr 1-10	Show ground hire 1,000,000/= per yr x 10yrs = 10,000,000/=; Transport cost fuel 60ltrs x 4000 x 10yrs = 2,400,000/=; Entertainment Equipments (Music and drama) 1,000,000/= x 10yrs = 10,000,000/=; Radio Advertisments 500,000/= x 4 Radio stations x 10yrs = 20,000,000/=; Participants (associations) Transport 60Ltrs per group x 4000/= x 8groups x 10yrs = 19,200,000/=	77,479,818
9	Lobby stakeholders to develop land use plans	WIC	Partners, WCC	Yr 1-3	Meetings: Engagement meetings at district level to develop land use plans: meeting 1 time per yearx 4 districts x 5staff x40,000/= x 2daysx 10yrs=, fuel: 20lts x 4000/=x 4districts x 10years= 3,200,000=	24,149,554

### 3.4.3. Conservation Education and Awareness

#### Output 3.4.3.1: Conservation education and awareness around the park reinforced

##### Issues and rationale

Conservation awareness and education in communities and schools is a continuous process with its main objective to inculcate the spirit of conservation into people living around the park so that resources are utilised sustainably to benefit the present and future generations. RMNP management has been involved in conservation awareness and education programs since 1991. Mobile television programs that promote conservation awareness have been used in schools and communities by RMNP management. Furthermore, music dance and drama that promotes conservation has been done in parishes like Kinyampanika, Bugoye, Kilembe and schools such as Ihandaro, Maliba, Mubuku Valley and Rwenzori high among others. Despite the work done, still some conservation awareness and education issues about park values, policies, and guidelines still exist.

RMNP has a strong cultural/spiritual attachment with the Bakonzo and Bamba people. The Bakonzo live on the slopes of mountain Rwenzori while the Bamba live on the low lands of west of Rwenzori mountains. The negative attitude by community elders who are endowed with traditional/indigenous knowledge to pass it over to the young generations has continued to create traditional knowledge gaps in conservation. The lack of a fully functioning museum with traditional artefacts for the young generation to learn the cultural history of Bakonzo and Bamba in Bulemba cultural site is an issue that also has created traditional conservation knowledge gaps.

**Plate 20: Photograph showing the abandoned cultural museum at Bulemba**



### Management actions

RMNP management will continue to promote conservation education and awareness through outreach programmes at all levels. This will include local governments, schools, religious institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders that will be brought on board in an effort to pass conservation messages through awareness meetings, music, dance and drama, and debates that promote sustainable utilization of resources both within and outside the park. The formation and training of wildlife clubs, procurement of conservation newspapers and other conservation materials will be supported. Furthermore, study tours for communities, schools, staff and local leaders to learn best practices in conservation will also be promoted. RMNP management will identify community members and train them as trainers in their community groups spearheading conservation practices while women groups will be empowered through capacity building in conservation related activities such as Beekeeping, Tree planting, Mushroom growing, apple and garlic growing in Ihandiro, Kyarumba, Kilembe, Bulyambawo, Nyakatoke, Busamba, Ngugutu among others. Over 54 MoUs will be translated into popular versions in appropriate local languages such as Rutuku, Rukonjo, Rutooro and Rubwisi for easy understanding of the information in the MoUs by local people.

### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Support cultural institutions to develop and equip cultural museums	WCV	WIC, WCC	Yr 1-10	Training 3 cultural institutions in identifying cultural artifacts, packaging those artifacts x 3 times x 3 days in 10 years x 10 ridge leaders x 50,000 = 13,500,000/= Facilitation to staff: 5 staff x 40,000/= x 3 times in 10 years x 3 days x cultural institution 5,400,000/= Fuel: 9 trips x 100 litres x 4,000/= 3,600,000/=	28,528,028
2	Develop and disseminate conservation and education awareness materials	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Education materials: Brochures, reflets Banners, - school compound signages @20,000,000/= per year x 10 yrs = 200,000,000/=	251,557,851
3	Organise study tours for communities, schools, staff and local leaders to learn best practices in conservation	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	study tours: 2 trips per year x 10 years x 10,000,000/= = 200,000,000/=	251,557,851
4	Translate popular versions of the MoUs into appropriate local languages	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	59 MoUs translated: 59 MoUs x @2,000,000/= 118,000,000/=	148,419,132

### 3.5. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Rwenzori Mountains National Park is one of Uganda’s prime tourist destinations spectacular for mountain climbing/hiking. It attracts tourist from all over the world but significantly from Europe. In addition, domestic tourism is steadily growing. However, full tourism potential of the park has not been realised. The limiting factors for this potential to be realised have been poor and inadequate tourism facilities and infrastructure, undeveloped tourism attractions and services, inadequate marketing and limited community based tourism initiatives.

**Overall objective:** To increase park visitations hence increased financial revenues for conservation activities.

#### 3.5.1. RMNP Tourism Business Analsis for Financial Sustainability

The park’s tourism resources include: diverse vegetation (over 994 recorded plant species); diverse fauna (flagship being African elephants, Chimpanzees, Red fronted duikers, Rock hyrax, Rwenzori Leopard, Tree squirrels, over 217 recorded bird species- 17 of which are endemic to the park. The fauna and flora richness, scenic beauty, Glacier lakes, rivers and waterfalls, diverse rock types and snow-capped peaks give the park a unique geographical, heritage and biodiversity importance which enabled its declaration into a World Heritage Site (WHS) and an Important Bird Area (IBA). In addition, the Rwenzori Landscape is well endowed with diverse local cultures and traditions. However, the Rwenzoris is only largely renowned internationally as a hiking destination. This does not portray its full tourism potential and hence is not yet fully exploited.

Despite the strategic location of the Rwenzoris along Uganda’s main tourism circuit (the Western Uganda route), the park receives few visitors compared to other parks along the circuit. For instance RMNP receives just 2% of the visitor traffic to Queen Elizabeth National Park and only 23% of the visitor traffic to Kibale Forest National Park. At a regional level, although comparable to the Kilimanjaro in altitude, toughness attractiveness, Rwenzori, a world heritage site receives just 3.1% of the tourist traffic to the Tanzanian mountain (57,456 tourists in 2012). Yet, the Rwenzori’s unique landscape, flora and fauna portray a strong potential for the development of nature based as well as adventure tourism.

Figure 23: Graph showing tourism trends up to 2014

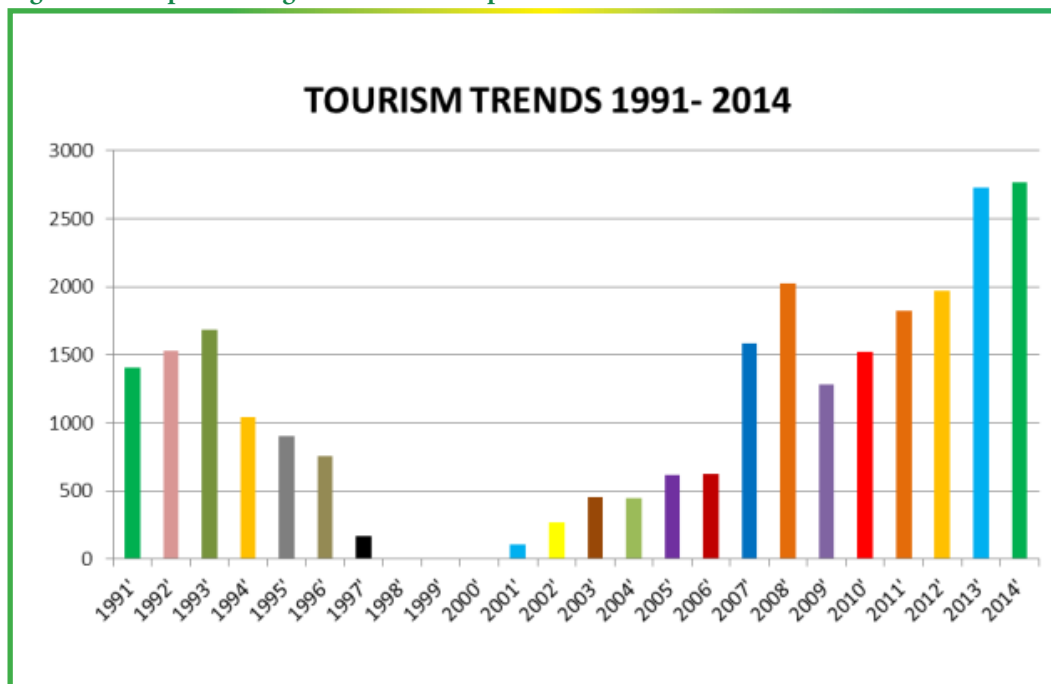




Figure 24: Graph showing tourist numbers



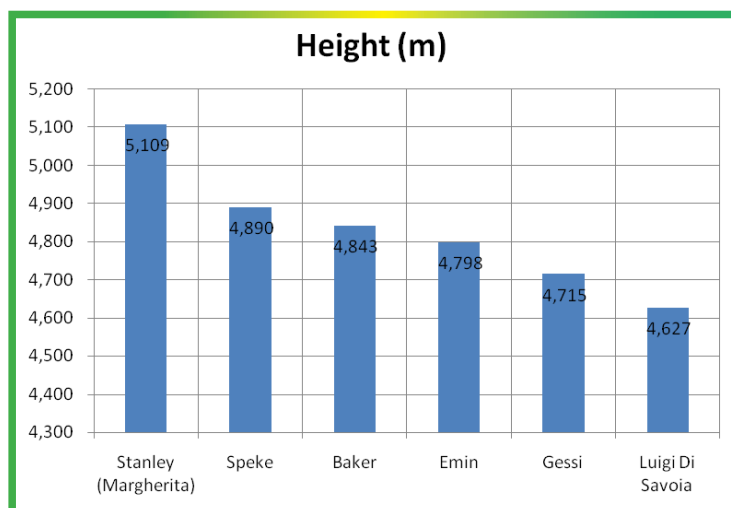
### 3.5.2. Tourism facilities and infrastructure

#### Output 3.5.2.1: Tourism infrastructure and facilities as identified in this GMP developed and maintained

##### Issues and rationale

Tourism activities within RMNP are currently concentrated along the central circuit and the Kilembe trail both of which lead to the famous Margherita peak (5,109m) on Mt. Stanley, Mt. Baker (4,843m), Mt. Speke (4,890m), Mt. Gessi (4,715m), Mt. Emin (4,798m) and Mt. Luigi Di Savoia (4,627m).

Figure 25: Graph showing Key Rwenzori mountain Peaks



Tourism facilities are limited to the camps along the circuits. In addition, Geo lodges operate a high end hotel facility to boost the accommodation requirements for the park.

Accommodation along the central circuit trail operated by Rwenzori Mountaneering Services (RMS) is generally of low standards with inadequate basic facilities like power, water and sanitation. Accommodation for clients along Kilembe trail operated by Rwenzori Trekking Services (RTS) is average and requires further improvement. Accommodation for guides and porters is in a poor condition and requires major upgrade.

Plate 21: Photograph showing one of the accommodation facilities (John mate) along the central circuit



The existing accommodation on both trails has limited bed capacity to cater for the growing number of visitors while there are basically no facilities along the proposed new Bukurungo trail. The distance between the existing camps is long and does not encourage the elderly and other disadvantaged visitor categories to have a chance to hike the Rwenzori Mountain. Lack of a Visitor Information Centre or a Student Education Centre and Hostel also cripples information sharing and marketing of the park for tourism.

In case of emergencies, there are limited rescue facilities such as stretchers, rescue huts and Helicopter pads. Along the existing trails, the ladders/steps, board walks and bridges require regular maintenance because of harsh weather conditions while in other sections they are missing. Melting glaciers leave the ladders hanging, making it risky for clients to ascend and descend the peaks.

Plate 22: Photograph showing dilapidated ladders along a tourism trail



There is limited trail network inside the park. Only five (5) trails namely; the central circuit, Kilembe, Karangura (Kazingo), Mahoma and Buraro trails exist. In addition, the existing trail network is concentrated in the central part of the park, leaving the southern and northern parts with limited tourism activities. The central circuit and Kilembe trails are managed under the public private partnership (concessionaire) arrangements. RTS fully manages the trail and associated facilities while RMS manages accommodation facilities and UWA maintains the trail. A new trail managed by UWA is therefore being proposed in this management plan. There are also inadequate signage and interpretation materials along all the trails and in camp sites.

### **Management Actions**

In order to address the challenges associated with the distantly placed tourism camps, management will establish along the central circuit, resting shelters at Panga ridge, Kyoho, Mahoma Lake, Mukomujungu, Nyamuleju, Bigo, Lake Bujuku, Mukendege, Scott Elliott, and Freshfield. All resting points will be equipped with toilet facilities, signages, water, benches and tables.

Along Kinyampanika short trail, management will establish resting points at Bubutyo, Kaghombyo and between Kinyampanika and Rwagimba along the trail. Management will further create a tourism circuit to connect the shrine with Katebwa Historical Tombs (NRA war heroes) at Katebwa church and the Rwagimba hot spring, then to traditional graves where dead people were buried in sitting positions. Two graves of 1894 and 1912 still exist to-date.

Plate 23: Photographs showing round tombs



In order to diversify the tourism experience and de-congest the central circuit, management will survey and establish new tourism trails i.e. Karangura trail (Kazingo-Karangura-Mabere and Batwa community near Semuliki National Park;

The proposed Karangura trail;

The proposed trail will meander through the bamboo zone with entangled dry and fresh bamboo stems, where the Rwezori Turaco could occasionally be heard making sound, and other bird species which need to be clearly identified, two big families of more than 7 black and white colubus monkeys and blue monkeys are also located near the beautiful River Wasa Valley and Kandebe ridge in the mountains respectively. There is also an indicator that Chimpanzees are residents in this area. As you descend towards Bundibugyo, beautiful scenery of Semuliki National Park and the Ituri forest in DRC are visibly and clearly be seen. In the community, the trail will meander through the cocoa gardens, which is the main cash crop for the people in Bundibugyo. A resting camp site for lunch just before the junction of Mabere and Kikyo route from Musandama as you start descending to Bundibugyo could also be established at the following coordinates;

36 N 0184384 UTM 0082709 at 2422 m a.s.l.

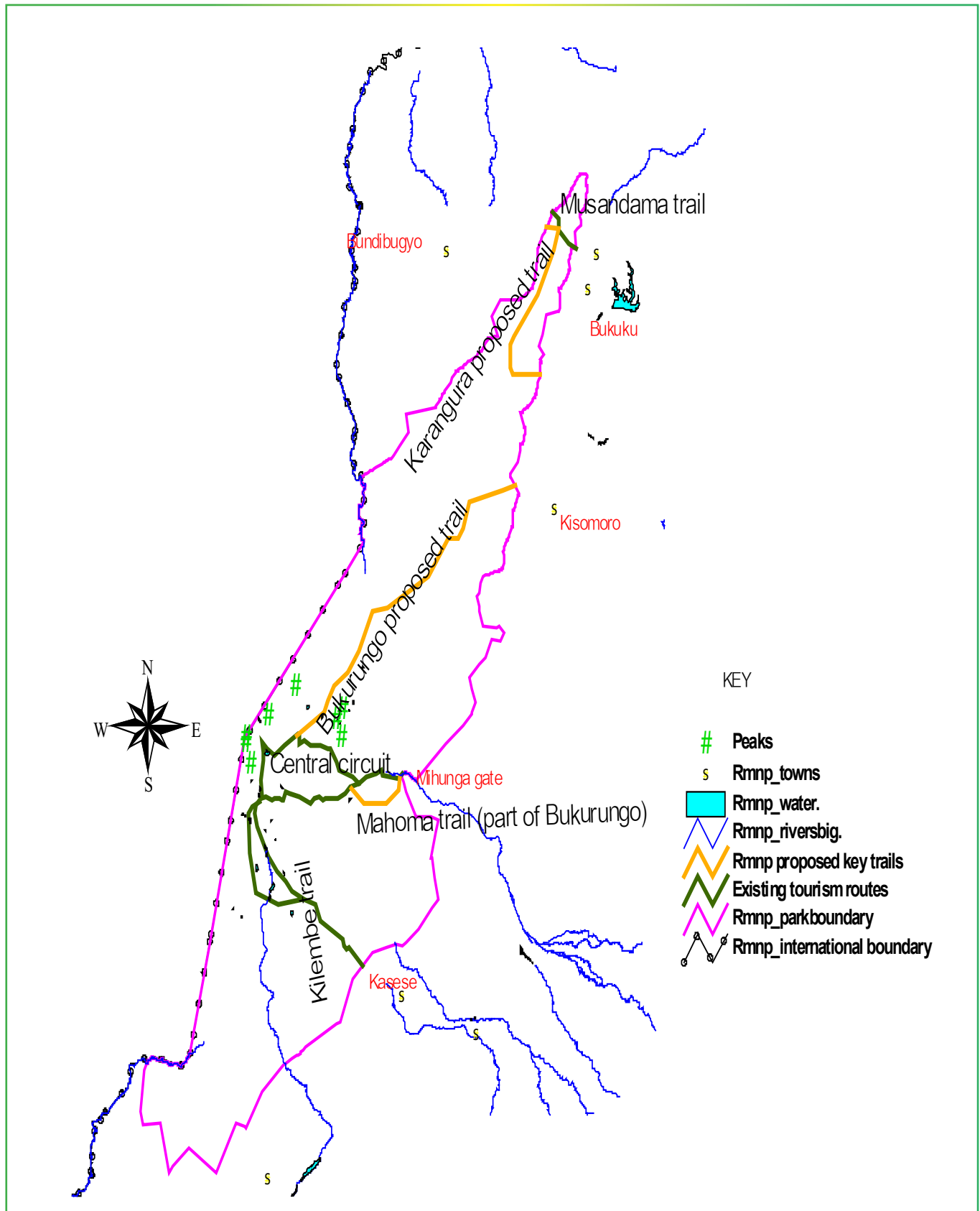
Mihunga-Kihuma-Portal peaks-Bukurungu; Kitholhu-Bulemba-Kyarumba and Kyondo; these will be managed under the public private partnership operators to manage tourism activities along the proposed trails.

In addition management will establish a new tourism trail managed by UWA and it will be called Bukurungo trail. This will starting at Kinyampanika, Chunyu, Bukurungu, Bujuku west, above Scott Elliot and to the peaks; then return through Baker, Kurughuta, Mahoma Lake to Mihunga gate.

The proposed Bukurungu trail:

In order to diversify the Tourism products, increase visitation and generate revenues for conservation of the Rwenzori Mountains ecosystem, the management plan has identified the Bukurungo trail for development as the third tourism route. It is intended that this trail will be developed to international standards and managed by UWA to offer opportunities for participation of the private sector and tourism leaning community based organisations in the region. It will cover the northern spur of Rwenzori Mountains covering Katebwa cultural sites, Bukurungu flats, lake Muhule and Kakaka areas in Kabarole district. At Katebwa other tourism products shall be developed such as the remains of war heros, the round tombs, Chimp viewing and cultural sites.

Figure 26: Map of RMNP showing the existing and proposed tourism trails



Since most accidents take place within the glacier zone, management will construct a snow refuge hut between Stanley and Margarita glaciers for rescue purposes. In addition, management will re-route the trails affected by melting of glaciers to ensure the safety and easy accessibility for visitors. In order to ensure smooth ascent and descent of the peaks, management will further procure and install support facilities. Management will in addition train guides in navigation of crevasse prone areas and rock climbing.

Tourism trails including ladders, steps, boardwalks and bridges will be regularly maintained. In addition to the existing ones, Board walks will be constructed at Kacope flats, Mathidi, Fresh Field Pass, Kabamba, Bukurungu and Bujuku, while additional ladders will be constructed at Kalyarupia, Kitandara, Scot Elliot and Stanley Plateau. In addition, management will construct a Bridge to cross the Kinyamiyeye river at Bukurungu. Management will work with RTS to construct bridges on Rivers Mulyambulu/Nyamwamba, Nzwirangya, Kalalama and Bigata.

In order to diversify tourism experience along the central circuit, management will open a trail network to the water falls at Nyabitaba, Kicucu rock shelter connecting to Mahoma, Kilembe to Kurughuta. In addition, management will develop Rock climbing on Kalyarupia rock and a viewing point for the waterfalls at Kicucu.

In order to improve information flow, management will construct a visitor information centre at Mihunga. In addition, management will construct and equip an Education Centre and Student Hostel at Mihunga.

To address the issue of waste, management will develop waste management plan for RMNP which will be implemented by park management and other stake holders while addressing waste management. In waste Management plan, activities like installation of Waste bins, digging of waste pits and construction of more four incinerators at Kazingo, Bundibugyo, Mapata and Kilembe to ease the disposal of non-biodegradable waste generated from these areas shall be emphasised.

Routine trail and camps inspection will be done every month to collect, weigh and incinerate all the non biodegradable waste. Bylaw on waste disposal will be put in place to be available to all park users to follow. Waste in waste out approach will be implemented to minimize waste accumulation in the resting and tourism camps.

#### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Develop, install and maintain signage and interpretive materials	WT	WIC	Yr 1-10	Purchase and install signages: 15small signages per year x 10years x150000/= 22,500,000=; Labour and food: 20,000= x3days x 15signage X 10years =9,000,000= Allowances:3staff x40,000/- x6days x 10years= 7,200,000=	48,676,444

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
2	Construct resting points at Panga ridge, Kyoho, Mahoma Lake, Mukomujungu, Nyamuleju, Bigo, Lake Bujuku, Mukendege, Scott Elliott, and Freshfield,	WIC	WT, WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Constructs 24 campsites: (24Toilets x 15,000,000/- = 360,000,000=, 24Kitchen X 25,000,000/- = 600,000,000=, 24Resting sheltersx 15,000,000= 360,000,000=; Assorted furniture for Resting shelter X 5,000,000/- =120,000,000=) = 1,440,000,000=; Facilitation for Project development:- Staff allowances: 5staff x 6camps x 2 Visits per ayear x 4years x 50,000= 12,000,000=	1,826,309,996
3	Survey and establish new tourism trails (Karangura-Batwa; Katebwa-Bukurungu-Kakuka; Mihunga-Kihuma-Portal peaks-Bukurungo; Bulemba-Kyarumba;)	WT	WIC	Yr 1-10	Open Tourism trails: Karangura-Batwa 15kmx250,000/=x3times per yearx10years=112,500,000/-, Katebwa- Bukurungu-Elena -42kmx250,000/-x3times per year x 10years=315,000,000/-, Mihunga-Kihuma-Portal peaks-Bukurungu- 25kmx250,000/-x3times per year x 10years=187,500,000/-, Bulemba-Kyarumba- 15kmx-250,000/-x3times per year x10years=112,500,000/=727,000,000/=	915,041,682
4	Re-route the trails affected by melting of glaciers	WT	WIC	Yr 1-10	Survey and mark new trail through snow and glaciers 3kmx5,000,000/-x2times in a decade= 30,000,000/-	34,144,223
5	Procure and install support facilities to aid in ascend and descend the peaks	WIC	CAM, Partners	Yr 2, 6	Procure a consultancy services to develop the project design:50,000,000/-, Procure and install safety facilities to the 5peaks (Margherita, Alexandra, Nyabibuhya, Baker and speke) x30,000,000/- =150,000,000/- =200,000,000/=	232,628,156

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
6	Regularly maintain tourism trails including ladders and bridges	WT	WIC	Yr 1-10	Slash trails on quarterly basisx-200kmx4timesx150,000/-x10years=1,200,000,000/=, 20Bridges @ 15metersx1time per year x 5,000,000/-10years=1,000,000,000/ Ladders/ Steps:15ladders of 10meters eachx2times per yearx500,000/-x10years= 150,000,000/-,=2,350,000,000/=	2,955,804,746
7	Establish a new tourism trail managed by UWA starting at Kinyampanika, Chyunu, Bukurungu, Bujuku west, Elena base camp, peaks; then return through Baker, Kuruta, Mahoma lake and end at Mihunga gate	WIC	WT, WEM	Yr 1-2	Survey, mark and slash trail to Bukurungu to Bujuku west to the peaks: 42kmx-4timesx300,000=50,400,000/-	51,660,000
8	Construct a tourism office and accommodation at Mihunga for Tourism Warden and Warden for Law enforcement	WIC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.1-10	Tourism and Law Enforcement Office: 2unit block x 75,000,000=; Accommodation: 4unit for clerk/guides x 75,000,000=	182,325,938
9	Identify, design and construct bridges at river crossing points and boggy areas along the trails as per the infrastructure needs assessment report recommendations.	WIC	WT, WEng-C	Yr 1-10	Costed in the bills of quantities within the RMNP Infrastructure assessment report	
10	Develop a waste management plan	WIC	WEM	Yr 1	Consultation Meetings 4 x 5,000,000/= per meeting = 20,000,000/= Printing 10 copies x 50,000/= each = 500,000/=	20,500,000
11	Implement a waste management plan	WEM	WIC, WT, WCC, WL, Stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Waste bins,20 per yrs x 10yrs x 250,000/= each = 50,000,000/= 3Incenerators,x 25,000,000/= each = 75,000,000/= Waste Pits,20pits x 2times x 250,000/= each = 10,000,000/= Collecting waste 3staff x 40,000/=DSA X 20camp sites x 3days x 4quarterly x 10yrs = 288,000,000/=	532,044,854

**NB: Some of the proposed activities can be found in the unfunded priority appendix.**



### 3.5.2.2. Tourism products and services

#### Output 3.5.2.2.1: Visitor satisfaction at all park service centers enhanced

##### Issues and rationale

Rwenzori Mountains National Park is mainly a mountain hiking tourist destination providing an exhilarating experience. Currently the main tourism routes include Kilembe trail, Central Circuit trail, Mahoma nature trail, Diamond (Buraro) nature trail and Kazingo (Karangura) trail.

The existing tourism products are limited to mainly mountain hiking despite the fact that there are other opportunities for diversifying tourism products in the park. The potential products include chimpanzee habituation experience and tracking in the areas of Buraro-Mahoma, Kinyampanika, Bulemba and Kilembe, Boat canoeing on Lake Mahoma, Bujuku and Kitandara, rock climbing at Kalyarupiya, portal peaks and Mutinda rocks, Mountain biking along Mahoma trail and Kazingo-Mabere trail; Kayaking on Rivers Mubuku and Nyamwamba; Zip line in the lower altitude from Mihunga to Nyabitaba and Cable Cars connecting Mt. Stanley, Baker and Speke; tree canopy walk in Buraro forest, swinging bridges across river Mubuku, bird watching along the tourism trails especially Mahoma, Kinyampanika, Bubothyo and Buraro trails. The operators of the routes of the main tourism trails lack professional guides and there are no standards and code of conduct.

