MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

UWA

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK

Kyambura Wildlife Reserve

Kigezi Wildlife Reserve

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (2011 - 2021)

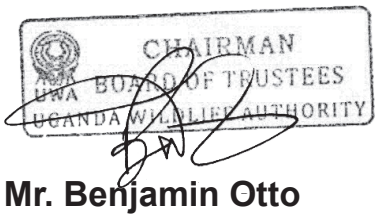
PREAMBLE

Uganda Wildlife Authority prepared this General Management Plan with funds from Oil for Development (OFD) Program a bilateral agreement between Government of Uganda and Norway under the project, “Strengthening the management of Oil and Gas Sector in Uganda”

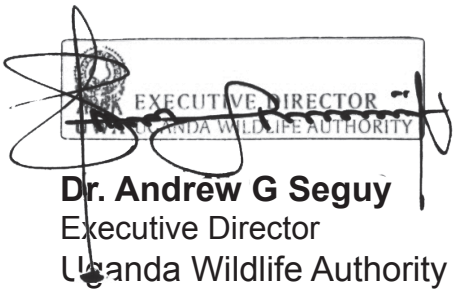
Prepared by:	Uganda Wildlife Authority: Planning Unit
Edited by:	Edgar Buhanga Justine Namara
Cover photograph:	Lions busking in the sun, L. Nyamunuka and the migratory white-winged terns on a Hippo

Approval

The Uganda Wildlife Authority Board of Trustees approved this General Management Plan for implementation at its sitting of 26th July 2012.



Mr. Benjamin Otto
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Uganda Wildlife Authority



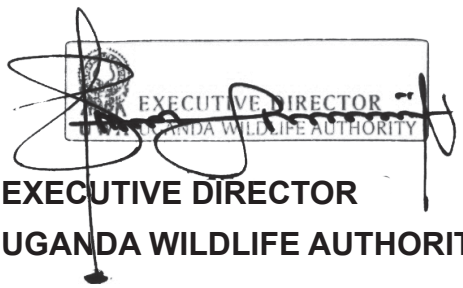
Dr. Andrew G Seguy
Executive Director
Uganda Wildlife Authority

FOREWORD

Preparation of General Management Plans (GMPs) for Protected Areas is a statutory requirement. Uganda Wildlife Authority recognizes the importance of planning as a management tool and is systematically preparing GMPs for all her Protected Areas (PA's) to realize their potential in biodiversity conservation, tourism development and contribute towards poverty reduction. This General Management Plan is therefore aimed at providing Queen Elizabeth Protected Area with guidance towards sustainable management of the natural ecosystems for their proper functioning in order to provide the services. The plan will also ensure proper development of both administrative and tourism infrastructure and facilities in order to realize the full potential of Queen Elizabeth Protected Area in contributing to the development given the fact that tourism is the engine of economic growth of this country.

The mission of Uganda Wildlife Authority is to "*conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and Protected Areas of Uganda in partnership with neighbouring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community*". Accordingly, GMPs 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 regional levels to ensure that all relevant issues were adequately addressed. The Planning Team that prepared this GMP was composed of UWA staff as well as other stakeholders from the local governments of the 7 districts in which QEPA falls i.e Mitooma, Rubirizi (formely in Bushenyi district), Kasese Kamwenge, Ibanda, Kanungu and Rukungiri. Consultations were held with resource user groups, local community leaders, district leaders, the tourism stakeholders, researchers and private sector representatives. The UWA Board of Trustees after careful review has also endorsed the implementation of this plan by their approval at their sitting on 26th July 2012 at UWA headquarters. This plan that is therefore a product of wide consultations will enjoy the support of all stakeholders, to enhance the achievement of conservation and management objectives of Queen Elizabeth Protected Area for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I now entrust the Conservation Area Manager of Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area, with the authority to implement this General Management Plan.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Uganda Wildlife Authority acknowledges the Government of Norway through the Oil for Development project for providing all the financial support to the preparation of this General Management Plan (GMP).

Special thanks go to the following people who were members of the Planning Team and worked tirelessly to prepare this GMP:

Edgar Buhanga	Senior Planning and EIA Coordinator
Tom Okello Obong	Conservation Area Manager, QECA
Justine Namara	Senior Planning and EIA Officer
Patrick Tushabe	Product Development Executive
William Tayebwa	Environment Officer, Rubirizi District
Severino Rukwago	Natural Resources Officer, Rukungiri District
Benon Mwebembezi	Secretary Production and Environment, Kamwenge District
Evelyn Mugume	Environment Officer, Kasese District
Sam Wekesa Masaba	District Community Development Officer, Ibanda
Nelson Natukunda	Chairman LCIII, Kihihi subcounty, Kanungu District
Margret Driciru	Senior Warden Research and Monitoring, QECA
Agnes Nakidde	Warden Tourism
Moses Dhabasadha	Warden Law Enforcement
Wilson Kagoro	Assistant Warden Community Conservation
Wilson Katamigwa	Warden In charge, Ishasha sector
Frank Sunday	Warden In charge Kyambura Wildlife Reserve

Special thanks also go to Mr. Charles Tumwesigye who is currently the AG. Chief Conservation Area Manager for his input when he took over from where the previous CAM, Tom Okello Obong left and Mr. Nelson Guma, the present CAM of QECA for their valuable input

Mr. Sam Mwandha and Mr. John Makombo provided oversight at different times of the planning process and their effort is greatly appreciated.

UWA appreciates the contributions of all her staff, partners, stakeholders, local communities and members of the Board of Trustees who were involved in one way or the other in preparation of this plan.

In a special way UWA appreciates the contributions of Mr. Frank Eklo and Jan-Peter Huberth Hansen of the Directorate of Nature Management, Norway, during the preparation of this plan.

Last but not least, UWA acknowledges the un wavering support during the planning process of Mr. Waiswa Ayazika of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Mr. Ernest Rubondo, Commissioner Petroleum Exploration and Production Department (PEPD).

ACRONYMS

ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
AOP	Annual Operations Plan
BMCA	Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Area
BoT	Board of Trustees
CA	Conservation Area
CAM	Conservation Area Manager
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Contracts Committee
CCC	Community Conservation Coordinator
CCO	Community Conservation Officer
CE	Chief Engineer
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CM	Concessions Manager
CCR	Community Conservation Ranger
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CPI	Community Protected Area Institution
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DC	Director Conservation
DCO	District Commercial Officer
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DEO	District Environment Officer
DPC	District Production Coordinator
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTBS	Director Tourism and Business services
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
ED	Executive Director
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
GMP	General Management Plan
HRM	Human Resource Manager
IUCN	World Conservation Union
KVNP	Kidepo Valley National Park
LG	Local Government
LM	Legal Manager
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MME	Mechanical and Maintanance Engineer
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Monitoring and Research Coordinator
MRO	Monitoring and Research Officer
MTWH	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NFP	National Forest Plan
PA	Protected Area
PAMSU	Protected Area Management and Sustainable Use
SPEIAC	Senior Planning and Environment Impact Assessment Coordinator
SPEIAO	Senior Planning and Environment Impact Assessment Officer
PC	Partnership Coordinator
PDE	Product Development Executive
PRM	Public Relations Manager
PM	Procurement Manager
QECA	Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
QEPA	Queen Elizabeth Protected Area
RMNP	Rwenzori Mountains National Park
SWIC	Senior Warden in Charge

TM	Top Management
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WCC	Warden Community Conservation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WIC	Warden in Charge
WLE	Warden Law Enforcement
WMR	Warden Monitoring and Research
WT	Warden Tourism
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Queen Elizabeth National Park and the adjoining Kyambura and Kigezi Wildlife Reserves are located on the equator in the Albertine Rift Valley, Uganda. In this General Management Plan (GMP), the protected area comprising Queen Elizabeth National Park, Kyambura Wildlife Reserve and Kigezi Wildlife Reserve is referred to as Queen Elizabeth Protected Area (QEPA). Queen Elizabeth is part of an extensive transboundary system that includes Kibale National Park to the northeast and Rwenzori Mountains National Park to the northwest. QEPA is also contiguous with the Parc National des Virunga (Virunga National Park) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Together these two protected areas completely encircle Lake Edward.

This planning effort includes the Park (1978 km^2), Kyambura Wildlife Reserve (157 km^2), and Kigezi Wildlife Reserve (330km^2). QEPA falls within 7 District administrations of Kamwenge, Ibanda, Kasese, Rubirizi, Mitoma, Kanungu and Rukungiri. QEPA's Maramagambo Forest is also classified as a Forest Reserve and is jointly managed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA). Lakes Edward and George are not included within the QEPA. The link between the lakes, the Kazinga Channel, is part of the Park.

QEPA lies on the convergence zone of two distinct vegetation types. The overlap of the Central African rainforest and East African grassland biomes create a range of diverse habitats, including open grassland, grassland with thickets, thick bush, forests, wetlands, and 250km of lakeshore. These habitats are placed within the context of the dramatic volcanic/ montane scenery of the Albertine Rift Valley. This unique convergence of landforms and vegetation supports one of the richest avian resources in the world, including 610 recorded bird species within the QEPA boundary. Large carnivores are represented by lion, leopard, and spotted hyena. Notable primates include Chimpanzee, Red-tailed monkey and Red colobus monkey. Historically, there were also large numbers of elephants, buffalo, hippopotamus, topi, and kob. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, hippo numbers increased to the point where culling was required to protect QEPA from excessive vegetation loss.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

QEPA has had a GMP for the period of 10 years running from 2000 to 2010. The current planning took recognition of the mid-term review that was done in 2006 and also the end of GMP evaluation that was done at the beginning of the planning process. It also incorporated the new ideas that came up during the planning process. QEPA GMP process followed the already established guidelines for wildlife protected areas planning contained in the Planning Manual, 2000. The following steps were undertaken during this planning process.

Publicizing the planning process

An advert was placed in the print media to inform the stakeholders that the process of developing the management plan for QEPA had started and to solicit their views and inputs into the plan. Written comments and ideas were received and considered in this plan.

Initiation meeting and planning team composition

A Planning Team was constituted in accordance with the provisions of UWA GMP manual. A team comprising of six representatives from the local governments of the six districts within which QEPA fell at the beginning of the planning process, the Conservation Area Manager, QECA, 6 staff from QEPA including Warden In charge, Ishasha sector and Kyambura Wildlife Reserve, and 3 Headquarter staff was appointed by the Executive Director to undertake the planning process (names included in the acknowledgement). This multi-disciplinary team was involved in the solicitation of views and identification of proposals for management of the protected area. The team went through an orientation, agreed on roles and responsibilities and drew up a programme for the planning process.

Field reconnaissance

As part of the field information collection, a field reconnaissance exercise was carried out where planning team members were exposed to the different threats, challenges in the different parts of the PA. In addition during the same activity, opportunities for tourism development that the park offers were identified. Field reconnaissance helped members to get first hand information, which was used to generate management objectives and actions. This information was further used for zoning.

Consultations

Consultations were held with various stakeholders/community groups including resource user groups, community leaders, and District leaders in the six districts regarding their views on the protected area management. Throughout this process communities were provided with opportunities to voice concerns about planning and management of the protected area. National level consultations were held with government agencies, NGOs, private tourism operators, researchers and other partners. The views gathered in various workshops were considered during the proposal generation workshop.

Regional level consultations were also held with the managers of Virunga National Park in the DRC. Issues of wildlife movement across the international borders and cross border wildlife crime were raised.

Proposal generation workshop

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. During proposal generation a statement of purpose for the protected area was developed. A description of exceptional resources and values, management objectives describing the desired future for the protected area plus the actions to achieve these objectives were also developed. An estimate of the budget was also developed and has been attached on the actions to give a feel of how much the plan will cost.

Management Purpose

The purpose of managing Queen Elizabeth Protected Area for the next 10 years is:
"To protect and conserve QEPA, a Man and Biosphere Reserve with its exceptional and unique, scenic, and diverse landforms and a biodiversity hotspot within the framework of ecosystem approach for sustainable development"

CONSERVATION VALUES

There are several conservation values which are the reason why QEPA should be conserved. These include: Unique, scenic landforms e.g explosion craters, Kyambura gorge and Bunyaruguru cliff, an underground forest that harbors a variety of primates including the chimps and unique endemic and endangered biodiversity. QEPA has a variety of ecosystems ranging from open savannah, Tropical rain forest, woodland, wetlands and open water. Given this variety of ecosystems, the PA contains high biodiversity both plants and animals. QEPA is also home for several species of special interest and concern like the endangered shoebill stork, the chimpanzees and a species of cycad (*Encephalartos whitelockii*) which is endemic to Mpanga River Gorge. The tree climbing lions of Ishasha exhibit a rare and unique tree-climbing behavior that makes QEPA an important tourist destination. QEPA is one of the Important Bird Areas in Uganda with a richest avian habitat in Uganda while the Ramsar wetlands of L. George provides important habitat for the threatened shoebill stork. The park being a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve makes it important to be conserved for it to continue providing the various ecological/ecosystem functions.

ZONING PLAN

Zoning is a planning tool used to map out protected areas into distinct spatial areas according to their resource values and sensitivity. The zoning seeks to balance conservation, research, tourism, management and sustainable use of resources by neighbouring communities. Six zones have been identified to represent different areas within the Queen Elizabeth protected area. These are Wilderness, Tourism, Administrative, Special Climbing Lion Zone, Integrated Conservation zone, and Active management/Recovery zone.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

This General Management Plan has been structured into different management programs. These include; Resource Conservation and Management, Monitoring and Research. Community Conservation, Tourism Development and Park Operations.

The **Resource Conservation** program highlights the different management challenges that affect the integrity of the protected area. The key threats which include poaching, illegal grazing, encroachment, wild fires and others are highlighted under this section. The emerging developments that are currently taking place including petroleum exploration and development, mining, hydropower development that have negative impacts on the ecosystem have been addressed under this program. A number of measures have been proposed to ensure that the integrity of the PA is maintained and the wildlife populations are increased.

The **Community Conservation** program identifies management objectives and actions to address issues that affect the relationship between the neighbouring communities and the PA management. The major issues under this program include human wildlife conflicts, the various benefits that communities get from the PA, revenue sharing program. A number of issues were raised during consultations and this plan tries as much as possible to address all the issues raised.

The **Tourism Development** program aims at improving the revenue for the protected area. There are already measures in place to increase the revenue but these need to be strengthened. A number of new proposals have been suggested to improve tourism in the area. However these proposals have been included taking into consideration the limits of acceptable use. Community based tourism has also been handled. This program forms the basis for the business plan section of this General Management Plan.

The **Monitoring and Research** program builds on the current research efforts already taking place in the PA. A number of research topics were included in the Monitoring and Research plan. However with the new challenges in the PA and new development projects, more management oriented research will need to be carried out in order to inform decisions. In this regard a number of research topics have been suggested under this program which will need to be advertised to get researchers to implement them.

Finally, in order to achieve the different strategies outlined under each program, park management will need to be strengthened in terms of human resources and equipments. The **Park Operations** Program highlights where the management lacks capacity and suggests various ways in which to improve the capacity both human and logistical in order to be able to implement this plan.

Contents

PART 1: BACKGROUND

1. Purpose of the Plan

In order to successfully conserve QEPA and address the increasing level of human demands and limited natural resources, it is important that a management plan be developed. The purpose of the plan is to guide management in making decisions for the sustainability of the Protected Area. With the minimal resources, the plan will help management to prioritise the activities and locate resources to the most critical areas. In addition, the plan will contribute to the general management of the area. This plan therefore identifies the desired future conditions (management objectives) of QEPA during the 10-year period (2011-2021) and presents management actions to enable the PA managers achieve this objective. A monitoring framework tool (appended) will use used to track implementation of the plan.

1.2 The Planning Process

It is UWA policy to involve all stakeholders in all its activities but particularly in the preparation of GMPs. This plan is therefore the result of an interactive process that involved the various stakeholders with interest in QEPA. An interdisciplinary planning team composed of representatives from UWA and District local governments around the PA has been responsible for preparing this plan. A list of the Planning Team members responsible for the preparation of this GMP is presented in Appendix 3. In addition to having an interactive process, wide consultations were carried out to seek views of the various stakeholders as part of the planning process (stakeholder analysis is presented in appendix 2. A list of issues/ views that were raised during the various meetings conducted during the consultations is presented in Appendix 1. Lists of participants are also presented in appendix 4, attached to this plan. The process benefited from experiences gained by UWA staff over the years in preparing management plans of various protected areas and the lessons learnt from this process.

This planning effort includes Queen Elizabeth National Park (1978 km^2), Kyambura Wildlife Reserve (157 km^2), and Kigezi Wildlife Reserve (330km^2) altogether reffered to as Queen Elizabeth Protected Area (QEPA). QEPA falls within 7 District administrations of Kamwenge, Ibanda, Kasese, Rubirizi, Mitoma, Kanungu and Rukungiri. QEPA's Maramagambo Forest is also classified as a Forest Reserve and is jointly managed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forestry Authority. Lakes Edward and George are not included within the QEPA. The link between the lakes, the Kazinga Channel, is part of the Park.

1.3 Contribution of the QEPA to the National Economy

In 2011, about 1.1million tourists visited Uganda Contributing US $805 million. This is 9.2% of GDP. Direct tourism revenue earned from park visitations and other internally generated revenues in Queen Elizabeth National Park amounted to **4,263,107,248** in the year 2011.

The revenue for QENP has been increasing over time. QENP is one of the four protected areas that generates enough income to cover its expenditure and remains with a surplus. Despite the fact that QENP is the second largest PA with a number of tourist attractions, tourist numbers are still low. The visitor numbers have been increasing at an annual rate

of 17% in the past 10 years (2000 to 2009). Tourism numbers were down in 2008 and 2009 compared to 2007 mainly because of the global economic recession. Overall annual percentage increase in visitor revenues in the past 10 years (2000 to 2009) is 378%.

The Wildlife Act requires UWA to remitte 20% of the revenue collected from park entrance to the Local Government where such a PA lies. About **600million** shillings have so far been remitted by QEPA to the respective local governments as revenue sharing funds for projects that uplift the livelihoods of people living adjacent to the protected area.

1.4 Enabling Policy and Legislation

It is essential for PA managers to understand some of the relevant laws that empower them and the legal notices by which the PA 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.

1.4.1 The Constitution of Uganda (1995)

Overall government policy on natural resource conservation is enshrined in the Constitution, which provides that the State shall protect important natural resources such as land, water, wetlands, minerals, fauna and flora on behalf of the people of Uganda. Furthermore, the State shall create and develop parks and reserves to protect the biodiversity of Uganda (Objectives XIII and XXVII).

1.4.2 The Uganda Wildlife Policy (1999 Draft)

The draft Uganda Wildlife Policy of 1999 is a revision of a 1995 version prepared prior to the enactment of the 1996 Uganda Wildlife Statute. This policy aims at making wildlife management more acceptable to Ugandans by ensuring that resources contribute to the well being of present and future generations. The policy seeks to conserve areas with great biological diversity which are representative of the major habitats of Uganda and which, together, include all indigenous species.

1.4.3 The Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200 of the Laws of Uganda 2000

The management of wildlife and protected areas including QEPA is guided by the Uganda Wildlife Act[1] of 2000 (Chapter 200 in the Laws of Uganda, 2000). The Act authorizes UWA to assume responsibility for wildlife management in Uganda, both inside and outside its protected areas. Under the Act, a Board of Trustees is appointed by the Minister of Tourism, Trade and Industry as the governing body of UWA. The Act also includes all the Schedules of the repealed Game (Preservation and Control) Act, 1964, (the principal legislation of the former Game Department), and the National Parks Act, 1952. The Schedules from the Game (Preservation and Control) Act, 1964 are now included in the Uganda Wildlife Act 2000 as Chapter 198. Section 13 of the Wildlife Act requires that the Executive Director of

1 First enacted as the Uganda Wildlife Statute No. 14 of 1996

UWA prepares a management plan for each of the protected areas.

1.4.4 The National Environment Act Cap 153 of the Laws of Uganda 20002

The National Environment Act establishes the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal agency in Uganda for the management of the environment. Section 37(1) of the Act provides for the identification and sustainable management of wetlands. Wetlands according to Section 37 (2) can be of "local, national and international importance as ecosystems and habitats of species of fauna and flora…"

The Third Schedule of the Act requires that environmental impact studies be carried out when national parks, game reserves (now wildlife reserves) and buffer zones and several other developments are being established. Guidelines for this process are given in the National Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998.

1.4.5 The Tourism Policy of Uganda 2003

The Tourism Policy recognises 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 recognises 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 emphasises the need to facilitate the flow of tourists within the region and promotion of East Africa as a single tourist destination.

1.4.6 The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003.

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

1.4.7 The Wetlands Policy 1995

Wetlands cover about 10% of Uganda's total land surface and provide a range of biophysical and socio-economic functions. The National Wetlands Policy for the conservation and management of wetland resources seeks to promote the conservation of wetlands in order

2 First enacted as the National Environment Management Statute No. 4 of 1995

to sustain their values for the present and future well being of the people. The Policy sets five goals:

- To establish the principles by which wetland resources can be optimally used now and in the future
- To end practices which reduce wetland productivity
- To maintain the biological diversity of natural or semi-natural wetlands
- To maintain wetland functions and values
- To integrate wetland concerns into the planning and decision making of other actors

1.4.8 International Conventions and agreements

The following conventions are some of the most relevant to the conservation of biodiversity in Uganda:

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992: In 1993, Uganda became a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which in Article 8, obliges member states to:

- Establish a system of protected areas
- Develop guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas
- Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Uganda is a party to CITES, which obliges member states to adhere to the recommendations of the Conference of Parties with respect to trade in endangered species. QEPA has a high number of elephants which have been poached for their tusks. Elephants are among the animals protected by CITES.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971: The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands emphasises the need to conserve wetlands and requires member states to include at least one wetland on the list of Wetlands of International Importance. L. George area within QEPA is one of the Ramsar sites found in Uganda which contains some of the endangered bird species.

Convention on migratory species of wild animals (CMS): Realizing that animal migration is a global phenomenon in response to biological requirements, several countries have come together under the CMS, also known as the Bonn Convention, to cooperate in the conservation of animals that migrate across national boundaries and between areas of national jurisdiction and the sea. The Convention aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species. Agreements can range from legally binding multilateral

treaties to less formal memoranda of understanding. The object of such agreements is to restore the migratory species to a favorable conservation status or to maintain it at that status. The Convention has two appendices: Appendix I lists endangered migratory species, Appendix II lists migratory species to be subject to agreements. It also establishes a scientific council to provide advice on scientific matters.

Biosphere Reserve: Queen Elizabeth National Park was designated as a *Man and Biosphere (MAB) Reserve* in 1979 under the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in recognition of the role it plays in providing an opportunity to explore and demonstrate approaches to sustainable resource utilization by its 11 enclave fishing villages, encompassing a mosaic of Uganda's major bio-geographic types and having significant biological diversity.

2.0 Description of QEPA

2.1 Area and Location

Queen Elizabeth National Park and the adjoining Kyambura and Kigezi Wildlife Reserves are located on the equator in the Albertine Rift Valley, Uganda. In this General Management Plan (GMP), the protected area comprising Queen Elizabeth National Park (1978km^2), Kyambura Wildlife Reserve (157km^2) and Kigezi Wildlife Reserve (330km^2) is referred to as Queen Elizabeth Protected Area (QEPA). Queen Elizabeth is part of an extensive transboundary system that includes Kibale National Park to the northeast and Rwenzori Mountains National Park to the northwest. QEPA is also contiguous with the Parc National des Virunga (Virunga National Park) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Together these two protected areas completely encircle Lake Edward.

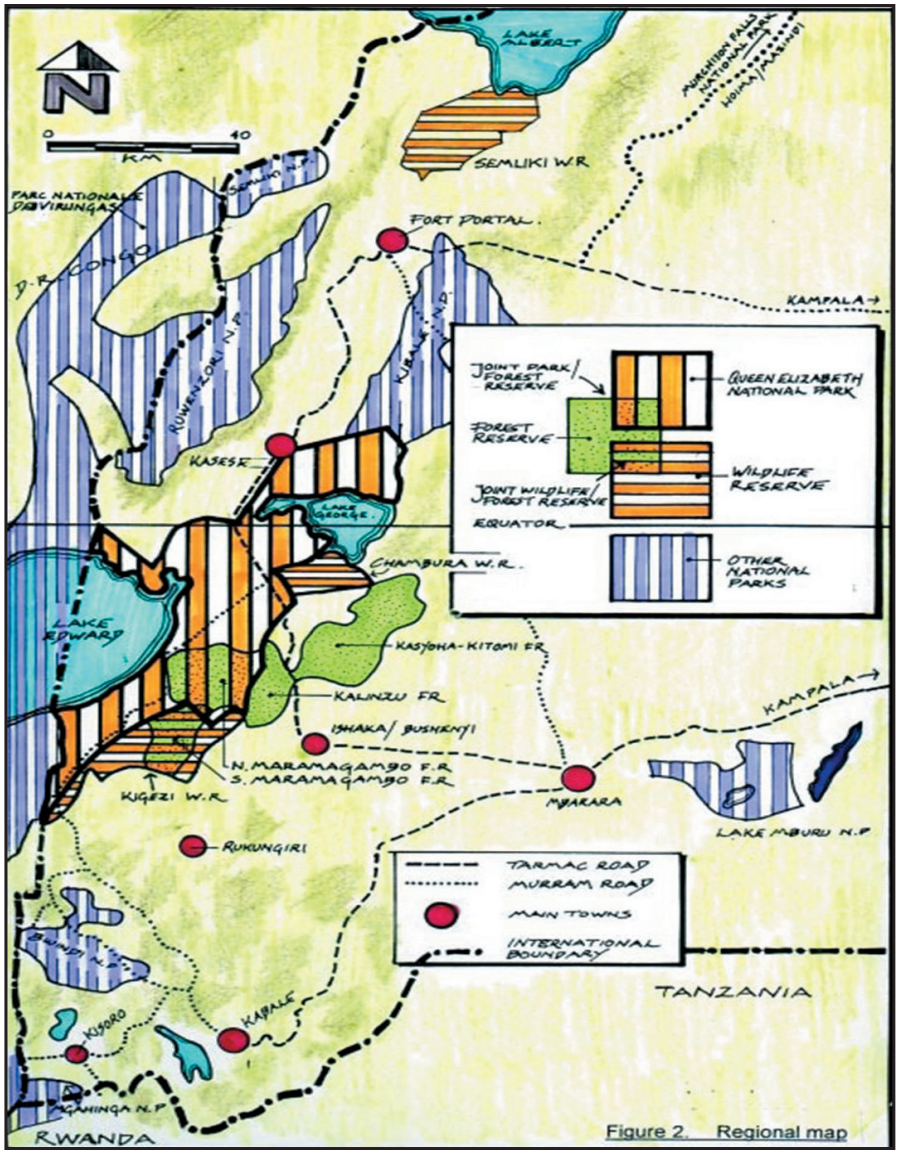


Fig 1: QEPA Regional context *(adopted from the 2000 GMP)*

QEPA lies on the convergence zone of two distinct vegetation types. The overlap of the Central African rainforest and East African grassland biomes creates a range of diverse habitats, including open grassland, grassland with thickets, thick bush, forests, wetlands, and 250km of lakeshore. These habitats are placed within the context of the dramatic volcanic/ montane scenery of the Albertine Rift Valley. This unique convergence of landforms and vegetation supports one of the richest avian resources in the world, including 610 recorded bird species within the QEPA boundary. Large carnivores are represented by lion, leopard, and spotted hyena. Notable primates include chimpanzee, red-tailed monkey and the red colobus monkey. Historically, there were also large numbers of elephants, buffalo, hippopotamus, topi, and Uganda kob. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, hippo numbers increased to the point where culling was required to protect QEPA from excessive vegetation loss. Now, with the exception of kob, large mammal populations (e.g. elephants, buffalo and hippos) remain at reduced numbers following drastic poaching during the 1970s and 1980s.Though QEPA has registered some increase in mammal population including kobs, elephants, buffalo and hippos, subsistence and commercial poaching continue to cause significant problems up to today. The reduction in the elephant population has resulted in an increase in thicket and woodland habitat in recent years.