Figure 27: Table showing existing tourism products in the Rwenzori Region

Product	Description	Location	Beneficiaries	Market viability	Steering Actors & their roles	Intervention required
Central Circuit Mountaineering Experience to Margarita Peak (Nyakalengija), Kasese	A 7 days mountain trekking to the Margarita peak officially started in 1987 though done since 1900. Owned by UWA, but concession held by RMS- a community entity. It is a fully developed product which has been on offer for a long time. The trekking starts at Nyakalengija. Offers trekking as a product, accommodation, guiding and porter services largely by community members	Central zone of the RMNP and starts at Nyakalengija, Bugoye Sub County, Kasese district	1630 community members from 14 sub counties in Kasese. Of these, 800 work as porters, 110 as guides, 36 chefs, others work in administration	Trekking on the central circuit is already a well-known product and there is a formidable clientele, though business is going down due decline in the quality of services	-RMS runs the day to day business, markets and handles clients, provides accommodation, guiding, portery etc. -UWA maintains, oversees, cleans the trail	- Training (guiding, governance and management) -Need to improve toilet services along the circuit which are in appalling state -Need to improve the huts which are in a bad shape and always congested -Need to improve water flow along the circuit. -Exposure/FAM trip for bench marking
Southern Circuit Mountaineering Experience to Margarita Peak (Kilembe), Kasese	A developed trekking route starting from Kilembe, run by Rwenzori trekking Services- a private co. However, local people here still offer guiding and portery services. Trail maintenance is done by RTS, UWA only comes in in case there are problems on the trail	Kilembe, Kasese District	-More than 95% of RTS staff who are local communities -the private investor	The product benefits from the expertise of the private operator and is in good business.	-RTS manages the product -Communities offer guiding and portery services.	-Train communities in guiding and rescue services
The Karangura trekking Circuit to Portal peak, Kabarole	A well-developed trekking route to Portal Peak with a good view of the Tooro plains, DRC, and Margharita peak. Sold by Kabarole tours. Interesting tourist route with amazing view but lacks basic visitor facilities.	Karangura, Kabarole	Kabarole tours and a number of community members	A substantial market segment of international tourists exists.	-UWA owns and maintains the trail -Kabarole tours, sells the trail -Some community	- Support establishment of basic tourist facilities like visitor information center, toilets, accommodation, restaurant etc -Support communities with binoculars to enable sightseeing/ scenic viewing.

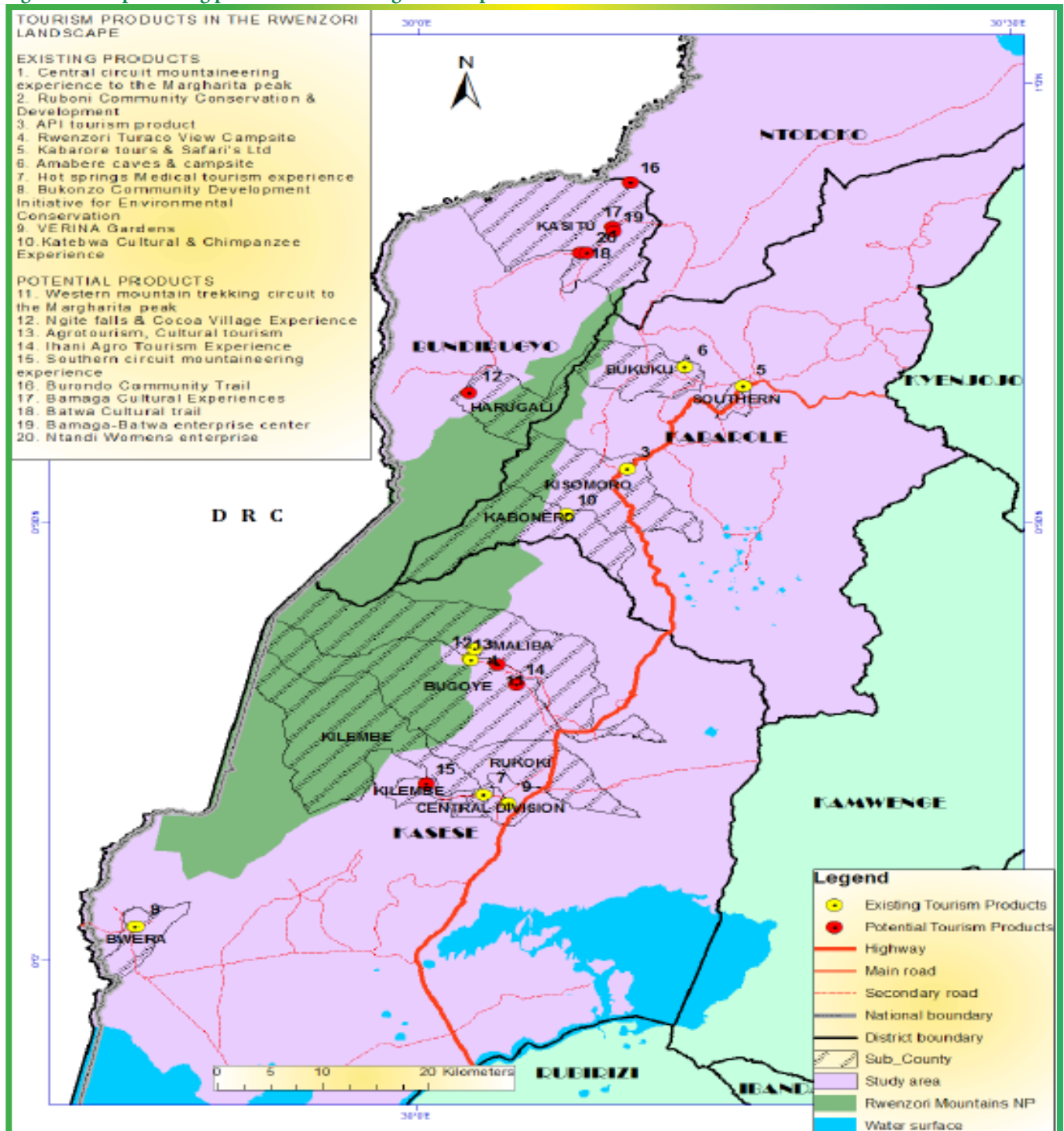
The Kazingo trekking Circuit to Gessi peak, Kabarole	This is an existing trekking route from Kazingo. However it is underutilized currently	Kazingo, Kabarole district	-UWA -Kabarole tours -Local guides	Limited market	members offer guiding services on the trail. -UWA owns and runs the trail -Kabarole tours sells the trail	-Improve the route infrastructure  -Engage UWA on entry charges revision -Provide basic tourism facilities (toilets, etc)
The Bwamba Pass Trekking Experience (Kazingo-Bundibugyo)	An exceptional village mountain trekking experience. Also sold by Kabarole tours using local guides.	Kazingo,Kabarole to Bwamba, Bundibugyo	-Kabarole tours -local guides -Local communities along the trail	There is a potential market of international tourists who spend 2-4 days in Fort portal town	-Local communities along the trail -Kabarole tours and other tour cos -Local guides	- Support marketing of the trail -Support mapping of the trail -Support provision of basic tourist services like good toilets and refreshment centers along the trail.
Kazingo-Nyabuswa lower mountain Ranges Trekking (outside the park)	This is a developed trekking route outside the park on community land offered by Kabarole tours. It offers both natural, landscape and cultural tourism experiences. Local people along the trail are engaged in handicrafts, music, dance and drama, black smith shows, herbalist shows, fortune tellers etc Offers alternative experience outside the park.	Kazingo, Nyabuswa	-Kabarole tours -local guides -Local communities along the trail	There is a market segment of international tourists who are already interested in this product	-Local communities along the trail -Kabarole tours and other tour cos -Local guides	- Support a craft and performance center along the trail - Support marketing of the trail -Support mapping of the trail -Support provision of basic tourist services like good toilets and refreshment centers along the trail.
Village Exploration Experience	Offered by Kabarole Tours. It entails camping/home stays in the lower Rwenzori. Involves experiencing rural lifestyle, food testing, participation in local communities' activities, as well as biking activities in the villages.	Kabarole District	Kabarole tours and other tour cos	There is already an available market segment of cultural and adventure tourists consuming this product	-Local communities in the villages -Kabarole tours and other tour compabies -Local guides	- Support training and setting up of model village tourism homes -Support Marketing -Provide mountain bikes
Bird Watching Experiences in and outside the park	Rwenzori is an Important Bird Area with over 217 recorded bird species. This has attracted birders to the area	All sections of the park especially on tourism routes	Largely UWA	Ready market from birders traversing entire albertine rift.	UWA, USAGA	-Need to train local people in bird guiding so that they can benefit from this product. -Need to market RMNP not only as a trekking but also a birding destination. -Need to support local people interest in bird guiding with birding equipment and gear. USAGA would be of help here.
The Karugutu-Ntandi Hiking Experience	This is already offered by Kabarole tours. Starts from Karugutu to Ntandi. It cuts across mountains outside the National park and ends up in villages near Semliki National Park. This offers a different village experience in addition to the hiking experience	Karugutu, Kabarole, Ntandi, Ntoroko	Kabarole tours -Local guides	Some segment of visitors already are purchasing this product	-Kabarole tours -Local people	- Train local guides -Support basic visitor facilities along the trail
Amabere caves, waterfalls & campsite	Already a well-developed product by a private local individual. They also offer accommodation and guiding services.	Nyakasura, Kabarole District	Private developer	Has a well development market segment constituting of students, international tourists and other Ugandans	Private developer	-
Ruboni Community Conservation & Development	A Fully operational community based tourism product. Offers ecotourism experiences through village walks, Restaurant & bar,	Bugoye Sub -County, Kasese District	55 community members of Ruboni village	Ready market exists largely drawn from visitors received	-Local communities- run the business -RMS offers	-Need to improve their accommodation establishment -Staff need training Need to set up a decent craft

<p>Api -tourism Product  (Bunyangabu Bee-Keepers Cooperative) (BBC)</p>	<p>Lodging, Craft shop. Camping.  A well-developed product. Bee keeping, Honey production and processing and packing locally branded bee products such as Rwenzori honey, wax, propolis and bee venom Training residential and &amp; nonresidential.</p>	<p>Rubona, Kabarole District</p>	<p>63 community members from Rubona and beyond</p>	<p>by RMS. Business referrals were noted. -Very popular stop by local population for bee products. Hotels in the region offer another big market segment.  -Rubona baskets are also popular</p>	<p>referral business -UWA, offers technical assistance -Local communities -Local government - Association of Rwenzori Community Tourism (ARCT)</p>	<p>shop and visitor information center  -Support the establishment of an Api tourism museum , bee products and crafts center at Rubona which can be equipped with bee keeping, honey harvesting and processing equipment as well as bee products (local in comparison to the modern equipment)  -Support the setting up of a modern honey processing plant and  -recruit more local people to keep bees by supplying more bee hives.  -Train local people in modern apiary.</p>
<p>Hot springs' Medical Tourism Experience</p>	<p>A very popular product for the local population in Kasese and beyond. Hot spring believed to heal several diseases. Can be developed into a modern medical tourism and leisure center in Kasese. Over 5 acres of land is available under Kasese local government and</p>	<p>Off Kilembe road after Hotel Margharita-Kyaribakyathumba cultural and Kiwa heritage hot springs.</p>	<p>Community members in Kasese and tourists/ visitors in the areas</p>	<p>-Very popular 'medical' domestic tourism hotspot. -There is high demand for leisure gardens where people relax, take</p>	<p>-OBR, Kasese -Local government - Association of Rwenzori Community Tourism (ARCT)</p>	<p>-Facilitate proper signed -Facilitate the development of the place into a modern health facility with bar, restaurant, BBQ, Gym and Sauna facilities as well as -development of leisure and recreation gardens with trees.</p>
<p>Rwenzori Cultural Trails (RCT)</p>	<p>OBR. Could be part of RCT  This product takes you through historical, cultural site and monuments related to Rwenzururu Kingdom and some crossing into Tooro kingdom. The initial packaging and profiling was funded by FFI, but sites lack basic visitor facilities, have not been marketed and popularized to tourism wholesalers. Even the sites now are independent not profiled as a trail to offer a complete experience showing interrelationships</p>	<p>The sites constituting the trail include; The Rwenzuru palace, Bwera- Bulemba where the first king was buried; and Katebwa. Ntandi and Rwenzururu cultural site in Bulemba and Katebwa cultural site in Nyikigumba; King's burial and coronation sites and palaces.</p>	<p>Rwenzuru Kingdom and its subjects</p>	<p>pictures after weddings, well developed gardens at this spot could serve this purpose as well.  Has a potential market from cultural tourists both local and international</p>	<p>-OBR, Tooro Kingdom, Kasese, Kabarole -Local government - Association of Rwenzori Community Tourism (ARCT)</p>	<p>- Facilitate mapping and packaging of different sites into RCT complete experience Need to provide basic visitor facilities such as toilets, information centers - Need to train site guides -Need to support the kingdoms to develop a website to sell this product - Need to support other marketing campaigns to enhance visitor flow which is currently so low.</p>
<p>Guiding</p>	<p>This is a common service provided by the communities in the region</p>	<p>In all places where tourism is taking place in the region</p>	<p>Community members in the Rwenzori Region</p>	<p>Demand for different specialized guides (bird, cultural, butterfly, village and wildlife and mountaineering guides)is available</p>	<p>Association of Rwenzori Community Tourism (ARCT) -USAGA -UTB</p>	<p>Work with USAGA and UTB to train guides, examine, license and support them with equipment.</p>
<p>Accommodation</p>	<p>This is a common service</p>	<p>Kasese, Kabarole and</p>	<p>Association of</p>	<p>Abundant market</p>	<p>-Association of</p>	<p>- Support tailor made training</p>

service provision	provided to both domestic and international visitors in the region. In Kasese, accommodation establishments are almost 80% owned by local people, in Kabarole, its about 70% local ownership	Bundibugyo, There is very limited accommodation in Ntoroko	Rwenzori Community Tourism (ARCT) community, and other private sector players.	both by domestic and international tourists	Rwenzori Community Tourism (ARCT) community, and other private sector players -UTB -UHOA -UCOTA -UTB -Local community	courses for hotel staff to improve service quality in the region -Support a hotel school/ training Institute in the region -Set up a number of model homes for home stays segment.
Arts and Crafts	Rubona in particular is known for baskets.	Rubona and Ntandi	Local communities and UCOTA	Market available by tourism traffic in the region		-Support the setting up of a crafts center and Api Museum at Rubona -Support training in quality crafts products - Support the market linkages

Source: WWF Tourism Feasibility study report 2015

Figure 28: Map showing potential and existing tourism products and sites



## Management actions

In order to diversify tourism products and services in RMNP, management will carry out a feasibility study for new products, namely; chimpanzee habituation, trout fishing, Zip line, canopy walk, kayaking, tree climbing, mountain biking, swinging bridges, bird watching and cable cars. If feasible, management will support the development of these products.

Coordination meetings between tourism service providers in and around the park will be conducted to ensure smooth tourism operations. In addition, specific coordination meetings to harmonise activities between concessionaires and park management will be held as provided for in the concession agreements.

**Figure 29: Table showing potential tourism products in the Rwenzori Region**

Product	Description	Proposed Location	Name of potential beneficiary	Market viability	Potential Actors & their roles	Intervention required
Cable cars	This would provide a breath taking experience for both domestic and international tourists. Already infrastructure for this exists in Kilembe. Cable cars would take tourists across various mountain ranges.	Kilembe, but can be extended to Kabarole and Bundibugyo mountain ranges.	Private sector and local governments as well as local people	Cable cars have worldwide catchment. As a leisure activity, it would diversify the regional product and attract local and foreign tourists. But normally, they ease ascending for those who want to reach the peak without going through the hassle of trekking	-Private sector -Local government -Ministry of Tourism -UWA	-Provide electricity lines -Work on access roads -Link to investor
Educational tours	The regional has diverse geographical feature and can be promoted as an education hub for practicals in Physical geography at all levels of education in Uganda	All the districts in the region	All service providers	A number of students available to consume this product if well marketed.	-Universities and other training institutions as well as schools.	-Packaging and profiling the product -Marketing
Canopy walks	Hanging bridges above the canopy across some ranges to give spectacular for especially nature photograph	Along all the trekking circuits in the Rwenzoris	RMS, RTS, UWA and communities	-Would make peak trekking easier and attract more trekkers to enter the park - Would enhance the hiking experience	RMS, RTS, UWA	-Conduct a feasibility study for this product
Zip lining	High adrenaline adventure on cables across the ranges. Doesn't necessitate electricity as it applies on descending slopes	Along all the trekking circuits in the Rwenzoris, but also as a tourist product on mountains outside the park.	RMS, RTS, UWA and communities	-Would make peak trekking easier and attract more trekkers to enter the park -Would enhance the hiking experience	RMS, RTS, UWA, Communities	-Conduct an economic feasibility study for this product
Mountain biking	Cycling through the park and community held ranges	In the park and the surrounding areas especially the Kabarole side	Private sector Communities	Ready market from Fort Portal	Private sector, UWA, Communities	-Facilitate trail development -Facilitate formation of biking associations and support with mountain bikes
Western Trekking Circuit to Margharita peak,	This is a viable trekking route that has already been piloted by RRGEA. It should be developed and owned by UWA so that it is accessed by all other players interested in selling mountain trekking experiences to the snowcapped peak	Proposals are that it should start from Kabarole district from Katebwa to the Highest peak.	Private sector and the entire community members as this would provide an alternative to the central circuit.	Ready market available if quality facilities would be put in place	UWA, WWF, RGEA, Local government, OBR	-Support trail development -Support infrastructure development (setting up bridges, huts, toilets and visitor information center) -Support skills development in the areas of guiding and visitor handling -Support provision of running water on the trail -Provide access road

Chimpanzee trekking- need for habituation	Over all, there are 3 potential Chimpanzee communities in RMNP. Some groups such as at Katebwa are already under habituation. There are other groups at Buraro area near Mihonga gate.	Katebwa and Buraro, Kabarole district	UWA, Communities and private sector	Chimpanzee tracking always has ready market	UWA	-Support the habituation process - Train local guides
Photography guided tours	Exceptional view points and scenic beauty of the Rwenzoris provide the basis for this	At various vantage points in the region	Local communities and private sector	available	Private sector	-Profile regional photographic sites and publish them. -Encourage private sector to package and sell this product.
Giant tree climbing expeditions	Would offer a unique experience	In the forested parts of the park	UWA, local people	Can be available	Private sector, UWA	-Profile and package the product
Establishment of the Rwenzori Museum	Museum highlighting the history and culture of the communities around the Rwenzori landscape. This would also catalyze destination knowledge	In the heart and vantage location in Fort portal town	Local government, local people, Toro Kingdom	Domestic and international market available as Fort is the tourism stop city in western Uganda	Local government -Private sector - Toro Kingdom	- Facilitate the collection of the museum materials -Facilitated the attainment of land - Support infrastructure development
Kayaking	Within central circuit, easily accessible, there are ready visitors, there is already accommodation,	Nyabitaba on R. Mubuku	-	-	UWA, RMS	Need to conduct a feasibility study
Sport fishing, Boating, campsite and other water based activities	Over 45 lakes in the mountains. One of which is 17 acres in area (Mahoma) and located only 17km from the Nyakalenjja gate of the park. Water based experience can be offered	Over 45 lakes. Main ones include; Lake Mahoma L.Kitandara, L. Bujuko. Rivers; R. Mubuku & Nyamwamba	Local people, UWA	Available	UWA, RMS	-Support acquisition of boats on the various lakes in the ranges -Profile, package and sell Promote the activity
Nqite Falls and Cocoa Village Experience:	A fantastic walk through Cocoa plantations to the top of exceptional falls. Trial visits done, wonderful experience, but not yet well packages, developed and marketed.	Kasulenge Parish, Bundibugyo District	Local population	Can be available locally and internationally	Local government, UWA, Private sector	-Product profiling and packaging needed -Need to train guides -Need for marketing support.
Toro Cultural Trails (TCT)	Would offer an exceptional experience taking a client through Toro kingdom cultural and historical heritage, the empaaako norm etc	Toro region	Batoro community	Fort portal being a tourism city in western Uganda would sell this product as a way to increase visitor stay and spending in the region	-Tooro Kingdom -Local government -UCOTA	- Facilitate product profiling and packaging -Train guides for the trail.
Ihani Agro tourism Experience	Would take tourists through participating in coffee planting, coffee picking, coffee drying, coffee processing, coffee testing, and buying of Rwenzori branded coffee as a souvenir Coffee processing center already exists	Ihani and the surrounding areas in Ibanda and Bugoya, Kasese	Bakonjo community	Would be a unique product to enhance visitor stay and expenditure. High potential market from visitors on the central circuit.	-Communities -Local government -UTB	-Profile and package the product -Train the involved communities and guides -Support the establishment of the visitor information center with a coffee shop.
Burondo Community trail	Batuku cultural experiences (nature walks, cultural dances). Visitor reception center.	Kasitu, Burondo, Bundibugyo District	Over 104 Batuku community	Would tape visitors in and out of Semliki National park as well as from Fort portal	-UWA -Local government -FFI -UTB UCOTA	- Facilitate the setting up of visitor/craft/performance center -Support marketing effort -Support website development

Bamaga - Batwa community enterprise center.	<p>Craft shop.</p> <p>Bamaga cultural trail. Batwa cultural trail. Bamaga-Batwa craft shop. Bamaga-Batwa cultural performances. Already developed by FFI</p>	Ntandi, Bundibugyo	Over 107 members of Bamaga-Batwa Community Association	Already a profiled and packaged product, location is suitable next to Semliki NP. It would be marketable.	-UWA -UTB -UCOTA -Local government	-Facilitate establishment of the craft shop and permanence center.
Ntandi women's roadside enterprise	Roadside market for women next to Semliki Natona Park	Ntandi Bundibugyo	A group of more than 108 women	Ready market to sell roasted food stuff to local and international travelers to and from Fort portal.	-UWA -UTB -UCOTA -Local government	-Facilitate market development -Facilitate acquisition land
The Northern Mountain Trekking route to the Margharita peak	Starting from the Nothern side of RMNP, Bundibugyo side. Not yet profiled and packaged.	Bundibugyo	Bundibugyo communities	Assumed market, but no visitors yet	UWA, Local government, Private sector	-Facilitate trail development -Facilitate establishment of tourism facilities along the trail -Train the local guides along the trail -Market the trekking route
The Buraro trail	In Buraro area near Mihonga gate. This is a one hour trail within an existing central circuit. Known for Chimps and habituation is being conducted. There are access infrastructure and staff houses already. Apart from Chimps, the area is rich in birds, hotspings, lakes and cultural sites for Bakonzo..	Kasese	Communities	Potential demand from short stay visitors	UWA, Private sector, RMS etc	-Profile and map the product -Identify investment opportunities for private sector

Source: WWF report 2015

Plate 24: Photograph showing Zip lining tourism product



Plate 25: Photograph showing canopy walk as a tourism product



Plate 26: Photograph showing Cable cars as a tourism product





**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Conduct coordination meetings of tourism service providers in and around the park	WIC	CAM, WT, WCC	Yr 1-10	2meetings per year x 1,000,000/-x 10years=20,000,000/-	25,155,785
2	Review all existing concession agreements in RMNP	WIC	CAM, WT, WCC	Yr 2	2meetings x 1,000,000/- 2,000,000/-	2,000,000
3	Hold operational meetings to harmonise activities between concessionaires and UWA	WICww	CAM, WT, WCC	Yr 1-10	6 meetings per yearx 500,000/- x 10 years =30,000,000/-	37,733,678
4	Carry out a detailed feasibility studies for potential products as discussed above.	WIC	CAM, WT, WCC WEM	Yr 1-4	Hire consultancy for the study- 150,000,000/=	150,000,000
5	Develop products as per recommendations of the studies	WT	WIC, WEM	Yr 2-10	Development of 3 priority products @ 500,000,000/=1,500,000,000/-	1,886,683,880
6	Develop and implement operational standards for tourism guiding and porter services in RMNP.	WIC	CAM, WT, WLE, WCC	Yr 2-10	Stakeholders meetings to develop TOP (Tourism Operation Standards)= 50,000,000/- Mid-term review meetings in the 6th year = 25,000,000/-	75,000,000
7	Develop standard guidelines for all tourism facilities and services	WIC	WT	Yr 1	Conduct a workshop for 3days x 20 (concessionaires and stakeholders) = 10,000,000/=. Printing and publication of the guidelines=5,000,000/-=15,000,000/-.	15,000,000

**3.5.2.4. Tourism marketing****Output 3.5.2.4.1: RMNP promoted as a unique mountainous tourism destination both at National, Regional and International levels.****Issues and rationale**

Rwenzori Mountains National Park is one of Uganda's prime tourist destinations spectacular for mountain climbing/hiking. It attracts tourist from all over the world but significantly from Europe. In addition, domestic tourism is steadily growing. However, full tourism potential of the park has not been realised. The limiting factors for this potential to be realised have been poor and inadequate marketing among others.

Although there is an upward trend in visitor numbers, the visitation is still very low compared to other PAs in the region (Kenya and Tanzania) with similar mountainous terrain. For example in 2012, Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania received 55,000 visitors while Rwenzori Mountains received 1,973 visitors.

Generally, there is inadequate marketing of tourism activities for RMNP at National and International level. There are limited efforts to deliberately market the park to potential mountaineers as a special interest group. The park has continued to rely on traditional markets like Germany, UK, USA, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland.

A number of cultural sites such as Kathwekali and Bulemba have been identified and partially developed but have not been marketed.

### Management Actions

In order to address marketing issues or challenges for RMNP, management will engage in both national and international marketing events to promote RMNP mountaineering experience e.g. through Trade Fairs. In addition, management will organise trekking events specifically Mountain Marathon and Rwenzori Day (Silver Jubilee). Management will engage celebrities, media, marketing agencies and tour operators to market RMNP.

Management will develop and operationalize a tourism package that will include Rwenzori Mountains National Park, Kibale National Park, Toro Semuliki Wildlife Reserve and Semliki National Park as a tourism circuit. Management will develop and distribute marketing materials including articles, publications and Journals. A targeted website and other electronic media for RMNP and community tourism activities will also be developed to further market RMNP activities.

In addition, management will develop and operationalize twining programs with alpine parks like Kilimanjaro, Mt Kenya and Club Alpino Italiano for RMNP staff and local tourism agents. Management will further organise familiarisation trips to RMNP for tour operators.

### Detailed management actions

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Organise familiarisation trips for tour operators on the RMNP	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB	Yr 1-10	Facilitate 20pple x 2,100,000/x3times in 10 years=126,000,000/, Transport: 5,000,000/x 3times=15,000,000/	182,247,659
2	Develop and operationalize a tourism package to include RMNP, KNP, TSWR and SNP as a tourism circuit for non hiking visitors.	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB	Yr 1-10	PA meetings: 14staff=3meetingsx5,000,000/=15,000,000/-, Meetings with Tour Operators: 34members=3meetingsx 10,000,000/= 30,000,000/, Develop promotional materials: Assorted materials, 4times in 10years x 5,000,000/= 20,000,000/	81,756,301
3	Participate in tourism marketing events at national and international level to promote RMNP mountaineering	WT	WIC, CAM, DTBS	Yr 1-10	Facilitation of 3staff at National level: DSA 110,000/-x3staffx-7daysx2times per yearx10years= 46,200,000/-, SDA for 3staffx12,000/-x2times per yearx10years=720,000/-, Facilitation of 2staff at International level: DSA:750,000/ x2staffx10daysx10years=150,000,000/-, Air travel 4,500,000/ x2staffx10years=90,000,000/	360,884,893
4	Organise trekking events e.g. mountain Marathon	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB, Partners	Yr 2,4,6,8,10	Adverts:5,000,000/- per year x 5years=25,000,000/-, Facilitation (food and accommodation) of the participants: 50pple every two years x 1,000,000/ x5years=250,000,000/-	354,328,436
5	Engage celebrities, Media, and Companies to market RMNP	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB, Partners	Yr 1-10	Conduct one meeting per year, National: 2meetings per every two years = 5,000,000/x5years=50,000,000/-, International: 2 meetings per every two years = Air travel-4,500,000/-x1celebritex5times= 22,500,000/, DSA-3,000,000/x 5days x5times x 75,000,000/-, Mobilisation expenses: 5,000,000/ per visit x 5years= 25,000,000/	211,676,729

### 3.6. GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

UWA believes in good governance as a process of decision making and a means by which decisions are implemented. This is then translated down to protected area management levels. For effective program implementation and decision making in the park, staff cohesion and team work are key which are facilitated by good record keeping and adequate funding.

**Overall objective:** To manage existing park management related records and solicit for additional funding to implement planned activities.

#### 3.6.1. Record keeping

##### Output 3.6.1.1: Park records management streamlined and strengthened

###### Issues and rationale

Park management on behalf of UWA acquired property from stakeholders to enhance smooth running of the Park operations. Such properties include; 1acre of land at Bubotyto out post donated by Ihandiro Primary School, 3 acres at Mihunga donated to RMNP by RMS, 100ftX50ft at Nyakabugha, 1.5acres at Harugale, 100ftX50ft at Busaru, 1 acre at Kyanyororokya - Buhatsi centre acquired from Forest Department; 6acres at Rwakingi Park Office procured from Hima cement, 2acres at Kinyampanika for Ranger post, Two pieces of land each about ½ an acre at Kazingo - Kiwene Ranger post procured by RMNP. Other properties include; 2 vehicles, 3 motorcycles, generator, computers donated by WWF and FFI, tourism equipments, 7 weather stations donated by EVK2, Prof. Giorgio and Jean Eutek and monitoring equipments currently being used by the Park. These properties and equipment lack sufficient documents of ownership/or transfer to Park management.

Numerous events have happened in and around RMNP but they are not documented for future reference. These events include;

- hiking historical expeditions for Abruzzi
- International celebrities and Ambassadors for tourism activities
- celebrating dates for gazzement and designation of the Park as a National Park, WHS and RAMSAR site
- unfortunate events such as fire disaster in February 2012, Floods around the Park in 2013, 2014,2015
- closure of the Park due to ADF rebel activities
- management history such as a list of managers who have worked in RMNP since its gazzement

Lack of proper documentation of the above events and others in future poses a risk of loses of such historical information and documents.

**Plate 27: Photograph showing Grevelia trees on UWA plot near Kakaka**



**Management action**

RMNP will develop a mechanism for formalising legal ownership of the acquired property; inventory verification will be carried out and regularly updated as and when new items are acquired for all properties before and during the implementation of this plan.

The park management shall develop a documentation system for retrieving, capturing, displaying and storing historical events in and around the park for reference as required.

**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Carry out an inventory to ascertain Park properties	WIC	WCC, WT, WEM, WLE	Yr 1, 4,& 8	Staff facilitation: 6staff x 20days per year x 50,000/= x3years= 18,000,000/=; Transport fuel 500lts per year x 4000/= x 3years= 6,000,000/=;	28,517,803
2	Maintain and regularly update an asset register for park assets	WIC	WA	Yr 1-10	Staff facilitation: 2staff x 24days per year x 12,000/= x10years= 5,760,000/=;	7,244,866
3	Process legal documents for UWA/ Park properties	WIC	CAM, DDC, DLCS	Yr 2-3	Survey 7Land pieces outside the Park x 5,000,000/= per site= 35,000,000/=; Transport Fuel.300lts x 4000/= 1,200,000/=; Allowances for 5staff for processing 7legal documents x 3daysx 130,000/= 13,650,000=	53,651,063
4	Develop a documentation system for capturing and storing historical events in and around the park	WIC	WCC, WT, WEM, WLE	Yr 1	Hire consultant to design the system: 25,000,000/=; Construct a mini Museum for storage and display of historical information; 75,000,000/=	100,000,000
5	Regularly capture historical events for future reference	WIC	WCC, WT, WEM, WLE	Yr 1-10	Photographic-(photos and vedios) and Audio recording and print inform for events; 10,000,000 per year x 10years= 100,000,000=;	125,778,925

### 3.6.2. Additional Funding

#### Output 3.6.2.1: Park operations strengthened

##### Issues and rationale

During the implementation of the 2004 – 2014 GMP, the local Administration unit/Parishes adjacent to the Park increased from 29 to 58 parishes, and districts from three to four (Kasese, Kabarole, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko). More parishes and districts within the Rwenzori region are likely to be created in the near future. Increasing Government Administration Units increases the costs of organizing, mobilizing and carrying out conservation activities.

Implementing activities in RMNP is expensive due to the challenging terrain and impacts of climate change. Carrying out planned activities sometimes requires a change in frequency. For example extended patrol days reduce from 6 days to 4 days, etc. Development of infrastructure is expensive due to the jagged terrain that requires the carrying of materials to the sites being developed. Supervision of activities requires high costs in terms of transport/fuel and overnight allowances, because of the long distances involved in accessing the Park from one command site to the other.

Figure 30: Table showing estimated annual revenues and annual expenditure

Year	Revenue (Estimated increase of 10% per yr)	Expenditure (Inclusive of the 5% annual inflation)
2016	397,170,074	5,884,273,600
2017	436,887,081	5,413,826,530
2018	480,575,790	6,346,709,662
2019	528,633,368	7,137,122,892
2020	581,496,705	6,587,782,114
2021	639,646,376	8,244,243,398
2022	703,611,013	4,160,746,788
2023	773,972,115	4,322,581,381
2024	851,369,326	4,758,486,964
2025	936,506,259	4,395,250,848

Rwenzori National Park is the primary source for all water based activities in the Rwenzori region, ranging from gravity flow schemes, Irrigation scheme, and hydro power generation. Despite the huge revenue generated from the use of the water resources by the Companies, there is no mechanism established for the beneficiary companies to contribute to the high costs of conserving the water catchment area.

**Management actions**

The Park shall strengthen partnership with other conservation agencies to regularly leverage on / or carry out coordinated awareness conservation meeting thus minimizing costs.

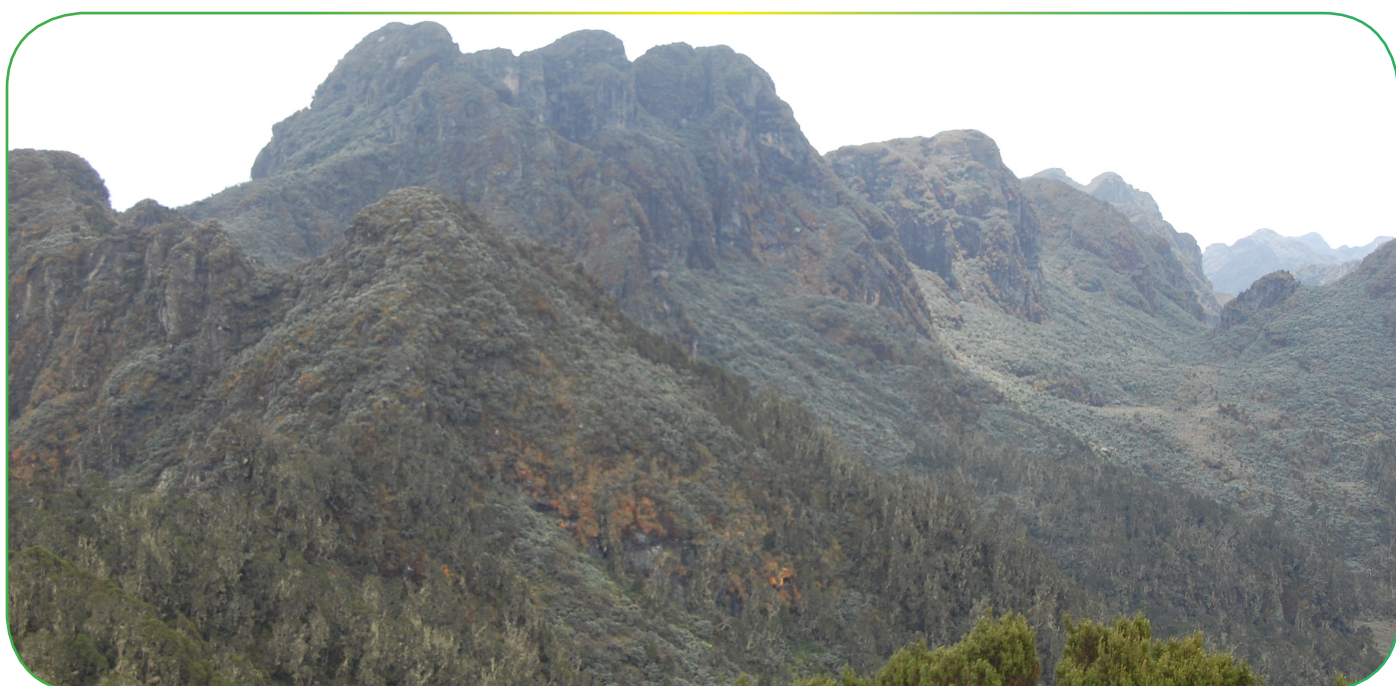
The Park management shall strengthen partnership with other Conservation agencies such as WWF, FFI, Eco-trust, SNV, MacArthur, UNESCO, GEF, GVCT, WCS, etc to regularly lobby and generate proposals for funding particular activities.

The Park management shall work with other conservation agencies to establish a forum for engaging the commercial water users towards developing a mechanism for the payment of ecosystem services.

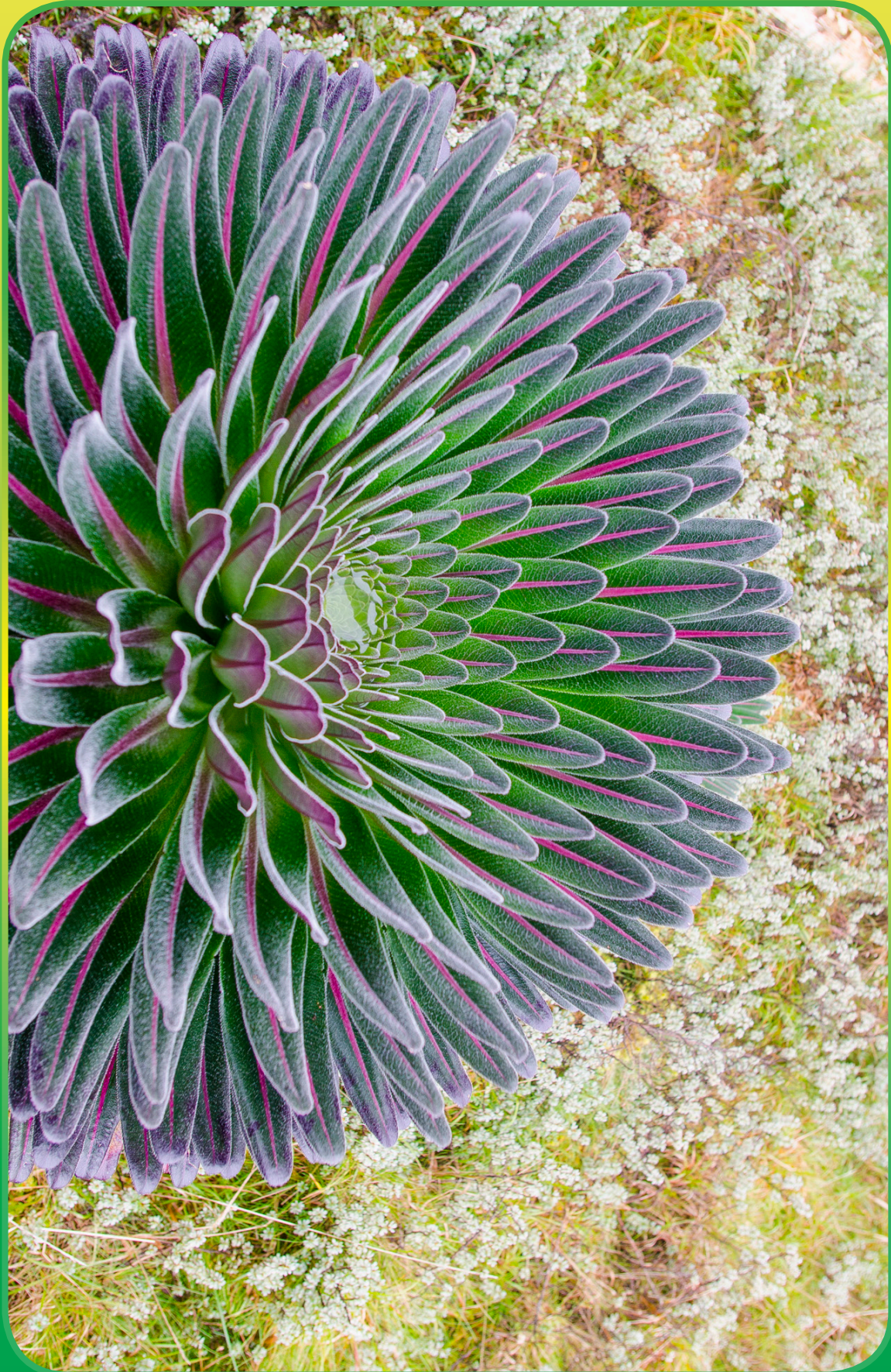
**Detailed management actions**

	Activity	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget
1	Generate proposals for funding particular activities	WIC	Stakeholders, CAM, PC	Yr 1-10	Develop 12staff capacity yearly in proposal writing x 130,000/=x 6days x 3years= 28,080,000/=, Allowance for 2trainers x 250,000=x 6days x3years= 9,000,000/= Workshops to identify and justify issues with key stakeholders; 5,000,000/= x 3 years= 15,000,000=	65,505,664
2	Develop mechanisms for the payment of ecosystem services	WIC	CAM, Stakeholders, DDC, PC	Yr 1-10	One Consultancy hire x150,000,000=; 1Workshops per year to Review progress PES x 7,500,000= x 3days x 5years=112,500,000=	288,050,041

**Plate 28: Photograph showing the difficult terrain to patrol**



# PART 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



## 4.1. Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Rwenzori Mountains 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.

## 4.2. 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.

## 4.3. Reporting

Specific monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring reports will then be written and discussed as well to keep track 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.

## 4.4. 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.

Note that the Log Frame, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, and Indicator Tracking Table shall form a separate printed document alongside this GMP.



## 4.5. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: List of unfunded priority activities

During the planning process which involved consultations with communities and staff, and field reconnaissance activities, various proposals were put forward for implementation during the next ten years. Some of the proposals can be implemented within the UWA budget resources through the Annual Operations Plans but other activities may not be possible for implementation through the Annual Operations Plans due to the limited financial, time and staff capacity internal resources. This section highlights priority activities for the optimal implementation of the GMP but cannot be implemented using internal resources hence the need to solicit for external support for these identified activities.

1. Assess community knowledge, attitude and practices towards conservation as a result of livelihood interventions
2. Assess the status of plants listed under the IUCN Red list
3. Carry out animal inventory for RMNP
4. Carry out research to identify plant diseases e.g. in giant lobelia and wild bananas; and their potential for transmission
5. Carry out survey of key animal species e.g. elephants, Chimpanzees, Rwenzori duikers.
6. Conduct a study to assess the extent and impact of pyrethrum growing on bees.
7. Construct 6 unit staff accommodation at Nyabitaba, Mbaata, Kakaka, and Kakuka
8. Construct a snow refuge hut between Stanley and Margarita glaciers
9. Construct additional camps at Nyamulejju, Bigo, Lake Bujuku, Mukendege, Scott Elliott, Freshfield, Bujongoro, Kendahi, Kicucu/Karyarupiha, Kacope flats, Mahyoro, Mabere, Bukurungo/Mbata
10. Construct and equip Education centre and student Hostel at Mihunga and Busaru,)
11. Construct Boadwalks at Kacope flats, Mathidi and Bujuku
12. Construct Ladders at Karyarupiha, Kitandara, Scot Elliot and Stanley Plateau
13. Construct resting points at Bujongoro, Kendahi, Kicucu/Karyarupiha, Bamwanjara paths, Kacope flats, Karangura/Batwa, Mukakiiza, Mahyoro, Mabere Bukurungo/Mbata and Bubutyo
14. Expand each of the existing camps to accommodate at least 50 beds and at least 100 porters; at Nyabitaba, John mate, Gayoma, Kitandara, Ellena, and Bujuku
15. Identify and develop Pico hydropower plants near camps to provide power and water
16. Procure additional 2 vehicles
17. Re-open: Bubutyo-Bulemba road and Bukangama-Harugale road

## Appendix 2: List of range restricted plant species in RMNP

Species	Species Name
Acalypha racemosa	Hypericum bequaertii
Acanthus eminens	Jasminum abyssinicum
Adenocarpus mannii	Kosteletskya grantii
Afrocrania volkensii	Lasianthus kilimandsharicus
Agelanthus dijurensis	Leptactina platyphylla
Allophylus chaunostachys	Maesobotrya floribunda
Arundinaria alpina	Ocotea usambarensis
Brillantisia arborescens	Pentas schimperana
Canthium lactescens	Philippia benguelensis
Combretum paniculatum	Philippia johnstonii
Crotalaria adenocarpoides	Philippia trimera
Crotalaria lebrunii	Psychotria riparia
Desmodium repandum	Rubus rosifolius
Dissotis speciosa	Rubus volkensii
Dissotis trothae	Rumex bequaertii
Erica arborea	Schefflera polysciadia
Erica kingaensis	Senecio adnivalis
Ficalhoa laurifolia	Senecio erici-rosenii
Helichrysum cymosum	Smilax aspersa

Source: UWA RMNP GMP 2004

## Appendix 3: List of the restricted-range species of small mammals recorded in the RMNP

Species Name	Species Name
Shrews: Crocidura niobe	Ruwenzorisorex suncooides
Myosorex blarina	Paracrocidura maxima
Sylvisorex lunaris	Sylvisorex vulcanorum
Rodents: Colomys goslingi	Dasymys
Otomys denti	Dendromus mesomelas
Otomys typus	Hylomyscus denniae
Thamnomys venustus	Lophuromys woosnami

Source: UWA RMNP GMP 2004

## Appendix 4: Restricted-range species of butterflies from the Rwenzori

Species Name	Species Name
Papilio jacksoni	Mylothris crocea
Hypolycaena jacksoni	Anthene hobleyi
Charaxes ansorgei	Amauris echeria
Bicyclus aurivillii	Amauris ellioti
Bicyclus matuta	Cynandra opis
Acraea ansorgei	Neptis constantiae
Acraea burgessi	Neptis occidentalis
Acraea cinerea	Issoria baumanni
Acraea disjuncta	Acraea amicitiae
Acraea elgonense	Sarangesa haplopa
Acraea obliqua	Lepella lepeletier
Celaenorrhinus bettoni	Zenonia crasta

Source: UWA RMNP GMP 2004

**Appendix 5: Restricted-range species of birds in the Rwenzori Mountains**

Species Name	Altitude (M)	Habitat
<i>Cossypha archeri</i> (Archer's Robin-chat)	1,600-4,300	Montane forest, bamboo, giant heath
<i>Apalis personata</i> (Black-faced Apalis)	Above 1,500	Montane forest
<i>Nectarinia alinae</i> (Blue-headed Sunbird)	Above 1,400	Montane forest
<i>Apalis ruwenzori</i> (Collared Apalis)	Montane	Montane forest
<i>Cryptospiza jacksoni</i> (Dusky Crimson-wing)	Above 1,550	Montane forest
<i>Coracina graueri</i> (Grauer's Cuckoo Shrike)	1,150-1,900	Montane and Transitional forest
<i>Indicator pumilio</i> (Dwarf Honeyguide)	1,500-2,400	Montane forest
<i>Francolinus nobilis</i> (Handsome Francolin)	2,100-3700	Dense undergrowth in montane forest, bamboo, alpine heath
<i>Musophaga johnstoni</i> (Rwenzori Turaco)	2,000-3,500	Montane forest
Olive Woodpecker		
<i>Nectarinia purpureiventis</i> (Purple-breasted Sunbird)	1,500-2,600	Montane forest
<i>Phylloscopus laetus</i> (Red-faced Woodland Warbler)	Above 1,500	Montane forest, bamboo
<i>Alethe poliophrys</i> (Red-throated Alethe)	1,300-3,000	Montane forest, bamboo
<i>Nectarinia regia</i> (Regal Sunbird)	1,550-3,000	Montane forest, bamboo, scrub
<i>Batis diops</i> (Rwenzori Batis)	Above 1,600	Montane forest, bamboo, scrub
<i>Caprimulgus Ruwenzori</i> (Rwenzori Nightjar)	Above 1,600	Montane forest and adjacent clearings and tea estates
<i>Cryptospiza shelleyi</i> (Shelley's Crimson-wing)	1,550-3,500	Montane forest
<i>Ploceus alienus</i> (Strange Weaver)	Above 1500	Montane forest, bamboo, more open country
<i>Nectarinia stuhlmanni</i> (Stuhlmann's Double-collared Sunbird)	2,600-3500	Montane forest, bamboo, tree heath
<i>Parus fasciiventer</i> (Stripe-breasted Tit)	1,800-3,400	Montane forest, bamboo, tree heath

Source: UWA RMNP GMP 2004

Appendix 6: Detailed activity estimated costs

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10	Total with 5% inflation	
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT																	
Illegal activities																	
Gather and analyze intelligence	IO	WIC, LEC	Yr 1-10	INFORMERS: Public transport: 20,000/- x10informersx12monthsx10,000/- x10informers= 24,000,000/= Facilitation of informers: lunch 12,000/- x10 informersx3daysx12monthsx10yrs=43,200,000/= Airtime: 30,000/- x10informersx12monthsx10yrs=36,000,000/= STAFF: SDA for 6 staffx10daysx12monthsx10,000/- x10yrs= 72,000,000/= DSA for 6staffx5daysx12monthsx30,000/- x10yrs= 108,000,000/- Public Transport for 6staffx15daysx20,000/- x12monthsx10yrs=216,000,000/- Airtime for 6staffx30,000/- x12monthsx10yrs=21,600,000/- House rent for 6staffx50,000/- x12monthsx10yrs=36,000,000/=	55,680,000/=	58,464,000	61,387,200	64,456,560	67,679,388	71,063,357	74,616,525	78,347,352	82,264,719	86,377,955			700,337,056
Intensify routine and targeted patrols	WLE	WIC	Yr 1-10	Food: 20,000/- (food items) per dayx12people per patrolx14patrolsx5days per patrolx12monthsx10yrs=2,016,000,000/- Allowances: 12plex14patrolsx5days per patrolx3500/- x12monthsx10yrs=352,800,000/- Consumables (e.g GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.): Lumpsum 6,000,000/= per yearx10yrs=60,000,000/- Food for SWIFT:Lumpsum: 5,640,000/- per yr x10yrs=56,400,000/- Top up allowance (OC SWIFT): 200,000/- x1staffx12monthsx10yrs=24,000,000/=	2,509,200,000/=	263,466,000	276,639,300	290,471,265	304,094,828	320,244,570	336,256,798	353,069,638	370,723,120	389,239,276			3,156,044,795
Prosecute offenders	WPros	WLE, LU	Yr 1-10	Public Transport: 20,000/- x28staffx10daysx12monthsx10yrs=48,000,000/- Allowances: staffx12,000/- x10daysx12monthsx10yrs=57,600,000/=	105,600,000/=	11,088,000	11,642,400	12,224,520	12,835,746	13,477,533	14,151,410	14,858,980	15,601,929	16,382,026	16,822,545		
Support communities to find alternative forest products	WCC	WIC, WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Training: 30farmersx5daysx30,000/- per day per personsxmeetings per yearx10yrs=180,000,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3Trainersx4meetingsx5daysx150,000/- per dayx10yrs=90,000,000/- Farm Equipments and Seeds/scedlings/wildlings : 16,000,000/- (Lumpsum) per yr x10yrs=160,000,000/=	430,000,000/=	45,150,000	47,407,500	49,777,875	52,266,769	54,880,107	57,624,113	60,505,318	63,530,384	66,707,113	50,849,379		
Support reformed ex-poachers	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Training: 20poachersx3daysx30,000/- per day per personsx2meetings per yearx10yrs=36,000,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3Trainersx2meetingsx3daysx150,000/- per dayx10yrs=27,000,000/- Farm Equipments and Seeds/scedlings/wildlings : 16,000,000/-	79,000,000/=	8,295,000	8,709,750	9,145,238	9,602,499	10,082,624	10,586,756	11,116,093	11,671,898	12,255,493	99,365,351		
Collaborate with other Law enforcement agencies	WIC	WLE, LEC, CAM	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 1meeting per monthx500,000/- per monthx12monthsx10yrs=60,000,000/-	60,000,000/=	6,300,000	6,615,000	6,945,750	7,295,038	7,657,689	8,040,574	8,442,603	8,864,733	9,307,969	75,467,355		
Develop RMNP regulations	WIC	LU, CAM, WPros	Yr 2-3	Meetings: 1meeting per quarterx6,000,000/= per meetingsx4timesx1yr=24,000,000/-	24,000,000,000	25,200,000										25,200,000	