Table 1: Wildlife population estimates in the QECA ecosystem, 1973-2002.

Species	**Pre-1973**	**1976**	**1980**	**1988/89**	**1992**	**1995**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**
Elephant	2,500	1,200	*150*	*400*	500	*1,088*	*1,353*	*1,086*	-	998
Buffalo	18,000	-	*4,200*	*5,000*	-	*16,549*	*7,250*	*10,674*	-	6,807
Hippo	11,000	-	*5,000*	*2,200*	-	*2,958*	*2,811*	*3,400*	-	-
Uganda kob	*10,000*	*12,500*	*20,000*	*18,000*	-	*31,899*	*20,588*	*32,245*	-	-
Topi	5,000	-	*1,500*	*400*	-	*493*	*325*	*94*	100	157
Waterbuck	*3,500*	-	*2,100*	*1,500*	-	*1,860*	*2,227*	*4,666*	-	-
Warthog	*4,000*	-	*1,100*	*1,600*	-	*1,175*	*1,931*	*2,423*	-	-

Source: IFPRI/USAID report, 2003

QEPA has a complex management background. People lived in the area for thousands of years prior to the Park's gazettement in 1952. Today there are 11 fishing village enclaves associated with QEPA (Fig.1) These are Rwenshama, Kisenyi, Katunguru (Kasese), Kashaka, Kahendero, Kasenyi, Kayanja, Hamukungu, Katunguru (Bushenyi), Kazinga and Katwe-Kabatoro). All these are public enclaves with wildlife sanctuary status except Kazinga and Katunguru within Kasese district. The original intent, as implied by the name '*fishing village'*, was to perpetuate this traditional livelihood, allowing the sustainable use of the lakes' fisheries resources. In 1999, the total population of these villages was estimated to be 30,000 (CARE, 1999). Today the population is estimated at 45,000(UBOS, 2011). Alongside this rapid population increase there has been an equally dramatic increase in demand for all

QEPA resources, including fisheries. At present, illegal cultivation, settlement encroachment and resource extraction continue to impact large portions of the QEPA system.

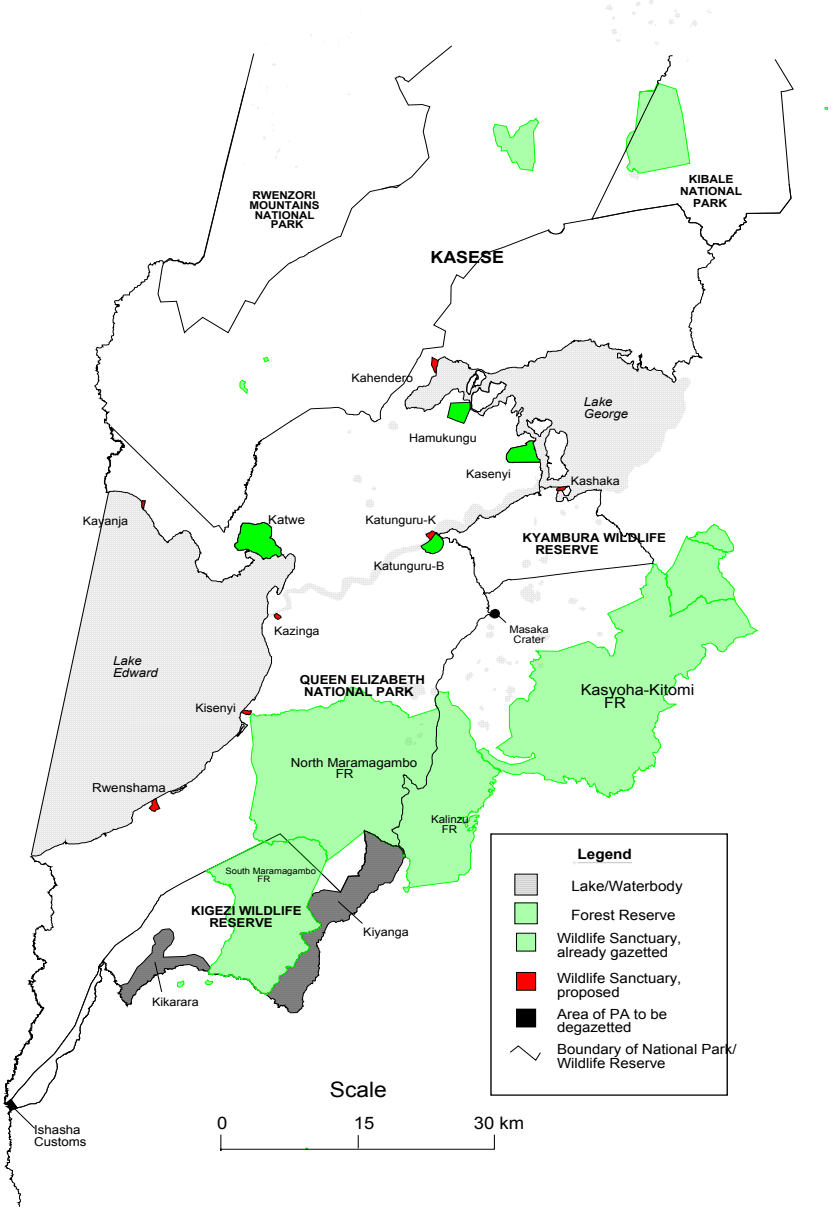


Fig 2: Location of fishing villages.
The fishing villages shown in red that were proposed to be gazetted as wildlife sanctuary were gazetted in 2003.

Source: PAA reports, Vol.4, 2000

The Park was designated as a Biosphere Reserve in 1979 with the implicit goal of integrating sustainable human activities within the objectives of the QEPA system. This designation implicitly endorses the principle that human activities can have a potentially constructive and supportive role in environmental protection while at the same time ensuring that the protected area contributes to human development in the immediate region.

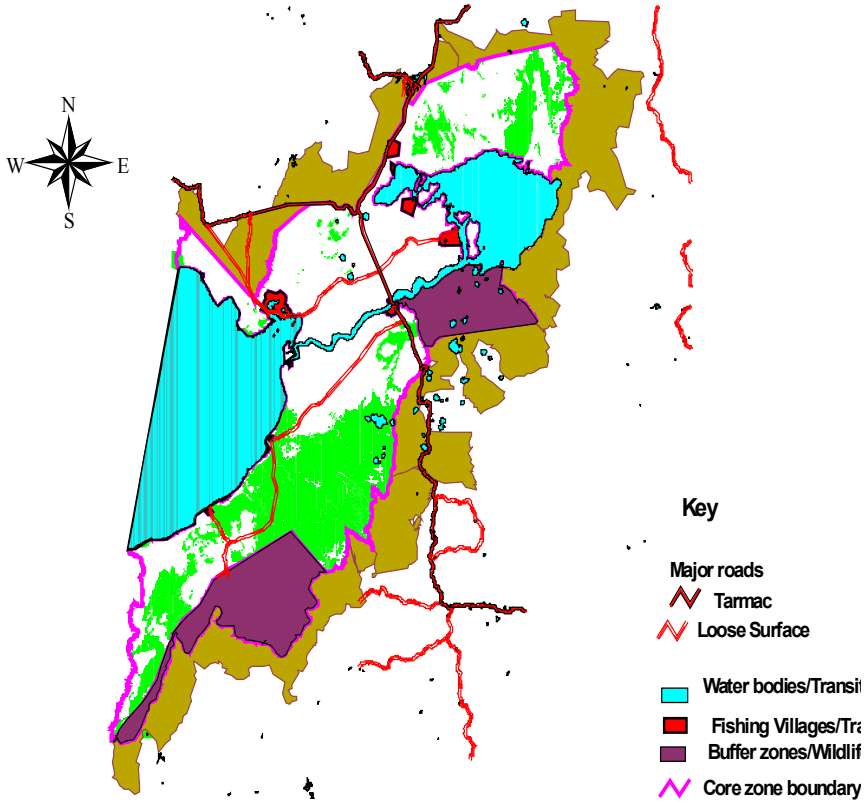


Fig 3: Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve zonation

QEPA records approximately 34,000 visitors each year, excluding students. The majority of tourists experience only a fraction of the QEPA. The usual itinerary includes a visit to the Mweya Peninsula, making a short launch trip to view wildlife (mostly hippos and birds) along the Kazinga Channel, and a game drive on the north Kazinga Channel plains where elephants and giant forest hog are most commonly sighted. Fewer tourists take the time to visit the northern crater area (for scenery) due to poor roads in this section of the park. There has been a considerable increase in number of visitors that visit Kyambura Gorge for chimpanzee viewing and Ishasha sector for tree-climbing lions. Information, orientation, and interpretation facilities, programs and materials are limited and a lot more is required. Park signage is not standardized and in some places lacking.

Kyambura Wildlife Reserve provides an option to the current Mweya experience with an array of exceptional resource values and a beautiful scenery. Though tourism is not well developed in this sector, there is high potential that once developed would decongest the Mweya Peninsular.

Kigezi Wildlife Reserve like Kyambura is not well developed for tourism. This reserve also contains South Maramagambo Forest where UWA and NFA manage this section together. This unique forest is an important biodiversity habitat. However, few tourists venture there due to its remote location and difficult access.

2.2 Establishment History and boundary definition

QEPA like a number of protected areas in East Africa owes its existence to:

- An abundance of wildlife
- Low use of land and other natural resources by humans in the early years of the century
- Disease epidemics especially rinderpest which necessitated evacuation of the human population

After the human population was evacuated due to rinderpest, wildlife numbers began to grow. At the same time, a movement to provide the Lake Edward/ Lake George area with preservation status gathered momentum. The designation of Parc National Albert (now Parc National des Virunga) by the Belgian colonial authorities in the Congo in 1925 led to pressure to protect the contiguous ecosystem across the border in Uganda. This resulted in the establishment of Lake George Game Reserve (689 km^2) and Lake Edward Game Reserve (559 km^2) in 1925 and 1930 respectively. Continued pressure from the Congo and certain factions of the colonial government led to the creation of Kazinga National Park in 1952, incorporating Lake George Game Reserve (an area east of Kasese-Katunguru on the northern bank of the Kazinga Channel) and Lake Edward Game Reserve (now the Ishasha Sector). The Park's name was changed to Queen Elizabeth National Park in 1954, following the visit of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. In terms of legislative history therefore, Queen Elizabeth National Park was first gazette by legal notice (LN) No. 159 of 1954, amended by LN 284 of 1958 substituted by Statutory Instrument (SI) No. 209 of 1970 and amended by SI No. 41 of 2003 (appendix 1)

The Kigezi Game Reserve was established in 1952 from Lake Edward Game Reserve lands that were not incorporated into Queen Elizabeth National Park. The reserve was managed by the Game Department to provide buffer protection to the southern portion of the Park. In 1952, Kigezi GR supported large numbers of game (buffalo, topi, and elephants). During the 1970s-80s the reserve experienced substantial heavy poaching that reduced animal populations. The reserve also suffered illegal settlement and cultivation of some 100 km2 of its eastern margin in the 1990s. After the Uganda Wildlife Statute of 1996 changed the name of all *Game Reserves* to *Wildlife Reserves,* the reserve became formally known as the Kigezi Wildlife Reserve. In terms of legislative history, Kigezi wildlife reserve was established by Legal Notice No. 158 of 1952 ammended by LN No. 292 of 1962 and substituted by the Game (Preservation and Control Act of 1964, sixth schedule Item 2, page 3865 of volume VI (appendix 1).

The Kyambura Controlled Hunting Area was established in 1962 and upgraded to game reserve status in 1965. Ineffective management led to illegal settlement and cultivation of the southern portion of the game reserve in the mid-1980s. The encroachers were evicted in 1990, in which year the Game Department issued a contract for management of the reserve to a private concessionaire (Zwilling). In 1996, Kyambura Game Reserve came under UWA administration and became a wildlife reserve. The concessionaire was terminated in 1999

due to illegal hunting. In terms of legislative history, Kyambura WR was first established as a Controlled Hunting Area in 1963 by Legal Notice (LN) No. 363. Was gazetted a Game reserve by statutory instrument (SI) No. 147 of 1965, amended by SI 199 of 1965 and ammended by SI No. 51 of 2003. (appendix 1).

2.3 Location and Access

QEPA is located in the Western part of Uganda and falls within 7 districts namely Kanungu, Rukungiri, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Ibanda and Kamwenge with 75 parishes neighboring the PA directly. The PA borders the south most tip of Rwenzori Mountains, Lake Edward and DRC in the west, Lake George in the North and the Rift Valley escarpment of Kicwamba in Bunyaruguru in the east.

QENP can be accessed by road from Kampala via Fort-Portal to Kasese or from Kampala through Mbarara, Bushenyi to Kasese. By air, chartered planes are available from Entebbe to Kasese and then connect to the Park by road or can fly directly into Mweya Peninsular for light aircrafts of up to 16 seater. Kigezi Wildlife reserve can be accessed either by Katunguru-Ishasha road or using Mbarara- Rukungiri- Kihihi road. Kyambura WR is accessed through the Kasese Kampala

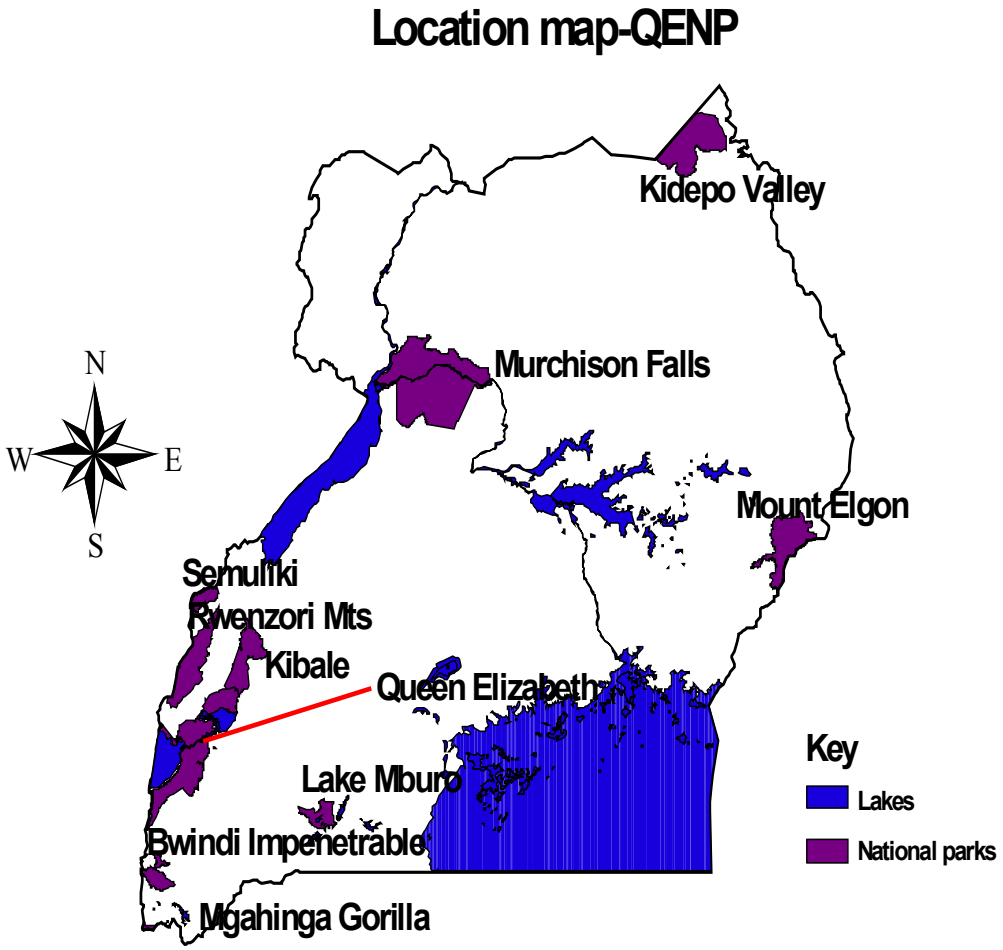


Fig 4: Map showing QEPA in relation to other PAs in Uganda

2.4 Geology and soils

In Pleistocene time, the protected area has been influenced by great volcanic and tectonic activity associated with the formation of the rift valley. The main volcanic activity was among 8000-10000 years ago (Bishop 1969). As a result the area lies within the rift valley with a number of volcanic craters. Some are salty in nature and these include L. Katwe famous for its artisanal salt industry. Other volcanic lakes are fresh water lakes.

The soils are volcanic and are very fertile supporting agricultural activities just outside the protected area boundaries, the hard egde boundary without any buffer.

2.5 Vegetation

Lock (1977) described 57 vegetation societies within the protected area with estimated 1400-1500 different plant species. The rich flora is due to a variety of habitats like grassland, woodland, bush land, swamps, savannah thicket and different types of wet and dry forest. Over the years, QENP has experienced an increase in woody vegetation. This increase in woody cover could be due to various factors which include: a) the decrease in large mammals in the PA from the 1970s onwards (see above); b) continued release of the vegetation from the 1880s when people were living in the PA (Spinage 1970); c) changes in climate variables that have not been measured such as temperature and sunshine hours and d) changes in fire frequency. Introduced plants including invasive are also recorded. Over years, the fire regimes and invasive flora are considered to have had some impact on native vegetation although the extents of these impacts are yet to be fully understood. The change of the native vegetation also entails an impact on the distribution pattern of the mammals in the park. This has therefore had an impact on the gradual changes in land cover of QENP. Around the lake shore there appears to be more swamp vegetation (Papyrus or other types) which has probably come back as a result in the decline in hippopotamus numbers. Where there is likely to have been overgrazing and trampling by hippopotamuses in the past such as along the Kazinga channel, that links Lake George to Lake Edward, the vegetation has developed into a scrubby forest of short trees or shrubs and the herb/grass layer is still very bare. Elsewhere with the decline in elephant numbers there has been a re-growth of trees in woodland habitat. Prior research shows that both elephants and hippopotamuses have a major impact on the vegetation in QENP (Thornton, 1971; Lock, 1972, 1993; Eltringham,1974, 1980; Lenzi-Grinilli, Viscanic and Mapesa, 1996) and it is likely some of this re-growth is due to the major declines in numbers and total biomass since the 1970s.

The last vegetation cover map was produced around 1996 by the National Biomass Study of Uganda. A recent study by Plumptry et al was conducted in 2009. However by the time of preparation of this plan, the report was not out yet.

The recent land cover mapping produced by National Forestry Authority in 2011 concluded that land cover in the park has changed. Some vegetation types have increased in size while others have decreased. There has been proliferation of bush land in the park while the extent of woodland has reduced. There has been not much net change in grasslands. While some formally grassland areas have become bush, some other land cover types have become grasslands and have therefore offset the loss.

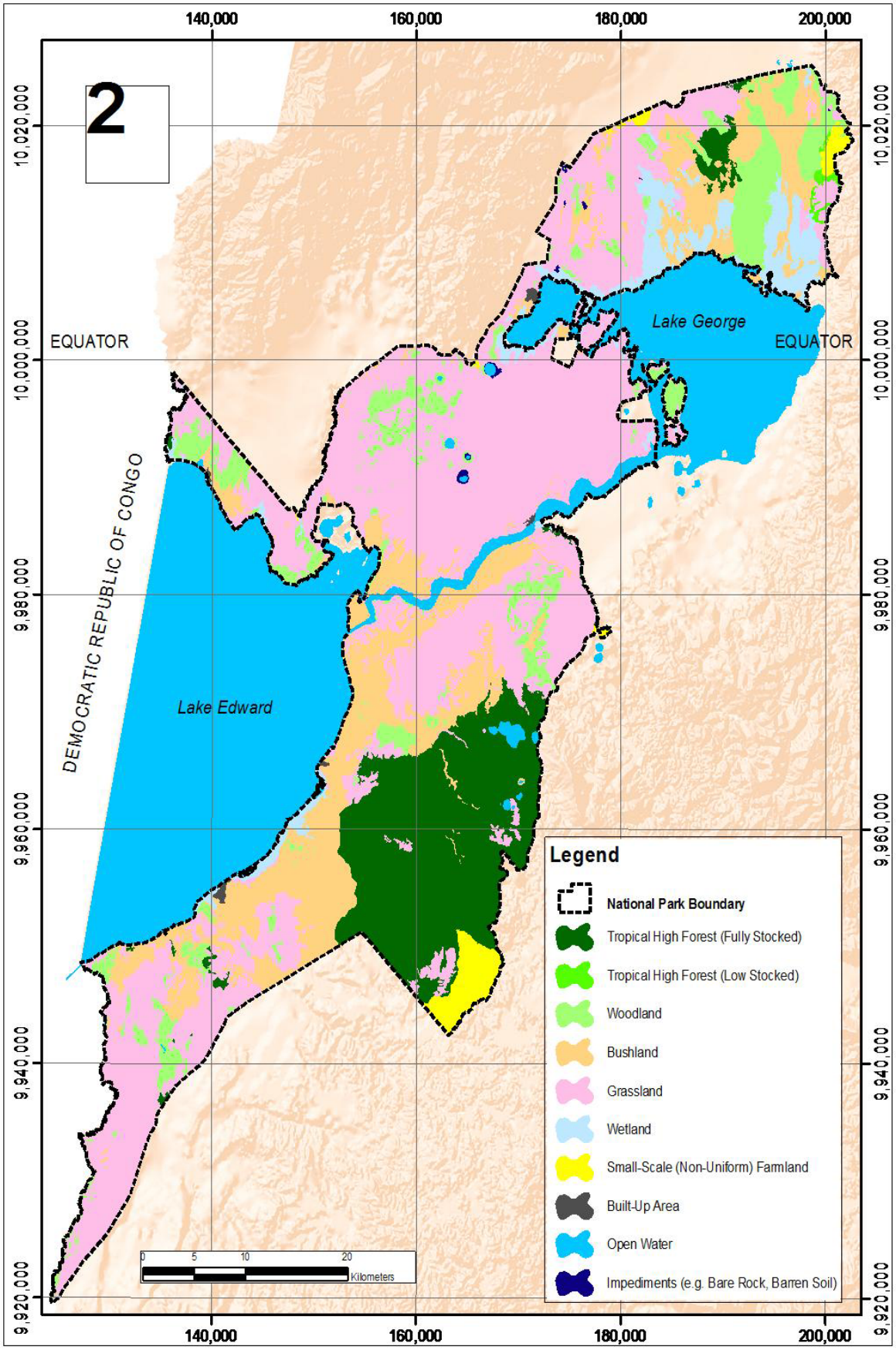
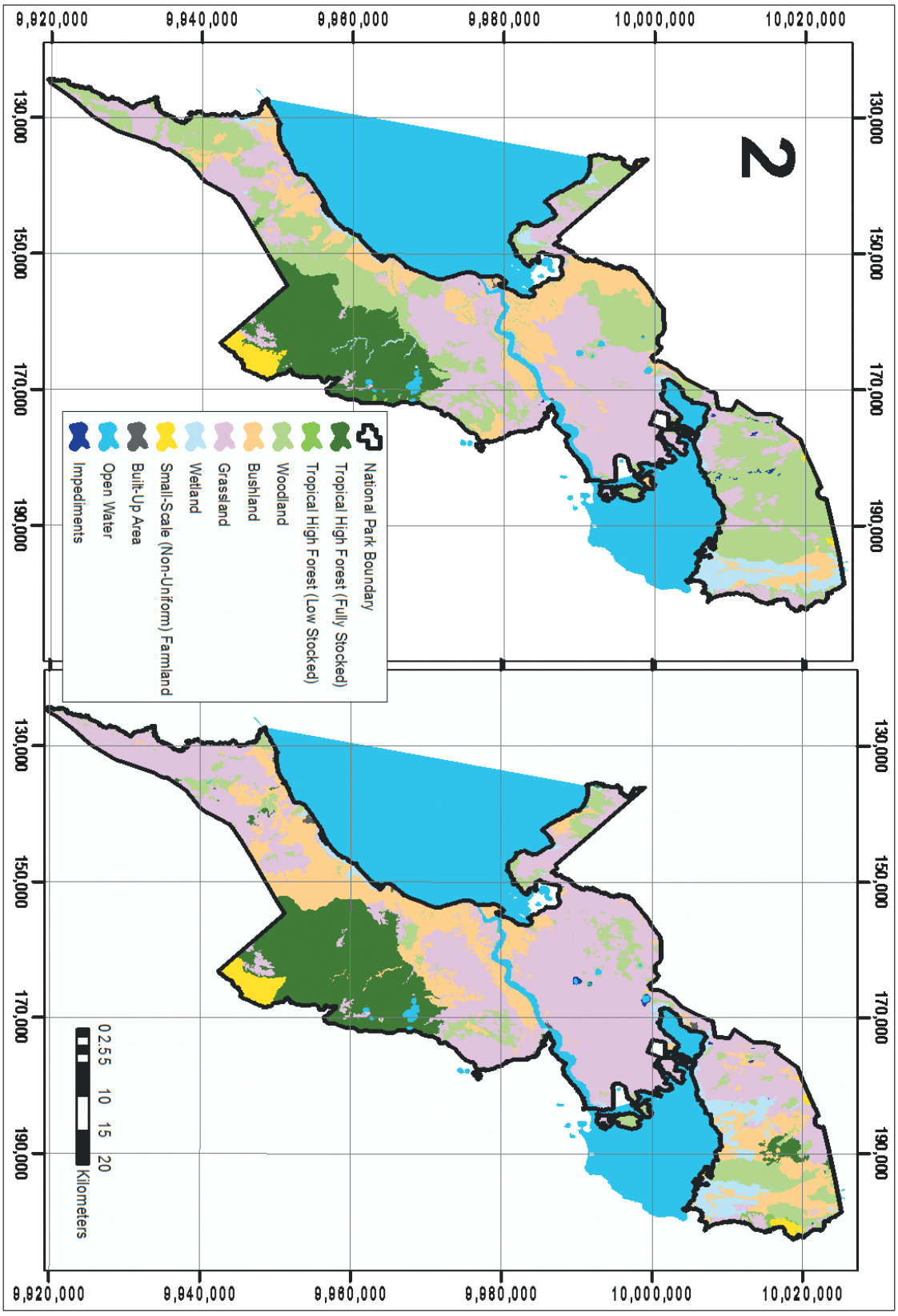


Fig:5 Land cover map for QEPA 2010


QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK LAND COVER 1990
QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK LAND COVER 2010
9,920,000
9,940,000
9,960,000
9,980,000
10,000,000
10,020,000
130,000
150,000
170,000
190,000
National Park Boundary
Tropical High Forest (Fully Stocked)
Tropical High Forest (Low Stocked)
Woodland
Bushland
Grassland
Wetland
Small-Scale (Non-Uniform) Farmland
Built-Up Area
Open Water
Impediments
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Kilometers

2.6 Mammals

There are 96 species of mammals recorded in QEPA. The large mammals include hippopotamus, elephants, buffaloes, waterbucks, Uganda kob, warthogs, Topi and the giant forest hogs. The numerous numbers of hippos influence both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the PA by grazing and trampling. The park also contains lions, leopards and other small cats. There are also several species of primates eg. Chimpanzees and monkeys like the red colobus, black and white colobus, and red tailed. Various species of reptiles (Nile crocodiles), bats, amphibians and small mammals are inhabitants of the park. The savannas of QENP and the Virunga landscape had the highest biomass of large mammals ever recorded on earth in the 1960s, primarily made up of hippopotamuses, elephants and buffalos (Cornet D'Elzius, 1996; Plumptre et al. 2007b).