Activities	Resp	Others	Time Frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation
Implement sanctions on defaulting concessionaires	WIC	WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 1meeting per quarterx500,000/=per meeting-4timesx10yrs=20,000,000/-	20,000,000/=	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,013	2,552,563	2,680,191	2,814,201	2,954,911	3,102,656	25,155,785
Sensitize judicial officers, Customs, concessionaires and other sister agencies	WIC	LU, CAM	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 2meetings per yrsx5,000,000/=per meetingx10yrs=100,000,000/-	100,000,000/=	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	12,762,816	13,400,956	14,071,004	14,774,554	15,513,382	125,778,925
<b>Habitat fragmentation and degradation</b>																
Map degraded areas inside the park	WEM	WIC	Yr 2	Allowances: DSA for 4staffx21daysx40,000/=3,360,000/= Facilitation for porters: 4portersx21daysx30,000/=per porter per day=1,520,000/= Consumables(6g GPS batteries, camera batteries, Torch batteries, stationery, etc.); Lumpsum=4,000,000/= Fuel:150litresx 4000/=600,000/=	9,480,000/=		9,480,000									9,480,000
Develop restoration plans for each degraded site	WEM	WIC	Yr 3	Meetings: 3meetings x2,000,000/=per meeting=6,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/=	6,300,000/=		6,300,000									6,300,000
Implement the restoration plans	WEM	WIC	Yr 4-10	Lumpsum=30,000,000/-x7yrs=210,000,000/=	210,000,000/=				34,728,750	36,465,188	38,288,447	40,202,869	42,213,013	44,323,663	46,539,846	282,761,776
Undertake a feasibility study to understand the PA connectivity ecosystem relationships (Consultancy)	WIC	WEM, Partners	Yr 3	Consultancy: 40,000,000/=	40,000,000/=			40,000,000								40,000,000
Implement recommendations of the feasibility study	WIC	WEM	Yr 6-10	Monitoring: 500,000/-x12monthsx5yrs=30,000,000/-	30,000,000/=											42,313,566
Develop and implement a fire management Plan	WEM	WIC, PU	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 6meetings x3,000,000/=per meeting=18,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/= Implementation:(Firefighting, Firelines, Sensitization) 50,000,000/-x10yrs=500,000,000/-	518,300,000/=	68,300,000	52,500,000	55,125,000	57,881,250	60,775,313	63,814,078	67,004,782	70,355,021	73,872,772	77,566,411	647,194,627
<b>Boundary management</b>																
Develop and or renew boundary maintenance MoUs	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 4meetings per yrsx2,000,000/-x10yrs=80,000,000/-	80,000,000/-	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,820,000	9,261,000	9,724,050	10,210,253	10,720,765	11,256,803	1,181,9,644	12,410,626	100,623,140
Plant and maintain Live boundary markers (Plant the 3rd year)	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Live markers (30km )1000s-dlingsx30kmsx250labour cost incl purchase=75,000,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx6months per yrsx10yrs=36,000,000/- Supervision:4pplex15,000/-x4daysx12monthsx10yrs=28,800,000/-												
Tools: 1,000,000/-x2times=2,000,000/-																
Re-enforce and Maintain boundary concrete pillars	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	84,364,700	7,732,995	8,119,582	8,525,561	8,951,839	9,399,431	9,869,402	10,362,872	10,820,322	11,325,819	11,849,644	12,410,626	222,880,256

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Place signage at legalised traditional loop/path	WCC	WIC	Yr 4	Sign posts: 1860pathsx2signage= 300,000/- = 10,800,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150litersx4times=2,400,000/- Supervision: 4pplex40,000/-x4daysx4times=2,560,000/-	157,60,000/=	27,400,000	28,770,000	30,208,500	18,244,170	33,304,871	34,970,115	36,718,621	38,554,552	40,482,279	42,306,393	18,244,170
Support boundary management committees	WCC	WIC	Yr 1-10	Training: 20groupsx2daysx300,000/per day per groupx2meetings per yearx10yrs=240,000,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3Trainersx2meetingsx2daysx150,000/- per daysx10yrs=18,000,000/- Farm Equipments and Seeds/seedslings/wildlings: 16,000,000/-	274,000,000/=	27,400,000	28,770,000	30,208,500	31,718,925	33,304,871	34,970,115	36,718,621	38,554,552	40,482,279	42,306,393	344,634,255
Develop and implement a replacement plan for the mature live boundary trees	WCC	WIC, WEM	Yr 3-5	Mapping: Allowances: DSA for 88staffx10daysx40,000/=3,200,000/= Facilitation for porters: 6portersx10daysx30,000/- per porter per day=1,800,000/= Mapping Fuel: 100litersx 4000/- =400,000/= Meetings: 4meetings x3,000,000/=per meeting=12,000,000/= Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/= Planting replacements (Live markers)/500sellingsx109kmsx2500/-labour cost incl purchase=13,625,000/- Planting and supervision Fuel: 4000/-x150litersx6months per yr x3yrs=10,800,000/- Supervision: 6pplex15,000/-x4daysx12months x3yrs =12,960,000/- Tools: 1,000,000/-=1,000,000/-	178,710,000/=			72,584,655	57,628,888	60,510,332						190,723,875
<b>Safety</b>																
Acquire specialized rescue equipment	WIC	Partners, CAM, WT, MES, ED	Yr 5-6	Assorted equipments lumpsum = 800,000,000	800,000,000/=					486,202,500	510,512,625					996,715,125
Sensitize tourists and staff about safety issues before undertaking the hiking activity	WT	Partners	Yr 1-10	Safety information display board: 4boards x 4,000,000 = 16,000,000/=	16,000,000/=	16,000,000										16,000,000
Train specialised rescue team	WIC	CAM, HRU	Yr 2, 6, 9	Training: 20porters and staff, guides x7 days x130,000/- per day per personx2meetings per yearx3yrs=109,200,000/- Facilitation for trainers: 3 External Trainers x2meetingsx7 daysx1,000,000/- per dayx3yrs=126,000,000/- Transport Fuel: 4000/-x150litersx2times per yr x3yrs=3,600,000/-	238,800,000/-	79,600,000	83,580,000				101,592,012			117,605,453		382,377,465
Conduct a feasibility study on the deployment of a Helicopter in the Mountain for rescue missions	WIC	Partners	Yr 3	Consultancy: 40,000,000/=	40,000,000/-			44,100,000								44,100,000
Develop a safety and rescue plan	WIC	CAM	Yr 1	Meetings: 6meetings x3,000,000/=per meeting =18,000,000/- Printing: 30,000/-x10copies=300,000/=	18,300,000/=	18,300,000										18,300,000

Activities	Resp	Others	Time Frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation
Locate, establish and equip a high altitude rescue camp	WIC	WT, Partners	Yr 5-6	Site identification: staff facilitation-DSA for 4staff-40,000/-x7days=1,120,000/-, 4Portersx30,000/-x7days=840,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x8pplex7days=2,240,000/-, construction: contract of 400,000,000/-, Equipment: Lumpsum; 800,000,000/=	1,204,200,000/=	24,200,000	36,000,000	52,315,250	23,152,500	24,310,125	25,525,631	26,801,913	28,142,008	29,549,109	31,026,564	1,500,305,442
Monitor, identify, design and construct bridges (Hanging) at river crossing points along the trails	WIC	WT, WEng-C	Yr 1-10	Identification:staff facilitation-DSA for 4staffx40,000/-x7days=1,120,000/-, 4Portersx30,000/-x7days=840,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x8pplex7days=2,240,000/-, x5bridges=15,000,000/-, Construction: Contract; 5bridges; 100,000,000/-=500,000,000/-, Monitoring: staff facilitation-DSA for 4staffx40,000/-x7days=4timesx10yrs=44,800,000/-, 4Portersx30,000/-x7days=4timesx10yrs=33,600,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x8pplex7days=4timesx10yrs=89,600,000/-, Fuel: 4000/-x200litresx4timesx10yrs=32,000,000/-	719,200,000/=	24,200,000	36,000,000	52,315,250	23,152,500	24,310,125	25,525,631	26,801,913	28,142,008	29,549,109	31,026,564	771,860,351
Establish a fund for safety and disaster management	WIC	CAM, DBA, DDC	Yr 1	Meeting: DSA for 2 staff-130,000/-x4daysx4times=4,160,000/-, Fuel:4000/-x100litresx4times=1,600,000/-	5,760,000/-	5,760,000										5,760,000
Procure and install safety facilities	WIC	WT, WEng-C	Yr 1-10	Lumpsum=50,000,000/-x10yrs=500,000,000/-	500,000,000/-	50,000,000	52,500,000	55,125,000	57,881,250	60,775,313	63,814,078	67,004,782	70,355,021	73,872,772	77,566,411	628,894,627
<b>Security</b>																
Identify, acquire and map out strategic locations for outposts in and around the park	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-5	Facilitation-DSA for 5 staff-50,000/-x2daysx5times=3,500,000/-, Purchase: 10,000,000/-x7sat es=70,000,000/-, Fuel: 4000/-x300litresx2times=2,400,000/-, Statutory fees:7,000,000/-x7sites=49,000,000/-	124,900,000/-	24,980,000	26,229,000	27,540,450	28,917,473	30,363,346						138,030,269
Conduct cross border and or coordinated patrols	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx40,000/-x7days x4timesx10yrs=134,400,000/-, 6Portersx30,000/-x7days x4timesx10yrs=50,400,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x18pplex7days x4timesx10yrs=201,600,000/-, Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	410,400,000/-	41,040,000	43,092,000	45,246,600	47,508,930	49,884,377	52,378,595	54,997,525	57,747,401	60,634,771	63,666,510	516,196,710
Conduct cross border joint planning meetings	WIC	WLE	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx130,000/-x4days x4timesx10yrs=249,600,000/-, Refreshment: 10,000/-x12pple x4daysx4timesx10yrs=19,200,000/-, Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	292,800,000/-	29,280,000	30,744,000	32,281,200	33,895,260	35,590,023	37,369,524	39,238,000	41,199,900	43,259,895	45,422,890	368,280,693

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation	
Establish mechanisms for sharing intelligence information	WTC	WLE	Yr 1-10	Intelligence Meetings: staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx130,000/-x2daysx4timesx10yrs=124,800,000/- Refreshment: 10,000/-x12plexx2daysx4timesx10yrs=9,600,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	158,400,000/-	15,840,000	16,632,000	17,463,600	18,336,780	19,253,619	20,216,300	21,227,115	22,288,471	23,402,894	24,573,039	199,233,818	
Conduct joint security operations with other security agencies	WTC	WLE	Yr 1-10	Staff Allowances: 12plexx2patrols per monthx7days per patrolx3500/-x12monthsx10yrs=70,560,000/- Food: 20,000/- (food items) per daysx12plex per patrolx2patrolsx7days per patrolx12monthsx10yrs=403,200,000/- Consumables (eg GPS, batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.): Lumpsum 1,000,000/=per yearx10yrs=10,000,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx2timesx12 month x10yrs=144,000,000/-	62,776,000/-	6,277,600	6,591,480	6,921,054	7,267,107	7,630,462	8,011,985	8,412,584	8,833,214	9,274,874	9,738,618	78,958,978	
Work with UPDF to map and demine areas suspected of harbouring land Mines	WTC	WLE	Yr 6-7	Joint Security Meetings: staff facilitation-DSA for 6staffx50,000/-x1daysx4times=1,200,000/- Refreshment: 10,000/-x12plex1daysx4times=480,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4times=2,400,000/- Site operation Staff Allowances: 12plexx1patrols per monthx7days per patrolx3500/-x12monthsx2=3,528,000/- Food: 20,000/- (food items) per daysx12plex per patrolx1patrolsx7days per patrolx12months=20,160,000/- Consumables (eg GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.): Lumpsum 1,000,000/=per year=1,000,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx1timesx12 month =7,200,000/-	35,968,000/-	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1,215,506	1,276,282	1,340,096	1,407,100	1,477,455	1,551,328	1,628,895	13,206,787	47,052,928
Sensitize communities on security matters	WTC	WLE, WCC	Yr 1-10	Security Meetings: staff facilitation-DSA for 2staffx130,000/-x1daysx10yrs=3,000,000/- Refreshment: 10,000/-x15plex1daysx10yrs=1,500,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx6=6,000,000/-	10,500,000/-	5,760,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000	17,520,000
Engage Foreign Affairs to Mark the International Border section along the Park boundary	WTC	DC, DDC, ED	Yr 1	Meeting with Top Management: DSA for 2staffx130,000/-x4daysx4times=4,160,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x100litresx4times=1,600,000/-	5,760,000/-	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	
<b>Impacts of developments in and around the Park</b>																	
Monitor compliance to environmental management plans	WTC	DIG, NEMA	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation-DSA for 4staffx40,000/-x7daysx4times x10yrs=44,800,000/- Porters: 6portersx30,000/-x7daysx4times x10yrs=50,400,000/- Food: 20,000/- (food items) per day x10plexx4timesx7days x10yrs=56,000,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	175,200,000/-	17,520,000	18,396,000	19,315,800	20,281,590	21,295,670	22,360,453	23,478,476	24,652,399	25,885,019	27,179,270	220,364,677	



Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Enforce the development of EIAs for developments inside the park	WIC	DLC, NEMA	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 4meetings per yr x2,000,000/- x10yrs=80,000,000/-	80,000,000/-	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,820,000	9,261,000	9,724,050	10,210,253	10,720,765	11,256,803	11,819,644	12,410,626	106,623,140
Conduct Project briefs and Audits for UWA owned developments	WIC	EIAU, NEMA	Yr 1-10	Site visits: staff facilitation-DSA for 4staff x40,000/-x7days=1,120,000/- Porters: .4Portersx30,000/-x7days=840,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x8pplex7days=2,240,000/-, Meeting staff facilitation-DSA for 12staffx50,000/-x2days x4timesx10yrs=48,000,000/-, Refreshment: 10,000/-x12pplex2days x4timesx10yrs=9,600,000/-, Fuel: 4000/-x150litres x4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	85,800,000/=	8,580,000	9,009,000	9,459,450	9,932,423	10,429,044	10,950,496	11,498,021	12,072,922	12,676,568	13,310,396	107,918,318
Participate in review of EIS and Audits for developments around the park	WIC	DLC, NEMA, EIAU	Yr 1-10	Site visits: staff facilitation-DSA for 5staff x50,000/-x7days x 10 yrs=17,500,000/- Porters: .5Portersx30,000/-x7days x 10yrs =10, 500,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x10pplex7days x 10yrs =28,000,000/-, - Fuel: 4000/-x150litres x4timesx10yrs=24,000,000/-	80,000,000/-	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,820,000	9,261,000	9,724,050	10,210,253	10,720,765	11,256,803	11,819,644	12,410,626	106,623,140
<b>Disease management</b>																
Undertake wildlife related disease surveillance in and around the park	WEM	WIC, YU	Yr 1-10	Field Visit, staff facilitation-DSA for 5staffx50,000/-x7days x 10 yrs=17,500,000/- Porters: .5Portersx30,000/-x7days x 10yrs =10, 500,000/-, Food: 40,000/-x10pplex7days x 10yrs =28,000,000/-, -Fuel: 4000/-x200litres x4timesx10yrs=32,000,000/- Data analysis Lumsum 5,000,000 per year x 10yrs= 50,000,000/=	138,000,000/=	13,800,000	14,490,000	15,214,500	15,975,225	16,773,986	17,612,686	18,493,320	19,417,986	20,388,885	21,408,329	173,574,917
Sensitise communities on wildlife related diseases	WEM	WCC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 4meetings x 2times x 3,000,000/=per meeting= x 10 yrs 240,000,000/=	240,000,000/=	24,000,000	25,200,000	26,460,000	27,783,000	29,172,150	30,630,758	32,162,295	33,770,410	35,458,931	37,231,877	301,869,421

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Liaise with other partners to handle disease outbreaks	WEM	VU	Yr 1-10	Joint partners Meetings: 50,000/-x2daysx4meetings x 10yrs=24,000,000/- Refreshment: 10,000/-x12plex2daysx4times x 10yrs =9,600,000/- Site operation Lumpsum- 3,000,000/- (labour ) x 2times yrs x 10yrs = 60,000,000/- Consumables(e.g GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.); Lumpsome 1,500,000/=per x 10year=15,000,000/= Fuel: 4000/-x150litresx 2timesx10yrs=12,000,000/-	12,060,000	12,663,000	13,296,150	13,960,958	14,659,005	15,391,956	16,161,553	16,969,631	17,818,113	18,709,018	151,689,384
Monitor wild animal movements	WEM	WLE	Yr 1-10	Staff facilitation-DSA for 4staffx 50,000/-x12days x2TIMES YRS x 10 yrs=48,000,000/- Porters: 5Portersx 30,000/-x12days X 2TIME x 10yrs = 36,000,000/- Food: 40,000/-x9plex1.2days X 2Times x 10yrs =86,400,000/- Fuel: 4000/-x2000litresx2timesx10yrs=16,000,000/- Consumables(e.g GPS batteries, soap, matchboxes, etc.); Lumpsome 1,000,000/-per visit x 2 times x 10year= 20,000,000/	20,640,000	21,672,000	22,755,600	23,893,380	25,088,049	26,342,451	27,659,574	29,042,553	30,494,680	32,019,414	259,607,702
Undertake veterinary interventions in the park	WEM	WIC, VU	Yr 1-10	Veterinary site visits: facilitation-DSA for 6staff 130,000/-x4daysx2visites per yrsx 10yrs=62,400,000/- (labour )4,000,000 x 2times yrs x 10yrs = 80,000,000/-	14,240,000	14,952,000	15,699,600	16,484,580	17,308,809	18,174,249	19,082,962	20,037,110	21,038,966	22,090,914	179,091,190
<b>COMMUNITY CONSERVATION</b>															
Problem Animals and Vermin															
Map out problem animal and vermin prone areas	WEM	WCC	Yr 1-10	Allowances: DSA for 4staffx21days x1seasons yrs x 40,000/- x 10yrs =33,600,000/= Facilitation for porters: 4portersx21days x30,000/-x 10yrs per porter per day=25,200,000/= Fuel: 4 trips x 21days x 40,000/= x 10 years=33,600,000/=Fuel for staff: 4 staff x 5 litres x 4,000/= x 21 days per year x 10 years=16,800,000/=	10,920,000	11,466,000	12,039,300	12,641,265	13,273,328	13,936,995	14,633,844	15,365,537	16,133,813	16,940,504	137,350,586

Activities	Resp	Others	Time Frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation	
Establish barriers of Kei apple, Ceasalpina (Mauritius thorn) along the affected boundaries	WCC	WEM	Yr 1-10	Kilometres of thorn hedge planted: 3,000,000/= per Kilometer x 12KM per year x 10 years=360,000,000/= Maintenance of thorn hedge: 1,500,000/=x12kmx 10 years=180,000,000/= Facilitation for staff: 3staff x 192 times per year x 10 years= 40,000/= =76,800,000/= Monitoring the implementation and supervision: 3 staff x 50,000/= x 8 visits per year x 10 out posts x 10 years= 120,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 3 staff x 200 times per year x 5litres x 4,000/= x 10 years= 120,000,000/=	856,800,000/=	85,680,000	89,964,000	94,462,200	99,185,310	104,144,576	109,351,804	114,819,394	120,560,364	126,598,382	132,917,802	1,077,673,832	
Support communities to plant unpalatable crops near the park boundary e.g. garlic	WCC	WCV	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Recruitment meetings for new garlic farmers, 4 meetings (formation of committees to assess the genuine farmers, reconnaissance for availability of plots by farmers, formation of garlic committee structures of the recruited new farmers & training of selected farmers) x 15 farmers x 40,000/= x 3 seasons per year x 10 years=72,000,000/= Purchase of garlic tubes, 10 Kg per farmer x 17,000/= x 15 farmers x 3 seasons per year x 10 years=76,500,000/= Monitoring the implementation and supervision: 3 staff x 50,000/= x 18 visits per year x 10 years=27,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 3 staff x 30 litres x 4,000/= x 18 days per year x 10 years=64,800,000/=	240,300,000/=	25,231,500	26,493,075	27,817,729	29,208,615	30,669,046	32,202,498	33,812,623	35,503,254	37,278,417	39,144,758	41,107,678	302,246,758
Support Local Government effort to control vermin	WIC	WCC	Yr 1-10	Facilitation for staff for scare shooting: 3 staff x 192 times per year x 10 years x 40,000/= 76,800,000/= Fuel: 3 trips x 10 outposts x 40,000/= x 12 months x 10 years= 144,000,000/=	220,800,000/=	22,080,000	23,184,000	24,343,200	25,560,360	26,838,378	28,180,297	29,589,312	31,068,777	32,622,216	34,253,327	277,719,867	
Develop and implement problem animal and vermin scaring methods	WLE	WCC, WIC	Yr 1-10	Scare shooting: 6staffx2times per year x 15parishesx30,000/x 10years=54,000,000/= training vermin home guards: 10 guardsx4 districtsx5daysx2times in 10 years=30,000/= 12,000,000, Trainers: 4staffx4districtsx5daysx2times in 10 years=50,000/= 8,000,000/=	74,000,000/=	7,400,000	7,770,000	8,158,500	8,566,425	8,994,746	9,444,484	9,916,708	10,412,543	10,933,170	11,479,829	93,076,405	
Sensitise communities and Local Governments on vermin and problem animal management	WCC	WIC, WLE	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 3 meetings per outpost x 10 outposts x 10,000/= x 12 months x 10 years=36,000,000/= Fuel: 3 trips x 10 outposts x 40,000/= x 12 months x 10 years=144,000,000/= - Drinks & snacks: 3 meetings x 10 outposts x 30 people x 10,000/= x 12 months x 10 years=360,000,000,000/=	360,000,000/=	36,000,000	37,800,000	39,690,000	41,674,500	43,758,225	45,946,136	48,243,443	50,655,615	53,188,396	55,847,816	452,804,131	
Engage Local Governments to designate officers responsible for Vermin at all levels	WIC	CCU, CAM	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Facilitation for staff, 4 staff x 4 meetings per year x 4 districts x 50,000/= x 10 years=32,000,000/=Facilitation (DSA for district officials and transport refund) 100,000/= x 6 People x 4 meetings per year x 4 districts x 10 years= 96,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= per litre x 4 meetings x 4 districts x 10 years= 19,200,000/=	147,200,000/=	14,720,000	15,456,000	16,228,800	17,040,240	17,892,252	18,786,865	19,726,208	20,712,518	21,748,144	22,835,551	185,146,578	
Establish and maintain a toll free line at Park headquarters	WIC	CAM, ITU	Yr 1-10	Purchase: Connection: 1,000,000/= Deposit: 500,000/= and maintenance: 300,000 per monthx 12monthsx10years=36,000,000	38,100,000/=	5,100,000	3,780,000	3,969,000	4,167,450	4,375,823	4,594,614	4,824,344	5,065,562	5,318,840	5,584,782	46,780,413	

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Build capacity of the boundary management committees on problem animal and vermin management	WCC	DLG, WTC	Yr 1-10	Training: Facilitation of participants 5 boundary mgmt committee members x 50 boundary mgmt groups x 20,000/= x 2 times per year x 10 years=10,000,000/= Facilitation of staff: 5 staff x 50,000/= x 2 times per year x 10 years=5,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= x 2 meetings per year x 10 years=2,400,000/=	107,400,000/=	10,740,000	11,277,000	11,840,850	12,432,893	13,054,537	13,707,264	14,392,627	15,112,259	15,867,871	16,661,285	135,086,566
Revenue sharing																
Sensitize communities and Local Governments on the revenue sharing guidelines	WCC	WTC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Sensitization meetings on RSF: 2 staff x 8 meetings per year x 10 outposts x 59 parishes x 10,000/= x 10 years=944,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 2 staff x 10 outposts x 3 litres x 4,000/= x 8 visits per year x 10 years=19,200,000/=	963,200,000/=	96,320,000	101,136,000	106,192,800	111,502,440	117,077,562	122,931,440	129,078,012	135,531,913	142,308,508	149,423,934	1,211,502,609
Annually declare to the District Local Governments the revenue sharing funds on the account	WTC	CAM	Yr 1-10	Declaring RSF funds to districts: Workshop: Facilitate to district officials (per diem, transport refund & meals to 6 district official x 150,000/= x 4 districts x 10 years=360,000,000/= Venue hire: 10 years x 300,000/= per yr for venue hire= 3,000,000/= Facilitation for 6 staffs x 50,000/= x 10 years=3,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= per litre x 10 years=2,400,000/=	368,400,000/=	36,840,000	38,682,000	40,616,100	42,646,905	44,779,250	47,018,213	49,369,123	51,837,580	54,429,459	57,150,981	463,369,561
Disburse the revenue sharing funds against the approved projects and according to the provisions within the guidelines	WTC	CAM, PRU, ED, DLG, RDPCs, MTWA	Yr 1-10	Disbursement RSF funds to districts: Workshop: Facilitate to district officials (per diem, transport refund & meals to 6 district official x 150,000/= x 4 districts x 10 years=360,000,000/= Venue hire: 10 years x 300,000/= per yr for venue hire= 3,000,000/= Facilitation for 6 staffs x 50,000/= x 10 years=3,000,000/= Fuel for staff: 1 vehicle x 30 litres x 4,000/= per litre x 10 years=2,400,000/=	368,400,000/=	36,840,000	38,682,000	40,616,100	42,646,905	44,779,250	47,018,213	49,369,123	51,837,580	54,429,459	57,150,981	463,369,561
Monitor compliance to the revenue sharing guidelines	WCC	WTC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Engagement meetings at district, sub-counties, parish levels on RSF: Facilitation, 5 People x 85 meetings (4 at district, 22 at sub-county, 59 at parish) x 50,000/= x 10 years= 212,000,000/= Fuel: 20 Litres x 4,000/= x 85 trips x 10 years=68,000,000/=	280,000,000/=	28,000,000	29,400,000	30,870,000	32,413,500	34,034,175	35,735,884	37,522,678	39,398,812	41,368,752	43,437,190	352,180,991
Lobby Local Governments to identify and support projects from the disadvantaged groups	WTC	WCC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Engagement meetings at district, sub-counties, parish levels on RSF: Facilitation, 5 People x 85 meetings (4 at district, 22 at sub-county, 59 at parish) x 50,000/= x 10 years= 212,000,000/= Fuel: 20 Litres x 4,000/= x 85 trips x 10 years=68,000,000/=	280,000,000/=	28,000,000	29,400,000	30,870,000	32,413,500	34,034,175	35,735,884	37,522,678	39,398,812	41,368,752	43,437,190	352,180,991
Resource access																
Carry out resource inventory and map them out	WEM	WCC, Partners	Yr 1, 6	Allowances: Mapping of areas of resource harvest in 54 MoU X 2 days X 5 staff x 50,000/= 27,000,000/= Inventory of areas of resource harvest in 54 MoU X 2 days X 5 staff x 50,000/= 27,000,000/= Fuel: 108 trips x 5 x 5 litres x 4,000/=10,800,000/=	64,800,000/=	32,400,000					41,351,523					73,751,523
Sensitize communities on the available resources	WCC	WCV	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Facilitation for community mobilisers, 54 Resource use committees X 10 members x 30,000/= x 2 times per year x 10 years=324,000,000/= Facilitation to staff: 3 staff x 108 meetings in 10 years x 50,000/=16,200,000/= Fuel: 108 trips x 5 x 5 litres x 4,000/=10,800,000/=	351,000,000/=	35,100,000	36,855,000	38,697,750	40,632,638	42,664,269	44,797,483	47,037,357	49,389,225	51,858,686	54,451,620	441,861,028