In 2004, an outbreak of Anthrax occurred in Queen Elizabeth protected area and killed at least 300 hippos, which was estimated to be a 10% mortality rate.

Changes in wildlife populations

Large mammal populations have changed significantly over the years in the park (Table 3). Populations were decimated drastically during the time of lawlessness between 1970s and early 1980s during the wars. The numbers of large mammals have recovered since then, but the 2010 wildlife census (Table 1) has revealed a significant decrease in numbers of almost all animal species again, compared to the census of 2006. This is attributed to changes in habitats as well as the increase in poaching.

Table 1: ***Total large mammal population sizes in the QEPA from SRF surveys in 2006 and 2010***

Species	**2006**	**2010**
Buffaloes	14,858	8,128
Elephants	2,959	2,502
Topi	1,521	262
Uganda Kob	20,971	8,483
Warthog	1,388	1,466
Waterbuck	3,548	2,483

QEPA is contigious with Virunga National Park in the DRC with wildlife crossing across the international boarder. There was always a thinking that since QEPA and Virunga national Park in the DRC are transboundary, whenever we would have reduced wildlife numbers the assumption was that they have crossed to the DRC. The census carried out in the Great Virunga landscape at the same time over the same period showed a similar trend.

Table 2: Estimates of large mammal numbers in Greater Virunga Landscape (2010) and comparison with 2006

Species	2006	2010
Buffaloes	18,680	10,282
Elephants	3,307	2,849
Topi	2,874	1,302
Uganda Kob	33,953	15,437
Warthog	2,082	1,762
Waterbuck	3,922	2,652

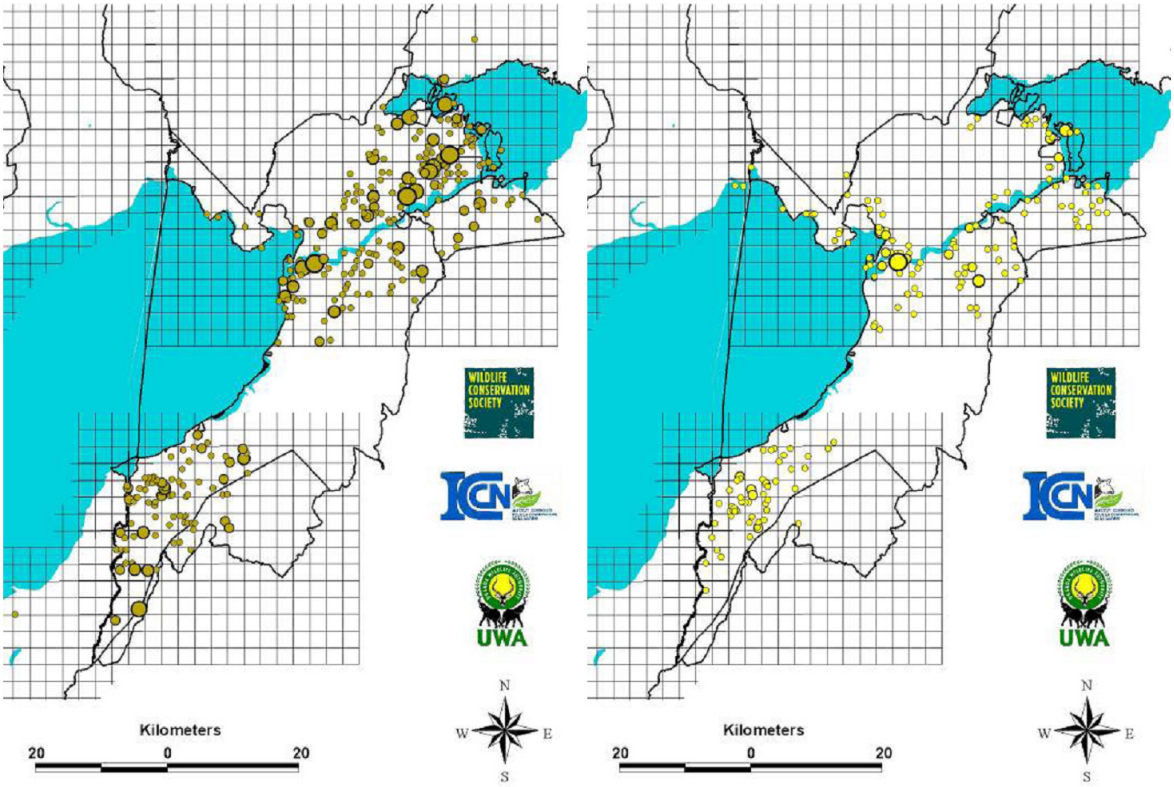


Fig. 7 Distribution of buffalo (left) and elephants (right) from the total counts made in Queen Elizabeth Park.

Source: UWA Large mammal census, 2010

Table 3: Animal population trend in QEPA since 1989 up to 2010

SPECIES	1988/89	1992	1995*	1999*	2000*	2002	2004*	2006	2010
Elephant	400	500	1,100	1,300	1,100	998	2,497	2,959	2,502
Buffalo	5,000		17,000	7,000	10,000	6,807	6,777	14,858	8,128
Hippo	2,200		2,800	2,900	3,400		2,632	5,024	
Uganda kob	18,000		31,000	21,000	32,000		17,440	20,971	8,483
Topi	400		500	325	94	157	440	1,521	262
Waterbuck	1,500		1,800	2,200	4,500		3,382	3,548	2,483
Warthog	1,600		1,200	1,900	2,400		1,880	1,388	1,466

Source: Ecological Research & Monitoring Unit

The recent decrease in Uganda kob from about 35,000 in the early 2000s to about 8,000 is a real concern. The population is now at its lowest level since censuses began. Why there has been such a decline is unclear. It could be that poaching has been much higher than had been estimated or the changing habitats, especially the invasion of the park by *Impereta cylindrica* (Spear grass) which is an unpalatable pasture species have significantly reduced the animal numbers as it can cause breeding depression. In March 2006, there was a major influx with a protracted encroachment and re-settlement of the Basongora pastoralists with over 10,000 herds of cattle in the most prime wildlife habitat of the park, north of the Kazinga channel for over a year. During this time, there was stiff competition for the available grazing land with the livestock. During the same time, disease transmission between livestock and wildlife was enhanced as evidenced by a new upsurge in bovine tuberculosis in Uganda Kob, especially in the areas where the pastoralists settled. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks occurred commonly in cattle during the resettlement period, and it is possible that transmission to buffaloes could have been enhanced. There is therefore a need for a research project to comprehensively look at all other factors that are causing the wildlife populations to decline.

Lion population

Lions are one of the attractions that visitors enjoy in QEPA. However, QEPA has been experiencing declines in lion population since 1990s. Lions are killed by the local community for biomedical and cultural values in Uganda, and there has been some indiscriminate poisoning in an attempt by the local community especially the fishing community to avert the livestock losses caused by the lions. For example in 2010, QENP lost over 10 lions at ago. Road kills by speeding vehicles have also claimed lions in QENP. Lions also die from other diseases. QENP, in 1994 experienced lion die offs and sero-surveillance in 1998/99 revealed evidence of canine distemper in the population (Driciru, *et al.,* 2004). Canine distemper is a newly emerging disease in wild felids, and it has decimated populations of lions in other parts of the world, (Kadoi *et al*., 1997; Hofmann, *et al.,* 1996 and Roelke-Parker *et al*., 1997). The Lion Project that has been going on in QENP from 1997 has been trying to establish population and health status of lions. The table below shows the population status for 1997-1999. Futher susbsequent studies show a decline in the northern population mostly because of poisoning from neighbouring communities.

Table 4: Census statistics and estimated number of lions in QEPA (1997-1999)

Protected area	Year (s)	Area covered during census	Number of lions found	Total area of park	Census Total	Est. popn. in census area	Estimated Total pop.
Queen Elizabeth North	1997/99*	745 km^2	71	1,987 km2	116	155	160-210
Queen Elizabeth South (Kyambura)	1997/99*	<157 km^2	6	1,978 km^2			
Ishasha sector	1999*	~128 km^2	29	1,987 km2			
Queen Elizabeth North	2000/02*	1,987 km^2?	49	1,987 km2	80	105	105?
Queen Elizabeth South (Kyambura)	2000/02*	<157 km^2?	9	1,987 km2			
Ishasha sector	2000/02*	<128 km^2	23	1,987 km2			
Queen Elizabeth North	1978**	125 km^2	36	1,987 km2	36	?	300-500?
Ishasha sector	1977***	~80 km^2	34	1,987 km2	34	?	
Ishasha sector	1978***	~80 km^2	30	1,987 km2	30		
Ishasha sector	1979***	~80 km^2	39	1,987 km2	39		

Sources of Information

- *Lion project
- **Din (1978)
- **van Orsdol (1981)
- [a]Uganda Wildlife Authority
- ? Very crude projection derived from census figures from the respective authors

Lion project reports indicate that at least 1-1.5 male lions, and 2 to 2.25 lionesses per annum get killed. High Sero-prevalence rates have also been registered in some of the lion populations to canine distemper, feline calici, feline immunodeficiency and feline herpes viruses. Sensitivity analysis have revealed that the small lion populations are fragile to the above risk factors, and if not controlled, can lead to very dramatic decline or even extinction.

2.7 Birds

QENP is one of the most popular National Parks in Uganda for bird watchers. Its diversity is reflected in its over 600 species list, the highest number of species recorded in any IBA in Uganda and probably the highest of any Protected Area in Africa (Byaruhanga *et al*, 2001). The L. George Ramsar site extends to the wetlands north of the lake and this contains a number of bird species. The park also contains a number of water birds including the pelicans. Large colonies of cormorants are found roosting and breeding on ancient trees in Maramagambo forest, and during the day, these birds fly considerable distances to go and fish on the major water bodies (L. George, L. Edward, Kazinga channel) in the park. Between September and April, large numbers of Palearctic waders, like gulls, and terns migrate to QENP to augment the local bird populations (Kasoma, 1989).Large numbers of the charismatic African fish eagles and various species of king fishers are also found inhabiting the shorelines of the water ecosystem, spicing up the variety of wedding birds.

Kyambura Wildlife Reserve, like QENP has a number of saline crater lakes which are important sites for many water birds and flamingos that migrate from the neighbouring Kenya and Tanzania . A total of 332 bird species has been recorded in Kyambura Wildlife Reserve alone, with six species being globally threatened (Allan 1994, in Byaruhanga *et, al,* 2001). Lake George, the Kazinga Channel and the seven crater lakes within the reserve offer a large and varied habitat to many birds, including 110 wetland species, including flamingos and Black winged stilts. There is a roosting site for White Pelicans at Kashaka Fishing village. There are isolated records of Great Snipe and a 1994 record of the Lappet-faced Vulture by the Frontier-Uganda team (NBDB 2000).

2.8 Social and Economic background

Archeological evidence indicates that the profusion of fish and animals in the area of QENP has resulted in it being inhabited by man since pre-historic times. In the historic era the Katwe Salt Lake has been the focus of a far ranging trade which conferred power and riches on local people. A century ago, these people maintained large herds of cattle and the Park area was densely settled by pastoralists and fishermen. This prosperity was upset by diseases like: smallpox, rinderpest and finally outbreaks of trypanosomiasis that led to the

evacuation of most of the population between 1913-14 and again in 1924. The reduction in competition and predation allowed wildlife to flourish, but signs of prior settlement are still evident. For example the abundance of *Euphorbia candelabrum* so characteristic of much of QENP is thought to be because the species was widely used by local pastoralists to make live fences for cattle confinement.

During the sleeping sickness control clearances, some of the fishing villages were not evacuated and in recognition of the economic importance of fishing industry, it was in due course decided to allow these villages to persist as enclaves within the park when it was established in 1952. However, while some enclaves were specifically excluded from the Park according to its gazettment boundary, others were not.
Today there are 11 fishing villages associated with QEPA (see Figure 1). The following fishing villages were gazetted as wildlife sanctuaries in 2003. Kashaka wildlife sanctuary by SI 59 of 2003, Kisenyi WS, SI No. 60, Kahendero WS SI 61, Kayanja SI 62, Rwenshama SI No. 63. The four namely Katwe-Kabatooro, Hamukungu, Kasenyi, Katunguru on Bushenyi side were gazette as Kazinga animal sanctuary by SI 226 of 1964 ammending LN 339 of 1959. The original intent, as implied by the name '*fishing village'*, was to perpetuate this traditional livelihood, allowing the sustainable use of the lakes' fisheries resource. The population in these fishing villages has been increasing over time. In 1999, the total population of these villages was estimated to be 30,000 (CARE, 1999). Today the population is estimated to be around 80,000. Alongside this rapid population increase there has been an equally dramatic increase in demand for all QEPA resources, including fisheries. Of the total population about 10% are fishermen, 60% are women and children not occupied in any business or trade and this has increased pressure on park resources.

2.9 Climate and rainfall

Rainfall in and around the QENP has not changed greatly since the early 1900s. The study carried out by Plumptre et al 2007 compiled data from nine different sites where at least 20 years of data were available and most of these did not show any particular trend in average monthly rainfall. It further found out that rainfall varies across the landscape, the driest parts of the landscape being in the savanna areas to the north and south of Lake Edward where average monthly rainfall drops to 30-40 mm. The savannas are therefore partially maintained by the limited rainfall in these sites in the landscape and where rainfall increases to the north and south of the landscape forest becomes the predominant vegetation type. With the current climate change, the trend is likely to change.

The following are rainfall data compiled from the weather station at Mweya. The data show the wet months being March, April, May and August to November. The rest of the months are dry with the driest months being January and February. However the data do not show any particular trend in average monthly rainfall.

Table 5: Trends of rainfall in QEPA since 1979

	Months of a Year												
Year	**J**	**F**	**M**	**A**	**M**	**J**	**J**	**A**	**S**	**O**	**N**	**D**	**GT**
1979	128	112	49.9	61	125.6	17.4	11.5	59.9	52.9	143.4	56.9	40.8	**858.6**
1980	0	72.2	43.6	47.5	122.7	61.7	0	73.1	62.2	93.55	57.1	5.6	**639.3**
1981	16.8	17.5	191.6	77.7	12.2	48.3	0	91.2	74.3	111.8	57.2	22.4	**721.0**
1982	35.5	42.6	23.2	139.1	181.1	60	21.6	32	60.5	67.2	117.3	90.2	**870.3**
1983	4.7	0	21.2	89	102.1	79.3	0	115.1	70.6	156.3	193.3	10.8	**842.4**
1984	22.2	65.7	0	0	0	0	69.3	0	68.2	161.2	59.3	110.1	**556.0**
1996	42.5	38.1	121	69.7	86.4	53.6	55.3	72	68.7	195.7	139.3	60.5	**1,002.8**
1997	0	0	48	103.2	86.5	19.2	113	33.5	101	164	89.8	102.6	**860.5**
1998	78.7	14	117.5	178.1	147.1			40.5	55.4	140.8	59.4	45	**876.5**
2003	20	21.5	122.9	105.6	129.2	61.2	11.3	34.8	224	49	98.4	53.8	**931.8**
2004	43.5	18.9	34.3	225.2	65.5	22.9	5	21.5	119	70.4	127.5	83.1	**836.4**
2005	20.2	35	114.9	55.8	43.6	34.6	7.6	102.1	56.2	76.33	117	23.1	**686.4**
2006	15.5	44.3	172.1	101.8	54.7	41.4	46.9	76.2	68.1	37.9	100	100.3	**859.2**
2007	12.8	15.9	95.2	73.8	90.8	11.4	76.6	49.2	43.7	87.1	127.2	10.9	**694.6**
2008	41	10.7	108.4	17.3	101.3	50.7	17.5	70.9	111	89.2	43.6	67.3	**728.9**
2009	42.4	87.2	82	69.3	93	77.2	28.7	47.6	84.7	87.1	79.3	79.2	**857.7**
2010	51.4	40.1	40	139.4	133.1	45.6	5.1	40	53.5	130.6	60.5	11.7	**751.0**

QEPA Drainage

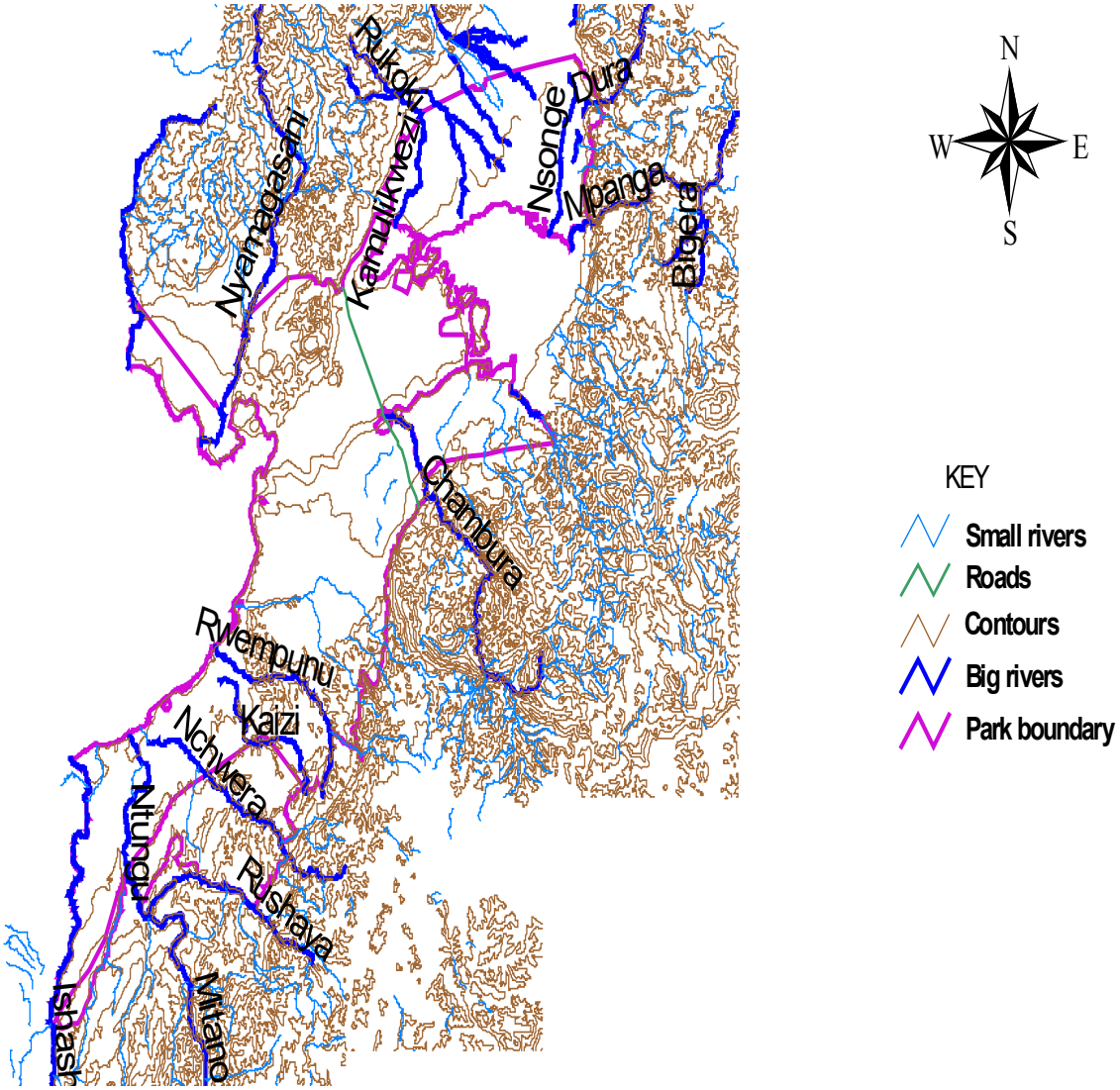


Fig 8 QEPA Drainage

3.0 CONSERVATION VALUES AND PURPOSE OF QEPA

There are several conservation values which are the reason why QEPA should be conserved. These are described in this section and have been considered when determining the overall purpose and management objectives of the PA.

3.1 Conservation Values

3.1.1 Unique, scenic landforms e.g. explosion craters, Kyambura gorge and the rift valley escarpments like the Bunyaruguru cliff:

The Northern section of the national park between Katwe and Kikorongo represent the last examples of pristine natural explosion craters in western Uganda. These volcanic craters are varied. Some contain classic crater lakes of varying color depending on the mineral composition of the water e.g. Lake Kitagata named after its hot springs, while others support forest and/ or grassland systems. Other explosion craters are found in Kyambura and North Maramagambo forest. These features have high tourism potential, especially the crater lakes that harbor flamingos, a bird species of major tourist interest.

One of QEPA's most spectacular features is the Kyambura Gorge that was created due to faulting activities during the rift valley formation and volcanic era. The gorge cuts into a gentle savannah landscape with Kyambura River flowing inside the gorge with its magnificent steep banks of sedimentary rocks, rising to a height of 100 metres from the river floor which itself has rapids. The gorge covers a distance of 16kms with the highest steep side being 100 metres high at the Fig Tree camp and spanning a varying breadth of 50-150 meters.

Formed as a result of rift valley formation, the Bunyaruguru Cliff gives impressive scenery of a typical rift valley manifestation as one descends into the park.

3.1.2 "Underground" rainforest and chimps

Within the Kyambura Gorge and its escarpment banks, rising from the riverbed grows a belt of spectacular underground riparian forest, typical of a tropical rainforest in the heart of the savanna grassland, completely hidden from the outside world. This forest belt is inhabited by an isolated small group of 21 endangered chimpanzees and other primates like the red tailed, black and white, vervet monkeys and olive baboons and a wide range of birds. Large mammals including elephants, hippos, buffaloes, and lions roam the gorge.

3.1.3 Unique, endemic and endangered biodiversity

QEPA is home for several species of special interest and concern, some of which may be seen more easily in the QEPA than elsewhere in East Africa. The threatened shoebill stork inhabits some of the QEPA's wetlands. Chimpanzees and other primates live in Maramagambo Forest and Kyambura Gorge especially in the L. Edward flats of Ishasha. The endangered Cycad, *Encephalartos whitelockii*, is endemic to Mpanga River Gorge and its immediate surroundings.

3.1.4 High biodiversity and ecosystems

QEPA supports a wide range of Uganda's natural habitats and landforms, including grassy plains, distinctive savanna woodlands, tropical forest, wetlands, rivers, swamps, lakes and volcanic craters. The varied ecosystems support greater biodiversity than any other protected area in Uganda including birds (more than 610 species), plants and animals.

3.1.5 Tree climbing lions

QEPA has got a high number of tree climbing lions located in the southernmost part of the park (Ishasha Sector) compared to any other park in Uganda. These lions exhibit a rare and uncommon tree-climbing behavior, making Ishasha sector famous for tourism. *Ficus* trees are the most favoured tree species for climbing.

3.1.6 L. George Ramsar wetlands and associated biodiversity

The significance of the 250 km^2 wetland on the north shore of Lake George, most of which lies within the QEPA, is recognized by its inclusion (in 1988) on the Ramsar Convention's *List of Wetlands of International Importance*. The listing was based on the important ecological and hydrological functions, biodiversity and socio-economic values of the wetland. This wetland provides important habitat for the threatened shoebill stork and is potential habitat for the threatened papyrus yellow warbler.

3.1.7 Important Bird Area (IBA)

QEPA is one of the IBAs in Uganda and hosts more than half of the birds in Uganda, and more than any other PA in Africa), The richness of the avian habitat in the QEPA is illustrated by the growing bird list, currently registering over 610 species, the largest of any protected area in Africa. This includes the threatened shoebill stork and a number of species endemic to the Albertine Rift Valley. The park is also host to a number of palearctic, continental, and afro-tropical migrants.

3.1.8 Important archeological site

The oldest human bones found in the Kikorongo Crater near Lake George are 8,000 to 10,000 years BP (before present). The Bachweezi are believed to have lived here and in Kyambura Gorge where tools of early man are found in the caves within the gorge. Fossils of extinct wildlife species e.g. giraffe have also been registered in this area.

Early Stone Age sites with Acheulian hand axes occur at Mweya Peninsular dated from 50,000 years BP (Sensitivity Atlas 2010)

3.1.9 Man and Biosphere Reserve (MAB)

The Park was designated as a UNESCO *Man and Biosphere (MAB) Reserve* in 1979 in recognition of the role it plays in providing an opportunity to explore and demonstrate approaches to sustainable resource utilization by its 11 fishing enclaves, encompassing a mosaic of Uganda's major bio-geographic types and having significant biological diversity.

3.2 Management Purpose

Neither the park/wildlife reserve gazettements nor the associated ordinances establishing the QEPA system provide detailed *Purpose and Significance* statements. These documents make only general references to the area's value for increasing wildlife numbers, following the human evacuation of the region due to smallpox and sleeping sickness epidemics. The 2000-2010 management plan lists a number of purpose statements that recognize QEPA's importance in terms of tourism, scenic beauty, cultural and natural resource values as well as the exceptional biodiversity.

The planning team therefore developed the purpose of managing Queen Elizabeth Protected Area for the next 10 years and is stated here below as:

"To protect and conserve QEPA, a Man and Biosphere Reserve with its exceptional and unique, scenic, and diverse landforms and a biodiversity hotspot within the framework of ecosystem approach for sustainable development"

3.3 Interpretive Themes

Themes have been developed which will be used in marketing the protected area for tourism and publicizing its importance. The list below indicates the proposed interpretive themes for the protected area around which stories will be written so as to give visitors an understanding and appreciation of the PA.

1. The name Imm/maramagambo and problem animal story
2. The hunters cave and blue lake story and related diseases; e.g. Marburg
3. The history of the park in relation to disease epidemics
4. The story about Banyampaka (Hamukungu Pastrolists)
5. The bachwezi history during their time in QENP
6. "Nostrils of the Earth"
7. Kyambura Gorge; water would rob salt from bearers
8. The creation of the rift system and craters of QENP
9. The Kikorongo lake and archeological remains of animals
10. The story of the name of Katwe-Kabatooro

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF ZONES

Rationale for Zoning

Zoning is a planning tool used to map out protected areas into distinct spatial areas according to their resource values and sensitivity. The zoning seeks to balance conservation, research, tourism, management and sustainable use of resources by neighbouring communities. Six zones have been identified to represent different areas within the Queen Elizabeth protected area (fig 3). These are Wilderness, Tourism, Administrative, Special Lion zone, Resource Use zone, Active management zone Research and Monitoring zone.

4.1 Tourism Zone

The tourism zone will comprise of the northern section of Ishasha sector with her spectacular scenery and the tree climbing lion as one of the main tourist attractions. The riverine forests of Ishasha and Ntungwe rivers will give an opportunity for Bird viewing. The zone will extend into Lake Edward Flats and also cover most of Kigezi Wildlife Reserve to bring in the Chimpanzee habituation experience within South Maramagambo Forest. The Lake Nyamusingiri area with the famous bat cave and blue lake and a chain of other scenic crater lakes will offer unique forest ecosystem tourism experience to the visitors.

Further north, the zone will cover the area North of Kazinga Channel on either side of the Kasese-Mbarara highway including Kasenyi area popular for lion viewing. Comprised of vast open grassland savannas, this area holds the highest populations of wildlife within the park, including waterbuck, elephants, buffaloes, Uganda Kob, giant forest hogs with lions and leopards making this area spectacular for game viewing. The zone will also take in most parts of Kyambura Wildlife Reserve with the famous Kyambura Gorge, home to the chimpanzee population inhabiting the riverine forest therein. Other interesting sites within the reserve include the salt lakes of Nshenyi, Bagusa and Maseche that are transitory homes to the migratory flamingoes. The Kazinga Channel and its associated Kashaka harbor in Kyambura are part of this zone and will give the visitor a unique experience of water tourism.