Activities	Resp	Others	Time Frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation
Promote and support alternative sources for resources demanded from the park	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Nursery establishment (20,000 seedlings per outpost): 1 tree nursery per year per outpost x 10 outposts x 5,000,000/= x 10 years=250,000,000/= Beekeeping: Purchase of beehives, 100 beehives per x 80,000/= x 10 years=80,000,000/= Mushroom demonstration garden, 1 Garden x 4 districts x 10,000,000/= 40,000,000/=	370,000,000/=	37,000,000	38,850,000	40,792,500	42,832,125	44,973,731	47,222,418	49,583,539	52,062,716	54,665,851	57,399,144	465,282,024
Promote the use of renewable energy sources	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Train communities in making Energy saving stoves: (58parishes: 5people as trainers x 10yearsx20,000/=per-person =59,000,000/= 1 staffs x 10outposts x10years x 30,000/= (per visit as transport refund and SDA)= 3000,000/=	62,000,000/=	6,200,000	6,510,000	6,835,500	7,177,275	7,536,139	7,912,946	8,306,593	8,724,023	9,160,224	9,618,235	77,982,934
Develop guidelines for resource access	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1, 6	Stake holders Meetings: 2meetings (Develop and Review) X 7,500,000/= 15,000,000/=	15,000,000/=	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	9,572,112	-	-	-	-	17,072,112
Monitor resource harvesting	WEM	WCV, WCC	Yr 1-10	staff facilitation: monitoring resource harvest in 54 MoD X 1 days x4times per yearX 10years x5 staff x 50,000/= 540,000,000/=	540,000,000/=	54,000,000	56,700,000	59,535,000	62,511,750	65,657,338	68,919,204	72,365,165	75,983,423	79,782,594	83,771,724	679,206,197
Roll out the formation of resource use groups	WCC	WCV, WIC, WEM, CAM, Partners	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 2months X 4,000,000/= X 10yrs= 80,000,000/=	80,000,000/=	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,820,000	9,261,000	9,724,050	10,210,253	10,720,765	11,256,803	11,819,644	12,410,626	100,623,140
Cultural values conservation																
Sensitize communities using conservation friendly cultural beliefs, values and norms	WCV	WCC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Awareness meetings, 10 ridge Leaders x 3 cultural institutions x 2 times a year x 30,000/= x 10 years= 18,000,000/= Organise intercultural football and volleyball tournaments with conservation messages in 3 Cultural institutions x 1 times per year x 3,000,000/= x 10 year= 90,000,000/= Facilitation to staff: 5 staff x 40,000/= x 10 years 20,000,000/= Fuel: 10 trips x 500lits x 4000 =20,000,000/=	148,000,000/=	14,800,000	15,540,000	16,317,000	17,132,850	17,989,493	18,888,967	19,833,415	20,825,086	21,866,341	22,959,658	186,152,810
Support cultural institutions to develop and equip cultural museums	WCV	WIC, WCC	Yr 2, 6, 9	Training 3 cultural institutions in identifying cultural artifacts, packaging those artifacts x 3times x 3days in 10years x10ridge leaders x 50,000 = 1,500,000/= Facilitation to staff: 5 staff x 40,000/= x3times in 10 years x 3days x cultural institution 5,400,000/= / Fuel: 9 trips x 100lits x 4,000/= 3,600,000/=	22,500,000/=	-	7,875,000	-	-	-	9,572,112	-	-	11,080,916	-	28,528,028
Develop project proposals for funding cultural Values strategy for conservation in the Rwenzoris	WIC	WCV, WCC, Partners	Yr 1, 4, 8	Training in resource mobilization 2 workshops for 3cultural institutions 3times in 10years x 3days x12people x 100,000/= 64,800,000/= 2Facilitators fees x 6days x 250,000/= 3000,000/= Fuel: 9 trips x 100lits x 4,000/= 3,600,000/=	71,400,000/=	23,800,000	-	-	27,551,475	-	-	-	334,888,990	-	-	84,840,465
Land Management																

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Coordinate with Local Governments to sensitise communities on conservation, population control and land management	WTC	WCC, Partners	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 1 meetings per year x 59parishes x 3staff=40,000/= x 10 years =70,800,000/= Fuels, 10 litres x 4,000/= x 59 parish meetings x 10 years=23,600,000/=	94,400,000.00	9,440,000	9,912,000	10,407,600	10,927,980	11,474,379	12,048,098	12,650,503	13,283,028	13,947,179	14,644,538	118,735,506
Support tree planting initiatives around the park	WCC	Partners, DLG	Yr 1-10	Nursery establishment (20,000 seedlings per outposts); 1 tree nursery per year per outpost x 10 outposts x 5,000,000/= x 10 years=250,000,000/=	250,000,000/=	25,000,000	26,250,000	27,562,500	28,940,625	30,387,656	31,907,039	33,502,391	35,177,511	36,936,386	38,783,205	314,447,313
Support the implementation of National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003	WTC	WLE	Yr 1-10	Arrest and sensitize stakeholders /subjects in partnership with NFA 59parishes= 3,540,000 x 10years 35,400,000/=	35,400,000/=	3,540,000	3,717,000	3,902,850	4,097,993	4,302,892	4,518,037	4,743,939	4,981,135	5,230,192	5,491,702	44,525,740
Lobby stakeholders to develop land use plans	WTC	Partners, WCC	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Engagement meetings at district level to develop land use plans: meeting 1 time per year x 4 districts x 5staff x40,000/= x 2days 10years= fuel: 20lit x 4000/= x 4districts x 10years= 3,200,000/=	19,200,000/=	1,920,000	2,016,000	2,116,800	2,222,640	2,333,772	2,450,461	2,572,984	2,701,633	2,836,714	2,978,530	241,495,54
Community livelihoods																
Mobilize and support communities to engage into conservation related income-generating activities	WCC	WCV, Partners, DLG	Yr 1-10	Meetings: Sensitization meetings, 30 parish meetings x 10 times in 10 years x 3 staff x 50,000/= =45,000,000/= Support apples growing, 1000 seedlings x 12,000= 30 parish= 360,000,000/= Fuels, 50 litres x 4,000/= x 30 parish meetings x 3 days x 3 times in 10 year = 54,000,000/=	459,000,000/=	45,900,000	48,195,000	50,604,750	53,134,988	55,791,737	58,581,324	61,510,390	64,585,909	67,815,205	71,205,965	573,325,267
Conservation Education and Awareness																
Strengthen conservation education and awareness at all levels	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 10 outposts x 1 staff x 10,000/= x 48 meetings per year x 10 years =48,000,000/= Fuel: 10 litres x 4,000/= x 1 staff x 48 trips x 10 outposts= 19,200,000/= Radio talk shows 4 radio talkshows per year x 10 years x 700,000/= =28,000,000/= Facilitation 3staff x 4times per year x 10yrs x 100,000/= 12,000,000/=	107,200,000/=	10,720,000	11,256,000	11,818,800	12,409,740	13,030,227	13,681,738	14,365,825	15,084,117	15,838,322	16,600,238	134,835,008
Support formation and training of wildlife clubs	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Development and Training of the wildlife clubs in schools 10schools per year x 5times in yr x 10 years x 5000/= facilitation =25,000,000/= Facilitation for staff 3staff x 10schools x 5times x 10yrs x 30000/= 45,000,000/= Fuel 10litres x 4000 x 10schools 5times x 10yrs= 20,000,000/=	90,000,000/=	9,000,000	9,450,000	9,922,500	10,418,625	10,939,556	11,486,534	12,060,861	12,663,904	13,297,099	13,961,954	113,201,033
Identify and support women groups involved in conservation activities	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Meetings: 10 outposts x 2 staff x 10,000/= x 10 meetings per year x 10 years =20,000,000/= Fuel: 10 litres x 4,000/= x 1 staff x 10 trips x 10 outposts = 4,000,000/=	24,000,000/=	2,400,000	2,520,000	2,646,000	2,778,300	2,917,215	3,063,076	3,216,230	3,377,041	3,545,893	3,723,188	301,869,942
Develop and disseminate conservation and education awareness materials	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Education materials: Brochures, leaflets Banners, school compound signages @20,000,000/= per year x 10yrs= 200,000,000/=	200,000,000/=	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,050,000	23,152,500	24,310,125	25,525,631	26,801,913	28,142,008	29,549,109	31,026,564	251,557,851

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Organise study tours for communities, schools, staff and local leaders to learn best practices in conservation	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	study to us: 2trips per year x 10years= 10,000,000/= 200,000,000/=	200,000,000/=	20,000,000	21,000,000	22,050,000	23,152,500	24,310,125	25,525,631	26,801,913	28,142,008	29,549,109	31,026,564	291,557,851
Translate popular versions of the MoUs into appropriate local languages	WCC	WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	59 MoUs translated= 59 MoUs x @2,000,000/= = 118,000,000/=	118,000,000	11,800,000	12,390,000	13,009,500	13,659,975	14,342,974	15,060,122	15,813,129	16,603,785	17,433,974	18,305,673	148,419,132
Disseminate results from economic valuation study for community appreciation	WIC	CAM, WCC, Partners	Yr 3, 8	Meetings: 59parishes x 4 staff x 40,000/= x 1 meetings per year x 2years= 18,880,000/= Fuel: 10 liters x 4,000/= x 4 staff x 59 trips = 9,440,000/=	28,320,000/=		15,611,400						19,924,542			35,535,942
Stakeholder involvement and collaboration																
Develop and implement MoUs at operational level with conservation agencies working in the surrounding areas of the park	WIC	WCC, CAM, PC	Yr 1-10	Conduct 3Consultation meetings with stakeholders; 3meetings x 5,000,000/= = 15,000,000/=; Signing of mou at operational level; 6Mou x 3,000,000/= = 18,000,000/=; Review 6Mou with stakeholders; 6meetings x 3,000,000/= = 18,000,000/=	87,000,000/=	8,700,000	9,135,000	9,591,750	10,071,338	10,574,904	11,103,650	11,658,832	12,241,774	12,853,862	13,496,555	109,427,665
Establish and operationalize a Rwenzori Mountains conservation forum composed of stakeholders in conservation	WIC	CAM	Yr 1-10	Forums for RMNP conservation Stake holders meetings 12,000,000/= per year x 10yrs = 120,000,000/=	120,000,000/=	12,000,000	12,600,000	13,230,000	13,891,500	14,586,075	15,315,379	16,081,148	16,885,205	17,729,465	18,615,999	159,934,710
Conduct coordination meetings between Traditional Foot Paths committees to harmonise their operations	WCC	WLE, WT, WCV	Yr 1, 6	Conduct 3meetings x 3,000,000/= per meeting x 2yrs = 18,000,000/=; Transport Cost Fuel 60Ltrs x 3Meetings x 4000/= x 2yrs = 1,440,000/=	19,440,000/=	9,720,000					12,405,457					22,125,457
Organise annual conservation events for conservation associations to showcase their work	WIC	WEM, WT, DLGs, WCC, WCV, Partners, WLE	Yr 1-10	Show ground hire 1,000,000/= per yr x 10yrs = 10,000,000/=; Transport cost fuel 60Ltrs x 4000 x 10yrs = 2,400,000/=; Entertainment Equipments (Music and drama) 1,000,000/= x 10yrs = 10,000,000/=; Radio Advertisents 500,000/= x 4 Radio stations x 10yrs = 20,000,000/=; Participants (associations) Transport 60Ltrs per group x 4000/= x 8groups x 10yrs = 19,200,000/=	61,600,000/=	6,160,000	6,468,000	6,791,400	7,130,970	7,487,519	7,861,894	8,254,989	8,667,739	9,101,126	9,556,182	77,479,818
RESEARCH AND ECOLOGICAL MONITORING																
Research																
Carry out research to identify plant diseases e.g in giant lobelia and wild bananas; and their potential for transmission	WEM	EMRU, WIC, Stakeholders	Yr 3 and Yr 7	Consultancy to carry out 2studies(Giant lobelia and Wild banana) x 75,000,000/= 150,000,000/=	150,000,000/=		82,687,500					100,507,173				183,194,673
Conduct a study to assess the extent and impact of pyrethrum growing on bees.	WEM	WCC, WIC, Stakeholders	Yr 1	1Consultant; 50,000,000/=	50,000,000/=	50,000,000										50,000,000
Publicise priority research topics	WIC	EMRU, WEM, CAM	Yr 1-10	Upload the Research topics on the UWA website. Develop, print and distribute out 500 Research brochures per year x 5000/= x 10years = 25,000,000/=	25,000,000/=											
Summarise and share research recommendations for the research that has taken place in RMNP and its surroundings	WIC	EMRU, WEM, CAM	Yr 1-10	Organise symposium for stakeholders annually x 5,000,000/= x 10years= 50,000,000/=	50,000,000/=	5,000,000	5,250,000	5,512,500	5,788,125	6,077,531	6,381,408	6,700,478	7,035,502	7,387,277	7,756,641	62,889,463

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation
Assess the status of plants listed under the IUCN Red list	WTC	EMRU, WEM, Stakeholders	Yr 5	Carry out plant inventory in RMNP; Lumpsum 45,000,000/=	45,000,000/=					54,697,781						54,697,781
Conduct economic valuation studies of the ecosystem services from RMNP	WTC	EMRU, WEM, WWF, CAM	Yr 1-2	Consultancy to carry out 2 studies; 40,000,000/= x 2 = 80,000,000/=	80,000,000/=	40,000,000	42,000,000									82,000,000
Ecological and socio-economic monitoring																
Carry out animal inventory for RMNP	WEM	WTC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 3 - 5	Consultancy study for animals in RMNP; 250,000,000/=	250,000,000/=			91,875,000	96,468,750	101,292,188						289,635,938
Carry out survey of key animal species e.g. elephants, Chimpans, Rwenzori duikers.	WEM	WTC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 7	Establish 49 survey transects each 5km x 100,000/= Labour 24,500,000/=; Data collection by 6 staff x 49 transects x 40,000/= DSA x 2 days x 2 times x 1 year = 47,040,000/=; Assorted consumables = 5,000,000/=	76,500,000/=							102,570,920				102,570,920
Expand monitoring of water quality and quantity to include river Kwimi and Mpanga and also in the Cirque (glacier) lakes.	WEM	WTC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Water quality/quantity in: 6 rivers x 3sites x 4staff x 40,000/= DSA x 4quarters x 10 years = 115,200,000 / = and 20 Cirque lakes x 8staff x 40,000/= DSA x 5 x 1yr x 3 years = 96,000,000/=	211,200,000/=	211,200,000	22,176,000	23,384,800	24,449,040	25,671,492	26,955,067	28,302,820	29,717,961	31,203,859	32,764,052	265,645,990
Assess community knowledge, attitude and practices towards conservation as a result of livelihood interventions.	WEM	WTC, EMRU, Stakeholders	Yr 1, 4 and 9	Consultancy study for community livelihood and attitude changes; 60,000,000/= per year x 3 years = 180,000,000/=	180,000,000/=	60,000,000			69,457,500					88,647,327		218,104,827
Waste management																
Develop a waste management plan	WTC	WEM	Yr 1	Consultation Meetings 4 x 5,000,000/= per meeting = 20,000,000/= Printing 10 copies x 50,000/= each = 500,000/=	20,500,000	20,500,000										20,500,000
Implement a waste management plan	WEM	WTC, WT, Stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Waste bins, 20 per yrs x 10yrs x 250,000/= each = 50,000,000/= 3 Incinerators x 25,000,000/= each = 75,000,000/= Waste Pits, 20 pits x 2times x 250,000/= each = 10,000,000/= Collecting waste 3staff x 40,000/= DSA X 20camp sites x 3days x 4quarterly x 10yrs = 288,000,000/=	423,000,000/=	42,300,000	44,415,000	46,635,750	48,967,538	51,415,914	53,986,710	56,686,046	59,520,348	62,496,365	65,621,184	532,044,854
Climate Change																
Carryout detailed data analysis on snow receding	WEM	WTC, WLE, WT, Stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Capacity building 6staff x 130,000/= DSA X 10days x 2times in 10yrs = 15,600,000/= Facilitation for 2Trainer x 250,000/= x 10days x 2times = 10,000,000/= Procure Software for snow data analysis 10,000,000/=	35,600,000/=	3,560,000	3,738,000	3,924,900	4,121,145	4,327,202	4,543,562	4,770,740	5,009,278	5,259,741	5,522,728	44,777,297
Carry out continuous monitoring of the glacier 3plots (stanley, Baker and Speke Mountains)	WEM	WTC, WLE, WT, Stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Facilitation for 12staff and porters x 10days x 40,000/= DSA x 4quarterly x 10yrs = 192,000,000/= Consumables assorted 2,000,000/= per quarter x 4quarters x 10yrs = 80,000,000/=	272,000,000/=	27,200,000	28,560,000	29,988,000	31,487,400	33,061,770	34,714,859	36,450,601	38,273,131	40,186,788	42,196,127	342,118,677
Continuously map out crevasses	WEM	WTC, WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	Facilitation for 4staff and porters x 7days x 40,000/= DSA x 4month per yr x 10yrs = 44,800,000/=	44,800,000/=	4,480,000	4,704,000	4,939,200	5,186,160	5,445,468	5,717,741	6,003,628	6,303,810	6,619,000	6,949,950	56,348,959



Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% inflation	
Carry out annual data collection and maintenance of the vegetation permanent sample plots	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	facilitation 10staff and porters x 10plots x 40,000/= DSA x 2days x 10yrs = 80,000,000/= Consumables (Paint, tags etc) 2,000,000/= per yrs x 10yrs = 20,000,000/=	100,000,000/=	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	12,762,816	13,400,956	14,071,004	14,774,554	15,513,282	125,778,925	
Develop early warning systems for floods around Rwenzori mountains	WIC	WEM, CAM, WLE, WT, stakeholders	Yr 2	Consultancy to design the system 40,000,000/=	40,000,000/=		42,000,000									42,000,000	
Implement early warning system	WIC	Stakeholders	Yr 2	Procure and instal the system on Nyamwamba and Mubuku rivers 65,000,000/= x 2 sites = 130,000,000/=	130,000,000/=		136,500,000									136,500,000	
Annually Map areas inside the park affected by landslides	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 1-10	facilitation 6staff and porters x 40,000/= DSA x 12days x 2times x 10yrs = 57,600,000/=	57,600,000/=	5,760,000	6,048,000	6,350,400	6,667,920	7,001,316	7,351,382	7,718,951	8,104,898	8,510,143	8,935,651	72,448,661	
Develop restoration plan	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 1	Workshops with stake holders, 3meeting x 5,000,000/= each = 15,000,000/= printing 50,000 x 10books = 500,000/=	15,500,000/=	15,500,000										15,500,000	
Restore the affected areas	WEM	WIC, WLE, WT	Yr 2-9	Re-vegetate 10ha of affected land x 5,000,000/= each x 8yrs = 400,000,000/=	400,000,000/=		52,500,000	55,125,000	57,881,250	60,775,313	63,814,078	67,004,782	70,355,021	73,872,772		501,328,216	
PARK ADMINISTRATION																	
Human Resource																	
Recruit additional staff as indicated above	WIC	HRU, CAM	Yr 3, 6&9	6staff facilitation for recruitment X 6days x 50,000/= x 3years= 5,400,000/-; Transport Fuel 50lts x6daysx 4000/- x 3years=3,600,000=	9,000,000/=			3,307,500			3,828,845			4,432,366		11,568,711	
Train staff in relevant aspects of operations in mountain ecosystems as identified in the table above	WIC	HRU, CAM, stakeholders	Yr 2, 5, 8 & 8	Staff facilitation of 10 staff x 130,000/- x 6days x 2 years x 3 years= 46,800,000/-; Facilitation for 5 trainers x 250,000/- x 6days x 2times ayear x 3years=45,000,000=-; Transport cost: 400lts X 4000/- x 2times x 3years=9,600,000=	101,400,000/=		35,490,000			41,084,111			47,559,994			124,134,105	
Procure field equipment as detailed in the table above.	WIC	PM, CAM, stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Assorted tools and equipments Research and Monitoring tools:- 30,000,000=per year x 10years = 300,000,000=-; Tourism tools& Equipments: 25,000,000=per year x 10 years = 250,000,000=-; Law enforcement tools &equipments: 20,000,000/= x 10years= 200,000,000=-; Community conservation tools &equipments:( A set of Audiovisual aid 50,000,000= x 2 years= 100,000,000=- , Administration tools &equipments 25,000,000= per year x 10 years = 250,000,000=	1,100,000,000/=	110,000,000	115,500,000	121,275,000	127,338,750	133,705,688	140,390,972	147,410,520	154,781,046	162,520,899	170,646,104		1,383,568,179
Procure 4 vehicles and 10 motorcycles	WIC	PM, CAM, stakeholders	Yr 1, 6	4vehiclesx 150,000,000/- x2 times in 10yrs = 1,200,000,000=-; 10Motorbikes X 20,000,000=-x2times in 10yrs= 400,000,000=	1,600,000,000/=	800,000,000					1,021,025,250					1,821,025,250	
Develop a rescue plan	WIC	CAM, DTBS stakeholders	Yr 1	6Meetings x 5,000,000/= 30,000,000=- Designing and printing 10copies x 150,000/= 1,500,000=-	31,500,000=-	31,500,000										31,500,000	
Implement a rescue plan	WIC	CAM, DTBS, stakeholders	Yr 1-10	Publicize the plan to stakeholders x 10,000,000=- 10,000,000=-; Emmergency rescue fund: 10,000,000/- x 10 years=100,000,000=	110,000,000=-	10,000,000	20,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	12,762,816	13,400,956	14,071,004	14,774,554	15,513,282	135,778,925	
Park infrastructure and access																	

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Construct 6 unit staff accommodation at Kyondo, Mihunga, Nyabitaba Mbaata Kakaba, Kin-yampanika, Kikyo and Kakuka	WTC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.3-9	Construct 7Kanger posts of 6 unit blocks x 150,000,000/= 1,050,000,000/=	1,050,000,000/=			165,375,000	173,643,750	182,325,938	191,442,234	201,014,346	211,065,063	221,618,317		1,346,646,648
Construct a 12 unit block at Kwakingi	WTC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.4	Construct 12 Ranger posts of 12 unit block x 300,000,000/=	300,000,000/=			-	347,287,500							347,287,500
Construct a tourism and Law enforcement office and accommodation for clerks/guides at Mihunga	WTC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.5	Tourism and Law Enforcement Office: 2unit block x 75,000,000/=; Accommodation: 4unit for clerks/guides x 75,000,000/=	150,000,000=			-	-	182,325,938						182,325,938
Re-open:	WTC	CAM, PM	Yr.1-10													
Bubuyto-Bulemba road				6km x 10,000,000/= 60,000,000/=; Maintenance 6km x 1,500,000/= x 4times a year x 9years= 324,000,000/=	384,000,000=	60,000,000	36,000,000	37,800,000	39,690,000	41,674,500	43,758,225	45,946,136	48,243,443	50,655,615	53,186,396	456,956,316
Kilemba -Bulyambuli road				3km x 10,000,000/= 30,000,000/=; Maintenance 2km x 1,500,000/= x 4times a year x 9years= 108,000,000=	138,000,000=	30,000,000	12,000,000	12,600,000	13,230,000	13,891,500	14,586,075	15,315,379	16,081,148	16,885,205	17,729,465	162,318,772
Kazingo trading centre - Kazingo outpost road				5km x 10,000,000/= 50,000,000/=; Maintenance 5km x 1,500,000/= x 4times a year x 9years= 270,000,000=	320,000,000=	50,000,000	30,000,000	31,500,000	33,075,000	34,728,750	36,465,188	38,288,447	40,202,869	42,213,013	44,323,663	380,796,930
Bukangama-Harugale road				7km x 15,000,000/= 105,000,000/=; Maintenance 7km x 1,500,000/= x 4times a year x 9years= 378,000,000=	483,000,000=	105,000,000	42,000,000	44,100,000	46,305,000	48,620,250	51,051,263	53,603,826	56,284,017	59,098,218	62,053,129	568,115,701
Nyakalengirjo-Mihunga gate road				Maintenance 3km x 2,500,000/= x 4times a year x 10years= 300,000,000=	300,000,000=	30,000,000	31,500,000	33,075,000	34,728,750	36,465,188	38,288,447	40,202,869	42,213,013	44,323,663	46,539,846	377,336,776
Procure and install four modern repeaters at Kazingo, Nyabitaba, Kilemba and Ihandiro	WTC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.2	Procure 4 repeaters x 75,000,000= 300,000,000/=; Installation of the 4 repeaters x 25,000,000= 100,000,000/=	400,000,000=		420,000,000									420,000,000
Procure communication radio equipment	WTC	CAM, PM, DDC	Yr.2, 6 & 89	Procure Radio sets: 12 VHF/Base radios for Out Posts x 3,500,000= 42,000,000/=; 20 HF/walkie Talkie radios x 2,000,000= 40,000,000/=; Batches of Assorted accessories (spare batteries, antennas, chargers extra): x20,000,000/- x 3years=60,000,000=	142,000,000=		82,000,000				38,288,447			44,323,663		164,612,110
Record keeping																
Carry out an inventory to ascertain Park properties	WTC	WCC, WT, WEM, WLE	Yr.1, 4 & 8	Staff facilitation: 6staff x 20days per year x 50,000/= x3years= 18,000,000/=; Transport fuel 500litrs per year x 4000/= x 3years= 6,000,000/=;	24,000,000/=	8,000,000			9,261,000				11,256,803			28,517,803
Maintain and regularly update an asset register for park assets	WTC	WA	Yr.1-10	Staff facilitation: 2staff x 24days per year x 12,000/= x10years= 5,760,000/=;	5,760,000=	576,000	604,800	635,040	666,792	700,132	735,138	771,895	810,490	851,014	893,565	7,244,866
Process legal documents for UWA/Park properties	WTC	CAM, DDC, DICS	Yr.2-3	Survey 7Land pieces outside the Park x 5,000,000= per site= 35,000,000/=; Transport Fuel:300litrs x 4000/= 1,200,000/=; Allowances for 5staff for processing 7legal documents x 34days 130,000/= 13,650,000=	49,850,000=		26,171,250	27,479,813								55,651,063
Develop a documentation system for capturing and storing historical events in and around the park	WTC	WCC, WT, WEM, WLE	Yr.1-3	Hire consultant to design the system: 25,000,000=; Construct a mini Museum for storage and display of historical information: 75,000,000/=	100,000,000=	25,000,000		75,000,000								100,000,000