The Pelican Point which was once a rich habitat for pelicans is located on the shoreline of Lake Edward and is an exceptionally beautiful landscape interspersed with wetlands and swamp forest. The raised part of the scarp commands 360^0 views of the surrounding areas including Rwenzori Mountains and the Virunga National Park in the DRC. This will form part of the tourism zone extending into the Nyamugasani River catchment, extending the solitude, quiet and undisturbed tourist adventure.

4.2 Special Climbing Lion Zone

This zone recognizes the desire of tourists to come into close proximity of certain wildlife species that are otherwise difficult to see. Currently, tourists illegally off truck in order to be able to see the tree climbing lions at a closer range. In order to offer visitor satisfaction to the tourists, a small area within the southern circuit of Ishasha Sector has been designated an off-tracking zone. In order to mitigate against the likely negative impacts resulting from the likely overuse, this product will be special and will attract a special permit with a higher tariff

to be reviewed from time to time. Off-track driving will be monitored in order to avoid adverse disturbance to lions and soils/vegetation. This zone is restricted to the southernmost section of the Ishasha Sector. The rest of the Ishasha sector will remain a tourism zone

4.3 Integrated Conservation Zone

This zone will support some of the needs for some target communities. Limited and selected resource extraction will be allowed on a sustainable basis except for the ongoing commercial extraction of limestone in Dura. This Zone shall cover fishing villages of Rwenshama, Kisenyi and Kayanja to allow extraction of ambatch and papyrus that will help support the fishing industry. Other resources that will be permitted in Rwenshama and Kisenyi will be fishing in the nearby rivers in recognition of the traditional rights of the indigenous groups of people like the Banyabutumbi. The islands on Lake George are surrounded by extensive papyrus swamps providing habitat to a wide range of bird and aquatic species. The resources that will be permitted from around the islands on Lake George include papyrus, ambatch and phragmites reeds.

A one km belt into Kigezi wildlife Reserve shall be part of this zone to allow local communities access non timber products in order to reduce pressure on the park by timber logging. Resource access groups will help in monitoring and reporting illegal activities within South Maramagambo Forest. Resources that shall be permitted in this area will be regulated medicine extraction, regulated bee keeping, and dead firewood extraction.

Limestone mining was permitted in the Dura sector quarry A, B and C. This area will be part of this zone permitting extraction of limestone but with a committee closely monitoring compliance by Hima Cement Ltd. to ensure compliance to the mitigation measures stipulated in the EIA Certificate of approval, Environmental Management Plan, Mining Plan, Restoration Plan and the UWA Permit are observed.

4.4 Wilderness Zone

The Wilderness Zone will be subjected to minimal disturbance where infrastructure will be limited to access tracks for patrols. This will be a representative of the natural area of Queen Elizabeth Park and no resource extraction will be allowed in this zone. Routine patrols on foot shall be permitted. To the southern part of the park, this zone will cover parts of Maramagambo Forest and the area north east of Ishasha sector. North Maramagambo Forest together with the contiguous South Maramagambo and Kalinzu Forests comprise a unique medium altitude, semi-deciduous forest of great conservation importance. In addition to protecting a wide range of bird and animal species, the forest protects a number of rivers entering Lake Edward.

The zone will also include the explosion craters, an area with strong wilderness character with its magnificent scenery of diverse volcanic craters containing lakes, forests and open grassland.

Further west this zone will cover the areas near Kayanja Wildlife Sanctuary (fishing village). This area lies adjacent to the border with DRC and is therefore a transboundary migratory corridor, containing extensive riverine forests and wetlands along River Lubilia.

The rolling acacia landscape in the eastern part of Kyambura Wildlife Reserve support relatively low wildlife populations in one of the least impacted areas of the park. This area will be part of the wilderness zone.

In the northern section of the park and north of Lake George, is an extensive tract of wetland swamp forest of international significance, constituting the Ramsar Site (wetland of international importance). Other habitats within this area include grassland, woodland and bush, forming a migratory corridor especially for elephants, linking QENP to Kibale National Park. All these areas will form part of the wilderness zone

4.5 Active Management/Recovery Zone

This zone represents portions of the QEPA ecosystem that have been adversely impacted in some way or taken over by invasive and exotic species of plants. In the central part of the park, i.e. the areas north of Maramagambo Forest and south of the Kazinga Channel, open and woody grassland characterize this zone. Reduction of wildlife, especially elephants, over time has significantly increased bush habitat at the expense of grasslands in this area. Invasive species that are at the same time unpalatable to most wildlife species characterize this zone. The invasive species in this area include *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lantana camara, Dichrostychs cenaria* and others that will need to be identified in the course of the management plan implementation. Exotic species of concern include *Opuntia vulgaris, Perthenium* (congress weed) and others.

Another area of the park that will require management intervention is the flat expansive grassland, bordering north-western Lake George. This area suffered serious soil contamination resulting from the continuous erosion of the copper and cobalt stock piles from the former Kilembe mines. Although there is regeneration of vegetation in this seemingly barren area after Kasese Cobalt Company (KCCL) came in to process the stock piles, it is not clear what the level of contamination by heavy metals of soils and the regenerating vegetation are. A research program being conducted by Dr. Origa Oryema of Botany department in Makerere is assessing the contamination and also investigating the possibility of certain plant species to uptake the heavy metals from the soil. The results of this research and its management implications need to be followed, and further research in other aspects of the pollution needs to be conducted in this area to determine the level of heavy metal contamination of the regenerating vegetation.

The **oil and gas** activities have not been zoned since all the blocks (4A, 4B and 4C) cover almost the entire national park. However, where oil activities have occurred, those areas have been zoned as part of the recovery zone. Zoning will further be reviewed during the mid-term evaluation of this plan and the revised plan will reflect a new zoning regime that will take into account the oil and gas activities at that time and any other planned activities for oil and gas.

4.6 Administrative zone

This zone shall be constituted of the administrative infrastructure that will be located across the park to control illegal activities and offer protection to the visitors. The Zone will include

the Park headquarters at Katunguru in the newly created District of Rubirizi. Others will include the base stations and sector headquarters at Bukorwe in Ishasha sector; Bwentale Base station in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve; Dura base station in Dura Sector, Kamwenge district; Kanyangeya (former Kamulikwizi) base station, Kasese District. Other ranger outposts manned by not less than 4 rangers will be established at various gates and remote places far away from the base stations to ensure effective control of illegal activities. All infrastructures in this zone shall blend within the environment with attendant facilities (sanitation) to ensure environmental impacts are minimized. The upcoming trade in ivory has led to an increase in elephant killings. Kasyoha Kitomi Forest reserve that is under the management of the National Forest Authority (NFA) features highly in this. There is therefore consideration being made into opening a ranger post in Buhweju, Ibanda District to help in combating this new trend of poaching.

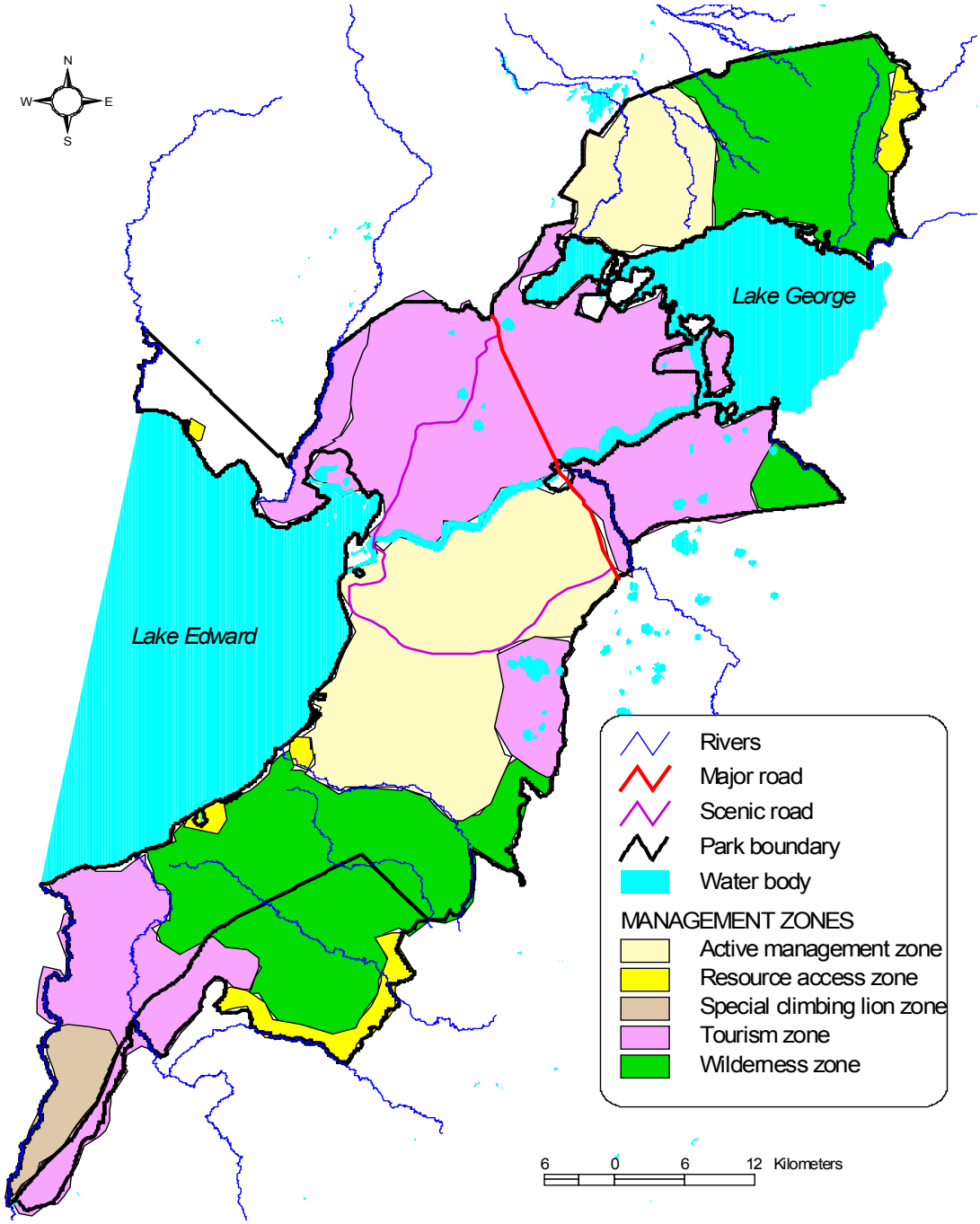


Fig 9: QEPA management zones

PART 2: CONSERVATION PLAN

5.0 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Introduction

The Resource Conservation program highlights the different management challenges that affect the integrity of the protected area. The key threats which include poaching, illegal grazing, encroachment, wild fires and others are highlighted under this section. Also the emerging developments that are currently taking place including petroleum, mining and hydropower development that have negative impacts on the ecosystem have been handled. A number of measures have been proposed to ensure that the integrity of the PA is maintained and the wildlife populations are increased.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: The integrity of the PA and the ecosystem functions improved

Outputs

1. The levels of key threats to the PA minimized by at least 50% of their current levels of occurrence by 2021
2. Adverse changes in habitats that are likely to have negative impacts on wildlife limited
3. The negative effects related to petroleum exploration reduced by 2021
4. The effects and influence related to mining minimized and restoration of impacted areas by 2021
5. The diversity and populations of wild fauna and flora maintained and ensured in a healthy condition

5.1 Threats to the PA

Output 1.1 The levels of key threats to the PA minimized by at least 50% of their current levels of occurrence by 2021

5.1.1 Issues and rationale

Poaching

Poaching continues to be a key threat in QEPA. Animals most commonly poached include hippos, and buffaloes and those less poached include the Uganda Kob, Topi, Reedbuck, waterbuck, warthog and giant forest hog. There are also some incidences of elephant poaching. The animals are poached for commercial purposes though there are limited cases of poaching for home consumption. Hunting methods are diverse and include the use of firearms (including automatic weapons such as the AK47), wire snares, nets and various types of foot traps. Illegally set fires may be used to herd animals towards traps or to lure them to areas of new growth.

In Kiyanga there is rampant poaching because currently there is no ranger outpost and patrols are rare due to long distance from the operational base located at Katunguru park headquarters.

Grazing

The PA is faced with cattle grazing in the areas of Hamukungu, Nyakatonzi, Nyamugasani, Kahendero, Dura and Kanyangeya especially during the dry season in search for pasture and water. Herds of cattle are driven into the park and left unattended to or looked after by young boys. This increases chances of disease transmission from cattle to other herbivores in the park. Sometimes cattle are predated by carnivores, and this has led to wide spread poisoning of lions, spotted hyenas and vultures have fallen victims of these cases.

Wild fires

Fires sweep sections of the PA twice a year during dry seasons (December-February and June-August). The fires are mostly started by poachers who use fires as a means of hunting. Fires are mostly a result of poachers creating lust green grass to attract animals to particular areas and consequently hunted. Other sources of fires include smokers littering the park with un extinguished cigarette butts and fires originating from community farmland or intentionally set by the community members.

These fires degrade the park by destroying the vegetation cover and thus inducing erosion by wind and rain. Wild fires destroy the visual appeal of the park after a fresh burn, depriving animals of pasture, kill slow moving animals, and destroy nests and eggs of breeding birds among others.

Park management has been using fires as a form of vegetation management. Burning stimulates uniform sprouting and growth of grassland, which in turn attracts herbivores (and thus their predators) to areas that had been abandoned due to the maturity of the grasses. Fire has been shown to stimulate germination of the buried seeds of *Themeda triandra.* Under usual conditions, fire seems to have more of an effect in maintaining existing vegetation structure than causing changes in the habitat structure of the park. Regular occurrence of fire also stimulates fresh growth of new grasses which are much more palatable to grazers than mature grasses.

While fire encourages or maintains vegetation community structure and composition under normal circumstances, under others its effects are more complex. At high fire frequencies when elephants are present, it promotes the establishment of trees that are fire-resistant and damages young trees, inhibiting regeneration and leading to lower vegetation diversity, especially of herbaceous plants. Areas that experience frequent fires include the vast grasslands of Ishasha, Kyambura, areas north of Kazinga channel, especially the craters, Kasenyi, Kikorongo, KCCL, Nyamunuka, Kyenyama, Rukoma, Kashaka, Kibona, Kataritambi, Kyerere Bigando around lake George, Guruka, Nyamenzi between Katoke and Bukorwe, Kikeri, Koshozwa and Mukishozwa

Encroachment

The PA experiences encroachment in the dual management areas of Maramagambo forest reserve in Kiyanga – Buchiriro and Kanyangeya areas in Kasese district due to unclear boundary. This section of the boundary is not maintained regularly and has few pillars which are not visible due to the faded colour. Some of the pillars have fallen down while

others have been removed by communities from the boundary due to contention over the boundary line. Such other areas with contentious boundary include Kanyabwanga near river Rushaya in Kiyanga and Katunguru in Kasese District and Katwe-Kabatoro, Kapkwiri between Maramagambo Forest Reserve due to lack of boundary pillars.

Pit sawing

Maramagambo Forest Reserve overlaps with both Queen Elizabeth National Park in the north and Kigezi Wildlife Reserve in the south. It is therefore a dual management area between UWA and the National Forest Authority (NFA). The biggest challenge in managing this forest ecosystem is illegal pit sawing by the adjacent communities. The pit sawing destroys the habitat of animals such as chimpanzees, elephants, buffaloes, leopards, black and white colobus monkeys that occur in this forest. It also affects ecological services such as hydrological functions provided by the forest.

Management of wildlife sanctuaries

There are eleven fishing enclaves (villages) within the PA nine of which are gazetted as wildlife sanctuaries. These include Rwenshama, Kisenyi, Katunguru in Bushenyi, Kashaka, Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Kahendero, Katwe-Kabatoro and Kayanja. Kazinga, and Katunguru in Kasese have no legal instrument gazetting them as wildlife sanctuaries. At their time of establishment as fish landing sites, the main activity was fishing. However, human population has continued to increase attracting other government programmes such as NAADS which have encouraged livestock farming (cattle, goats, pigs, poultry rearing) creating conflicts with PA management. These conflicts result from predation of livestock, wildlife-livestock disease transmission and competition for water and pasture. In addition the increased human population has increased pressure on PA resource such as firewood, ambatch which is used as floats during fishing, building materials. Other challenges in the enclaves include poor sanitation, poor waste management, lack of regulatory rules and regulations to manage the influx of people into the villages.

5.1.2 Management Actions

The current law enforcement unit is under staffed and cannot cope with the threats highlighted above. The number of rangers will be reviewed and increased for continued control of these illegal activities.

Extended and routine patrols will continue to be conducted throughout the PA but management will organize mobile strike forces through internal re-organization and deployments.

Most ranger outposts are with inadequate manpower that range between two and three at most six rangers. The ranger mobile units will be established at Bwentale, Dura and Kamulikwizi to re-enforce the existing outposts by rapid responses whenever called upon. Each of the mobile units will be equipped with a vehicle and radio communication equipment.

An intelligence unit will be established and equipped to enhance intelligence and information gathering. This unit will be independent of the Law enforcement unit reporting directly to the Conservation Area Manager.

In areas of the PA where boundaries are not clear namely Kameme, Kyenyabutongo in the Ishasha sector, boundaries will be marked and regularly maintained. MoUs will be negotiated and signed with family heads whose land touches the PA boundary to plant trees along the boundary line. This will help in streamlining the law enforcement operations with the two units re-enforcing each other.

The Law enforcement unit will work closely with other security agencies to strengthen security within and around the PA. Law enforcement staff will participate in the various coordination meetings with relevant offices at different levels.

The PA management will work with relevant authorities to formulate regulations to manage these sanctuaries.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Increase ranger force	CAM	HRM DC	Year 1-3	800m
Conduct patrols	WLE	CAM	ongoing	820m
Strengthening capacity of law enforcement unit	CAM	WLE HRM DC	Year 1-3	98.2m (meals) 20m (instructors)
Establish and equip ranger mobile units at Dura, Bwentale and Kamulikwizi	CAM	CCAM WLE	Year 2	165mx2 base camps=330m -2 Vehicles =335m 4 Radios (41.35m) and 4 GPS (2.25m)
Establish and equip intelligence unit	CAM	LEC DC	Year 1	6 Cameras (3.6M), 4 decoders (3M), 2 motorcycles (18M) 5 Mobile phones for Facilitation=131.5m 50.4m for fuel
Gather intelligence information	WLE	CAM LEC SWLE	Ongoing	60m
Prosecute offenders	WLE	UWA Legal Council Prosecutor CAM	Ongoing	40m

Conduct collaborative meetings with security agencies, judiciary and other stakeholders	CAM	WLE WCC	Ongoing	40.2m
Establish and mark boundaries	CAM	WMR WCC	Year 2	150m
Maintain boundary	CAM	WMR WCC	ongoing	30m
Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning, fire fighting	WMR	WCC	Ongoing	100m
Work with fisheries department to control fishing activities in PA	CAM	WCC WLE	Ongoing	8m
Lobby stakeholders to stop encroachment on the wetland along River Kazinga in Kanungu	WIC	DEO/LG	Year 1	5m
Evict encroachers in Kayanja and other areas	CAM	WLE	Year 1	20m

5.2 Habitat transition/changes

Output 2: Adverse changes in habitats that are likely to have negative impacts on wildlife limited

5.2.1 Issues and Rationale

Habitat changes have been recorded in the QEPA landscape since the 1950s. Vegetation changes tracked by comparing both aerial photography taken over the years and satellite imagery, indicate an increase in the wood cover by up to 27% since the 1950s (*Plumptre et al, 2008*). A correspondingly lower population size of various wildlife species is inversely associated with the increasing woody cover. Changes in fire frequencies, wildlife populations, and climate have generally been blamed for this. Some animals have moved to areas which are more open and with palatable grass for grazing.

Over the years, there has been a noticeable change in habitats with certain plants dominating and replacing species that are palatable to wildlife. A number of invasive plants have been identified in different areas of the PA.

Invasive species

Many parts of the northern QEPA are being over taken by invasive species like *Dichrostychis spp, Lantana camara, Opuntia vulgaris, Pathenium spp, Imperata cylindrica, Maerwa*

documbens. While most of these species have reduced the range land, and affected wildlife ecology and population dynamics, others like *Pathenium* actually are reported to have public health significance including asthma, and associated allergies.

Caesalepina decapetara, commonly known as Mauritius thorns: In Buchiriro and Nyamugasani, this plant was introduced into the park by communities who had encroached, and they used the Mauritius thorn plant as a barrier to crop fields and homesteads against problem animals. After the eviction of the communities, the plants were not removed and continue to thrive and colonize more areas in the park.

Imperata cylindrica, commonly known as spear grass has colonized big sections of the park, making a system of *impereta* grasslands. The plant has a rhizome root system that makes propagation and colonization very easy. It germinates quickly after fire and flowers early to seed the soil. During the early period of re-sprouting it is visited by large mammals that graze the young shoots but when older it is unpalatable to grazers and is therefore avoided. Plumptre *et al* 2010 suggested two alternative strategies that could be tested to reduce the spread of this species.

- Burn small areas to encourage large mammals to visit the area and spend a lot of time grazing here hence keeping the grass low
- Burn this grassland late in the dry season so that firstly the fire is more intense and may kill the grass and secondly it doesn't have time for the plant to flower before the wet season growth of other species can take place. This may provide more competition from other plant species which may replace the grass over time.

Lantana camara: Dense growths of *Lantana*, associated with Acacia have been observed taking over Ishasha sector, and the northern parts of QEPA in Nyamugasani, Kamulikwizi and Nyakatonzi areas. *Lantana camara* is mainly dispersed by birds though it may also be dispersed by cattle that graze illegally in the park.

Dichrostachys cenaria, locally known as *Karemanjojo* (literally meaning it has defeated the elephant): Large expanses of the invasive *Dichrostachys* occur in Kazinga, Katunguru, Kisenyi, Mweya, Ankole track and along the Kazinga Channel reducing grazing areas for herbivores such as hippos, buffaloes and Uganda Kobs. This has caused most of them to move to other areas in search for palatable forage.

Parthenium hysterophorus (Congress weed) – this species is very invasive and should be removed as soon as possible. Currently it occurs along the channel track and on the Mweya peninsula, particularly in the old workshop. All efforts should be made to remove it before it spreads further.

Maerwa documens is another invasive species found in the northern circuit of Ishasha sector. It is believed to be dispersed by baboons that feed on its fruits. The vegetative part is not eaten by animals. It is resistant to fire and drought. It is widespread and reduces forage for herbivores.

Tecoma stans – This is a plant at Mweya with long yellow flowers and long pods with winged seed that was planted by people in the gardens there. It should be uprooted and burned as it was spreading in the late 1980s and is probably still doing so.

Opuntia vulgaris -Opuntia eradication within Mweya Peninsula is almost complete (90%). However *Opuntia* still exists in Rwenshama and Katwe near the salt factory and Lake Munyanyange**.** There is a need to monitor these sites and ensure it does not re-appear and spread into other parts of the national park.

Thevetia peruviana – This plant was planted as hedges at Mweya and has yellow flowers with roundish fruits containing a hard stone-like seed. It has milky latex which exudes when it is cut. All plants not growing in gardens should probably be destroyed by cutting and burning and over time the hedges should be planted with native species.

There are a few other species that have been grown as ornamentals in the grounds of Mweya lodge and around UWA staff housing at Mweya. All lodges in the park should be discouraged from planting non-native plants around their sites.
The emergence of the invasive species is attributed to overgrazing and change in climate. However, this will require research to understand the adaptation and mode of dispersal.

Bush fires
Whereas fires are blamed for changes in ecosystems, extensive fire studies in QENP (Eltringham, 1976; Edroma, 1984; Lock, 1998; Plumptre et al. 2008; Jaksic-Born, 2009) shows that some wildlife species, particularly Uganda Kob require fire in the grasslands to stimulate new grass shoots for grazing and that there is a need for balance in the fire frequency and extent, dependent on the grassland types. These studies have been used to develop fire management plans that have promoted early burning at the beginning of the two dry seasons to limit the destructive influence of the fires on the vegetation, and recommended late burning in some areas as an option to reduce dense thickets or unpalatable grasses and encourage more open grassland types.

Comprehensive implementation of fire management plans however still remains a challenge due to exorbitant costs, and the complexities in illegal fire dynamics being maintained by communities and by passers who use the existence of the many government roads traversing the park and fishing villages in the QEPA.

5.2.2 Management actions

Currently a program to eliminate one exotic species (*Opuntia vulgaris)* from the Mweya peninsula is taking place. This program will be extended to cover other exotic and invasive species like *Lantana camara, pathenium, dichrostychis* and others that may become problematic from time to time. Further efforts will be directed at massive removal of dense covers of the different invasive species in the park. Habitat manipulation will also be done

to control the increasing woody cover and spear grass so as to improve on the rangeland. Removal methods will be tested through experimentation and the best and cost effective method adopted.

A modern weather station will be established at the new park head quarters at Katunguru to augment the current old station in Mweya. The necessary weather equipment will be acquired and installed and a staff will be trained as a meteorological clerk with the help of meteorology department of Entebbe to manage the two stations. The existing database will be updated monthly and data accruing used for long term monitoring of meteorological changes.

The existing draft fire management plan will be completed, necessary gear acquired periodically and plan implemented through controlled burning, establishment of fire lines, and fighting of illegal fires.

The vegetation map of the park will be updated to reflecting the true situation on the ground.

Summary of actions: habitat management

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Eradicate invasive and exotic species in the PA	WRM	CAM WCC	Ongoing	500m
Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning	WMR	WCC	Ongoing	70m
Finalise and implement the fire management plan	WMR	CAM WCC	2 Year ongoing	20m
Up date vegetation map	MRC	WMR	Year 2	80m
Establish a weather station at Katunguru headquarters	WMR	CAM DC	ongoing	5m

5.3 Petroleum development and Mining

Output 3: The negative effects related to petroleum exploration reduced by 2021

5.3.1 Issues and Rationale

There are several economic development projects in and around the park that impact negatively on the PA ecosystem. These developments include: Hydropower development in Mpanga, Lime stone quarrying in Dura, petroleum exploration currently taking place in Ishasha sector and south Maramagambo Forest, cobalt processing by Kasese Cobalt Company Limited (KCCL), Mubuku irrigation scheme, Muhokya Lime works and various accommodation facilities in and around the PA. Although these developments are good for national economic development there are associated negative environmental impacts on the protected area.

Petroleum exploration

Petroleum exploration in Uganda has been ongoing since 2000 within the Albertine Graben. The oil graben overlaps with several wildlife protected areas including Ajai, East Madi, Murchison Falls National Park, Bugungu WR, Kabwoya WR, Toro Semuliki WR, Semuliki NP, Kibale NP and QENP. Exploratory activities so far conducted have revealed existence of oil reserves in economically viable quantities. The graben is divided into different blocks and QEPA falls under blocks 4A, 4B and 4C. Exploration activities have already started in the southern part of the park (4B) which includes Ishasha sector where the famous tree climbing lions reside. Seismic studies that were conducted in 2007/2008 revealed a possibility of presence of hydrocarbons. As a result, four prospective exploration drill sites were identified and these are Ngaji near Rwenshama, Nkobe near Katooke gate on the road to Ishasha, Mpundu which is at the edge of the park boundary at Kikarara and Kiremu in Maramagambo forest. In June 2010 exploratory drilling was carried out at Ngaji well, though no viable quantities of hydrocarbons were found. Drilling of the other wells will be done after the planned infill seismic study has been completed.

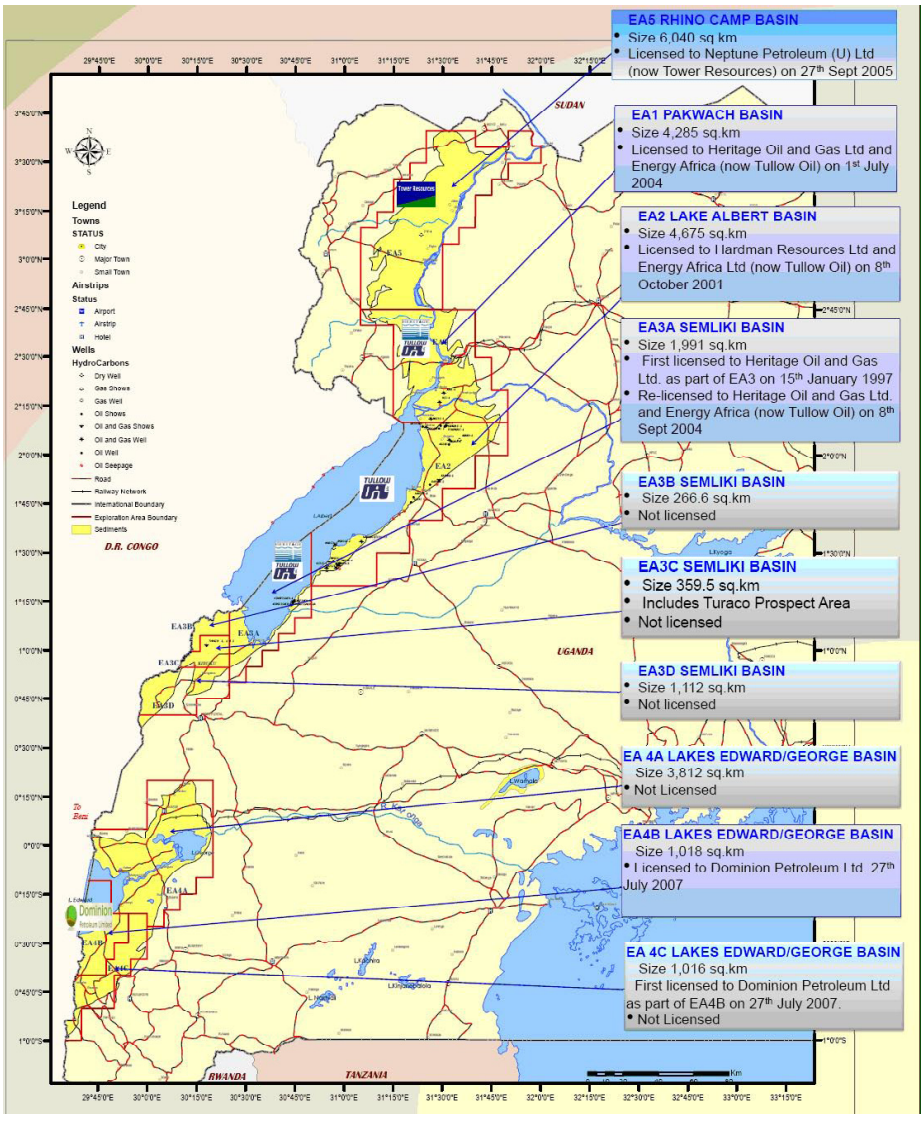


Fig 10: Map showing protected areas in relation to petroleum licencing

Source: Petroleum exploration and production Department (PEPD)

Petroleum resources have a great potential to cause national development and improve community livelihoods. However, the exploration and production activities have several associated negative impacts especially when located within sensitive ecosystems. These impacts include but not limited to: land take due to establishment of drill sites, camps, seismic surveys, drilling and road networks; habitat/niche destruction; increased human and vehicular traffic; noise from heavy machinery; alteration in animal behavior, distribution, and ranging. In addition, oil activities could result into pollution due to hazardous wastes causing deterioration in the environmental quality. QEPA offers a refugium to a diversity of wild fauna and flora which are listed in the IUCN and CITES red list of threatened and endangered species. The activities of oil exploration are likely to have negative impacts on the integrity of QEPA as a refugium, the biodiversity, environment, water catchment protection and ecosystem services.

5.3.2 Management Actions

In order to address the potential negative impacts highlighted above, an oil field monitoring unit will be put in place with requisite staff, accomodation and office facilities. To strengthen the team, more staff will be recruited and trained on petroleum exploration impact mitigation and monitoring. Relevant equipment like water/air quality test kits, personal protective gear, cameras, computers will be procured and a basic laboratory established. A sensitivity atlas for QEPA highlighting ecologically sensitive areas will be developed. The team will carry out baseline biodiversity and impact studies Data will be collected, analyzed and used in developing monitoring indicators. An oil monitoring tool/checklist will also be developed to be used for periodic monitoring of impacts of oil activities on biodiversity. The staff will also work alongside lead government institutions like NEMA and PEPD, in monitoring environmental restoration and compliance of oil companies. Mechanisms for communication will be established between oil companies, partner institutions and PA management for ease of joint monitoring and implementation of mitigation measures.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Recruit/Establish a petroleum monitoring team/Unit	SPEIAC	CAM HRM	Year 1	0
Establish field monitoring stations	CAM	WMR	Year 1	150m
Build capacity of the team in connection to oil and gas	HRM	CAM WMR	Year 2	150m
Procure relevant equipment	PM	CAM	Year 2	30m (twice over plan period)
Establish a basic lab for analysis of samples and collaborate with other institutions for advanced analysis	WMR	CAM	Year 3	35m

Monitor compliance of oil companies	WMR	SPEIAC	Every year	45m
Map ecologically sensitive areas (sensitivity atlas for QEPA)	WMR	CAM SPEIAC	Year 1	70m
Use the sensitivity atlas to lobby for environmentally friendly methods	WMR	CAM	ongoing	0
Develop a monitoring tool/checklist,	WMR	CAM MRC	Year 1, 6	10m
Carry out baseline studies of oil operation sites prior to operations	WMR	MRC	Year 1	150m
Conduct periodic impact studies	WMR	SPEIAC	Every 2 years	125m
Monitor and supervise restoration activities	WMR	WLE WiC SPEIAC	Ongoing	160m
Establish mechanisms for communication between oil companies and PA management	CAM	DC	Ongoing	0

5.4 Mining

The location of QEPA in a biodiversity hotspot zone in the Albertine rift system comes along with existence of minerals like limestone, salt, cobalt, copper both inside and on the outskirts of the park.

Output 4: The effects and influence related to mining minimized and restoration of impacted areas by 2021

5.4.1 Issues and Rationale

Limestone

The areas around Hima, Dura and Muhokya in Kasese and Kamwenge Districts contain limestone deposits currently under extraction. Historically, limestone mining started in the Dura sector since 1957 when the Collins Brothers, under the leadership of Captain GUN-BJORDAL entered the site to extract lime to feed the Tororo Cement Factory. The Concessions and lease ownership of the mining area changed over the last five decades from Collins Brothers to the MARINOS (1965-1970), GOMBA MINES (1970-1971), Godfrey BINAISA (1971), ROGAM Ltd (1972), DOKA (1975), DUMIKO (1976) and MARINOS again under MIC (1977 to 1978), and then NEC (till 1997*),* when HIMA was given a sub-lease by NEC.

In 2008, the Government of Uganda, through Uganda Wildlife Authority granted HIMA, the largest Cement Factory in the country, a 25 year mining permit to extract limestone from a 450Ha area in the Dura sector of the park. management. To date, in addition to the un-restored excavated landscape, structural impacts including mining infrastructure like tunnels, workshops, kilns, feeder roads, and bridges, which were developed by the companies that first mined limestone in Dura, still stand on site.

Mineral extraction involves use of heavy machinery for earth movements and blasts. The impacts associated with the above mentioned activities include habitat destruction, potential to release biological and chemical pollutants, emissions of ultrasonic sounds among others. The current block C extraction site lies along a migratory corridor being utilized by elephants moving between QEPA and KNP. The area also contains an extension of the semi-deciduous forest belt from Kibale National Park, utilized by a small group of about 15-20 endangered chimpanzees *(Pan troglodytes).* This is the only belt that harbors the red colobus monkeys (*Piliocolobus tephrosceles*) within QEPA. If this forest belt is destroyed during mining, the chimps and red colobus will have to find an alternative range.

Copper, Cobalt and Gold

Copper mining took place in Kilembe on the slopes of Rwenzori mountains in the 1960s. Although copper mining at the facility stopped in 1970s, there are still significant mineral reserves which could be exploited in future. The copper ore is richly associated with cobalt and other heavy metals like nickel and zinc. During the copper mining activities, copper tailings were pilled within the Nyamwamba River valley and others close to the national park. As a result and over time, there has been continued erosion of the tailings into river Nyamwamba that drains into Lake George. The tailings near the national park have also been eroded and degraded large expanse of the park. Extractions of cobalt from copper stock piles are currently on going at Kasese Cobalt Company Ltd located along the Kasese-Katunguru highway. This has significantly reduced the negative impacts of heavy metal contamination previously resulting from erosion of the stock piles. However not all heavy metals are extracted and some still find their way into the Lake George wetland system.

Gold has also been reported to exist in Maramagambo and Kasyoha Kitomi forest reserves although information on commercial quantity levels is lacking..

Contaminated drainage and associated wastes containing heavy metals like copper, lead, cobalt, chromium, from tailings and sulfide stockpiles from the Kilembe Mine operation (1956-1982) find their way into the extensive RAMSAR wetlands and freshwater systems of L. George and other rivers inside the park because of the landscape orientations and poor waste management. Polluted run-off from large cobalt sulfide stockpiles close to the national park boundary has left broad de-vegetated strips of highly acidic, sterile soils along a 10km stretch extending to Lake George. Furthermore, the Rukoki and Nyamwamba Rivers carry polluted waters from the cobalt factory and its associated tailings through the park into L. George. This pollution threatens northern QENP, the Lake George ecosystem and, most importantly, human and wildlife health. The effects on the fisheries resource remain unknown but it is possible that regular fish consumption may have serious implications on the health of regular consumers in local and regional communities. Removing these stockpiles will require huge amounts of money. At the same time a site where these can be disposed off will need to be identified and soil tests carried out to ensure that contamination of water aquifers does not happen.

Sodium bi-Carbonate

Viable quantities of crude salt exist in L. Katwe and L. Bunyampaka where mining has been undertaken for over half a century both for commercial and local comsuption purposes. However impacts of salt mining are localized.

Hydro power development

Hydro electric power development on river Mpanga involves clearing vegetation to establish a dam, power house, transmission lines and creation of a reservoir among others for power generation. This has resulted in destruction of cycads (*Encephalartos whitelockii*) within the Mpanga River Gorge. This species of cycad is endemic to this area meaning that they cannot be found elsewhere in the who world except within Mpanga River Gorge. Other hydropower projects that are proposed for development include the one on River Kyambura.

5.4.2 Management Actions

The outstanding pollution threats in the northern part of QEPA and the associated fresh water ecosystems caused by mineral extraction have a great negative potential for wildlife and public health. An environmental impact study conducted in regard to the limestone mining permit in Dura indicated likelihood of direct and indirect impacts on the fauna and flora diversity.

Research and biodiversity monitoring:

For this reason, a monitoring programme to carry out a biodiversity mapping and monitoring study within the Dura area has been established and monitoring will be conducted periodically.

A baseline survey has been conducted, an inventory for plants, birds and mammals exist and indicator species have been identified. Changes in indicator parameters like population sizes and ranging patterns, habitat, hydrological, Socio-economic and Eco-toxicological changes and utilization of the Dura corridor by elephants were identified as the critical factors to monitor.

Compliance monitoring: A multi-stakeholder steering committee that was established will continue to closely monitor compliance by Hima Cement Ltd. to ensure that the mitigation measures stipulated in the EIA Certificate of approval, Environmental Management Plan, Mining Plan, Restoration Plan and the UWA Permit are adhered to. This multi-stakeholder team comprises of UWA, NEMA and Department of Geological Surveys and Mines (DGSM), Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) and the Kamwenge District Local Government.

Research and restoration: Makerere University, Faculty of Science, in collaboration with KCCL have been undertaking long term studies on the level of heavy metal contamination and prospects of restoring the degraded area of northern QEPA with deep rooted plants that can absorb the heavy metal load. Collaboration will be established between QEPA, KCCL and Makerere University to follow up and undertake the restoration, continue the scientific studies (biological, chemical/heavy metal and nutrient energy) to address the pollution,

monitor the quantity and quality of the mining effluent being discharged into R. Nyamwamba and L. George. The collaboration will also address issues of data sharing.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Carry out research to determine impact of limestone mining on Ramsar site and park	WMR	KCCL, MUK	Year 1-10	150M
Carry out water analysis to determine levels of pollution in L. George	WMR	KCCL	Year 3, 5, 7, 9	125M
Full weekly analysis of biological, metallic and nutrient components	WMR	KCCL	annually	10M
Monitor the discharges into R. Nyamwamba and L. George	WMR	KCCL	Year 3-10	55M
Maintain collaboration with KCCL and other environment agencies in the area	CAM	WMR	Year 1-10	0
Find out the chemical composition of water getting out of the Mubuku farm to R. Nyamwamba	WMR	KCCL	Year 1-10	12M

5.5 Monitoring wildlife populations

Output 5: The diversity and populations of wild fauna and flora maintained and ensured in a healthy condition

5.5.1 Issues and Rationale

The existing wild fauna and flora populations and diversity in QEPA are faced with threats arising from illegal harvest, poaching, illegal grazing, disease, pollution, habitat transition, fires, extractive industry, and disappearing wildlife corridors.

Endangered species

QEPA contains a number of endangered species both plants and animals. Some species like the endangered cycads (*Encephalartos whitelockii)* of Mpanga are world endemics restricted to only the Mpanga area in Uganda and currently most of the cycads are distributed outside the park, and uncontrolled wild fires and construction works at the hydro power dam has affected their distribution; the range of the Red colobus monkey (*Piliocolobus tephrosceles*) in QEPA is locally restricted to Dura. Limestone mining quarries are located across restricted range areas for the red colobus monkeys.

In addition, due to irregular sightings that have been recorded in the last ten years, it is believed that the shoebill storks that used to be sighted in the L. George basin have shifted range.

The Kyambura Gorge contains an isolated group of 20 endangered chimpanzees. This

group of chimps was cut off in the 1990s when their migratory corridor to Kasyoha Kitomi forest reserve and Maragambo was settled, and extensively degraded for agriculture.

The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) are wide ranging species and their major migratory corridors in QEPA (Muhokya corridor, Dura corridor, Bwera, Katerera, and Ishasha corridors) that used to link them to other protected areas in DRC, Kibale, Kasyoha Kitomi have either been settled or are now highly constricted, resulting into difficulty in management of the trans-migratory routes/corridors. As such elephant crop raiding incidences are believed to have increased in the past few years, as their interface with crops and people has become more apparent.
Because of the existence of these threats, monitoring of wildlife populations is critical so that required actions can be taken to mitigate any negative trends observed.

5.5.2 Management Actions

Staff training will be done routinely in wildlife population census techniques, database management and report writing. Animal population census will be carried out periodically (every two years) to monitor animal trends.

The Management Information System (MIST) GIS database currently in place to monitor wildlife populations will continue being used through collecting geo-referenced data under the Ranger Based Data Collection (RBDC) system. Through this system, rangers will continue conducting patrols, and using GPSs will take coordinates for illegal activities, encroachment, animal sightings, wildlife mortalities and existing threats. Trained staff will participate in bi-annual aerial, marine and ground wildlife censuses using established existing Total Counts, Systematic Reconnaissance Flights (SRF), and other wildlife sample count techniques. A database manager will be trained to maintain an up-to-date MIST database. Trends of wildlife populations and existing threats will be monitored through analysis of database information.

The Muhokya elephant corridor that connects to Kibale National Park will be expanded. Communities will be sensitized on the importance of the corridor. Land will be purchased from the willing sellers to expand the corridor. The utilization of the elephant corridor in Dura will be monitored as per actions outlined under limestone mining in Dura sector.

UWA will establish collaboration mechanisms with conservation partners who are trying to re-establish corridors. These include the Volcano Safaris in Kyambura, who are currently buying off communities in the corridor that links Kyambura Gorge to Kasyoha Kitomi Forest Reserve. The Uganda Conservation Foundation is also interested in the recovery of the northern L. George area with special focus on the elephant and the Muhokya corridor.

UWA will lobby the local government and other stakeholders to gazette the cycad area as a protected area. The nursery bed that has been established and managed by the Srilankan Company constructing the hydropower plant at Mpanga will be utilized to supply seedlings to the communities. The seedlings will be used for rehabilitation of the destroyed areas.
Wildlife translocations will be done to enhance and restore populations of species whose

numbers have declined to critical non viable levels after extensive research and scientific recommendations are made to that effect. Animals to be translocated will be identified as need arises from time to time.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Lobby local government and other stakeholders to gazette cycard area as a protected area	CAM	DC	Year 1	5m
Acquire part of Muhokya land to expand the wildlife corridor	CAM	DC	Year 3	1,600m
Monitor the corridor utilization by wildlife during the limestone mining in Dura	WRM	CAM WLE	Every 3 years	300m to be supported by Hima
Monitor compliance to environment management plan of Hima limestone mining in Dura	CAM	SPEIAC	Annual	150m to be Supported by Hima
Conduct routine population census	SMRC	CAM WMR	Every after 2 years	100m
Train staff on population census techniques	WMR	CAM	Every 2 years	12.5m
Monitor populations of key species of wildlife (RBDC, maintain and update MIST database)	WRM	CAM WLE	Ongoing	30m

6.0 COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Introduction

The Community Conservation program adresses issues that affect the relationship between the neighbouring communities and the PA management. The major issues under this program include human-wildlife conflicts, the various benefits that communities get from the PA, revenue sharing mechanisms. A number of issues were raised during consultations and this plan tries as much as possible to address all the issues raised.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: Improved community park relations for sustainable management of the PA resources and community livelihoods by 2021

Outputs

1. Human-wildlife conflicts reduced
2. Wildlife mortalities and conflicts arising from their interactions with livestock and humans minimised
3. Improved livelihoods of neighboring communities to minimize pressure on PA resources
4. PA resources effectively managed and pressure minimized
5. Neighboring communities benefit from existing PA resources
6. Apreciation of conservation programs by community members improved
7. Revenue sharing program streamlined to match with local government planning and adhere to revenue sharing policy guidelines
8. Communities supported to promote and develop community based tourism

6.1 Problem animal management

Output 1: Human-wildlife conflicts reduced

6.1.1 Issues and Rationale;

QEPA has experienced a number of human wildlife conflicts for the previous years, especially crop raiding, human injuries and death resulting from wildlife. Some of the most notorious animals like bush pigs, olive baboons and varvet monkeys were declared vermins by Government and their management is a mandate of Local Government administrations in the locations where such vermin are found. The role of UWA in vermin management is to provide technical support and training vermin guards in districts where they have been recruited. Other animals that are not vermin but cause cause conflicts around and within QEPA are elephants, buffalos, lions, hyenas, crocodiles, hippos, baboons and other primates. The previous years reported conflicts have accelerated in the places within Kasese, Rubirizi, Kamwege, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Ibanda and Mitoma districts.

Over the years, park management has put in place problem-animal management interventions including barriers such as trenches; use of irritants such as red chili; use of bee hives along the Park boundary; planting unpalatable crops like coffee, tea, and tobacco; scare shooting, among others have been applied in several areas around the PA to manage problem animals.

Maintenance of trenches has been found to be very expensive for communities to manage in terms of costs. Not a single method can be used to control problem animals, but rather a multiple of these. However, despite the control interventions highlighted above, both vermin and problem animals still remain a big challenge for management

During consultation meetings, communities raised concerns on the current lack of compensation by UWA for property and lives lost as a result of problem animals. However compensation is not provided for under the Uganda Wildlife Act 2000 nor within the Wildlife Policy of 1999.

Absence of wildlife corridors and farmers growing crops up to the boundary has exacerbated the problem. High population growth with increased human activities with no increase in the land area has made matters worse and created more human wildlife conflicts.

6.1.2 Management Actions

UWA will intensify conservation education of the local communities around the PA in order to reduce the problem animal challenges. Concerted efforts of the community, Park Management and local governments will be enhanced.

A feasibility study on the use of bee hives along the trench will be done and applied to the corridors of Kyambura escarpment, Kyabakara, Katerera, Kikarara, Kameme, Kibimbiri and Nyanga. These are areas far from the tourism zone and therefore the interventions will not affect tourism activities.

QEPA will follow up on the electric fencing which was proposed by government. This will be implemented first in areas which are experiencing high incidences of problem animals especially to the areas around Katerera, Nyakiyumbu and Bwambara sub counties. UWA will continue supporting trench maintenance in collaboration with communities and local governments while encouraging the use of some Revenue Sharing funds to maintain trenches.

Other Problem animal management (PAM) interventions, such as live fences, beehives, scare shooting and guarding, *Capsicum* (red pepper), non palatable crops, camp fires, tree planting, will be implemented in collaboration with relevant stakeholders/ partners around the PA. Where trenches are discontinued because of the public roads, gate rollers will be introduced at suchcrossing points so that wildlife do not cross from the park to community areas through such openings. Community members will be trained in problem animal handling. QEPA will put in place Problem animal management committees to manage this challenge. Where trenches are discontinued because of the access roads like in Bukorwe, gate rollers will be constructed at such crossing points to stop wildlife from taking advantage and crossing into crop landsusing the access roads.

Relevant equipments will be procured to handle problem animals such as, radios, capture crates, high caliber guns and signal pistols.

QEPA will ensure shared roles and responsibilities with other parties (community, Park management and local governments) in best way of addressing this challenge.
UWA will lobby district local government to put in place vermin control units. These units will be strengthened through trainings.

QEPA will carry out appropriate investigations and studies that will lead to develop actions to reduce on human- crocodile injuries and death in the mentioned villages. An inventory of other incidences of wildlife human conflicts will be compiled to monitor the trends of problem animals

Summary of Actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Follow up the government on the promise of electric fencing of sensitive areas of the park	ED	CAM Commissioner WL	Year 1	0
Acquire equipment for PAM (50 radios, capture, high caliber guns and signal pistol	DC	CAM LEC	Year 1	HQ CCC
Construct and maintain trenches (51km done and 50km to be done excluding FVs)	CAM	WCC, LG	Year 3,6,9	600m (construction) 600m (maintenance)
Implement other PAC interventions 1. Scare shooting 2. Irritants, e.g., Capsicum (red pepper) 3. Non palatable crops 4. Bee hives 5. Gate rollers	CAM	WCC WLE LG	Ongoing	 324m 10m 60m 100m
Sensitize communities and local leaders on PAM	WCC	LG CCR	Ongoing	12m 15.3m (exchange visit)
Lobby LG to establsih vermin control units	CAM	LG	Year 1-3	2.1m
Train vermin guards	CAM	WCC WLE LG	Year 2, 7	12.8m
Compile inventories of wildlife human conflicts incidences	WCC	CCR LG	Ongoing	0

6.2 Livestock-wildlife-human interactions

Output 2: Wildlife mortalities and conflicts arising from their interactions with livestock and humans minimised

6.2.1 Issues and Rationale

The livestock within the communities around the PA has been increasing over time. The livestock numbers has also been increasing within the fishing villages. Some fishing villages which originally did not keep livestock have started keeping them. Due to limited land, people take their livestock to the park for grazing. This has resulted into direct contact of wildlife and livestock causing diseases which has resulted into death of either the livestock or wildlife. In addition, wildlife range out of the park and move to the communities eating the livestock. Some of the wildlife species e.g lions and leopards are therefore targeted and killed. There has been evidence of lions poisoning in QENP especially at the height of Basongora Pastrolists invasion of the PA.

Lion population has been reducing overtime. This is mainly due to human population explosion which has reduced its habitat. Also during the turbulent years, lions declined as a result of a decline in number of prey species. The population of lions in QENP was estimated between 160 and 210 with the southern sector having 29 lions (Driciru, 1999). Lions are the most sought after wildlife species in QENP and is what attracts tourists to visit the park. It is the main tourist attraction in the southern sector of QEPA because of their tendency to climb trees.

Loss of habitat, poisoning, poaching of prey species and demand for lion parts due to cultural beliefs has led to decline in lion population.

6.2.2 Management Actions

Physical barriers will be constructed around fishing villages to reduce influx of livestock into the park (Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Katwe, Kahendero, Katurungu K).

The park management will collaborate with relevant law enforcement agencies to handle grazing through conducting periodic meetings.

Communities will be sensitized on stock densities given the problem of land scarcity around the PA. In addition communities will be educated on how to manage the animals that will stray out of the protected area. UWA will solicit for support to help communities protect livestock from predation.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Construct physical barriers around fishing villages to reduce influx of livestock into the park (Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Katwe, Kahendero)	CAM	WCC WRM	Year 2-4	450m

Collaborate with relevant law enforcement agencies to handle grazing (periodic meetings)		WLE	Ongoing	20m
Sensitize and educate communities on stock densities and problem animal management	WCC	WLE WRM LG	Ongoing	50m
Solicit for support to help communities protect livestock from predation.	CAM	DC WCC LG	Ongoing	2m

6.3 Alternative livelihood

Output 3: Improved livelihoods of neighboring communities to minimize pressure on PA resources

6.3.1 Issues and Rationale

Communities living around the PA are generally poor. The major sources of income include agriculture, trading and fishing. Communities have limited resources such as land, pasture and water. Most of the youth have got low education levels which have led to their unemployment and some of them have ended up in fishing villages, hence increasing human population. Land shortage coupled with increasing population around the protected areas has increased pressure on park resources. Communities have been involved in poaching wild animals, charcoal burning, timber cutting, park land encroachment as alternative means of households' livelihood

Water sources have been a challenge around the PA especially during dry periods. The park has experienced pressure from the local communities to give water for domestic use as well as for livestock.

6.3.2 Management Actions

UWA will work with other sister partners to promote and support developments that will improve community livelihoods. Alternative sources of income including woodlots, fish farming, beekeeping, and poultry keeping will be encouraged. Communities will also be encouraged to use energy saving stoves in order to reduce pressure on park resources.
UWA will work with local governments and partners to construct valley dams, bore holes in areas where there is water shortage. Where water sources are far from communities local governments will encourage installing water distribution pipes to avail water to the communities. Communities will be encouraged to put in place rain water harvesting systems to supplement existing water sources.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
promote and support development of alternative resources outside the PA and IGAs e.g Bee keeping, Planting woodlots, Poultry keeping, Energy saving stoves, Fish farming e.tc.	WCC	LG CCR	Ongoing	100m
Work with partners to construct Valley dams, rain water harvesting systems, boreholes and hand/triddle pumps, spring protection, water distribution pipes	CAM	LG WCC Partners	Year 2-5	0 Under vermin guards

6.4 Pressure on PA resources

Output 4: PA resources effectively managed and pressure minimized

6.4.1 Issues and Rationale

The UWA mission recogonizes stakeholder's roles in management of PAs. QEPA has been working with various stakeholders including the community, Local government, nongovernmental organization, civil society organization in the management of the Park. QEPA falls within seven (7) districts including Kasese, Kamwenge, Ibanda Rubirizi, Mitoma, Rukungiri, and Kanungu. 25 sub counties and 63 parishes boarder the PA. UWA has MOUs with Fontes foundation (Norwegian NGO) to provide water to the Park adjacent communities/fishing villages,Conservation through public health, to improve livelihoods of local communities through ecotourism ventures and also with Uganda Conservation foundation to recover the degraded northern parts of L. George and improve elephant conservation. Other partners who are working with QEPA include but are not limited to; CARE International in Uganda through their project: Rights, Equity and Protected Areas (REPA) Phase II, Wildlife Conservation Society, ECOTRUST, Nature Uganda, CARITUS Kasese Diocess, KADNET, Karambi Action for Rural development(KALI) and Twinning Project between QENP and Queen Elizabeth Country Park in UK (QECP). By working with different stakeholders and sharing roles on conservation goals QEPA will be able to enhance community awareness and reduce pressure on PA resources.