Activities	Resp	Others	Time Frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation
Regularly capture historical events for future reference	WIC	WCC, WT, WEM, WLE	Yr 1-10	Photographic (photos and videos) and Audio recording and print inform for events: 10,000,000 per year x 10years= 100,000,000/=	100,000,000/=	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	12,762,816	13,400,956	14,071,004	14,774,554	15,513,282	126,778,925
General administration																
Generate proposals for funding particular activities	WIC	Stakeholders, CAM, PC	Yr 1-10	Develop 12 staff capacity yearly in proposal writing x 130,000/= x 6days x 3years= 28,080,000/=, Allowance for 2trainers x 250,000/= x 6days x 3years= 9,000,000/= Workshops to identify and justify issues with key stakeholders, 5,000,000/= x 3 years= 15,000,000/=	52,080,000/=	5,208,000	5,468,400	5,741,820	6,028,911	6,330,357	6,646,874	6,979,218	7,328,179	7,694,588	8,079,317	65,505,664
Develop mechanisms for the payment of ecosystem services	WIC	CAM, Stakeholders, DPC, PC	Yr 1-10	One Consultancy hire x150,000,000/=; 1Workshops per year to Review progress PES x 7,500,000/= x 3days x 5years= 112,500,000/=	262,500,000/=	150,000,000	22,500,000		24,806,250		27,348,891		30,152,152		33,242,748	288,050,041
<b>TOURISM DEVELOPMENT</b>																
Tourism facilities and infrastructure																
Develop, install and maintain signage and interpretive materials	WT	WIC	Yr 1-10	Purchase and install signages: 15small signages per year x 10years x150000/= 22,500,000/=; Labour and food: 20,000,000/= x3days x 15signage X 10years= 9,000,000/= Allowances:3staff x40,000/- x6days x 10years= 7,200,000/=	38,700,000/-	3,870,000	4,065,500	4,266,675	4,480,009	4,704,009	4,939,210	5,186,170	5,445,479	5,717,753	6,003,640	48,676,444
Construct additional camps and resting points at Panga ridge, Kyoto, Mahoma Lake, Makomujungu, Nyamuleju, Bigo, Lake Bujuku, Mukendege, Scott Elliott, Freshfield, Bujungoro, Kendahi, Kicucu/ Karyarupha, Bunwanjara paths, Kacope flats, Karangura/Batwa, Mukakizira, Mahyoro, Mabere Bukurungo/Mbata (4camps), Buhuyvo	WIC	WT, WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Constructs 24 campsites; (24toilets x 15,000,000/- = 360,000,000/=; 24Kitchens X 25,000,000/- = 600,000,000/=; 24Resting sheltersx 15,000,000/= = 360,000,000/=; Assorted furniture for Resting shelter X 5,000,000/- =120,000,000/=) = 1,440,000,000/=; Facilitation for Project development- Staff allowances: 5staff x 6camps x 2 Visits per year x 4years x 50,000/= 12,000,000/=	1,452,000,000/-	145,200,000	152,460,000	160,083,000	168,087,150	176,491,508	185,316,083	194,381,887	204,310,981	214,526,530	225,252,857	1,826,309,996
Expand each of the existing camps to accommodate at least 50 beds and at least 100 porters; e.g. at Nyabitaba, John mate, Grayoma, Khandara, Ellena, Bujuku etc.	WIC	WT, RMS, RIS, CAM, DTBS	Yr 1-10	Construct 6 bandas x 500,000,000/- x once= 3,000,000,000/= Facilitation for Project development- Staff allowances: 5staff x 6sites x 6 Visits per site x 50,000/= 9,000,000/=	3,009,000,000/-	501,500,000	526,575,000	552,903,750	580,348,938	609,576,384	640,055,204					3,411,592,735
Develop standard guidelines for all tourism facilities and services	WIC	WT	Yr 1	Conduct a workshop for 3days x 20 (concessionaires and stakeholders) = 10,000,000/=, Printing and publication of the guideline es=5,000,000/- =15,000,000/-	15,000,000/-	15,000,000										15,000,000
Construct a Visitor Information and Education Centre at Mhanga	WIC	CAM, Partners, DTBS, Weng	Yr 4	Construct a VIC. 500,000,000/=	500,000,000/-				578,812,500							578,812,500
Construct and equip a student Hostel at Mhanga	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, WCC	Yr 7-10	Construct a Student Hostel: 300,000,000/=	300,000,000/-											

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation	
Survey and establish new tourism trails (Karangura-Batwa; Katebwa-Bukurungu-Kakuka; Mihunga-Kihuma-Portal peaks-Bukurungo, Bulen-ba-Kyarumba)	WT	WTC	Yr 1-10	Open Tourism trails: Karangura-Batwa 15kmx250,000/=x3times per yearx10years= 112,500,000/- Katebwa- Bukurungu-Elena -42kmx250,000/-x3times per year x 10years= 315,000,000/- Mihunga-Kihuma-Portal peaks-Bukurungo- 25kmx250,000/-x3times per year x 10years=187,500,000/- Bulemba-Kyarumba- 15kmx-250,000/-x3times per year x10years= 112,500,000/=727,000,000/=	727,500,000/-	72,750,000	76,387,500	80,206,875	84,217,219	88,428,080	92,849,484	97,491,958	102,366,556	107,484,884	112,859,128	915,041,682	
Identify and develop Pico hydropower plants near camps to provide power and water	WTC	Weng, Partners, WT	Yr 3-6	Develop 12 Pico hydropower in key areas (Mihunga, Nyablababa, Mahoma lake, John Maate, Bujuku, Bukurungo, Klandana, Gayemoin, Karerupia, Katalama, Sine, bigata)x2,000,000,000/-x12 Picos=	2,400,000,000/-			661,500,000	694,575,000	729,303,750	765,768,938					2,851,147,688	
Enter into agreement with at least two public private partnership operators focusing in Kabarole and Bundibugyo as operational districts	WTC	CAM, DTBS, ED	Yr 1	Conduct meetings for 3days x 2Public Private Partners operators x 500,000/=3,000,000/=	3,000,000/-	3,000,000										3,000,000	
Review existing agreements with the concessionaires			Yr 5-10	Conduct review meetings 3days x 5 Public Private Partners operators x 500,000/=7,500,000/=	7,500,000/-					1,519,383	1,995,352	1,675,120	1,798,876	1,846,820	1,939,161	10,334,711	
Re-route the trails affected by melting of glaciers	WT	WTC	Yr 1,6	Survey and mark new trail through snow and glaciers 3km x5,000,000/-x2times in adecade = 30,000,000/-	30,000,000/-	15,000,000					19,144,223					34,144,223	
Procure and install support facilities to aid in ascend and descend the peaks	WTC	CAM, Partners	Yr 2, 6	Procure a consultancy services to develop the project design:50,000,000/- Procure and install safety facilities to the 5peaks (Margherita, Alexandria, Nyabubhya, Baker and speke) x30,000,000/-=150,000,000/- =200,000,000/=	200,000,000/-		105,000,000				127,628,156					235,628,156	
Train guides in navigation of crevasse prone areas and rock climbing	WTC	WT Partners, HRU	Yr 3, 6,9	Training 30 guidesx8days x3years x50,000,000/-=36,000,000/- Facilitators: 5trainersx8daysx3year x250,000/-=30,000,000/-=66,000,000/=	66,000,000/-			24,255,000			28,078,194			32,504,019		84,837,213	
Construct a snow refuge hut between Stanley Plateau and Margherita glaciers	WTC	Partners, WT, RMS, RIS	Yr 4	Fabricate and install a 5 man refuge hut below Margherita Peak at 250,000,000/-	250,000,000/-					289,406,250						289,406,250	
Regularly maintain tourism trails including ladders and bridges	WT	WTC	Yr 1-10	Slash trails on quarterly basis- 200kmx4timesx150,000/-x10years=1,200,000,000/- 20Bridges @ 15metersx time per year x 5,000,000/-10years=1,000,000,000/ Ladders/Steps:15ladders of 10meters eachx2times per yearx500,000/- x10years= 150,000,000,000/-= 2,350,000,000/=	2,350,000,000/-	235,000,000	246,750,000	259,087,500	272,041,875	285,643,969	299,926,167	314,922,476	330,668,599	347,202,029	364,562,131	2,955,804,746	
Construct Boardwalks at Kacope flats, Mathidi, Bujuku and Bukurungo flats	WTC	WT	Yr 1-4	Board walks: Kacope- 2000 mx300,000/=600,000,000/- Mathidi- 500mx300,000/=150,000,000/- Bujuku- 1500mx300,000/=450,000,000/- Bukurungo flats- 00mx300,000/=900,000,000/=2,100,000,000/	2,100,000,000/-	525,000,000	551,250,000	578,812,500	607,753,125								2,262,815,625

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% inflation
Construct Ladders at Karyarupia, Klandera, Scott Elliot and Stanley Plateau	WIC	WT	Yr 1-4	Ladders Karyarupia-500mx200,000/=100,000,000/-, Kitandara-300mx200,000/=60,000,000/-, Scott Elliot-3000mx200,000/=600,000,000/-, Stanley Plateau-100mx200,000/=20,000,000/=780,000,000/-	780,000,000/-	195,000,000	204,750,000	214,987,500	225,736,875							886,474,375
Establish a new tourism trail managed by UWA starting at Kinyampanka, Chuniyu, Bukurungu, Bujuku west, Elena base camp, peaks; then return through Baker, Kuruta, Mahoma lake and end at Mihunga gate	WIC	WT, WEM	Yr 1-2	Survey, mark and slash trail to Bukurungo to Bujuku west to the peaks: 42kmx4timesx300,000=50,400,000/-	50,400,000/-	25,200,000	26,460,000									51,660,000
Tourism marketing																
Develop and operationalize a tourism package to include RMNP, KNP, TSWR and SNP as a tourism circuit	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB	Yr 1-10	PA meetings: 14staff=3meetingsx5,000,000/=15,000,000/-, Meetings with Tour Operators: 34members=3meetingsx10,000,000/=30,000,000/-, Develop promotional materials: Asorted materials 4times in 10years x 5,000,000/= 20,000,000/	65,000,000/-	6,500,000	6,825,000	7,166,250	7,524,563	7,900,791	8,295,830	8,710,622	9,146,153	9,603,460	10,083,633	81,756,301
Participate in tourism marketing events at national and international level to promote RMNP mountaineering	WT	WIC, CAM, DTBS	Yr 1-10	Facilitation of 3staff at National level: DSA 110,000/-x3staffx7daysx2times per yearx10years=46,200,000/-, SDA for 3staffx12,000/-x2times per yearx10years=720,000/-, Facilitation of 2staff at International level: DSA 750,000/x2staffx10daysx10years=150,000,000/-, Air travel 4,500,000/ x2staffx10years=90,000,000/	286,920,000/-	28,692,000	30,126,600	31,632,930	33,214,577	34,875,305	36,619,071	38,450,024	40,372,525	42,391,152	44,510,709	366,884,893
Organise familiarisation trips for tour operators and media on the RMNP	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB	Yr 2, 6, 10	Facilitate 20people x 2,100,000/x3times in 10 years=126,000,000/, Transport: 5,000,000/x 3times=15,000,000/	141,000,000/-		49,350,000				59,985,223				72,912,426	182,247,659
Organise trekking events e.g. Mountain Marathon	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB, Partners	Yr 2,4,6,8,10	Adverts: 5,000,000/- per year x 5years=25,000,000/-, Facilitation (food and accommodation) of the participants: 50pple every two years x 1,000,000/ x5years=250,000,000/-	275,000,000/-		57,750,000		63,668,375		70,195,486		77,390,523		85,323,082	354,328,436
Engage celebrities, Media, and Companies to market RMNP	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, UTB, Partners	Yr 1-10	Conduct one meeting per year: National, 2meetings per every two years = 5,000,000/x5years=50,000,000/-, International: 2 meetings per every two years = Air travel: 4,500,000/ x1celebrityx5times=22,500,000/, DSA-3,000,000/x 5times x 75,000,000/, Mobilisation expenses: 5,000,000/ per visit x 5years=25,000,000/	172,500,000/-	34,500,000	38,036,250			41,934,966		46,233,300		50,972,213		211,676,729
Develop and distribute marketing materials including Articles, publications, Journals, etc...	WT	WIC, CAM, DTBS, UTB	Yr 1-10	Develop materials: 5,000,000/x5times in 10years 25,000,000/-, E-News links and updates: 2,000,000/- per year x 10 years= 20,000,000/-	45,000,000/-		9,450,000		10,418,625		11,486,534		12,665,904		13,961,954	57,981,017
Develop and operationalize twinning programs with alpine parks e.g. Kilimanjaro, Mt Kenya, Club Alpino Italiano, etc...	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, Partners	Yr 1, 3, 6, 9	Facilitation of 6staff at International level: DSA 750,000/x6staffx5daysx4times in 10years=90,000,000/-, Air travel 4,500,000/ x 6staffx4times in 10years=108,000,000/	198,000,000/-	49,500,000		54,573,750			63,175,937			73,134,044		240,388,731
Update RMNP website and other electronic media for RMNP and community tourism activities	WIC	WT, CAM, DTBS, W Marketing	Yr 1-10	Update information: 2,500,000/ x2times per yearx 10years=50,000,000/=	50,000,000/-	5,000,000	5,250,000	5,512,500	5,788,125	6,077,531	6,381,408	6,700,478	7,035,502	7,387,277	7,756,641	62,889,463

Activities	Resp	Others	Time frame	Budget Notes	Total Budget	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Total with 5% Inflation
Community tourism																
Develop and review MoUs with cultural Institutions	WIC	WCV, WT, WCC, Partners	Yr 1-10	Develop 3 MoUs (culture and tourism products) = 10,000,000/- x 30,000,000/-, Review 3 MoUs for cultural institutions x 10,000,000/- = 30,000,000/-, Develop other community cultural interest groups (clans), 6 groups x 5,000,000/- = 30,000,000/-, Review 6 MoUs for community cultural interest groups - 5,000,000/=30,000,000/=	120,000,000/-	12,000,000	12,600,000	13,220,000	13,891,500	14,586,075	15,315,379	16,081,148	16,885,205	17,729,465	18,615,939	150,934,710
Mobilize and train communities on packaging and marketing the cultural tourism activities	WT	WCC, Partners	Yr 1-10	Identify and train 6 community groups in packaging and marketing in cultural products = 20,000,000/= 120,000,000, Refresher course for 6 community groups - 15,000,000/= 90,000,000/-	210,000,000/-	21,000,000	22,050,000	23,152,500	24,310,125	25,525,631	26,801,913	28,142,008	29,549,109	31,026,564	32,577,893	264,135,743
Support OBR to solicit for funding to develop Bulemba cultural Museum	WIC	CAM, WCV, Partners	Yr 1,6	Develop capacity of cultural institutions in resource mobilisation e.g. OBR, Obukama Bwa Toro - 20,000,000/x 2times in 10 years= 40,000,000/-	40,000,000/-	20,000,000					25,525,631					45,525,631
Identify priority community tourism infrastructure for financial support	WT	WCC, WCV, Partners	Yr 1-10	Facilitation for staff for identifying and prioritising the community tourism x 30days x 50,000/ per person=4,500,000/-, Support 4 prioritised sites in 10 years x 50,000,000/=200,000,000/=	204,500,000/-	4,500,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	204,500,000
Tourism products and services																
Conduct coordination meetings of tourism service providers in and around the park	WIC	CAM, WT, WCC	Yr 1-10	2meetings per year x 1,000,000/- x 10 years=20,000,000/-	20,000,000/-	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,013	2,552,563	2,680,191	2,814,201	2,954,911	3,102,656	23,155,785
Hold operational meetings to harmonise activities between concessionaires and UWA	WIC	CAM, WT, WCC	Yr 1-10	6 meetings per year x 500,000/- x 10 years = 30,000,000/-	30,000,000/-	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,472,875	3,646,519	3,828,845	4,020,287	4,221,301	4,432,366	4,653,985	37,733,678
Carry out a detailed feasibility studies for potential products	WIC	CAM, WT, WCC, WEM	Yr 1	Hire consultancy for the study- 150,000,000/=	150,000,000/-	150,000,000										150,000,000
Develop products as per recommendations of the studies	WT	WIC, WEM	Yr 2-10	Development of 3 priority products @ 500,000,000/= 1,500,000,000/-	1,500,000,000/-	150,000,000	157,500,000	165,375,000	173,643,750	182,325,938	191,442,234	201,014,346	211,065,063	221,618,317	232,699,232	1,886,688,880
Engage DRC/Virunga on possibilities for transboundary tourism and law enforcement activities	WIC	CAM, ED, MTWA	Yr 1-10	Develop Bi-lateral protocols for trans-boundary tourism; 1 meeting per year x 5,000,000/- x 10years= 50,000,000/-, Popularise the product-3,000,000/- x 10years= 30,000,000/-, Sign the MoU with DRC-Virunga = 20,000,000/-	100,000,000/-	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	12,762,816	13,400,956	14,071,004	14,774,554	15,513,282	125,778,925
Recruit and train Tourism guides	WIC	CAM, WT, HRU, Partners	Yr 2-10	Recruit and train 12 tourism guides-5,000,000/- per person per training x 2 times in 10 years=120,000,000/-	120,000,000/-	60,000,000					76,576,894					136,576,894
Carry out refresher training for Rangers in Tourism related services/skills	WIC	WT, WLE, Partners, WCC, HRU	Yr 2, 4, 6, 8, 10	Refresher course for 12 guides x 500,000/- x 3times in 10 years=18,000,000/-	18,000,000/-	6,000,000			6,945,750				8,442,603			21,388,353
Develop and implement operational standards for tourism guiding and porter services in RMNP.	WIC	CAM, WT, WLE, WCC	Yr 2, 6	Stakeholders meetings to develop TOP (Tourism Operation Standards)= 50,000,000/- Mid-term review meetings in the 6th year = 25,000,000/-	75,000,000/-	37,500,000					37,500,000					75,000,000
						5,884,273,600	5,413,826,530	6,346,709,662	7,137,122,892	6,587,821,114	8,244,245,398	4,160,746,788	4,322,581,381	4,758,486,964	4,395,250,848	57,251,024,176

## Appendix 7: Field reconnaissance data

RMNP GMP RECONNAISSANCE DATA								
Place	position	Eastings	Nothings	Elevation	Vegetation	Requirements		
1	Mihunga	Gate	36N 0168739	UTM 0039845	1784 m	Tropical Open forest, eucalypters trees along the boundary, shrubs.	improve on access rout, en-large parking yard, construct resting shelter, construct staff accommodation, flash toilet, information centre, improve communication	
2	Kyoho bridge	kyoho Resting Camp	36N 0187227	UTM 0040131	1820 M	Open forest	Construct resting shelter, put the seats	
3	Mahoma	Resting point	35N 0833751	UTM 0040419	2072 M	Tropical forest	Put the toilet signage, Put more seats and table, Put a flow in the resting shelter, improve on the access to the water	
4	Mahoma	Research Center	35N 0833637	UTM 0040462	2094 M	Open shrub land with black berries, branken ferns, memolopsis	Construct Research centre hole and accommodation for students	
5	Nyabitaba	Water falls	35N 0832757	UTM 0040331	2578 M	Forested, open with branken ferns shrubs	Open a trail to the water falls for tourism	
6	Nyabitaba Camp	Tourism Camp	35N 0831558	UTM 0039944	2655M	Forested	Increase on the tourism accommodation, construct Rangers accommodation, generate powder, improve on latrines	
7	Nyabitaba	Kutshiifer bridge	35N 0830811	UTM 0039934	2581 M	Open along the river with bracken ferns shrub	Painting, replace the larders with metallic once	
8	Muka Mujungu	Resting point	35N 0829177	UTM 0040777	2960 M	short forest with higuenabisa trees, rocky	Put larders at the entry point, put water gutters to direct water away, put more seats,	
9	River Nyamileju	Trail Joint with REGEA	35N 0827783	UTM 0042359	3234 M	open with st Johns wort trees, shrubs and rocky	REGEA rout joining central circuit. Propose to have resting camp	

Place	position	Easting's	Nothings	Elevation	Vegetation	Requirements
10 Nyamileju	Resting Camp	35N 0827357	UTM 0042488	3303 M	woodland with heather trees, st john's wort, shrubs, impethiate flowers	Proposed Camp, improve accommodation, Kitchen, toilet
11 John Maate	Tourism Camp	35N 0826059	UTM 0042708	3432 M	Ericarious forest	Improve on communication, put power, increase accommodation facility, improve toilet and Kitchen
12 John Maate	Bukurungu Trails	35N 0825927	UTM 0043204	3450 M	Alcamela shrubs, yellow flowering plants, ericarious forest, loberian plants	Diversion of trail
13 Bukurungu	Resting point	35N 0826047	UTM 0043808	3617 M	Giant cernasion, everlasting flowers, lobelia, wet land.	Resting shelter, benches, toilet
14 Bukurungu	Bukurungu East CAMP	35N 0827557	UTM 0044905	3819 M	Wet land with Alcamela, Tasock, giant cnasios, Libelian open with lake bukurungu east	Construct tourism Camp, toilet, camping pads, kitchen, board walk along the trail
15 Bukurungu	Potopicks trail junction	35N 0827730	UTM 0044989	3816 M	Wet land with Alcamela, Tasock, giant cnasios, Libelian open with lake bukurungu east	Open trail with board walk.
16 Bukurungu	River flow to lamia	35N 0828254	UTM 0045421	3736 M	Wet land with Alcamela, Tasock, giant cnasios, Libelian open with lake bukurungu east	Bridge to cross the river
17 Bukurungu	Libelian farm	35N 0828586	UTM 0045857	3714 M	Laberian plants with eric trees on the sides	Beautiful view
18 Regea Bundibugyo	Trail Joint with REGEA	35N 0830465	UTM 0048328	3555 M	Ericarious forest	Have tourist camp to cater for both Bundibugyo and REGEA trail, Open trail loop to Mbata and Nyapanika.



	Place	position	Eastings	Nothings	Elevation	Vegetation	Requirements
19	Lamia	proposed Camp	35N 0831303	UTM 0049066	3511 M	Ericarius forest, with alcamela openings	ROUPGH going need rearranging the trail
20	Kyonyu	Lake vew	35N 0832754	UTM 0049866	3901 M	Open eric wood land with everlasting flowers on rocky edge	Beautiful view, trail orientation it is very roughs
21	Kyonyu	Tourism Camp	35N 0832798	UTM 0050294	3818 M	Mosh, eric trees, everlasting flowers	Accommodation, toilet, kitchen, camping pads.
22	Simon Camp	Tourism Camp	36N 0167626	UTM 0054636	3697 M	Ericarius wood lot, shrubs, rocks and grass.	Swampy, camping pads, toilet, kitchen, resting shelter
23	Kalima	second Camp	36N 0166257	UTM 0056577	3190 M	Bamboo edge, eric trees and memblopsis	Camping pads, kitchen, toilet, resting shelter
24	Kakuka	first Camp	35N 0833017	UTM 0061893	2167 M	Bamboo edge, tropical forests	Camping pads, kitchen, toilet, resting shelter
25	Harugali - Bun-dibugyo	Sector camp	36N 0173662	UTM 0075206	1156 M	Community open land with plantations of Bananas	Area = 0.5988 acr, 2423.1m2, 0.24hcr. Land title, toilets, fencing and gate, signage, kitchen for in charge
26	Busaru	Camp	36N 0170082	UTM 0074440	953 M	Plantations, open with one big alibizia tree	Area = 0.2387 acrs, 966.08m2, Renovate the house, build latrine, land title, fance, gate, signage

## Appendix 8: Field reconnaissance additional data sheet

Low Altitude		
Date:12/02/2015	Location: Bubutyo outpost	Description: Currently 5 rangers; Land about 1acre donated by Local leaders/school management/ Ridge leader
GPS Position: 36N 0810717 UTM 0010941 Alt.1776m	Issues	Solutions
	Poor communication network Mud and wattle building structure Poor road access Poor latrine Poaching of primates in Kithakakisa/Kahanga/Kinoni (Kitholus/c) Goat and sheep grazing inside the park Charcoal burning outside the park	Increase manpower Community sensitization Build permanent ranger post Urgently build new pitlatrine Lobby network service providers Open access road Provide transport means to the Rangers Secure the land
Date: 12/02/2015	Location: Kaghombyo resting point	Description: Resting point to Bulemba cultural site. Land (100x50ft) given by a community member to Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu; FFI provided partial support for its development.
GPS Position:36N 0810929 UTM0011785 Alt.1867	Issues	Solutions
	1. Un completed resting shade including its associated furniture 2. Un completed toilet structure 3. Land donation agreement not finalized	• Working with Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu, UWA to support the completion of the resting point
Date: 12/02/2015	Location: Bulemba cultural site	Description: Stands an old building structure proposed for museum on a Plateau-Flat hill top; Located within community land given by community member-ridge leader (Zaveria Sibigenderwa) but agreement not finalized with Obusinga; Potential land for expansion if negotiated. Functions take place at the site after visiting the tombs in the park every 2nd September of the year.