Fishing Villages

Queen Elizabeth National Park was declared a Man and Biosphere Reserve in 1979 by UNESCO. This was in recognition of the relationship between humans and the National park. Eleven fishing enclaves are found inside the Park and these are; Kayanja, Katwe, Katunguru (in Kasese) and Katunguru (in Rubirizi), Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Kahendero, Kashaka, Kazinga, Kisenyi and Rwenshama. All of them have a status of Wildlife sanctuaries.

There has been a growing number of people moving in and out of the fishing villages. This has caused population resulting in more pressure on Park resources such as firewood, grass, pole wood, bush meat, herbal medicine among other resources. Waste management in fishing villages has also been a challenge.

The number of livestock in the fishing villages has been increasing over the years, and as a result these animals have attracted predators like Lions, Leopards, and Hyenas which has created conflicts. This has led to poisoning of predators, especially lions, hyenas and vultures. It is anticipated that if the poisoning continues, vulture numbers will drastically decline.

The education level within these fishing villages is low and this has created poverty especially among the youth, disease and above all over dependency on PA resources.

There has been minimum coordination with other sectors of government who have mandate over resources inside or adjuscent to the park. These include NFA, Fisheries and Wetland Management Department.

6.4.2 Management Actions

QEPA will strengthen collaboration with existing partners and initiate new collaboration with interested and relevant partners.

QEPA in collaboration with local governments will carry out awareness to fishing villages on the importance of sanctuaries and the need to control the influx of people to fishing villages. QEPA will continue sensitizing communities in fishing villages on how to guard against predators. UWA will initiate development of regulations to manage wildlife sanctuaries. This will spell out the activities to be permitted within the sanctuaries and measures to minimize the expansion.

UWA will enter into an MOU with NFA and Fisheries to management dual areas under its estate.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Strengthen collaborative management with stakeholders for tourism, accessing resources and for dual management area collaborate with NFA and fisheries	CAM	WCC	On going	12m
Work with LG to regulate influx of people to fishing villages	CAM	CAO /LG	On-going	Under sensitization

Sensitise the communities within the fishing villages on importance of the PA	WCC	SWLE	Ongoing	20m
Work with District Veterinery officers to vaccinate the cattle within the fishing villages to stop disease transmission	VC	CAM WCC	Year 2	60m
Initiate development of regulations for wildlife sanctuaries	CAM	LU	Year 3	0

6.5 Community benefits

Output 5: Neighboring communities benefit from existing PA resources

6.5.1 Issues and Rationale

Adjacent communities have from time to time requested for access to PA resources. This is because the existing resources in adjacent communities have been exploited and exhausted. The growing populations in and around the PA has also increased the demand for the resources from the PA's The resources requested for include, but are not limited to firewood, ambatch, fish, stones, papyrus, setting bee hives in the PA, accessing herbal medicine, among others. UWA is obliged under Section 23 of the Wildlife Act to permit communities around PA's to access resources from the PA's. By fulfilling this obligation UWA will be ensuring that communities benefit from the existence of the PA and this will improve park- community relations.

Firewood

Communities neighboring the PA have been allowed to access firewood. A number of MOU's have been signed to access firewood for three years in Kayanja, Kishenyi, and Rwenshama parishes. Other parishes of Kiyanga and Kashaka fishing villages have requested for firewood and a process of MOU negotiation is ongoing. Most of the demand of firewood comes from the fishing enclaves inside the Park. Communities have been advised to plant their woodlots around their homes and use fuel/energy saving stoves to reduce pressure on the PA.

Papyrus

Communities neighboring Kazinga channel at Katunguru Rubirizi and Kasese, have been accessing papyrus through Memorandum of understanding that has been signed with the women groups of resource users. Seventy five (75) members have been involved in the resource access exercise.

The papyrus is used for thatching houses, handcraft making. There is no monitoring mechanism in place to assess the economic benefits out of this resource. In addition there is no resource assessment to guide the PA management on how much communities can access from the PA.

Ambatch

Ambatch is a soft wood plant that grows near water and it is used as a floater by both fishermen and salt miners. For a long time fisherman and salt miners were accessing this resource illegally. However of recent management has signed MOU's with Kisenyi, Rwenshama and Kayanzi fishing village to harvest ambatch on sustainable basis. Other areas which have demanded for this resource include Kashaka and Kasenyi fishing villages.

Bee keeping

Bee keeping is a new phenomenon, which is being used by Park management as a problem animal intervention and an income generating activity as well as food for the PA adjacent communities. One agreement has been signed with Bunyaruguru farmers association to put bee hives at the PA boundary in not more than 15metres inside the park. Other agreements have been pending in areas of Katholhu, Rwehingo, Kabirizi, Kikorongo, Ryemibuzi, Muhokya, Kikarara, Bwambara and Kamulikwizi (all these areas are in the western side of QENP).

Herbal Medicine

Communities of Kayanzi have been allowed to get herbal medicine from the Park. Other parishes of Kiyanga and Kashaka fishing villages have requested for medicinal herbs and a process of MOU negotiation is ongoing.

Grass for thatching

Grass is also another resource which communities have demanded from the PA and MOU has been signed in kayanja parish. Also communities in Bunyaruguru area in the sub counties of Kicwamba, Katerera, Kyabakara have been requesting for this resource.

Fishing

QEPA has several water bodies (Lakes and Rivers) within its boundaries which includes; Kazinga channel, Lake Edward, Lake George and Crater lakes in Nyamusingiri Maramagambo Forest. Fishing activities are done in these fresh water bodies by the neighbouring communities for proteins and source of income. Communities in the sub counties of Kicwamba and Ryeru have been allowed to fish in Lake Nyamusingiri and Kyasanduka.The first MOU was signed in 2007 for one year which was renewed and is still running. Requests have also been made to fish in lakes of Mirabyo and Kacuba crater lakes inside the Park. Communities of Kyabakara, Katerera have also requested for fishing in Lake Kararo. Also communities of Kafuro, Kyenzaza have requested for resource access in Lake Kinera, Kibwera and river Kyambura in Kyambura Wildlife Reserve. Resource assessment will need to be carried out before the requests are granted.

6.5.2 Management Actions

Fishing in QEPA needs to be controlled but the mandate to manage water resources (fishing activities) are vested with fisheries department. QEPA management will therefore work hand in hand with the fisheries department of Rubirizi to license fishermen on those lakes

where requests have been received. MOU's will be negotiated and signed before license is granted. Tourism activities will be given priority in negotiating the MOUs.

QEPA and Resource users will monitor resource off take to ensure sustainable resource harvesting in resource use zones within the PA.

QEPA in collaboration with support from other partners will carry out Resource assessment before any resource harvesting can be done. This should be coupled with resource evaluation reports that will lead to renewal or non renewal of the resource use MOUs.

Alternatives such as woodlots for firewood, bee keeping, tree planting, medicinal gardens and fish farming will be encouraged to communities to reduce pressure on park resources.

UWA will continue with negotiations and Signing MOUs for resource access in the protected areas in order to ensure sustainable resource utilization in the PA.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Carry out inventory/map of available resources	WMR	WCC	Year 2-3	7.5m
Negotiate and Sign MOUs for resource access	CAM	WCC	Ongoing	9m
Monitor resource access	WCC	WMR	Ongoing	20m

6.6 Community-Park relations

Output 6: Apreciation of conservation programs by community members improved

6.6.1 Issues and Rationale

In order to improve community park relations, community members need to appreciate the existence of the park through conservation programs. The PA has been carrying out community conservation programs though this needs to be intensified. Some community Conservation areas are based in different out posts to address any community related challenges. However they need to be facilitated with transport in order for them to cover a very wide area and if their work is to be effectively done. Areas with conflicts remaining around QEPA should be addressed by recruiting people who qualify from those very areas.

Students Education Centre

There have been an increase in schools who come to the student centre located in Mweya. Currently over 100 schools visit the centre in each quarter especially in the peak season

between May and September. This therefore necessitates to have infrastructure for this important activity. Within this planning period, the education centre is to be relocated from Mweya to a suitable location near Katwe but within the national boundaries. The new site will be more spacious and will give students a conducive environment for their education. Better facilities and accommodation infrastructure will be provided on this site. The new site near Katwe will in addition provide students an opportunity to understand the interphase and interrelations between man and nature.

6.6.2 Management Actions.

Conservation education and awareness will be intensified through outreach programs, forming drama groups. Communities will be encouraged to visit the park to appreciate its existence. District leaders will also be encouraged to hold their meetings within the park to increase visitation of the leaders to the park and their appreciation. Community conservation unit will ensure that discussions are held with local people, community leaders and local government representatives to resolve issues and reduce conflicts.

UWA will work with Ministry of Health through the district health services and other relevant agencies to encourage people to practice family planning methods especially within the fishing villages.

UWA will work with the Wildlife Clubs of Uganda to encourage schools to visit QEPA. Annual debates will be initiated for students and best students rewarded. This will encourage students to read about conservation.

For people who denounce poaching UWA will lobby for funds to help them start income generating activities.

UWA will work with relevant authorities to develop park bylaws which will be clear and simple to everyone. These will be reviewed regularly to ensure that they remain relevant to management objectives.

Summary of actions

Activity	**Responsible person**	**Others**	**Time**	**Cost**
Carry out awareness programs for communities 1. Outreach programs 2. In park visits 3. Talk shows 4. Drama groups	WCC	CCR LG Partners	Ongoing	 91.5m 39.1 16m Under outreach

Carry out conservation education for schools 1. Inpark visits 2. Debates 3. Contests 4. Education materials	WCC	CCR Partners LG	Ongoing	 29.8m 15.6m 15.6m Audio-visual equipments
Strengthen partnership with stakeholders e.g wildlife clubs of Uganda,	CCC	CAM WCC	Ongoing	12m
Lobby for funds from partners to support reformed poachers	CAM	WCC	Year 1, ongoing	0
Develop park byelaws	CAM	Legal Council WCC LG	Year 1	1.225m

6.7 Revenue sharing

Output 7: Revenue sharing program streamlined to match with local government planning and adhere to revenue sharing policy guidelines

6.7.1 Issues and Rationale

UWA is mandated to give 20% of Park entrance fee to local communities neighboring the Park. Over 1.8 billion shillings has been released to benefit adjacent communities since 2003. Revenue sharing funds have been increasing steadily every year with the increasing number of visitors. Previously revenue sharing funds have supported infrastructure development projects ie class room blocks, health units, feeder roads, and income generating activities like goat rearing and piggery. However the new revenue sharing policy has changed its focus from infrastructure development to supporting projects relating to conservation. Projects which will be supported under the new policy include Problem animal management interventions; supporting Community based tourism groups and income generating activities. Funds will be used to offset the costs of conservation to the adjacent local communities.

6.7.2 Management Actions

Communities will be fully involved in project identification, proposal writing, project management, marketing and monitoring during project implementation. Communities

will be encouraged to submit their project proposals on time to avoid delays in funds disbursement.
UWA will ensure that a minimum number of projects are support so as to realize impact on the ground. Project start will be launched as a form of publicity and when projects are finalized, they will be commissioned. Signposts will be erected on these projects to show UWA involvement.

Indicative figures will be provided to local governments during the planning process to ensure that revenue sharing projects are integrated within the district plans.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Train communities on proposal development e.g writing, project management and monitoring	WCC	CDO, DEO/LG	Year 2, 7	3.26m
Implement revenue sharing in line with revised guidelines	WCC	CDO, DEO/LG	On-going	2.9m
Monitor implementation of RS projects	WCC	CDO, DEO/LG	On-going	25.3m
Provide annual indicative planning figures to LG	CAM	WCC	On-going	0 (under budget conference)

7.0 RESEARCH AND MONITORING PROGRAM

Introduction

The **Monitoring and Research** program builds on the current research efforts already taking place in the PA. A number of research topics were included in the Monitoring and Research plan. However with the new challenges in the PA and new development projects, more management oriented research will need to be carried out in order to inform decisions. In this regard a number of research topics have been suggested under this program which will need to be advertised to get researchers to implement them.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: Management decisions made based on scientific and researched information

Outputs

1. Timely and effective management of disease outbreaks ensured
2. Negative impacts of tourism development reduced
3. Scientific data used for making management decisions acquired

1.1 Diseases

Output 1: Timely and effective management of disease outbreaks ensured

7.1.1 Issues and Rationale

The history of establishment of the park is hinged around outbreaks of disease epidemics like rinderpest, sleeping sickness, nagana and small pox that decimated both livestock and human populations in the early 1900. These outbreaks are hypothesized to be responsible for the extinction of species like giraffe and zebras that existed in QEPA several years ago. To date, outbreaks of wildlife anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in livestock and other notifiable diseases occur in the park and its outskirts. For instance in 2004/2005 anthrax killed over 300 hippos (Wafula, *et al,* 2007) and the 2010 outbreak also killed 132 hippos.

Threats of emerging diseases like Marburg, Ebola, and rabies are in place. Outbreaks have occurred in people and antibodies to the marburg virus have been detected in Egyptian fruit bats in the Kitaka gold mine in Kamwenge and the Maramagamdo bat cave (CDC report). In 2007, a Dutch tourist who visited the bat cave died of Marburg after returning to Holland and the disease history was traced back to the cave. In the same year, four gold miners at Kitaka mines succumbed to Marburg and died. Currently management of disease outbreaks is not based on prescribed research findings. The continual study of the epidemiological linkages maintaining outbreaks of these diseases and those that may arise in the QEPA ecosystem will be critical for setting up disease management strategies in the park and protection of the public from the associated health risks.

The existence of pastoral communities with large herds of cattle right inside fishing enclaves and on the immediate outskirts of the park has created a porous disease interface between

wildlife and livestock in QEPA and it is believed that the epidemiological links between disease reservoirs and susceptible species has been enhanced.

Road accidents: according to the existing mortality records kept in the Monitoring and Research unit, wildlife road accidents are ranking amongst the first three factors responsible for wildlife mortalities in the park.

7.1.2 Management Actions

Opportunities will be sought with partners to put in place an emergency fund and form collaborative management taskforces for disease outbreak management.
Collaborations will be established between QEPA and relevant research institutions like CDC, MAAIF, Makerere University and other relevant institutions, to undertake new research and continue with the ongoing ecological research in the areas of emerging diseases like Marburg, anthrax, and other zoonotic and notifiable diseases, and also for the purpose of building a diagnostic capacity in the PA and enhancing disease management capacity of staff.

Under the proposed re-structuring of the veterinary unit in UWA, veterinary field stations will be established in QEPA, MFPA, BMCA, and KVNP. A diagnostic laboratory will be established in each of these four field stations and the current veterinarians are to be re-designated as wildlife veterinarians and new posts that have been created are to be filled. This new structure is aimed at improving research on disease outbreaks, outbreak management, rescues and population enhancement and management for species that are declining. This proposal, if implemented, will see a diagnostic center established at an appropriate location in QEPA and equipped with the required diagnostic facilities. A technician will be recruited, and his/her capacity built alongside that of existing staff through specialized training on diagnosing wildlife diseases in reputed reference labs that will be identified; bio-safety and disease outbreak management. The Monitoring and Research unit will be equipped with a vehicle, drugs, chemicals and other equipment to aid in disease outbreak management.

QEPA management will work hand in hand with UNRA and police to install signage, road humps and speed limits at major wildlife crossing points to limit wildlife road kills.

Summary of Actions

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Conduct epidemiological studies for anthrax and other zoonotic diseases and monitor disease outbreak occurrences	VC	WMR MAAIF Research and teaching institutions	Ongoing	350m

Establish collaboration with CDC (on marburg research) and other relevant institutions for research and diagnostics	DC	VC CAM WMR Partners	Ongoing	10m
Establish, equip and manage a diagnostic lab	VC	WMR	Year 1-3	125m
Establish a diagnostic team and build its capacity	DC	HRM VC	Year 1-4	250m
Build staff capacity to handle disease outbreaks	DC	HRM VC CAM	Year 3	7m
Acquire Office, equipment, Vehicle, drugs and chemicals to handle disease outbreaks	VC	WMR	Ongoing	250m (vehicle) Dart gun (7m) Others 25m
Put in place an emergency fund to handle epidemics	DC	CAM VC	Year 3	50m
Carry out sensitization on dangers and management of disease outbreaks	WMR/ Task Force	WCC DVO/LG Partners	Ongoing	5m
Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to install speed humps and signage to control wildlife road kills and speed	CAM	WCEng WT UNRA Police WLE	Year 1-3	3.0m

7.2 Environmental impacts

Outputs 2: Negative impacts of tourism development reduced

7.2.1 Issues and Rationale

Uganda is currently going through an era of communications revolution. Many companies like MTN, Airtel, Mango, Orange and Warid are transforming the industry by erecting cellular phone masts, fiber optic cables and other such devices around the country, protected areas inclusive. The aesthetic issues relating to blending and height; interference with the pristine environment and wildlife behavior and ranging patterns due to magnetic frequencies emitted and space occupancy; accidents and habitat destruction during installations are of concern to park management.

UWA, in a bid to achieve sustainability, is focusing on tourism development so that the revenue generation in the estates is improved. This comes along with development of visitor infrastructure for accommodation, game viewing, research, education and trail/track development. QEPA has four hotels/lodges namely Mweya Safari, Jacana, Albertine Safaris and the Wilderness camp in Ishasha that were developed in the past years and proposals

have been made for new developments. Land take, location in sensitive ecosystem, effluent discharge into water bodies and waste management, increased human presence are impacts of concern to park management. Over twenty other such facilities are being developed by private partners within the fishing enclaves (wildlife sanctuaries) inside the boundaries of the park, and on private land on the outskirts of the park. Similar impacts are anticipated from these facilities, especially those lined up on the Bunyaruguru escarpments which will have a gravity effect for effluent discharge into the park. Other park infrastructure like administrative and tourism roads are in place and new ones have been proposed, these require routine maintenance. These will result into land take, habitat destruction, creation of burrow pits and other associated impacts.

Oil and mining company activities that exist inside the park also have a bearing on land take, habitat destruction, pollution, wildlife behavior and ecology.

Positive trends in tourist numbers have been registered by an annual average of 9% for foreign and over 20% for citizens and students since 2000. Students and citizens also comprise over 50% of tourist numbers to the park. Currently Ugandan students on an educational tour are exempted from paying park entry fees, and the numbers are becoming un-manageable in terms of existing infrastructure and staff time.
Impacts that have been observed as arising out of increased visitation include littering, poor waste disposal, increased traffic with impacts on habitat degradation and road infrastructure, crowding and visitor dissatisfaction.

7.2.2 Management Actions

A study will be conducted to map all areas of QEPA of scenic value and ecological sensitivity and a sensitivity atlas will be produced. The atlas will be used as a guiding tool for locating areas of developments and other infrastructure with a view of avoiding installations and developments within the sensitive ecosystems.

Management will work hand in hand with telecommunication companies and other stakeholders to encourage blending of facilities, use of booster signals, multiple use mast plants, and optic fiber facilities by different companies to minimize impacts associated with these facilities. Companies will be encouraged to use a single mast and use booster signals to minimize the number of masts in protected areas which will reduce visual impacts

Coordination will be done with Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage hotel inspection unit to draft and implement regulations on limits of acceptable use of developments and set basic standards for tourism accommodation facilities within and outside the PA and tour guiding institutions to accredit them.

A subsidized park entry fee will be levied on students, and their transport trucks. The booking regulations for school groups will be changed to allow regulation and tracking of visiting groups and acceptable numbers for both day and overnight visits.

A network of litter bins and signage will be developed and installed, especially at gate entry points and road sides to educate and sensitize guests on proper waste management. A deterrent fine will be gazetted and levied on offenders. Bus and transport companies commuting through the park will be lobbied to sensitize their travelers and provide litter bins in the buses so that travelers do not throw litter through bus windows into the park. Kasese and Rubirizi district environment units will be lobbied to encourage local roadside traders to use none polythene packages, and to sensitize cotton farmers and traders on proper packaging so that cotton lint does not continue to litter the park during harvest season and transportation. The district health departments in neighbouring districts will be lobbied to enforce primary health care standards in the fishing villages, hotels and lodges on the periphery of the PA to limit contagious disease outbreaks.

UWA will collaborate with stakeholders like NEMA to have companies enforce environmental compliance and limit discharge of emissions and other wastes, especially at the lime and cement factories around the park.

All developers operating within the park will be required to undertake mandatory EIA for their developments and management. UWA in collaboration with relevant government lead agencies will monitor for compliance for environmental laws and implementation of mitigation measures outlined in their Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). Companies will be lobbied to support specific research topics that may help them implement environmental laws.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible per	Other	Time	Cost
Limit the number of telecom masts in the park	CAM	BDM	On-going	0
Ensure all developments blend with the environment	WRM	CAM WEC	On-going	12m
Research and draft document on limits of acceptable use of developments	MRC	SPEIAC WRM	Year 1	32m
Work with MTWH to set basic standards for tourism accommodation facilities within and outside the PA	DC	BDM CAM	Year 1	0
Setup booking system to limit numbers of school groups (day & overnight visits)	WCC	BDM CAM	Year 1	0
Limit number of school groups by charging entry for students & vehicles	BDM	WT WCC	Year 2	0

Monitor developments and their associated impacts within and outside PA - Sensitize developers on good waste management practices	WRM	CAM	On-going	10m
Liaise with relevant stakeholders to enforce environmental compliance	WRM	CAM	On-going	10m
Littering (cotton): link with cotton organizations to sensitize farmers and transporters to avoid littering.	WRM	WCC Traffic Police	On-going	0
Create a fine for litter offenders inside PA (Sensitization sign posts, radio, stakeholder meetings)	BDM	CAM Legal council WLE Police	Year 1	10m
Other litter: encourage the local roadside traders to use none polythene packages.	WCC	LG	On-going	0

7.3 Research (equipment, station, priorities)

Output 3: Scientific data used for making management decisions acquired

7.3.1 Issues and Rationale

QENP has a long history of research and management, since the Nuffield Unit of Tropical Animal Ecology (NUTAE) was established in 1961 and which later became the Uganda Institute of Ecology (UIE) and operated until the 1996. The research here focused on the impacts of the large herbivores on the vegetation of the park as well as the impact of fire. Research was very much aimed at answering applied management questions initially but also led to specific studies on most of the large mammals and birds with researchers coming to the park from all over the world (Olupot et al. 2010). Considering the current changes in habitat and existing ecosystem threats outlined in previous sections of this plan, such management oriented research as was in the UIE time is mandatory.

7.3.2 Management Actions

Collaborations will be built between UWA/QEPA, the upcoming Uganda Wildlife Training and Research Institute, MTWH, and various other academic research institutions and other stakeholders. A research station will be constructed in appropriate location to be identified during plan implementation and equipped with required facilities and laboratories.

Research priorities will be routinely identified, ranked and included in the Research and Monitoring plan. Management oriented research will be conducted on the levels of threats, emerging issues and management actions advised for implementation. Annual research symposia will be organized for dissemination of findings.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Identify research priorities	MRC	WMR	ongoing	15m
Popularize research priorities	MRC	WMR	Year 1,6	0
Conduct management oriented research on emerging issues	WMR	MRC	Ongoing	75m
Construct a field research station	DC	MRC	Year 4	200m
Collaborate with other stakeholders to conduct research	MRC	WMR	Ongoing	0
Disseminate the research findings (Symposium)	WMR	MRC CAM	Annual	35m
Acquire research equipments	MRC	VC WMR	Year 1	10m
Research on causes of misty albertine rift	WMR	MRC	Year 3	5m
Collaborate with stakeholders to limit discharge of emissions and other wastes	WMR	CAM	Every year	5m

8.0 PARK OPERATIONS

Introduction

In order to achieve the different strategies outlined under each program, park management will need to be strengthened in terms of human resources and equipments. The **Park Operations** Program highlights where the management lacks capacity and suggest various ways in which to improve the capacity.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: Effective and efficient PA management to achieve strategic implementation of programs by 2021

Outputs:

1. Sufficient, effective and efficient workforce put in place
2. Adequate and well managed administrative infrastructure, facilities and equipments put in place
3. Accessibility into and within the selected parts of the PA improved

8.1 Staffing

Output 1: Sufficient, effective and efficient workforce put in place

8.1.1 Issues & rationale

The PA has established positions for different staff categories. Some of these established staff positions are currently vacant. Although, some of this gap is temporarily filled by UPDF SWIFT personnel, it is anticipated that the SWIFT UPDF personnel will at one point be withdrawn leaving more gaps. Further still, more outposts are being created for purpose of resource protection. The current staffing level does not match with creation of new outposts.

The current ranger force in the PA is trained in para - military, intelligence and information gathering, resource off - take monitoring , GPS and computer use, problem animal handling and terrorism aspects. These staff will require refresher training in the above areas, in emerging issues such as oil and gas development, animal mortality monitoring and other needs to respond to the changing circumstances will also be covered.

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

Staff work under difficult conditions such as harsh weather, encountered with dangerous animals and armed poachers among others. Further still, the nature of their work requires them to work for long hours and on public holidays and weekends since most of the illegal

activities are always done during such days hopping that rangers are resting. This has always put our staff on standby while others in the field during public holidays and weekends.

8.1.2 Management Actions

A training needs assessment will be regularly undertaken to identify capacity gaps of the rangers. Training will be undertaken in these relevant aspects to equip the staff with relevant skills to implement day to day management activities.

In order to address the staffing gaps in the field especially in ranger outposts where two or three rangers are deployed can't do much and considering areas to be covered from one outpost to the other, more staff will be recruited and trained in relevant skills as they will be identified in the training needs assessment as detailed in **Table** below:

Table 6: Current and future Staff requirements

Category	Existing Number	Projected Number	Additional required
CAM	1	1	0
WIC	1	4	3
WT	1	1	0
WCC	1	1	0
WLE	1	2	1
WMR/Wildlife vet	1	1	0
Wildlife technician	0	1	1
Veterinary assistant	0	1	1
Warden Accounts	1	2	1
Warden Engineer (M)	1	1	0
Warden Engineer (C)	1	1	0
Mechanics	4	6	2
Rangers (LE)	91	171	80
SWIFT UPDF	47	0	0
Rangers (CC)	8	16	8
Rangers (MR/Vet)	2	4	2
Guides	19	29	10
Drivers	9	12	3
Operators	2	2	0
Ferry operators	0	2	2

Category	Existing Number	Projected Number	Additional required
Plumber	1	1	0
Carpenter	1	1	0
Electrician	1	1	0
Mason	1	1	0
Coxswain	2	2	0
Deckhand	1	2	1
Information clerks	0	0	0
Pump attendants	1	3	2
Camp attendants	3	7	4
Research rangers	3	3	0
Accounts clerk	13	15	2
Secretary	1	1	0
Stores Clerk	1	1	0
Office attendant	1	1	0
Porters	4	6	2
Typist	0	1	1
TOTAL	**203**	**294**	**138**

NB: The number of rangers was revised to incorporate the newly recruited staff
Proposals were made to increase the number of CCRs by 4 to cater for Karusandara, Kiyanga, Mahyoro and Buhweju

Staff equipment: Rangers require to be well equipped to overcome some of the field challenges since they operate in harsh environment and work for long hours which requires them to be well equipped. Relevant equipments will be procured in adequate quantities as shown in table 2 below.

Table 7: Equipment required

Equipment type	Required	Cost
Tents	15 sets	6,000,000/=
Sleeping bags	175 pieces	35,000,000/=
Sleeping mats	175 pieces	21,000,000/=

Binoculars	15 pieces	2,250,000/=
GPS	17 pieces	4,760,000/=
Compass	30 pieces	1,500,000/=
PPE	assorted	150,000,000/=
Vehicle	7	840,000,000/=
Tipper lorry	1	200,000,000/=
Boat (launch)	2	4,000,000,000/=
Speed boat	4	200,000,000/=
Motor cycle	10	90,000,000
Computer	6	9,000,000/=
Scanners	6	3,000,000/=
Printers	6	9,000,000/=
Solar Panels	20 systems	100,000,000/=
DAT Guns	1	7,000,000/=
Vet Lab	1	25,000,000/=
Other Vet Lab equipment	1	25,000,000/=
Office/conference furniture	12	80,000,000/=
Weather equipments		2,000,000/=
Un detected and ordinary Camera	6 pieces	3,600,000/=
Voice recorder	2 pieces	1,500,000/=
Torches	35 pieces	3,850,000/=
Radios	54	7,560,000/=
spare radio batteries	300	29,400,000/=
First Aid Kits	32kits	2,400,000/=
Water bottles	513 pieces	11,799,000/=
Tool boxes	6	3,000,000/=
Equip education centre		800,000,000/=
Total		5,619,019,000/=

Staff renumeration and incentives: With hard work done by staff working in such harsh field conditions with no public holidays and weekends, special consideration is vital for high morale at work. Staff need to be motivated for high productivity. Staff salary will be reviewed and increased and incentives will be identified to motivate staff regularly.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Recruit staff	DC	HRM CAM	Year 1-5	4.5m
Identify training needs for staff	CAM	HRM	Year 1-5	0
Train according to identified needs	HRM	CAM	Ongoing	134.4m
Acquire relevant equipments	CAM	DC	Year 1-5	332m
Improve staff remuneration	DC	HRM, CAM	ongoing	1.07billions
Identify and provide incentives to motivate staff	CAM	HRM	Ongoing	25m

8.2 Infrastructure

Output 2: Adequate and well managed administrative infrastructure, facilities and equipments put in place

8.2.1 Issues and rationale

Administrative offices and posts

The PA has administrative posts such as ranger out posts, gates and sector offices in strategic locations to ease implementation of programs. Some of these structures are in poor state and inappropriate as staff accommodation and administrative offices. These structures are located in Bukorwe, Katooke, Ishasha, Bwentale, Nyamugasani, Kyambura base camp, Nyamusingiri, fig tree and Mukorobozi

These structures were poorly designed and constructed and do not give a good impression of the PA and cater for staff welfare. The current structures in Bukorwe, Ishasha, Katooke and Bwentale do not conform to UWA infrastructure development standards. However structures at Kyenzaza are located in the community land and it is difficult to access Fig Tree camp through Kyambura Gorge.

Whereas the above locations have inappropriate structures, there are locations such as Mahyoro, Mpanga, Kashaka, Kayanja, Kasenyi, Kararo, Kisenyi, Rwenshama, Kiyanga, Kyondo – Karusandara and Dura base camp which lack well designed ranger outpost constructed according to UWA standards. Management is currently renting premises as outposts for programme implementation in the above mentioned areas. Rangers in rented

premises live within communities and face challenges of safe custody of firearms, storage of food ration and field equipments. The proximity of these rangers to the communities in some instances compromise planned patrols.

Existing gates:
The PA is looking forward for self sustainability and this is done through revenue collection from tourists who enter the protected area. The PA requires gates in areas that are frequently visited for tourism purposes for control and revenue collection. Some of the existing gates such as Katooke, Katunguru, Kabatooro, and fig tree are inappropriately designed.

New entrance gates.
In other locations such as at the junction of road from Bwindi and the Ishasha-Katunguru, Kyambura base camp and Nyamusingiri, there are no entry gates to these scenic areas. Revenue is lost in the areas of Ishasha and Kyambura sectors. There is lots of off-tracking by tour companies for tree climbing Lions in Ishasha sector more especially in the southern circuit due to lack of the gate to control the entrance

Students' centre
The PA is visited by educational groups from schools and institutions in the neighbouring and distant areas within the country. The educational groups are accommodated in the students' centre in Mweya. The Mweya peninsula is now coming up as a tourism hub. The existing student centre is of old fashion and it accommodates only forty students at a time and yet the visitation has increased in frequency and capacity.

Air strips
The PA has two air strips situated in Mweya and Ishasha sector. They are mainly used by tourists visiting the PA and in rare cases for administration purposes by the PA management. These air strips facilitate visitors coming to Queen Elizabeth protected area and the nearby protected areas such as Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park. The air strips are always supervised by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) who issue Licenses to each air strip certifying that it is to standards of CAA. They are also used for emergencies within the region in case they arise. The air strips are regularly inspected and certified by Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).

Communications
There are a number of ranger outposts in distant areas with PA head quarters. Communication has been difficult with morning and evening situation reports (SITREP). Mobile Law Enforcement vehicles are not installed with communication gadgets to coordinate with other stations while on operations

8.2.2 Management Actions
The existing ranger outpost will be re-constructed and new outposts constructed according to UWA infrastructure development standard and mobile patrol units will be established to

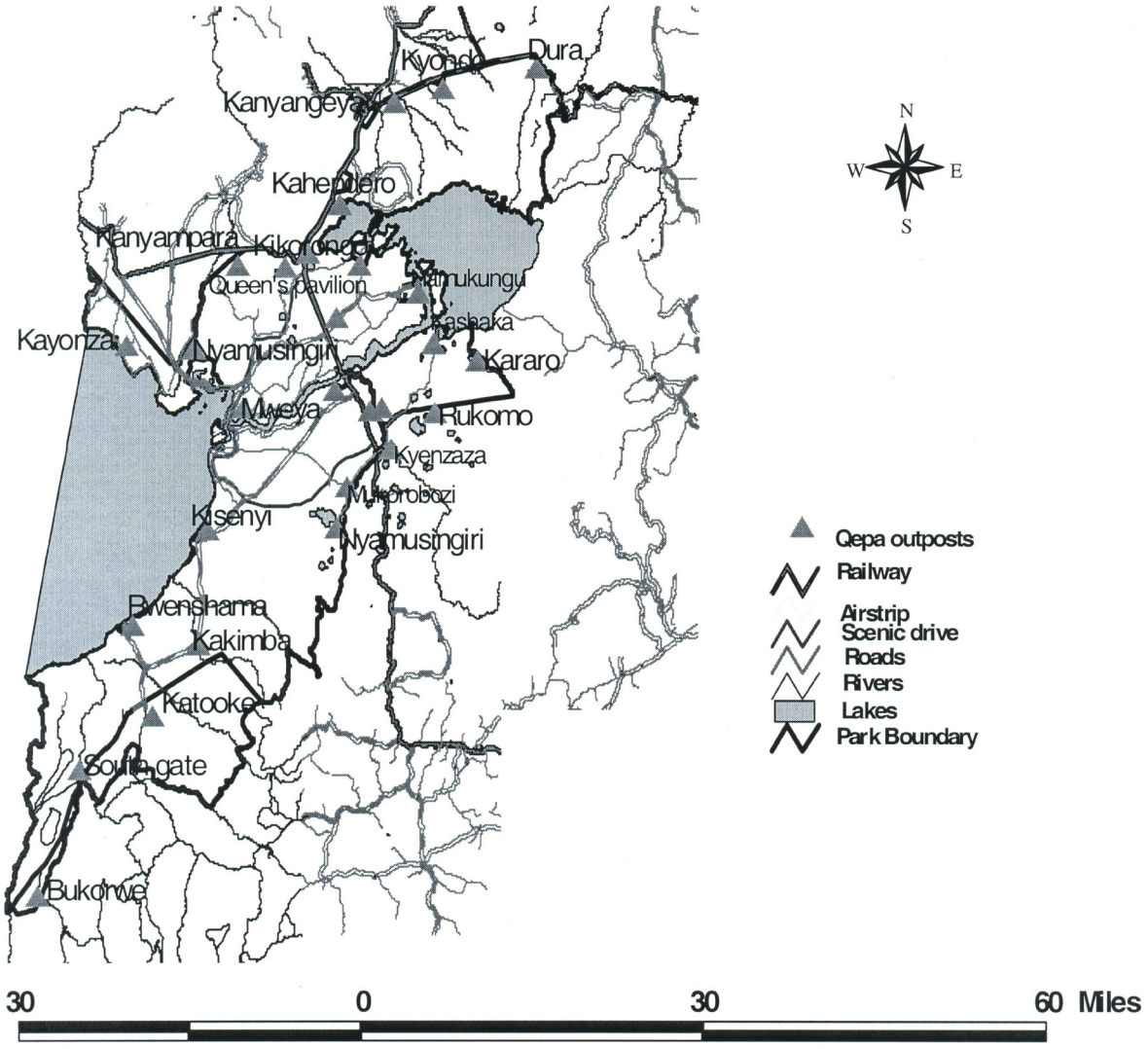
address challenges of illegal activities such as cattle grazing, poaching and problem animal raids.
Kyenzaza camp was constructed not to UWA infrastructure development standards located in the community land and it is difficult to access Fig Tree camp through Kyambura Gorge and its original purpose was to accommodate staff from fig tree guide.
However, Kyenzaza guides' camp will be maintained and given out for concessionaire.

The current structures at Bukorwe were built without ring beams and foundations well as Ishasha and Katooke are grass thatched without ring beams and Bwentale with tiny and old unipots. These structures will be demolished as soon as new structures are in place.

Table 8: Accomodation and office requirements

Ranger outpost	Required block	Cost
Existing old outpost		
Bukorwe	Two blocks with 10 units each. One house for WIC One block for office	340,000,000/=
Katooke	One block with 4 units	70,000,000/=
Ishasha	Two blocks with 10 units each.	240,000,000/=
Bwentale	Two blocks with 10 units each. One house for WIC One block for office	340,000,000/=
Nyamusingiri	One block with 8 units Additional 2 units constructed	90,000,000/=
Nyamugasani	One block with 8 units	90,000,000/=
Kyambura base camp	One block with 8 units One house for WIC One block for office	190,000,000/=
Fig tree	One block with 6 units	70,000,000/=
Mukorobozi	One block with 10 units	120,000,000/=
New outpost		
Rwenshama	One block with 4 units	70,000,000/=
Kiyanga	One block with 8 units	90,000,000/=
Mahyoro	One block with 10 units	120,000,000/=
Mpanga	One block with 10 units	120,000,000/=
Kashaka	One block with 8 units	90,000,000/=
Kayanja	One block with 4 units	70,000,000/=
Kararo	One block with 4 units	70,000,000/=
Kisenyi	One block with 4 units	70,000,000/=
Kasenyi	One block with 4 units	70,000,000/=

Fig 11 - QEPA Outposts



In order to generate more revenue for sustainability of the PA, the gates to the PA will be modified to serve as entry control but also as business services promotion in accordance with UWA standards of infrastructure development.

To increase and reduce on the revenue loss, gates are very vital in the spots where most tour operators sneak into the PA with their clients without paying the entrance fees. The new gates constructed to standards of UWA in areas of Ishasha – Bwindi junction, Kyambura base camp and Nyamusingiri.

A modern educational centre will be established outside the peninsula near Katwe to accommodate 80 – 100 students and teachers inclusive. The existing educational centre structures will be demolished apart from the Kitchen and the place will be maintained for camping.

For the safety of the planes while at the air strips, a guard house at each air strip both in Mweya and Ishasha will be constructed to ensure the guards are always present at these entry and exit points. Revenue collection kiosks will be constructed next to the guard houses to ensure park entry fees by visitors entering the park by air are collected Toilet facilities will also be constructed at the airstrips and will be maintained to Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) standards throughout the planned period.

In order to have effective and timely communication amongst the field force and the headquarters both parties will be equiped with reliable communication gargets. The PA management will acquire and install radio equipment at the head quarters, within the mobile units, in the law enforcement vehicles and at outposts for effective management.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Re-Construct the existing outposts according to standard infrastructure development at Bukorwe, Katooke, Ishasha, Rwenshama, Kiyanga, Bwentale, Nyamugasani, Kyambura base camp, Nyamusingiri, fig tree, Mukorobozi	DC	CAM WEng	Year 1-7	1.05 billion
Construct new outposts at Mahyoro, Mpanga, Kashaka, Kayanja, Kasenyi, Kararo, Kisenyi,	DC	CAM WEng	Year 1-7	350m

Construct gates at Bwindi junction, Kyambura base camp Nyamusingiri, entrance of scenic drive and install relevant facilities	DC	CAM WEng	Year 1-5	150m
Modify existing gates to standard Katooke, Katunguru, Kabatooro, fig tree	DC	CAM WEng	Year 1-3	240m
Demolish current buildings and re-design the site at Bukorwe	CAM	WEng	Year 1-3	20m
Demolish all the existing structures in Ishasha camp except the bandas	CAM	WEng	Year 1	20m
Demolish existing staff quarters in Katooke	CAM	WEng	Year 1	5m
Demolish existing old structures in Bwentale	CAM	WEng	Year 1	5m
Develop new office at Bwentale	CAM	WEng	Year 1	30m
Maintain Kyenzaza accommodation and concession it out	CAM	Weng	Year 5-6	20m
Identify suitable area near UWTI for student centre	CAM	WCC	Year 1	0
Construct students centre	CAM	WEng	Year 1-3	200m
Demolish the old former student centre structures	CAM	WEng	Year 3	30m
Construct Guard houses at air strips with attendant toilet facilities	CAM	WEng	Year 2	20m
Construct revenue collection kiosks at airstrips	CAM	WEng	Year 2	10m
Construct a basecamp at Dura near Hima Offices.	CAM	WEng	Year 1-2	150m
Construct an outpost at Mpanga with 4 rangers	CAM	WEng	Year 3	50m
Put in place a Mobile patrol unit in Dura sector with 12 rangers	CAM	HRM	Year2-3	Budget under equipments

8.6 Park Accessibility

Output 3: Accessibility into and within the selected parts of the PA improved

8.6.1 Issues and rationale

Access roads

Selected areas in the PA that include Kiyanga, Nyamugasani connection between southern and northern circuits have limited access.

Kiyanga is a forested area with significant elephant population. The area experiences illegal activities such as elephant poaching and pit sawing due to poor access. In the past a ranger outpost existed in the area but on two occasions communities attacked and killed rangers knowingly it`s difficult for reinforcement from Mweya for their rescue hence leading to the closure of the ranger camp.

Recently, PA management reopened a road to Kiyanga for administrative purposes to make deployments and undertake problem animal control activities. The road is being used by communities travelling through the forest to Rwenshama and Kisenyi for businness.

The new ***Scenic Drive*** will dramatically change visitor perceptions of the QEPA. The 60km Drive will remove visitors from the high speed Kampala-Kasese tarmac highway at the northern and southern QENP boundaries and introduce them immediately to scenic, undeveloped landscapes. This acess road is detailed under the tourism development program.

Tracks

Nyamugasani and Kyambura escarpment are scenic areas of tourist interest. An access will be opened from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya proposed ferry crossing point, Nyamugasani to the craters and the road into Mweya peninsular realigned for scenic drive to diversify visitor experience. As part of the diversification of the visitor experience, a ferry will be procured and operated as a link between southern and northern circuits

8.6.2 Management Actions:

For effective, efficient and timely operations in the areas of Kiyanga, patrols will be intensified in the area through the use of this access road. The access road will be upgraded for easy accessibility to the ranger post to be established and communities.

The tracks in the PA are mainly used to facilitate park operation and tourist access to scenic areas and attractions. However, all the existing roads and tracks will be maintained to ensure good access within the PA and linkage to major high ways.

Construction of the southern section of the scenic drive will complete the dream of turning visitors off the Mbarara-Kasese highway since the northern section of this section exists

through the explosion craters. However there will be need to expand the northen section for it to accommodate two vehicles running in opposite directions.
To ensure that vehicles using the scenic drive cross Kazinga Channel, management will procure a ferry.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Upgrade Kakimba-Kiyanga road in liaision with local government	CAM, LC V Chairman Mitooma DLG	CCAM	Year 1	90m
Open Nyamugasani –crater road (20km)	CAM	WT WEng	Year 2	140m
Open the scenic drive from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya	CAM	WT WEng	Year 5-8	200m
Expand the northern section of the scenic drive (Mweya-Kikorongo)	CAM	WT WEng	Year 6	100m
Re-align the road into Mweya Peninsular (2.5km) and shift quarter guard	CAM	WT WEng	Year 3	17.5m
Maintain all existing roads	CAM	WEng	Ongoing	400m
Procure a ferry	DC	CAM MME	Year 5-8	700m

9.0 REGIONAL COLLABORATION

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: Existing transboundary collaboration mechanism legalized.

Output 1: Collaboration in managing transboundary wildlife resources with the Democratic Republic of Congo strengthened

9.1 Issues and rationale

QENP is a transboundary park that is contiguous with Virunga National Park (VNP) in the Democratic Republic of Congo. There are immigration corridors which animals use to move between these two protected areas. During this planning, consultations were held with management of Virunga National Park. There are a number of challenges that affect the two protected areas and these challenges are shared as animals do not respect boundaries. There is currently a system in place between management of the two protected areas where joint activities are done. These include joint meetings, patrols and aerial surveys.
Issues of concern that were raised during the meetings include:

Problem animals/crop raiding- animals cross using the Kibumu wildlife corridor from DRC to Ugandan side and raid crops on Ugandan side.

Research in the wildlife corridor: elephants move across the two protected areas. In order to ascertain the numbers there is need to carry out joint census. The inventory by WCS in the whole Virunga landscape together with QEPA should be promoted and done more often.

Cross border Illegal activities: Virunga and Queen Elizabeth National Park carry out coordinated patrols once a month. During the joint Wardens transboundary planning meetings with Congo, issues of patrols and monitoring are usually discussed. These should be continued to monitor illegal activities and challenges that cut across including illegal fishing on Lake Edward, Poaching in Kibumu wildlife corridor. There is an open market of wildlife meat in Bwera and Mpondwe. There is need for routine patrol and coordinated patrol, sharing intelligence information. Furthermore DRC law allows shooting poachers in the park unlike in Uganda where killing in the park is not allowed. Poachers find it easy to operate in Uganda than in Congo because of the weak laws. Though it may be difficult to harmonise the law, patrols need to be intensified. Also there is charcoal burning where charcoal trade is across borders. The Human traffic with people going through the park to trade in Uganda.

There is **Oil exploration in the Park** which is taking place both on Ugandan side and DRC by Dominion including Lake Albert. There is a need for UWA to work closely with ICCN to find ways of minimizing the impacts from oil activities.

Settlements within the wildlife corridor: Kasindi port outpost and Kayanja on Ugandan side are within the wildlife corridor. Presence of people and their activities in the corridor interfere with animal movement. Kayanja fishing village is demarcated in Uganda to stop expansion. However in DRC the Kasindi Port is not demarcated and therefore this has continued to expand. The Park is trying to evict the people from Kasindi Port and relocate the outpost to kyabinyonga away from the lake. Kasindi Port is a breeding site for the fish. Movement of people across Kayanja and Kasindi Port leads to illegal activities like fishing, poaching, and wildlife trade.

Wildlife disease outbreaks: There is a concern that disease outbreaks from one side may spill over to another park e.g the recent anthrax in QENP. A mechanism should be put in place to arrest the outbreaks before they spread to either side. Another issue was raised as human wildlife disease transmission along the wildlife corridor. There is a need to carry out disease surveillance along the wildlife corridor.

Tourism activities/opportunities: harmonize the immigration between tourists visiting Uganda especially from Ishango to QENP. Transboundary Core secretariat should harmonize cross boarder tourism activities and how to improve tourism activities in the 2 countries

9.2. Management Actions

Queen Elizabeth Management will closely work with their counterparts to manage Harmonise the problem animal control methods for wildlife using the Kibumu wildlife corridor from Virunga National Park in the DRC and raiding crops on Ugandan side.

There has always been assumptions that whenever the wildlife numbers are low in Queen Elizabeth National, the assumption has always been that they have crossed to Virunga National Park in the DRC. In order to avoid such assumptions which are not always true, park management will organize and carry out joint animal census with their counterparts in Virunga National Park at the same time. This will help ascertain the total wildlife populations in the entire ecosystem in Virunga and Queen Elizabeth National Parks.

Staff from either parks will continue to share intelligence information regarding illegal wildlife crime across the common borders in order to arrest this vice. QEPA staff will collaborate with their collegues in Virunga through carrying out joint planning meetings and coordinated patrols along the their common borders. Collaboration will also bring on board other stakeholders like those involved in Fisheries regulation, timber trade, immigration, Customs, the Judiciary and other security agencies to help stop crossborder wildlife crime. QEPA will establish an outpost at Kayanja specifically to deal with illegal wildlife activities along the Kibumu wildlife corridor and criminals that use the lake.

While the part of Lake Edward within the DRC is within Virunga National Park and is therefore under total control of the park, the part of the lake within Uganda is outside the national park under the Department of Fisheries Management. In order to address challenges of the

fisheries sector on Lake Edward, QEPA will link Fisheries staff within the affected districts to Virunga park staff in order to curb illegal fishing on the lake.

Staff from QEPA will collaborate with their counterparts in Virunga to carry out disease surveillance in the wildlife corridor to ensure that any disease outbreaks are contained within before spreading across the border.

During the plan implementation, and when there is relative peace in the Eastern DRC, the two parks (Virunga and QEPA) will work closely to harmonize cross boarder tourism activities.

Summary of actions

Activity	**Responsible person**	**Others**	**Time**	**Cost**
Harmonise the problem animal control methods	WCC	CAM VNP	Year 1	5m
Conduct Joint planning meetings	CAM	CAM VNP	Every year	80m
Carry out joint animal census in order to ascertain the numbers	WMR	CAM VNP	Every 3 years	60m
Carry out coordinated patrols between Virunga and QEPA in Uganda	WLE	WMR VNP	Every year	120m
QEPA should link Fisheries to Virunga to curb illegal fishing on the lake.	CAM	WMR WLE VNP	Year 1	5m
Establish an outpost at Kayanja	CAM	WLE VNP	Year 2	50m
Carry out disease surveillance in the wildlife corridor	WMR	VC VNP	Every year	50m
Harmonize cross boarder tourism activities	WT	VNP	Year 1	10m

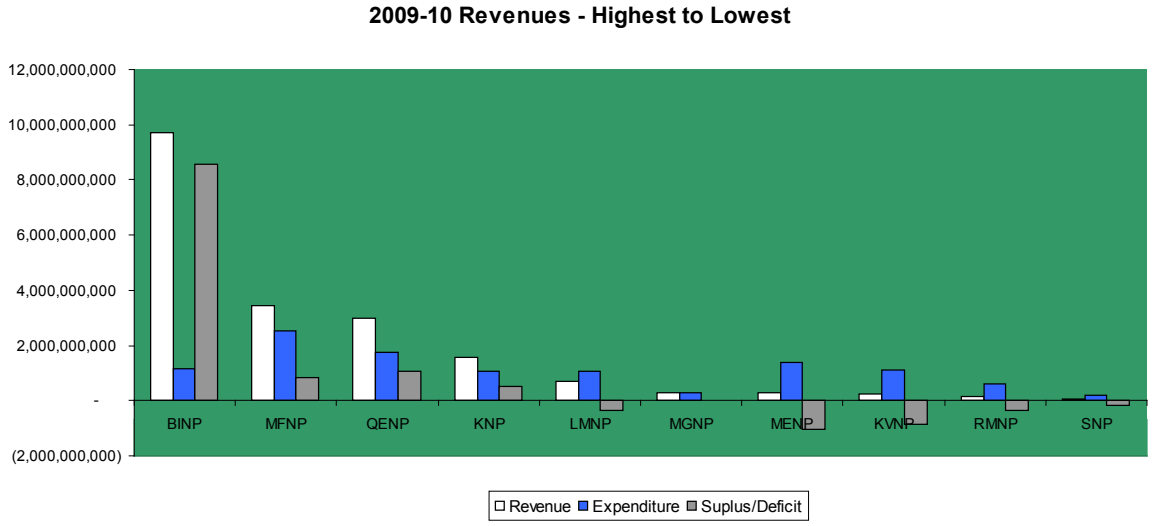
PART 3: BUSINESS PLAN

10.1 BACKGROUND

This section of the plan attempts to identify opportunities for doing business so as to sustain the conservation efforts of the protected area. This business plan provides a complete picture of the financial situation and future projections. It also highlights the different proposals for revenue generation especially through tourism development through a number of strategies like diversifying tourism products, improving visitor facilities and infrastructure and agressive marketing.

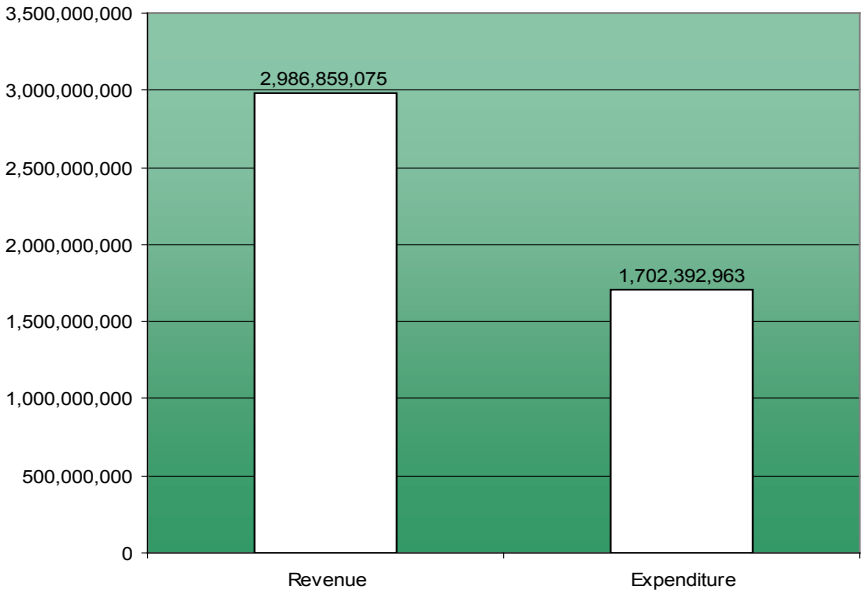
10.1.1 Revenue and Expenditure Comparisons for Queen Elizabeth National Park

The revenue for QENP has been increasing over time. QENP is one of the four protected areas that generates enough income to cover its expenditure and remains with a surplus. The figure below compares QENP with other National Parks.



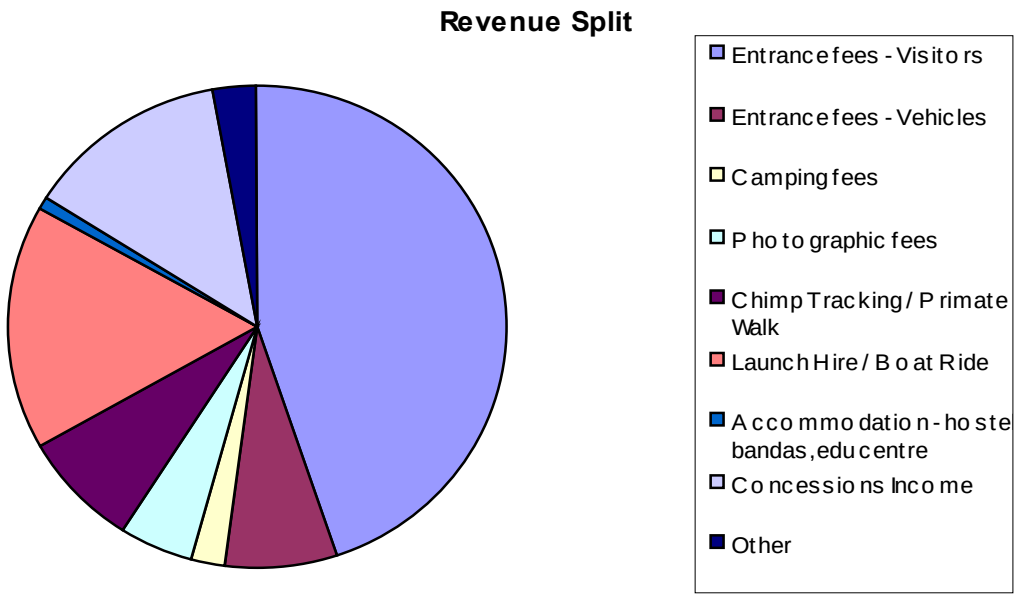
Source: UWA Records

The revenues generated by QENP are 75% higher than expenses.