GPS Position: 36N 0811408 UTM 0013020 Alt.1960	Issues	Solutions
	Site is not maintained Existing structure in bad shape Land ownership not finalized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage obusinga and other stakeholders like FFI to develop the area</li> <li>2. Acquire more land</li> <li>3. Construct modern museum and equip it</li> <li>4. Re-open the old Kilembe road to the point where it enters the park and relocate bubutyo outpost to that point</li> <li>5. Turn the current outpost site into an education centre</li> <li>6. Re-locate the nearest outpost towards the site</li> <li>7. Develop the water fall and birding activity on river Rubiriha.</li> </ol>
Date: 12/02/2015	Location: King Mukirane Tomb at Bulemba	Description: Tomb site maintained within the park; The king died in 1968 and was buried there.
GPS Position: 36N 0811721 UTM 0013109 Alt.2021m	Issues	Solutions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack shelter in case of rain on visitors</li> <li>2. Lack of barrier to the tomb site</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct a barrier for visit checks and registration along the access from the museum to the Tomb</li> <li>2. Construct shade some distance from the Tomb</li> <li>3. Engage obusinga for any planned development at the site</li> <li>4. Name tag all the trees around the tomb as an interpretation activity</li> <li>5. Create a trail network to connect the tomb with the former Ministers site, hiding site and former shrine sites</li> <li>6. Develop full scale interpretation for the area around the tomb</li> <li>7. Maintain the park boundary from the new outpost site (point at which old kilembe road enters the park)</li> <li>8. Develop a hiking trail in between the boundary live markers along the boundary from the new outpost site up to the Museum and Tomb.</li> </ol>

Date: 12/02/2015	Location: Kasike cave, Kihoko village, Kihoko bparish, Ihandiro. Branch off at Kasike trading centre	Description: Deep cut into a rock where communities do their cultural activities
GPS Position: E.807768 N.6640 Alt. 1302	Issues	Solutions
		1. Work with Kihoko Psyc-social group/cultural group based at Kihoko Trading centre to develop the cave and connect tourists through to Bulemba using the existing connecting road.
Date: 12/02/2015	Location: Kasike T/C	Description:
GPS Position: E. 808113 N.6442 Alt.1330m	Issues	Solutions
Date: 12/02/2015	Location: Nsenyi Ranger post	Description: Rented structure in the trading centre-Kabira; About 4hrs walk to the nearest park boundary; currently manned by 4 staff
GPS Position: 35N 0821862 UTM 0010774 Alt.1295m	Issues	Solutions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Too far from the park</li> <li>2. Inadequate staff</li> <li>3. Poor location being in the trading centre</li> <li>4. Under utilization of the ranger force at the outpost</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shift the outpost to near the park at Kyondo primary school described below</li> <li>2. Turn the outpost into a community policing outpost and equip it with a motorcycle</li> <li>3. Deploy more staff so as to do shift patrols</li> </ol>
Date:12/02/2015	Location: Proposed site for Nsenyi out post	Description: Site near Kyondo primary school next to Kanyatsi catholic parish; Kyono subcounty; about 3km from park boundary and about 1hr walk to the boundary; Available gravity water, site accessible by m/cycle and strong vehicle; communication network available.
GPS Position:35N 0824802 UTM 0015246 Alt. 1841m	Issues	Solutions
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with Kyondo community Tourist association to acquire land for the outpost in a formal way.</li> <li>2. Re-locate Nsenyi outpost to the Kyondo site</li> </ol>

Date:12/02/2015	Location: Kororo water fall	Description: Waterfalls located outside the park and managed by Kyondo community tourist association
GPS Position:35N 0823144 UTM 0013589 Alt. 1401m	Issues	Solutions
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean the area in and around the water fall</li> <li>2. Develop and place a stationery boat as an added service</li> <li>3. UWA to support the association to develop the site</li> </ol>
Date: 13/02/2015	Location: Proposed outpost at the Former FD land near Kyanyoro-rokya-Buhatsi centre	Description: Land formerly belonging to Forest Department and planted with Grevillea trees which are about 40dbh. The land is about 1hectare and about ¼ planted with mature grevillea. The land is along the route to Kakaka water fall on river Rwimi-Locally known as river Lhume. Communities have respected the trees and the land which used to be occupied by a white Man during colonial time-Communities tell the story.
GPS Position: E.175991 N.52161 Alt.1774	Issues	Solutions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor access road during rainy seasons</li> <li>2. The actual site not accessible by motorcycle</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilize the planted trees for the construction of the outpost with support from the Kakaka hydropower developers</li> <li>2. Secure the land</li> </ol>
Date: 13/02/2015	Location: Kakaka water fall	Description: Site proposed for hydropower development
GPS Position: E.175134 N.51995 Alt.1843m	Issues	Solutions
Date: 13/02/2015	Location: End of motor able road	Description: New road being opened to connect Kabarole District to Kasese District.
GPS Position: E.176513 N.52154 Alt.1630m	Issues	Solutions
Date: 13/02/2015	Location: Rwagimba hotspring	Description: Two hot water pools marked one for women and one for men along river Rwimi.
GPS Position: E.177876 N.52789 Alt.1533m	Issues	Solutions

Date: 14/02/2015	Location: Kinyampanika outpost	Description: Located on UWA land; Land title being processed; currently 4 staff
GPS Position: 36N 0180167 UTM 0055731 Alt.1734m	Issues	Solutions
	1. Lack of communication radios 2. Poor telephone reception 3. Lack of transport	1. Provide radios 2. Provide motorcycle 3. Deploy additional staff
Date: 14/02/2015	Location: Park boundary	Description: Area for problem and vermin management along park boundary.
GPS Position: 36N 0177789 UTM 0056777 Alt.2273m	Issues	Solutions
	1. Principle for planting buffer crops such as Garlic is not being followed 2. Poor management of Eucalyptus trees along the boundary	1. More sensitization of the farmers
Date: 14/02/2015	Location: Katwekare shrine	Description: Grass thatched hut inside the park and a pit latrine; the shrine is within the bamboo zone; used by communities searching for rain, disease cleansing, barren women for pregnancies. Built by communities with support from FFI and signed MoU for 3 years with UWA in July 2013.
GPS Position: 36N 0176703 UTM 0056575 Alt.2571m	Issues	Solutions
		1. Re-design the trail to avoid steep slopes and soil erosion 2. Identify a resting point along the trail 3. Place resting benches closer to the shrine 4. Create a tourism circuit to connect the shrine with the Katebwa Historical Tombs (NRA war heroes) at Katebwa church and the Rwagimba hot spring. This should also connect to Kinyampanika ancestral homes for traditional graves where dead people were buried in sitting positions as described below.

Date: 14/02/2015	Location: Kinyampanika village	Description: Traditional graves where dead people were buried in sitting positions; two graves of 1894 and 1912 still exist.
GPS Position: 36N 0178626 UTM 0057047 Alt.2093m	Issues	Solutions
	1. Graves not marketed for tourism 2. Graves not maintained	1. Work with the NGOs and CBOs to put up a shelter and fence around the graves 2. Market the graves historical perspective as a tourist attraction and make a tourism circuit with Katebwa and the shrine and the Hot spring as mentioned above.
Date: 16/02/2015	Location: New Kazingo outpost	Description: About ½ acre land bought from the community and currently 5 rooms for rangers being constructed and 1 room for Office. Communication network available.
GPS Position: 36N 0182477 UTM 0073476 Alt 1897m	Issues	Solutions
		1. Maintain the current Kazingo office/outpost to work for Musandama and Kazingo trails. 2. Establish a permanent presence at Kazingo trading centre 3. Demarcate land with trees at the new outpost
Date: 16/02/2015	Location: Private visitors campsite	Description: Two traditional huts in very poor state, no latrine; Land owned by communities; The initial camp operator-AMA abandoned the site.
GPS Position:	Issues	Solutions
		Support communities to develop the campsite.
Date: 16/02/2015	Location: Kighuma UWA Campsite	Description: Located on top of the escarpment; good view of the source of Mpanga river.
GPS Position: 36N 0180860 UTM 0074277 Alt. 2513m	Issues	Solutions

	Poorly maintained latrine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Re-locate the campsite off the trail</li> <li>2. Develop and maintain a good campsite with the necessary facilities to cater for Karangura-musandama batwa trail visitors</li> </ol>
Date: 17/02/2015	Location: Park boundary	Description:
GPS Position: 36N 0183219 UTM 0074956 Alt.2378m	Issues	Solutions
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do stock assessment and remove the old Eucalyptus trees to be replaced with new ones.</li> <li>2. Open and maintain a trail through the bamboo to the batwa village and SNP sempaya hotspots.</li> </ol>
Date: 18/02/2015	Location: Kikyo outpost	Description: Rented office and accommodation for 4 staff in the trading centre; about three and a half hrs to reach the park boundary.
GPS Position: E.179743 N.83392 Alt 993m	Issues	Solutions
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Too far from the park boundary</li> <li>2. Staff operations exposed</li> <li>3. No means of transport</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allocate motorcycle</li> <li>2. Increase manpower</li> <li>3. Re-locate outpost</li> </ol>
Date: 18/02/2015	Location: Proposed site for Kikyo outpost	Description: Land to be negotiated with Mukuluwoburamba (Community leader) but general price being at about 3million depending on size. Good proximity to the park. Land near Mwiribondo primary school.
GPS Position: E. 181011 N.82139 Alt.1446m	Issues	Solutions
	Poor accessibility to the site; only by foot	Negotiate for the land and secure it from the ridge leaders.



## Appendix 9: RMNP Management issues and challenges

### Issues related to resource conservation

1. Armed poaching
2. Bush burning around the National Park
3. Charcoal burning from tree rolled down valley from the park
4. Crop disease transmission e.g. Banana wilt on wild Bananas (“Amathembe”)
5. Tree Cutting (timber, firewood)
6. Debarking of prunus africana
7. Degraded parts of the park
8. Effects of traditional foot paths
9. Fire outbreak inside the park.
10. Illegal access of traditional pass through the park e.g. Buryambaho etc
11. Illegal activities
12. Inadequacies in the legal processes to deal with wildlife offenders
13. Inadequate boundary maintenance especially Burambagira parish.
14. Increase of animal species from other neighboring parks
15. Increasing wildlife population outside the park (around Karambi parish)
16. Lack of access to use indigenous mature trees within the boundary line which hinder growth of live boundary markers
17. Lack of alternative motivation schemes to the boundary maintenance groups.
18. Lack of boundary trees to mark the park from the areas of (kibwa, Bukara , Mutumba mitandi
19. Lack of connectivity with other protected areas
20. Park encroachment that is for farming
21. Pit sawing inside the park
22. Poaching by RMNS and RTS porters.
23. Poaching for wild meet
24. Potential ground for insecurity –tribal clashes, rebellion, etc
25. Potential habitats for criminals
26. Potential hide out areas for bad elements
27. Potential insecurity due to its closeness to DRC
28. Potential source of insecurity-Cross-border security concerns
29. Prunus Africana debarking and cutting for medicines in the park.
30. Species extinction e.g. “Omunimba” (S.globulifera)-Species shifts
31. Tree cutting inside and outside the park
32. Un controlled charcoal burning
33. Wildfires esp in the alpine zone

### Issues related to community-Park management interactions

1. Benefits for revenue sharing not reaching the intended people
2. Canopy of big tree destroying crops, Bukara and karangura
3. Commercialization of park resources e.g. Bamboo
4. Communities passing through the park with dogs from Kabarole to Bundibugyo.
5. Communities that exist far away from the park are not supported
6. Complaints about planting eucalyptus along the boundary (not friendly to community land)
7. Conservative farming practices that leads to soil erosion and land degradation thus posing threat to the protected forest areas.
8. Consideration of community benefits as opposed to Individual losses as far as revenue sharing projects and project funds are concerned.
9. Crop raiding by both problem animals and vermin

10. Crop raiding by wild animals
11. Dangers arising from Human-Plant-animal interface
12. De-forestation around the park for charcoal, and cultivation.
13. Degradation of ecosystems river banks and rivers as they leave the national parks
14. Delayed disbursement of revenue
15. Excessive harvest of dry bamboo in the park – Mabere area.
16. Exclusion of benefits to communities living in parishes that do not touch the park boundary
17. Few conservation awareness meetings
18. Few resource access agreements
19. High levels of poverty among park adjacent communities
20. High occurrence of crop destruction by vermin
21. High population growth rate and fertility-Increasing pressure for resources
22. Hostile staff
23. Hostility of the illegal doers towards reformed groups.
24. Illegal collection of fire wood
25. Illegal collection/ harvesting of park resources (Prunus)
26. Illegal cultivation
27. Illegal cutting of trees
28. Illegal entry to the park
29. Illegal grazing
30. Illegal massive harvesting of bamboo
31. Illegal resource harvesting from the national parks
32. Improper harvesting of resources outside and inside the park (Prunus spp)
33. Inadequate exposure study tours
34. Inadequate alternatives for livelihood support outside the park
35. Inadequate awareness about park values.
36. Inadequate awareness for social economic development
37. Inadequate awareness of revenue sharing programmes
38. Inadequate awareness on park policies, guidelines and conservation values.
39. Inadequate civic education to the entire community
40. Inadequate collaboration with other conservation agencies e.g. Carbon funders for tree growth by farmers- motivation
41. Inadequate community awareness and direct intervention
42. Inadequate community sensitization
43. Inadequate community support
44. Inadequate conservation awareness
45. Inadequate consideration of the rule of law and justice by stakeholders
46. Inadequate coordination between TFP committees of Tooro and Bundibugyo.
47. Inadequate coordination between the park and communities
48. Inadequate cultural, moral and economic awareness in relation to conservation-tribal conflicts in the region
49. Inadequate fire wood in communal lands
50. Inadequate foot path (access) in the park and feeder roads outside the park
51. Inadequate funding for community groups around the park
52. Inadequate funding to groups from revenue sharing.
53. Inadequate funds for ex-poacher projects
54. Inadequate information on revenue sharing projects and guidelines
55. Inadequate information sharing with stakeholders
56. Inadequate involvement of NGOs in sensitization/conservation programs
57. Inadequate involvement of the youth in conservation work

58. Inadequate mainstreaming of disadvantaged groups
59. Inadequate monitoring of MoU's implementation (Mabere area)
60. Inadequate monitoring of the revenue sharing projects
61. Inadequate motivation to community ranger guides during patrols.
62. Inadequate MOUs for resource users adjacent the park
63. Inadequate park related job opportunities for people around the park
64. Inadequate participation of communities in management of the national park
65. Inadequate revenue sharing amount
66. Inadequate revenue sharing funds
67. Inadequate Sensitization
68. Inadequate sensitization about the park boundaries
69. Inadequate sensitization awareness on UWA policies i.e. RSF guidelines
70. Inadequate sensitization of park programmes, policies etc
71. Inadequate sensitization of the District leadership
72. Inadequate sensitization on environmental conservation
73. Inadequate source of income
74. Inadequate support for social infrastructure in the neighbouring communities (secondary schools, health units, roads) Kitholu, Kasese mountainous parts.
75. Inadequate support for tree planting in Nombe s/c e.g. seeds, Nurseries
76. Inadequate support to communities for tree planting.
77. Inadequate support to support Garlic seed as un palatable crop to farmers along the park boundary
78. Inadequate training skills in tree planting & B/ keeping to community groups
79. Inappropriate land use outside the park
80. Increased competition for land towards the park boundary
81. Increased demand for resources (Prunus Africana, etc)
82. Increased tree cutting close to the PA boundary.
83. Increasing demand for PA resources-at species levels
84. Increasing forest clearing around the park
85. Increasing human population in the parishes surrounding the Park
86. Increasing human population-pressure on park resources
87. Increasing population
88. Introduction of pyrethrum growing around the park kills the bees
89. Lack of affirmative action or limited number of women participating in park activities
90. Lack of alternatives to park resources
91. Lack of Alternatives to protected resources
92. Lack of appreciation of local communities on the park and its importance that is no access to the park
93. Lack of capacity building for skills i.e. Development project( project writing, B/ keeping and financial mgt
94. Lack of clear procedures for revenue sharing and guidelines that keep changing
95. Lack of Collaborative Resource M.O.U to access park resources in Nyakatoke parish
96. Lack of compensation for crop and property damaged by problem animals
97. Lack of conservation programs in some schools in Bundibugyo.
98. Lack of empowerment of farmers to grow buffer crops e.g. garlic and onions
99. Lack of exposure visit for resource users groups to other protected areas.
100. Lack of forest product outside the park for fire wood, medicinal plants
101. Lack of high value crops for income generation
102. Lack of identification for boundary maintenance group members
103. Lack of identification for conservation groups (resource users, boundary management groups).
104. Lack of identification to resource users.
105. Lack of income generating activities

106. Lack of Integration of land use plans with Park plans
107. Lack of land use planning around the park
108. Lack of modalities to harvest boundary trees.
109. Lack of monitoring of projects by District technical staff
110. Lack of motivation for management committees from UWA.
111. Lack of MoU's for resource access in Mpoboli / Kasulenge.
112. Lack of periodic declaration of revenue sharing from the park
113. Lack of provision in the existing MoU's to own boundary planted trees.
114. Lack of recognition to the best community associations for conservation work/lack of incentives
115. Lack of resources alternative outside the park.(medicinal plants, meat, indigenous tree etc)
116. Lack of respect of resource use committees by community members
117. Lack of skills in generating revenue sharing proposals
118. Lack of spirit/community attitude to pass on their traditional knowledge and eventually dying with all the knowledge- death of Living dictionaries
119. Lack of study tours for community groups.
120. Lack of support for tree seedlings to community
121. Lack of support for tree seedlings to community of mutumba
122. Lack of support to social infrastructure e.g. schools in mountainous area
123. Lack of translations of MOUs in local languages
124. Land shortage for settlement and cultivation
125. Late revenue sharing releases
126. Limited access to and maintenance of cultural sites
127. Limited access to better market for their local produce e.g. peas irish potatoes
128. Limited access to cultural sites by respective tribe/clans
129. Limited access to herbal/ medicinal plants and other natural resources by interested traditional healers
130. Limited access to park resources
131. Limited access to raw materials from the park
132. Limited access to resources based in the park like herbs, plants and mash rooms and bamboo
133. Limited alternatives for park resources
134. Limited appreciation of park values
135. Limited awareness about the park
136. Limited awareness about utilization of traditional foot pass
137. Limited awareness of the economic value (PES) of conservation among the local community
138. Limited awareness on conservation issues and benefits amongst park adjacent communities
139. Limited employment opportunities and increasing human population
140. Limited exposure of local communities to the park
141. Limited extent of support that does not cater for areas beyond the line parishes
142. Limited income generating programs
143. Limited involvement of communities in conservation programs around the park
144. Limited job opportunities to communities
145. Limited land for cultivation around the park / land use planning
146. Limited revenues sources
147. Limited sensitization and mobilization for community participation in conservation
148. Limited support and involvement of conservation groups for park co management and other related resources (Problem animal control groups, Boundary maintenance, Ex- hunters association, Schools Wildlife association)
149. Low literacy levels among park adjacent communities
150. Natural resource degradation causing problems in adjacent communities that i.e. fires and over exploitation
151. Negative propaganda against conservation

152. Neglect of cultural beliefs and traditional knowledge- e.g. Rain making
153. No compensation for property and lives lost out of animal raiding
154. Non consideration of communities beyond adjacent ones on Revenue sharing
155. Over dependence on park resources
156. Planting incompatible trees especially around the park and along water sources
157. Planting of incompatible tree species
158. Poor agricultural methods around the park
159. Poor community attitude towards conservation
160. Poor farming methods used in areas adjacent to the national park leading to land degradation
161. Poor land practices outside the park
162. Poor land use practices around the PA
163. Poor management of water sources down stream
164. Poor methods of farming
165. Poor park-community relationships
166. Poor problem animal management
167. Poor revenue sharing project monitoring strategy and disbursement of funds
168. Poor value forest trees outside the park
169. Potential pressure on park estates and park resources resulting from population increase
170. Poverty
171. Poverty among communities surrounding the park
172. Poverty among park adjacent communities
173. Poverty causing pressure on park resources
174. Poverty in the neighboring communities
175. Poverty, Land ownership and land use practice hinder general implementation of the watershed management
176. Poverty-Pressure on park resources
177. Predetermined Revenue sharing percentages
178. Problem animals red colobus monkeys, Baboons, Chimps Blue monkeys
179. Problem animals and vermin
180. Problem animals and vermin in community land e.g. chimps, baboons, blue monkeys.
181. Rampant tree falling from the park to community land
182. Reduced activities of cultural value project
183. Restricted access to gravity water infrastructure located inside the park
184. Revenue sharing money should benefit the community not specific groups
185. Slow response to problem animal management calls
186. Sources like water, bush meat, building materials etc
187. Traditional beliefs which are ant conservation i.e. that kalisha used to give them meet
188. Traditional structures not being used in the conservation process-Chieftains, Ridge Leaders
189. Un clear information on Revenue sharing projects
190. Un willingness of some community members to join groups to benefit from government programs
191. Unclear guidelines regarding park boundary opening
192. Unclear revenue sharing program
193. Vermin e.g. Velvet monkey
194. Weak/small revenue base unable to sustain park activities

#### **Issues related to research and ecological monitoring**

1. Climate change effects – Receding glaciers increasing run off in the streams coupled with heavy rains causes flooding and land/ mudslides in the forest zone
2. Climate change impacts
3. Crevasses

4. Debarking of boundary tree by chimps, B&W Colobus, and Baboons
5. Deteriorating River Water quality in and outside the park
6. Disease out breaks-feeding on game meat
7. Disease transmission
8. Diseases/anthrax, ebola extra
9. Effects of climate changes on vegetation (bamboo shifts, Reduced mushroom sight incidences, Reduced wild bees sightings)
10. Environmental degradation
11. Floods
12. Global warming-Climate Change
13. Improper management of waste in the park by resource users.
14. Increasing Wild animal populations
15. Interference of Mauritius thorns growth by big trees within the boundary (kikyo, butholo, buhambagira)
16. Invasive plant species
17. Lack of Environmental Impact Studies especially for Park owned activities
18. Lack of marketing of research topics on the website, presentation to Universities, etc
19. Lack of plan to manage disaster and floods.
20. Landslides
21. Landslides in Musandama
22. Limited/inadequate environmental studies for developments inside the park
23. Melting glacier affecting infrastructure, tourism, trails and traction
24. Mineral prospecting demands for minerals in the park e.g. Copper
25. Natural disasters
26. Natural disasters like land slide, drought and floods
27. Pollution from Hima Cement Industry
28. Pollution from on farm agrochemicals, cement, cobalt, and copper factory affects water quality down streams as the rivers flows out of the Mountain to drain into Lake George, River Semliki and others that progressively contribute River Nile on its way to Med-sea.
29. Pollution from surrounding industries
30. Poor waste management
31. Poor waste mgt along karangura trail and TFP(litter 7 faeces)
32. Predetermined research topics by Researchers which are not UWA priorities
33. Presence of land mines in Mapata areas Katoke Parish
34. Presence of minerals in the park
35. Receding snow
36. Research topics publicity
37. Siltation of rivers out of poor land management
38. Soil erosion and land slides
39. Wildlife disease transmission like Ebola

#### **Issues related to Park operations**

1. Administrative challenge to manage Bundibugyo Sector.
2. Arresting people who harvest their own trees
3. Attack of kikyo ranger post by bundibugyo attackers.
4. Creation of new administrative boundaries
5. Destruction/ damage, to facilities and infrastructure by floods, landslides and fire
6. Illegal trails from DRC through the park
7. Inadequate absorption of educated sons and daughters for neighbouring community to UWA.
8. Inadequate budget allocation to support District departments to implement park planned activities
9. Inadequate documentation of UWA-Park properties such as Land around the Park

10. Inadequate employment opportunities offered to indigenous people
11. Inadequate field equipment
12. Inadequate housing facilities
13. Inadequate man power (game rangers)
14. Inadequate man power to handle illegal activities
15. Inadequate ranger posts in RMNP
16. Inadequate skills / trainings(mountain climbing, research, tourism)
17. Inadequate staff refresher training
18. Inadequate staffing
19. Inadequate support to X-poacher groups
20. Inadequate tendering of boundary trees
21. Inadequate Transport
22. Inadequate transport for departments.
23. Inadequate use of technological advancements in RMNP Management-surveillance cameras
24. Incomplete International boundary demarcation
25. Indiscriminate tree cutting both in and outside the park
26. Information gap between UWA and other conservation stakeholders
27. Insecurity in DRC
28. Insufficient periodic monitoring mechanisms to check GMP implementation/performance
29. Lack of equipment support to boundary management groups (pangas, boots, rain coats etc)
30. Lack of historical documentation about park related events for future reference
31. Lack of personal protection e.g. G/ boots, raincoats and tools like hoes and Pangers
32. Lack of protective wears for resource users committees (gumboots, rain-coat and pangas)
33. Lack of ranger outpost between Mbata and Buhuhira
34. Lack of ranger post at mitandi
35. Lack of rescue plan, equipments
36. Lack of rescue plan/strategy
37. Lack of safety facilities
38. Lack of sense of ownership i.e. tangible benefits to protect the park- Bukara
39. Lack of specialized field equipment for mountaineering activities e.g. warm ponjos, Safuriyas, etc..
40. Lack of specialized mountain gears
41. Lack of staff accommodation
42. Lack of staff accommodation facilities along the trails
43. Lack of staff presence and ranger post in Kakuku, Mabere near the park.
44. Lack of training for new staff in mountaineering activities
45. Lack of training of trainers for community development groups.
46. Lack of training workshops to management groups to develop skills for groups.
47. Lack of UWA policies and guideline document copies in the community groups.
48. Land ownership documents
49. Limited/Poor access routes to the park boundary
50. Low community member representation on UWA board
51. Low numbers of staff from Ntoroko district employed in RMNP
52. Low responses of staff to the reported incidences
53. Low staff numbers
54. Poor access road to the outpost
55. Poor access roads to the park-e.g. Kyamutema road
56. Poor communication net work to relay/ report information
57. Poor infrastructure and lack of safety facilities
58. Poor infrastructure towards the park (Access roads)
59. Poor road access to park boundary

60. Poor road access to the park boundary (Kazingo-Katebwa, Kazingo-Park boundary, etc)
61. Poor road networks around the national park
62. Poor/inadequate infrastructure set up in the Mountains
63. Presence of landmines inside the park
64. Risk for chimpanzees crossing into DRC
65. Robbing tourists
66. Security of the informers is not guaranteed
67. Security to resource use committee members.
68. Shooting of poachers
69. Violation of Uganda's air space by Congo
70. Weak enforcement of existing conservation laws

### **Issues related to Tourism development and management**

1. An equal distribution of tourism services and facilities around the PA.
2. Conflicts with tourism partners
3. Gaps within the existing concessions
4. Inadequate community training/skills development for community tourism benefits
5. Inadequate funds to develop community tourism (trails and campsites in kakuka, muchimba falls R.sindila).
6. Inadequate funds to implement tourism activities
7. Inadequate knowledge on the potential for community tourism
8. Inadequate marketing
9. Inadequate marketing of the PA activities
10. Inadequate tourism activities on Kakuka route
11. Inadequate tourism facilities
12. Inadequate tourism trails
13. Lack of a Visitor Information Centre
14. Lack of access to markets by local tourism groups
15. Lack of community tourism activities around the park
16. Lack of habituated chimpanzees for tourism
17. Lack of marketing of the cultural sites which have been developed for tourism
18. Lack of marketing support by UWA to community tourism
19. Lack of marketing the park for potential mountaineers as a special interest group internationally
20. Lack of power at tourist camps along tourism routes
21. Lack of professional guides to tourists trekking the Ruwenzori
22. Lack of standards for tour guides and porters
23. Lack of support for construction of a camp site and other infrastructure for musandama CRU group, Kisina zone, Tweyimukye association
24. Lack of support to develop identified community tourism facilities. (Kyondo community tourism association, Kyarumba trail, Kitholu trail, Ihandiro cultural trail, Buhalita community tourism trail)
25. Lack of tourism operational trails along kakuka, kikyoo, bupomboli, busamba, mabere and bungama.
26. Limited and poor tourism infrastructure
27. Limited community based tourism initiatives
28. Limited community tourism activities
29. Limited marketing of tourism potential
30. Limited providers of tourism services in RMNP
31. Limited support to the Bulemba cultural museum and trail
32. Limited tourism facilities managed under the public private partnership arrangements
33. Limited tourism products
34. Limited tourist activities



35. Limited Tourist numbers visiting the giant mystical mountains of the moon. This increase threats to poaching, pitsawying and potential encroachments, to supplement livelihoods
36. Limited tourist routes or trails inside the national park
37. Limited trail network
38. Low levels of awareness on available tourism products
39. Low levels of business skills amongst local tourism groups
40. Low numbers of tourism associations around the park
41. Low revenue base-Non consideration of the Payment for ecosystem services provided by RMNP e.g. HEP
42. Low revenue generated from the park
43. Low tourist numbers
44. Monopoly of the current concessionaires in the Park
45. Monopoly of tourist service providers around the park
46. Non operational tourism facilities- kathwekali sacret site in Bukara
47. Open new tracks for tourists and researchers
48. Ownership of boundary trail unclear
49. Poor guiding, trekking and safety services
50. Poor accessibility to the tourism points/products
51. Poor marketing of the tourism circuit; RMNP-SNP-TSWR-KNP
52. Poor tourism facilities in the park
53. Poor tourism infrastructure (trails, ladders, etc)
54. Poor tourism/administrative access routes and bridges in the park
55. Poor trail networks
56. Poor trails/routes inside the park
57. Proposal of a museum in Ihindiro to support awareness
58. Tribal conflicts over cultural sites inside the park

**Appendix 10: List of people consulted during the planning process****District: Kabarole****Resource User Groups****Date: 11th/11/2014**

Name	Designation
Mugisa Benon	Garlic grower
Muhindo Erikana	C/Person Karugaga Development Group
Kakiki Yowasi	Chair person Resource/ERu
Kauli Yoyesi	C/Person Boundary Management and Resource Use
Mumbere Amos	Sec. Mutumba bee Keepers and Coffee growing
Mulisania Benjamini	Chairman Mitandi Parish Resource Use Member
Engwe B. Moses	C/Person Mutumba Resource User
Muhasa Joel	Garlic Growing
Ngamuha Moris	X-Hunters Mutumba
Bihamba Jocus	Chairman Resource User
Mbusa Paul R.	
Byokufa Henry Kirimunda	Resource User Bihondo-Mutumba
Kiganda Julius	
Kibenduka Denis	Treasurer Mutumba Resource and X-Hunter Mutumba
Musuka Michael	Bulyampa Bukara & Kinyampanika X-Hunters' Secretary
Muhindo Richard	Member Kafwaki
Bihande John	Bulyampa Hunters
Kidima Derrick	Garlic Farmer
Oyimpo Jackson	Garlic Farmer
Siika Attenyi	Member Boundary Management
Mulisa Edwini	Boundary Resource
Isaya Jackson	Boundary Committee
Mumbere John	Buhondo RUC
Shemene Gloria	Treasurer Buhondo
Moses Ifenashi	Hunters X-poacher
Katuramu Jackson	Member Boundary Committee
Nzanzu Daniel	Member Hunter
Kalule Ruth	Member Kafwekali
Benzenire Amosi	Kafwekali Secretary
Aine Abwooli Twine	Buhondo RUC

District: Kabarole  
Date: 11th/11/2014

Sub county: Karagaura, Kabonero, Kateebwa

Name	Designation
Masiko Dominic	S/C Chief Kabonero
Byokufa L. Mustafa	Chair Person L.C.III
Munihira Stephen	District Councilor, Karagura
John Disi	Sec. Production L.C.III Kabonero
Mutyonjo Masika Violet	ACDO Kateebwa
Muhindo Samuel	C/Person Kateebwa- Kiboota Bee Keepers Group
Kasasya Joseph	C/Person L.C.II Buwara Parish Kaboneo S/C
Mumbere Y. Musoroja	L.C.III C/Person
Nahabwe Henry	Teacher, Rubona Primary School
Kabakoma Maureen	S/C Chief, Karagura
Maate Yosamu	For Subcounty Chief, Kateebwa
Kabooko Sempi	Sec. Production Kateebwa S/C
Mutegeru Thomas	Rubona P/S
Isaya Francis	ACDO Karagura
Makamba Ronald	C/P L.C.II Kateebwa
Kwemera Godfrey	Sec. Production
Mugabaano Daniel	Sec. Production Karagura
Bwambale Enock	Parish Chief Karagura

District: Kasese  
Date: 4th/11/2014

Subcounty: Kitholu and Ihandiro

Name	Designation
Kisembo Joseph	Agriculture Officer, kitholu
Bwambale Douglas Moses	CDO Ihandiro S/C
Ithungu Doreen	For Chair Person L.C.III Ihandiro
Biira Juliet Bagheni	CDO Kitholu S/C
Muhindo Nason	C/P youth Kitholi S/C
Bwambale Kesi	Parish Chief Buthatiro, Ihandiro S/C
Kisole Yonasana	District Councilor
Muteri Devis	Subcounty Chief Kitholu
Daki Selevest	Sec. Production L.C.III
Augustine Masereka	Chair Person L.C.III
Maseka John kibikyabo	S/C Chief Ihandiro
Maseka John kibikyabo	S/C Chief Ihandiro
Maliba Nason	Councilor ihandiro S/C
Tsembere Chance	Parish Chief
Masereka Ramber	Parish Chief
Muhindo Patrick	Parish Chief
Kabau Robert	ACDO
Muthandisa Doreen	Parish Councilor
Bwambale Doris	Councilor

**District: Kasese****Subcounty: Kisinga, Kyarumba, Mukungu and Kyondo****Date: 5th/11/2014**

Name	Designation
Tsembere Venesio	Community Development Assistant
Mumbere Robert	Agriculture Officer
Kabugho Domitus	For Chaiman L.C.III
Muhindo Elizabeth	District councilor, Kyondo-Kisinga
Bulhwaghe Josephat	Office Attendant. Kisinga S/C
Bwambale Reuben	For CDO, kisinga S/C
Baguma Stephen	Agriculture Officer, Kisinga/Mukungu S/C
Muhindo m. Joseph	Sub-county Chief, Kyarumba
Kabau Stephen	SAS (S/C Chief) kisinga
Muthandea Patrick	District Councilor
Kahindo Chance	C/P I.C.III
Tumusiime Richard	S/C Councilor
Baguma Patrick	Agriculture Officer
Mbusa John	Parish Chief
Zarinde Agness	Councilor
Koojo Deo	Parish Chief
Sulaiman Sonko	CDO

**District: Ntoroko****Resource User Groups****Date: 7th/11/2014**

Name	Designation
Twinomujuni Ivan	Teacher, Musandama P/S
Masika Kerren	Sec. CRU Masandama Parish
Muhindo Daneri	Member CRU
Bulenge Samuel	Member
Maate Yokoniya	Publicity Sec.
Kalisa John	V. Chairman
Bagamba Sulaiman	Treasurer
Tibakanya Yosinata	Secretary kizota
Kabagamber. Francis	Chair Person Kizota
Musyerere Stepheno	Musandama I Boundary
Kule John	Chair Person Musandama
Faith Bamwithanghe	Musandama I
Bwambale John	Sec. Musandama
Bukombi Yozefu	Omwahuzi nyakatoke
Suubi Mustafa	Member Boundary
Tibaijuka Justus	Member kizota
Muhumuza Erioda	Member Boundary
Teddy Masiko	Treasurer kizota
Shemiki Debrah	Boundary Management group
Tuhaise Birungi	Member Musandama

Name	Designation
Mumbere Safari	Member Boundary
Bwambale Joseph	Sec. Boundary Group
Musana David	Member Boundary
Kwesiga Danli	Information Kizota Group
Jesca Abwooli	Information Nyakatokyi
Yanya Emmanuel	Member Nyakatokyi
Vivian Chemuriko	Member Nyakatokyi
Sabastian Muriko	Member Nyakatokyi
Kiiza James	Boundary Group
Davis Muhindo	Boundary Group
Sulaiman Happy	Member Boundary Group

**District: Ntoroko****Subcounty: Nombe****Date: 7th/11/2014**

Name	Designation
Ategeka Patrick	Parish Chief
Ighanghura K. Sedrac	Parish Chief
Kapalu Stephen	Sec. For Production
Chabango Hellen	Sec. Social Services Ntoroko
Mulunga Moses	L.C.III C/man Nombe
Maduka Asiiimwe	Ag. Sub County Chief
Charles Tugume	CDO
Igundura Moses	Sec. Marketing
Muhindo Edson	Parish Chief
Maisombi Jack	S/C Councilor
Jackline Schechemi	Parish Chief
Kwiliriza Deo	Asst. Agriculture Officer

**District: Bundibugyo****Subcounty: Kasitu, Ngamba, Bukonzo, Harugale, Ndugutu and Siwai****Date: 10th/11/2014**

Name	Designation
Kabyanja David	L.C.III Chair Person
Asibwe K. Yoneda	Se. For production
Kihangwa Bwambale	CDO-Ngamba
Masika Kezia	CDO-Harugale
Kinyamunzule Kalemera	Parish Chief (Harugale)
Kule Wilson Siwakanania	S/C Chief, Bukonzo
Mbusa Samuel	Parish Chief, Busamba
Tuesday Benard	Parish Chief, Mutunda, Ndugutu S/C
Ndyeziika Apollo	S/C Chief
Nyamwongera Geofrey	UBC-VOB
Rwakupamba Erizon	Bukonzo S/C
Baluku Jack	Dev't FM (News Reporter)
Baluku Alozius	Sec. Production Harugale S/C

Name	Designation
Baluku Gideon	CC Harugale/Bundibugyo Sector
Kitobi Complex	L.C.III Kasitu
Kambuzi Blasio	L.C.V Councilor
Nzirepande Yophes	C/P I.C.III Ndugutu
Muhindo Yokonia	Sec. Production Ndugutu
Mbambu Julius	District Councilor Bukonzo/Harugale
Mbusa Daniel	L.C.III C/P Sindila S/C
Bwambale Shem	Sec. Production Sindila
Kisembo Wilson	ACDO Kasitu S/C
Baluku Rupande	SAS Ngamba S/C
Bosco Sollex	District Councilor Bukonzo S/C

### District: Ntoroko Resource User Groups

Date: 10th/11/2014

Name	Designation
Kule kanywabokwe	C/Man animal Control kikyo
Maate Obadiyo	C/Person Resource
Mugenyi Issa	C/Person Management
Pandamweyo Jophes	Sec. Kakuka Resource Use Committee
Kibira Isaac	C/Person Kakuka Resource User Committee
Muhindo Wilson Ntamuhenda	Sec. Sec. Kakuka Ex-Hunters
Kisembo Bulengyi	C/Man Resource User Committee Mabere Parish
Balhanda Ezra	Sec. CRU/CBN Bubomboli Parish
Kiriposos Esaho	C/Man RUC Kikyo Parish
Mozazi Muhindo	Banguha
Bihamba Misaki	Kikyo Parish Ngamba S/C
Kayombo Firimon	Kikyo Parish RUC Member
Masereka Muhiyi Gerald	C/Man RUC Bunguha Parish
Kule Koremeri	Bupambali Boundary C/Person
Isebayanda James	Chairperson Boundary Committee Kakuka Parish
Kinyamusinya Moses	Chairperson Busamba Parish
Kajaiko Gideon	Sec. R. U Mabere
Bisatiro Maate Sedrack	Sec. Busamba Resource User Committee (RUC)
Misezi Jeneti Wakyina	Member Resource User Busamba Parish
Mathumu Mbusa William	Sec. Resource User Committee Bunguha Parish
Dorothy Muganzi	Member Resource User
Ruroko Julius	Member Resource User
Kithandiko Nasson	Ex-Hunter Group Secretary
Mahanda Yowasi	Chairperson Ex-Hunters Group
Kisembo Esaho	Member Bupamboli
Kawe Eric	Member Bupamboli
Kabali Jonah	Member Kikyo
Kule Enock	Member Ex-Hunters Group
Masereka Collins	Member Bunguho

**District: Kasese**  
**Date: 6th/11/2014**

### Resource User Groups

Name	Designation
Bwambale Samson	Boundary Management Group
Kahaneiro Moses	CBM Kizaro
Muhindo Alivan	C/P Kyondo Ex-Poachers
Muhondo William	Farmer Bukooli S/C
Musoka Nisaki	Kaghena Ex-Hunter
Mweele Charles	Kahonge Ex-Hunters
Thaimba Milton	Ledunnazuka
Bithibe B. Seleso	Parish Chief kyarunba S/C
Kule Wisley	Tangya Nsenyi
Kuule Kuniha	Chairperson Taungya Group
Bakenja Gedion	Kabingo Taungya Group
Mukeri Julius	General Secretary Nyabasingo Upland Community Dev't Association
Muheke Paul	Buhira Ex-hunters and Community Conservation Association
Baluku M Nelson	Coordinator SARWESCA Kitholu S/C
Nkopa Samuel	Chairperson Mbata Taungya
Baluku Julius	Sec. Collaborative Boundary
Bwambale Godfrey	Taungya
Sebbi Aron	Buhuhira Ex-Hunter
Kyamegwa Brayan	Boundary Management
Kiza Daniel	Parish Chief
Bateyo Tobias	SARWESCA
Muhindo Justus	Buhuhira Group
Nyusyokya Jane	Taungya Farmer
Miromoto Ben	Boundary Management Member
Bukenya Moses	CBM Kizoro
Tayebwa Dan	Kyondo Ex-Poacher
Nambicwo Tereza	Farmer Taungya
Nyarugisha Jimmy	Lwazuka
Kulu William	Taungya Kabingo
Rubanga Julius	Ex-Poacher Group

**District: Kasese**  
**Date: 6th/11/2014**

**Subcounty: Kilembe, Rukoki, Bogoye, Maliba, Buhuhira and Bwesumbu**

Name	Designation
Jockus Masereka	Agric. Extension Worker Kilembe S/C
Isingoma MC Robert	CDO Kilembe
Nzangwa Alfred	Parish Chief Bunyandiko Kilembe
Mulonya Wilex	L.C.II Chairperson Kasangali

Name	Designation
Sinowa Gabriel	Agriculture Officer/Wesumbu
Baluku T. John	Manager Rwenzori Turaco View Campsite
Odjan B. Jonathan	L.C.III Secretary Production Bugoye
Mbathulhagho W. Do-Acklin	District Counsilor Bwesumbu
Labongo Ruth	CDO Bugoye
Night Enid	Parish Chief Muhambo Parish
Mayimba Joel Tibenda	REMODA Secretary General
Juliet Masika	Runoni Community Camp Accountant
Bweruka Wilson	ACDO Bwesumbu S/C
Sukabyahoiho Samuel	Parish Chief Ibanda
Kalyamubiri Christopher	Ag. SAS Buhuhira S/C
Mwesige Johnson Sabuni	Agriculture Officer Bugoye
Muhyana N. Catherine	District Councilor Bugoye Maliba
Oliva Ogwal	Parish Councilor
Bwambale Jonan	Secretary Production Kilembe S/C
Bwambale S.B. Adrunale	L.C.III Chairperson Bugoye S/C
Magoma Rabson	L.C.III Chairperson Maliba S/C
Masereka Geoffrey W.	L.C.III Chairperson Kilembe
Best Juliet Baloko	SAS Kilembe S/C
Baluku Robert	SAS Maliba S/C
Bwambale Kiveli E.	L.C.III Chairperson Buhuhira S/C
Bwambale N. Noah	CDO Maliba

## DRAFT GMP PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS

Venue: District HQs Bundibugyo/Ntoroko participants

Date: 5th/10/2015

Name	Designation	Institution
AIP Tumwesige John	DCP Liaison Officer (CLO)	Police
Kato Moza	ISO	DISO Ntoroko
Mujuni Bonus	I/C Registry	Ntoroko DLG
Mweune Shaban	IT Officer	Ntoroko DLG
Musinguzi Robert	Asst. water Officer	Ntoroko
Masereka Narah	DCAO	Ntoroko DLG
Baluku Ibrahim	Media	Ntoroko
Kwesiga Johnson	Physical Planner Kibuuku T/C	Ntoroko
Kabugho Josoline	HMIS	Ntoroko
Kabasheka Jolly	Secretay DHQs	Ntoroko
Ngobi Happy	Office Attendant	Ntoroko DLG
Kanuhanda Herbert	Environment Officer	Ntoroko
Kaganda Stephen	DFO	Ntoroko
Kabahuma Jane	Secretary CAO	Ntoroko
Semu Mumbere	Representative DPP	Ntoroko
Twesige Elly	Court Clerk	Karugut Magistrate Court



Name	Designation	Institution
Musemeza Nelson	Senior Account Assistant	Ntoroko DLG
Jamali Ahebwa	Commercial Officer	Ntoroko DLG
Kapalu Stephen	CAO	Ntoroko
Charles Tugume	Secretary Production	Ntoroko DLG
Baguma Ian	ADAO	Ntoroko
Maisonbi Jack	District Councilor	Ntoroko
Bwambale Herizon	Agriculture Officer	Ntoroko
Maate Yokonia	Publicity Secretary	Ntoroko
Tibakanya Yosinta	Secretary Health Services	Ntoroko DLG
Swaibu Mustafa	Boundary Representative	Kizota
Vivian Chemuliko	Asst. Education Officer	Ntoroko
Bwabale Alozious	Private Sector	Bundibugyo
Tuhaise Birungi	Probation Officer	Ntoroko
Musana David	Fisheries	Ntoroko

## DRAFT GMP PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS

**Venue: Bundibugyo District**

**Date: 6th/10/2015**

Name	Designation	Institution
Katusiime Agness	CDO Planning Unit	BDLG
Maisaba Edmond	CDO	BDLG
Sgt. Nyeko Francis	For O/C Prisons	Bubukwanga
Bamuroho Monday	For Chair Person	BDLG
Opolot Peter	Super. Of Works/DWO	BDLG
Faita Lawrence	Forestry Officer	BDLG
Oweng: Mubulya Wilson	Prime Minister	OBB
Mbabazi Sylvia	District Information Officer	BDLG
Night Oliver	Secretary production	BDLG
Kisembo Charles Saube	DHO	BDLG
Tibesigwa Rajab	Media	UBC-VOB
Kabasinguzi Kurusumu	Physical Planner	BDLG
Tibemanya Jolly	LCV Chair Person	BDLG
Nsubuga Hood	Ag. CAO	BDLG
Basiime Muganda R.	For DPO	BDLG
Amado Anne Grace	OC station	Police
Mwesige B. Hasheem	District Speaker	BDLG
Mugumba Eria	CAO	BDLG
Kaliisa Herbert	ACAO	BDLG
Kisembo Light	SAO	BDLG
Musinguzi John	DCO	BDLG
Kiryango Grace	Admin	BDLG
Agonqezze Ronald	Media	BFM
Muhindo Peter	NR Assoc. Secretary	North Rwenzori

Name	Designation	Institution
Tibasiima Swith	Fisheries Officer	Bundibugyo
Rwakifamba E	DAO	BDLG
Baluku Jack	Media	QFM Bundibugyo
Kobusinge Jackline	Natural Resources	Bundibugyo
Nyumba Abdulah	Disrict Information Officer	Bundibugyo
Musoke Justus	District V/C Person L.C.V	Ntoroko
Baluku Stanley	Chair Person	RMS
Kisembo Charles S.	DHO	BDLG
Bwambale Alozious	Private Sector	Bundibugyo
Bwire Moses	Political Assistant	Bundibugyo

## DRAFT GMP PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS

**Venue: Kabarole District**

**Date: 7th/10/2015**

Name	Designation	Institution
Maghuluko Joseph	C/M Production	Kabarole (KDLG)
Monday Christopher	SCDO	KDLG
Mwirumubi Moses	ACAO	KDLG
Maanimake Elizabeth	Asst. DHO	KDLG
Baguma Brian	SFO	KDLG
Bahizi Peninah	Production Officer	KDLG
Ruyonga Godfrey	DNRO	KDLG
Mugume K. John	DCO	KDLG
Katushabe John Baptist	ACAO	KDLG
Sam Mugume K.	District Planner	KDLG
Moses Kagobya	Asst. V/C Person L.C.V	KDLG
Kobremi Tanazias	District Information Officer	KDLG
Mugabe Nathan	DWO	KDLG
Ogwang G. O.	DCAO	KDLG
Muyamba Samson T.	For DPC Kabarole	Uganda Police
Kamanyire Edmund	DISO Kabarole	Presidents Office
Olimi Hassan	For Primister Tooro Kingdom	Tooro Kingdom
Nyakooto Paul	District Forest Ranger	KDLG
Florence Kadoma	Sec. Prodn & Natural Resources	KDLG
Hope Jackline	For Physical Planner	KDLG
Byabasaija Rosemary	D/RDC	KDLG
Kaahwa Kasengerwa	Media	KRC FM
Basaba W. S.	CFO	Kabarole
Kabatemuzzi Betty	Information Assistant	Kabarole
Muhereza Isiah	Media	Hits FM
Mugume B. Amos	OPMO	KDLG
Kagobya Moses	Sec. Production	KDLG
Matsika Esther	Sec. Gender	Kabarole
Perez Mwebese	ACAO	Kabarole
Mugisha David	DCDO	Kabarole
Lillian Kwenge	ADIO	KDLG
Baguma Brian T.	DFO	Kabarole

Name	Designation	Institution
Musoke Justus	V/C Person L.C.V	Ntoroko
Kyomuhendo Deo	DEO	Kabarole
Kumihira Ferrya	Office of the Planner	Kabarole
Bwambale Alozius	Private Sector	Bundibugyo
Rusoke James	Education Officer	Kabarole

## DRAFT GMP PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS

Venue: Kasese District

Date: 8th/10/2015

Name	Designation	Institution
ASP. Onyait R.	For DPC	Uganda police
ASP. Kumakech G.	For DPC	Uganda Prisons
Asaaba Wilson	For CAO	Kasese DLG
Thembo Robison	Labour Officer	Kasese DLG
Rukara Julius	SAO	Kasese DLG
Baluku Alfred	SAS	Kasese DLG
Kisole Yonasani	C/Person Production	Kasese DLG
Bihaikine M.J	SAF	Kasese DLG
Bwambale W. Wilberforce	Senior Forestry Officer	Kasese DLG
Muhindo Tadeo M.	District V/C person	Kasese DLG
Muhindo Aminadabu	DRDC	Kasese
Asiimwe Zainab	Clerk Assistant	Kasese DLG
Makanika Edward	Journalist	Kasese Guide Radio
Munyazikwine N. T.	DPMO	Kasese DLG
Capt. G. T. Magombe	BDE 1.0305	UPDF
Joseph Katswera	DNRO	Kasese DLG
Kabagenyi peluce	Sec. Production	Kasese DLG
Lt. Col. Richard kwanuka	305 BDE Commander	UPDF
Muhindo Monday		OBR
Baluku M. John	Hon. Minister of Disaster	OBR
Rt. Hon. Nzaghale Noah	Prime Minister ( Omulerembera)	OBR
Mumbere Samuel	ICT Officer	Kasese DLG
Ayebare Tumwebeze	RSSA	DDP
Mugabi Nicholas	DISO	Kasese
Katikiro Alex	District Planner	Kasese DLG
Dr. Kalule Godfrey	DVO/SVO	Kasese DLG
Bamncis	FAMUCIS	PILI
Kalyowa John		UPDF
Muhairwe Timothy	DFO	Kasese DLG
Kisembo Joseph	Agriculture Officer	Kasese DLG
Bwambale Douglas	CDO	Kasese
Muhindo Nason	Youth Secretary	Kasese
Kisole Yonasan	Councilor	Kasese
Paki Selvest	Production Department	Kasese
Muhindo Josephat	A.D District Officer	Kasese
Bwambale Kesi	Sec. Health Services	Kasese
Bwambale Alozius	Private Sector	Bundibugyo

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