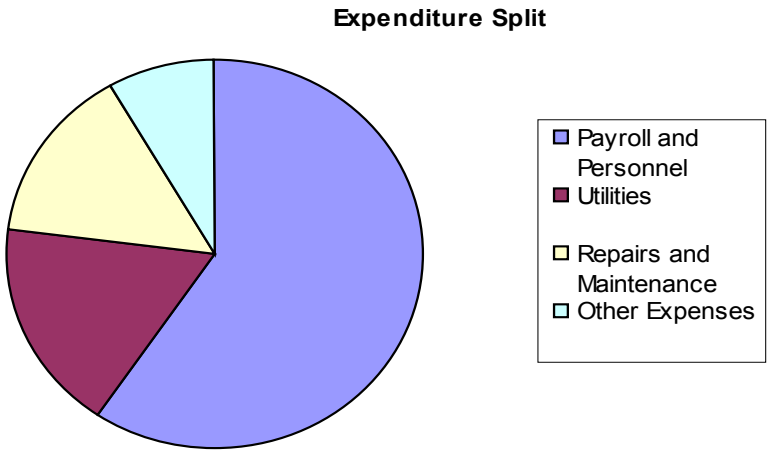


Source: UWA Records

Most of the revenue generated comes from entrance fees both from visitors and vehicles. With the increase in entrance fees in the new tarriff, it is expected that revenues will improve. The figure below shows how the income is split.

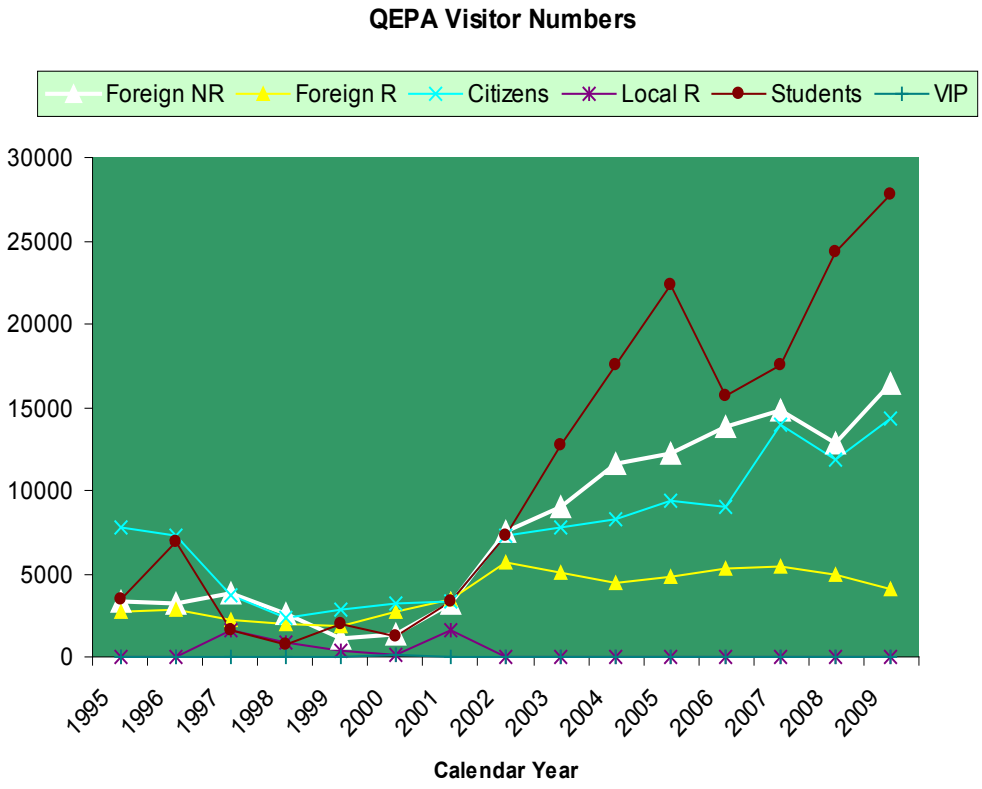


On the expenditure side, expenditure for personnel is the largest followed by utilities including electricity, water etc. as shown below:



10.1.2 Visitor numbers

The visitors coming to QEPA are categorized into 6 categories namely; foreign non-residents who contribute the biggest percentage of income for QEPA, the Foreign residents who are the foreigners but have stayed in Uganda for quite sometime, citizens, local residents who are the people from areas surrounding the protected area, students and the Very Important Persons (VIPs). The graph below shows the trends of these different categories since 1995.



Source: UWA Records

Despite the fact that QENP is the second largest PA with a number of tourist attractions, tourist numbers are still low. The visitor numbers have been increasing at an annual rate of 17% in the past 10 years (2000 to 2009). Tourism numbers were down in 2008 and 2009 compared to 2007 mainly because of the recession. Overall annual percentage increase in paying visitors in the past 10 years (2000 to 2009) is 378%. On average the number of days a visitor spends in the park is approximately 1.6. In order to increase the visitor numbers in the next ten years, a number of actions have been proposed in the tourism development program of this plan.

10.1.3 SWOT ANALYSIS

During the business planning workshop in 2010, a SWOT analysis was carried out and the results are as shown below:

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
• A big and diverse protected area, Queen Elizabeth has something for every visitor. • 95 mammal species, 612 bird species. • Convenient location, not far from Kampala and in the centre of other attractions such as Bwindi, Kibale, Rwenzoris etc. The location also makes it easily accessible to citizens and foreign residents most of who self-drive to the parks.	• No Unique Selling Proposition. • Presence of fishing villages inside the park dilutes the wilderness experience. • Public road passing through the park and a number of other commercial developments negatively impact visitor experience.
Threats	**Opportunities**
• Oil exploration and extraction is a threat to both wildlife and tourism. • Disease outbreaks. • Insecurity that would deter tourists. • Lack of funding. • Population increase in fishing villages. • Domestic socio-econo-political instability	• The entrance fee can be increased keeping it in line with the value offered to tourists. A premium of at least $5 compared to other PAs can be charged. • To develop more activities to keep tourists engaged during their time in Queen Elizabeth.

10.1.4 Concessions

QEPA has a number of concessionaires managing accommodation facilities and boats. These are playing a big role in the tourism as they have provided a variety of accommodation facilities at different rates. Below is a table that shows the current concessions in the PA.

Concessions in QEPA

Concession name	Concessionaire
Management and operation of a Launch and Boats within Lake Edward and the Kazinga Channel	Mweya Safari Lodge (Madhvani Group)
Management and operation of a Launch and Boats within Lake Edward and the Kazinga Channel	Adrift Adventure Company Ltd. (Not operational yet)
Mweya Safari Lodge	Madhvani Group
Ishasha Wilderness Camp	G&C Tours Ltd (Wildfrontiers)
Management of UWA hostel (Mweya)	Albertine Rift Safari Camp & Lodges Ltd.
Jacana Safari Lodge	Geolodges
Development and operation of an exclusive tented camp on the shores of Lake Chibwera	Adrift Adventure Co. Ltd.
UWA Campsites Mweya – 3; Lake Nyamusingiri – 1; Ishasha – 4, Tariff	UWA
Jacana Lodge	Geolodges
Ishasha UWA Hostel/Bandas	UWA
Lake Bagusa Luxury Tented Camp	Mosa Court Apartments Ltd

In addition to the above accommodation facilities inside the PA, others have been established around the PA giving also a variety of options to visitors. Some of these include the following:

Other accommodation around the PA

Concession name	Type
Simba Safari Lodge	A mid-lower segment accommodation
Hippo Hill Camp (on community land, an enclave inside the park)	An upper segment accommodation –
Bush Lodge (on community land, an enclave inside the park)	A mid segment accommodation
Kyambura Game Lodge	An upper segment accommodation
Kingfisher Lodge	A mid segment accommodation
Katara Lodge	A mid-upper segment accommodation

Under the tourism development program, other areas where tourism facilities will be developed have been identified and highlighted.

10.2 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

The Tourism Development program highlights the major actions through which the Business plan shall be implemented with an overall aim of improving the revenue for the protected area. There are already measures in place to increase the revenue but these need to be strengthened. A number of new proposals have been suggested to improve tourism in the area. However these proposals have been included taking into consideration the limits of acceptable use. Proposals to promote community based tourism are also included in this chapter.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: Increased revenue by 15% annually for sustainable management of the PA by 2021

Outputs

1. Intensified marketing of the unique biodiversity and attractions of the PA at local, national and international level to increase tourist numbers
2. Visitor information, orientation and interpretation materials and services put in place and existing ones improved
3. Tourist facilities and products introduced and improved for visitor satisfaction and increased revenue
4. Communities supported to promote and develop community based tourism

10.2.1 Marketing and communication

Output 1: Intensified marketing of the unique biodiversity and attractions of the PA at local, national and international level to increase tourist numbers

Issues and rationale

QEPA is the second largest PA in Uganda, the first one being Murchison Falls National Park. With its variety of tourism attractions to offer, it has high potential to attract many tourists. About 48% of the PA is developed for tourism mostly around Mweya peninsula. However, even the current developed attractions are not well marketed. There are inadequate brochures and the information is not well packaged. There is no information pack to orient visitors before reaching QEPA.

Currently there is inadequate advertising through the local media i.e televisions and radios). Although, UWA has a website, it does not give detailed tourism information about the national parks.

Currently PA branding is not done at all. The resale items which would be advertising the PA are inadequate.
There is currently a challenge of booking for chimpanzee tracking in Kyambura as it is being done both at headquarters and PA level. Cases of overbooking have been reported which antagonizes visitor programs and give a bad impression about management. This needs to be harmonized.

QEPA is not having a tourist map showing various areas of attractions, accommodation facilities, tourism trails and tracks of the PA.
QEPA management has established the Friends of Queen Forum. This is a forum of people who have been visiting QENP and have developed interest, partners who have developments around the park and conservation agencies funding projects in the park. The purpose of this forum is to bring them together to support conservation activities in the park. This initiative is good and should be promoted.

In spite of the equator passing through the PA and being an important attraction, management has not fully taken advantage of this resource. Currently there is no tourism infrastructure at the site. Tourists often stop to take pictures without any shelter or refreshment area.

Actions

QEPA will design, update and print adequate brochures and disseminate well packaged information to tourists. An information pack to guide visitors to the protected area will be developed. QEPA will take advantage of the upcoming different media for talk shows on both radios and televisions to intensify marketing of different attractions so as to increase visitation. QEPA will lobby and work with various partners to erect interpretative signs basing on the already developed design.

A booking system for chimpanzee tracking that eliminates overbooking will be put in place.

Management will ensure that staff on the ground in QEPA participate in various tourism activities including trade fairs within and outside the country to increase the profile of QEPA. A QEPA website will be developed and updated regularly to provide tourism information to tourists who are interested in visiting the PA. Branding of the PA will be done to market the PA .

Familiarization trips will be organized for the nationals quarterly to enter in QEPA freely so as to create awareness about tourism products within the PA.

QEPA will work towards mapping the new and existing tracks, trails and accommodation facilities so as to improve on visitor information for the tourists.
The existing Visitor Information Centre will be renovated and better equipped with updated information tourist's maps.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Advertise				
Develop brochures	WT	MM, CAM	Year 1, 3, 5, 7	Hq function
Develop an information pack	WT	MM, CAM	Year 1, 3, 5, 7	32m
Organise and attend trade shows, promotions (materials)	WT	MM, CAM	On going	36m
Conduct Radio and TV talk shows	WT	CAM	throughout	32m
Develop and manage a website	Website Executive	WT	Year 3 then ongoing	0
Brand the park	CAM	WT, PDE	Year 2-3	HQ function
Advertise in print and electronic media	WT	CAM, PRM	On going	12m
Organise a forum for friends of Queen	CAM	WT, PRM	Year 1, 4, 7	105m
Develop tourist maps, and posters	WT	CAM, MM	throughout	0
Establish a harmonised booking system	CAM	DC DTBS	Year 1	0
Develop the equator as a product (Market equator, the craters equinoxes, Queen's visit, archeological sites, Omukama of Toro etc)	PDE	WT	Year 2-3	100m

10.2.2 Visitor information, orientation and interpretation

Output 2: Visitor information, orientation and interpretation materials and services put in place and existing ones improved

Issues and rationale:

Although there are a number of signage metal plates in the different parts of the PA, several areas are not covered and it is very difficult for visitors to find their way around the PA. Signage in the PA, is not yet up to standard. Some areas only have directing signage

while interpretative signage is totally lacking. Several gates lack information materials and interpretive materials are not well developed. Currently there are no signage and interpretation materials to guide visitors from Bwindi into the Ishasha sector of QEPA. Other areas that lack such facilities include Kyambura and Nyamusingiri.
QEPA currently has two visitor information centers one in Mweya and another at the Queen's Pavilion in Kikorongo. While the centre at Kikorongo is relatively newly constructed, the one at Mweya has developed cracks and needs renovation.

Actions

All gates will be re-designed to include an office for the gate clerks, reception area, interpretation centre, curio shop and parking area. These gates include Bukorwe, Katokye, Fig Tree, Nyamusingiri, Kyambura golf, southern gateway into the Scenic drive off the Mbarara-Kasese highway, Katunguru gate on Channel Track, Kabatooro, North gateway into the scenic drive at Queens Pavilion and Kasenyi. The centers will be equipped with interpretive materials.

The visitor information Centre at Mweya will be renovated and interpretation materials improved.

Interpretation panels will be developed and installed in appropriate locations along the northern section of the scenic drive between Kabatooro Gate and Kikorongo to give the visitor an opportunity to understand the manifestations of this spectacular scenery as they move along.

Standard (warning and information) signage will be developed and installed at various appropriate locations across QEPA including along the game viewing circuits, to give the visitors an impressive appeal. QEPA will be re-branded to give a fresh appeal of the PA to visitors.

Guides will be trained and equipped with interpretive skills so that they can offer visitors memorable experience about the culture, fauna and flora during their stay in QEPA.
QEPA will procure relevant equipment like the binoculars, telescopes and will acquire reference materials like guide books.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Other	Time	Cost
Design and construct interpretation centre for tourists from Bwindi in Ishasha at the junction	CAM	WT, WiC Ishasha	Year 4	200m
Construct warning Signage along circuits so that tourists do not molest animals	CAM	WT	Year 2	Under signage budget
Establish interpretation centre at Nyamusingiri (CDC)	CAM	WT	Year1	25m
Construct a viewing deck at the bat cave (glass made protecting visitors from interfacing with bats)	CAM	WMR	Year 1	35m
Construct an information centre at Kyambura base camp	CAM	WT, WiC, Kyambura	Year 4	100m
Renovate the Visitor information Centre in Mweya	CAM	DTBS, DC	Year 3	HQ function
Equip Visitor Information Centre	WT	CAM, PDE	Year 4	HQ function
Develop and maintain directional signage	WT	CAM	Year 1	20m

10.2.3 Tourism products and facilities (Revenue generation)

Output 3: Tourist facilities and products introduced and improved for visitor satisfaction and increased revenue

Issues and Rationale

Accommodation in QEPA is limited to Jacana Lodge (14 beds) on Lake Nyamusingiri, Mweya Safari Lodge (100 beds), the Ishasha Wilderness tented camp at River Ntungwe camp (14 beds), two public campgrounds along the north bank of Kazinga Channel, three public campgrounds in Ishasha, and one public campground in Nyamusingiri. The Mweya Student Hostel provides overnight accommodation (48 beds) for local and regional school groups. With the increasing tourist numbers the current tourism facilities are inadequate and products to enhance visitor enjoyment still limited.

10.2.3.1 Ishasha sector

This sector of Ishasha is known for its remote character, isolation and difficult acess through the Katunguru-Ishasha Road. However the road is currently being renovated and plans are underway by Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) to upgrade this road to bituminous. This will greatly enhance visitation into this otherwise remote area. The riverine woodlands along the Ishasha River have high scenic appeal and harbor an abundance of wildlife including bird species and primates. The extensive woody grassland of the general area supports the park's largest topi population. Lions in this sector have taken advantage of the existing fig trees that have strong low-lying branches to exhibit tree climbing behavior. This character has led lions in Ishasha sector to be called "tree climbing lions" making the sector a very popular tourist destination and the lions the most popular tourist attraction in the park. A photograph of a lion in a tree in this sector was ranked number one picture for the year 2011 by the National Geographic Magazine.

The River Ishasha forms the western border of the sector and is the international boundary with the Park National des Virungas in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This section of the boundary allow free movement of wildlife across the common internation border, allowing free genetic exchange between the populations of the two countries. The northern border of this sector adjoins Lake Edward, where the shoreline is characterized by a large wetland plain (Edward Flats) harbouring a variety and abundance of wildlife, including elephant, buffalo, warthog and diverse avian species.

In terms of infrastructure, currently there is an office at Katookye gate but it is not of a required standard and doesn't give a good impression to the visitors. There is no adequate tourism facilities in the sector and yet there is increasing tourist flows into the park.

Actions

Katooke gate will be re-designed to include the parking area, the office for the Accounts' Clerk, front line staff, the gift shop and visitors' convenience rooms. UWA has already come up with a design which will be implemented in all the PAs and therefore QEPA will follow that design for all the gates.

Bush camping is proposed in Edward flats because of its scenic beauty and abundant wildlife. Security will be provided due to its closeness to the international border, whenever the tourists are available. The area is with abundant bird life but with no facility and therefore portable bird hides will be constructed within the L. Edward flats.

The tourist facility which was proposed at River Ishasha in the previous plan was never constructed due to insecurity in DRC. Instead the facility was constructed at River Ntungwe by G&C (Ishasha Wilderness Camp). Apart from game drives, there are no other tourism activities carried out in this area. UWA will work with concessionaires to diversify tourism

activities within this area. These activities include riverine forest nature guided walk, sport fishing, bird watching, night game drives and picnic site will be developed along the ridge overlooking River Ntungwe.

More often tourists have off tracked to view the tree climbing lions in the southern circuit. This has led to disturbance of the habitat, animal behavior change and loss of revenue especially visitors coming from Bwindi Impenetrable National Park who do not pass through the gate. In order to minimize the above situation, it is proposed that the southern circuit be converted into an exclusive permitted off tracking zone with special tarrifs that will deter over use. A gate will be constructed at Bwindi/Ishasha customs junction to control this activity in the southern circuit.

Currently there are no guiding standards in place for the interpretative guides.

Guiding standards are will be developed and put in place for use.

Currently concessionaires are having guides who guide tourists around the park without paying any fee to UWA.

A certified criteria on guiding will be developed and a levy/penalties will be determined on any illegalities by the private guides and tour companies.

Campsites along Ishasha River

Currently campsite 1 is being used but with low standard facilities and campsite 2 is not being used because it lacks facilities.

A good number of camping visitors prefer these campsites and some of them have expressed that these campsites are the best among those they have visited and recommended a special rate to be charged. With this, it is proposed that campsite 1 and 2 be renovated to required standards taking into consideration the security situation in the DRC. The banks of River Ishasha are being eroded along the campsite area and there is need to re-enforce the banks with stone gabions and plant grass to prevent further erosion.

Ishasha sector has inadequate tourism facilities with only wilderness camp located on river Ntungwe and 2 bandas at Ishasha headquarters, other facilities are coming up outside the PA. There is need to put up more tourism facilities in order to increase visitor stay in the sector. A 16-24 bed capacity cottages including restaurant will be constructed at the site where UWA bandas are currently located.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Identify and develop alternative campsite along R. Ntungwe in addition to existing ones	CAM	WT, WiC Ishasha	Year 5	10m
Develop bush camps in Edward flats	CAM	WT, WiC Ishasha	Year 1	0
Convert the southern circuit of Ishasha into an exclusive permitted offtrack zone with special rates attached	CAM	WT	Year 1	0
Construct a gate for the ishasha southern circuit				
Develop guiding standards	CAM	WT, BDM	Year 1	Hq function
Levy a guiding fee on private guides after certifying them	CAM	WT, BDM	Year 1	Hq function
Renovate and upgrade campsite 1 and 2 in ishasha	CAM	WT, WiC	Year 2,	2m
Re-enforce the Ishasha campsite river banks	CAM	WT, WiC	Year 2	20m
Advertise concession to Construct a 16-24 bed capacity cottages including restaurant In ishasha	CM	CAM, WT,	Year 1	0
Work with concessionnaire to develop products along R.Ntungwe i.e	WT	WiC Ishasha	Year 1-3	4m
Construct bird hides in L. Edward flats	WT	WiC	Year 1	5m
Evaluate visitor satisfaction	WT	WMR	ongoing	0

10.2.3.2 Kigezi Wildlife Reserve

Just like Ishasha Sector, Kigezi wildlife reserve has a variety of wildlife including the topi, buffalo, hippopotamus, elephants, Uganda kobs, lions, leopards in then savanna plains. In addition, the reserve has chimpanzees, baboons, vervet monkeys, black and white colobus monkeys within the riverine forest. Despite all these, there is no tourism activity going on in the reserve.

Currently chimp tracking is taking place in Kyambura wildlife reserve and it is proposed that one chimp group is habituated in Kigezi Wildlife reserve to supplement the one of Kyambura. A chimp habituation experience will be developed and trails and loops for chimp tracking will be established.

The planned chimp habituation and tracking activities will require supportive tourism facilities. It is therefore, proposed to develop a 20-bed capacity Tented camp at Bwentale to accommodate the visitors.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Advertise to develop Tented camp at Bwentale (20 bed capacity)	CM	CAM, WT	Year 3	0
Habituate chimps and offer habituation experience in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve	WT	WiC, WRM	Year 3-6	34.56m
Open trails for Chimp tracking in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve	WT	WiC	Year 7	2m
Develop bird watching as a product	WT	PDE	Year 1-3	42.7m (boat) 8m (training) 6.96m (equipments)

10.2.3.3 Nyamusingiri

Issues and rationale

Nyamusingiri area covers the northern most section of Maramagambo Forest. It has a wide array of tourist attractions that are currently not well developed. There are a series of crater lakes e.g Kyasanduka, Nyamusingiri, the blue lake, Murabyo, Kachuba and Kalero that form a spectacular scenery within a forest ecosystem. Within the vicinity of Lake Nyamusingiri lies a bat cave with a high population of bats (Egyptian fruit bats) and sits on a small river known as River Kamiranjojo (meaning where the elephants disappear). The area has a diversity of forest birds. Maramagambo Forest supports 194 bird species (MUIENR, 1992, cites by Allan and McCaul, 1995) which represents a significant contribution to QEPA's overall avian diversity. Currently a medium end tourism facility, the Jacana lodge and the public campsite in the neighbourhood are the only tourism accommodation facilities in the

area. Given the tourism potential in this area, the following actions are planned to give the tourists visitor satisfaction.

Actions

The campsite at Nyamusingiri will be upgraded with modern facilities including flush toilets, washrooms with shower system, kitchen and resting shelters. Water tanks will be installed and occasionally filled using water bowsers.

A closed viewing platform will be constructed at an appropriate distance from the cave to protect visitors from the risks of contracting zoonotic diseases by entering the cave. Protective metal guards will be installed to stop visitors from entering into the cave. Interpretive themes about the history, public health risks, ecology, and population dynamics of Bat Cave and interactions between different wildlife species will be developed and installed at the site.

The Blue Lake will be turned into a tourism product with interpretive themes on the cultural values of Banyaruguru and its history. Benches will be constructed to provide resting infrastructure to visitors after viewing the bats. The Bat Cave and Blue Lake will be developed as a special product attracting a special fee.

In order to diversify tourism activities, water based tourism will be developed on L.Nyamusingiri including boat riding and sport fishing. These products will be concessioned out.

Tourism activities will also be developed around L. Kyasanduka. A nature walk trail that is currently being used will be improved with some steps installed where it is steep and slippery. A resting place will be constructed near muvule tree at Lake Kyasanduka where Cormorants breed.

Summary of Actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Upgrade the campsite at Nyamusingiri	WT	CAM	Year 1	5m
Develop the bat cave • Provide a protective viewing deck • Interpretive theme about history of Bat Cave	WT	CAM	Year 1	35m

Develop the blue lake as a tourism product • cultural values for Banyaruguru • Provide benches at the blue lake to provide resting shelter after viewing the bats	WT	CAM	Year 1	1m
Develop water based tourism - water sailing safaris on L. Nyamusingiri	WT	CAM	Year 5	10m
Explore the opportunity of carrying out Paragliding/air baloons from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya	CAM	PDE	Year 2	HQ function
Maintain trails to enhance tourist experience (include all trails)	WT	WECivil, CAM	Ongoing	100m
Put some steps where it is steep and slippery around L. Kyasanduka	WT	WECivil WiC	Year 1, 6	2m
Establish a resting place near muvule tree at Lake Kyasanduka	WT	WiC	Year 2	0.5m
Explore possibility of concessioning sport fishing, boat rides on L. Nyamusingiri (check with CM)	CAM	CM	Year 1	0

10.2.3. 4 Scenic drive

This scenic drive was proposed in the last Management Plan but was never implemented due to other demanding priorities. Because it is still a viable proposal, this planning effort therefore carried it over to be implemented within the period of this plan.

The **Scenic Drive** will dramatically change visitor perceptions of the QEPA. The 60km Drive will remove visitors from the high speed Kampala-Kasese tarmac highway at the northern and southern QENP boundaries and introduce them immediately to scenic, undeveloped landscapes. The Drive will meander gently through a wide variety of landscapes and habitats, thereby offering a welcome alternative to the familiar, dispiriting experience of speeding through the heart of the QEPA on a straight tarmac highway. New road sections will be routed and designed to restrict vehicle speeds, emphasizing that the route is indeed a Scenic Drive, rather than an access route. The Drive will climb through the Northern Craters, the highest section of the QEPA, then descend to the shores of the Kazinga Channel and

Lake Edward; it will pass through varied vegetative habitats and provide close up views and broad panorama's of local and regional landscapes. It will also dramatically increase opportunities for game viewing.

The Scenic Drive will be anchored at each end to new QEPA gateways. From the North Gateway, near the Equator, tourists may stop at the rehabilitated, historic Queen's Pavilion before climbing to a new Northern Craters *Visitor Centre*/ *Tourist Entry Gate* which is dramatically located with a commanding view of the Craters, Rwenzori Mountains, Lake George, the Mahyoro/Kichwamba escarpments, and Kazinga Channel. The Drive will then pass along the rims of a series of dramatic craters followed by elevated acacia savanna with distant views of Lake Edward and the Congo Mountains. Visitors will then descend to the Euphorbia bushlands before arriving at the Mweya Peninsula. The new *Mweya Ferry* will cross to the southern shore of the Kazinga Channel exposing tourists to currently inaccessible Lake Edward shoreline. An appropriate crossing point will be identified which will not interfere with the water tourism activities like bird watching on the Kazinga channel. A new scenic observation shelter will provide views of this immense water landscape framed by the Congo Mountains. The road will then continue into the remote interior of the QEPA through a mosaic of dense bushland, open bushland/ savannas, open Acacia savannas, grasslands, and wetlands. Before joining the Kampala-Kasese Highway near the QEPA's south boundary, the Scenic Drive will pass through the new *South Gateway Information Centre/ Gate.*

North Gateway

The Scenic Drive will begin at an unmanned *North Gateway* marked by a new, high-profile *North Gateway Entrance* sign. A small parking pull-off will be provided and the sign oriented to provide photo opportunities. The Queen's Pavilion will be rehabilitated to provide a sheltered picnic/ observation point with parking. A new historic plaque will display the site's historic significance. A spur road from the new Scenic Drive will access the pavilion. The Scenic Drive will then cross the Katwe government road and re-enter the park at the Kabatoro Tourism Control Gate. This existing gate will be retained but rehabilitated to fit in the new UWA-wide architectural design theme.

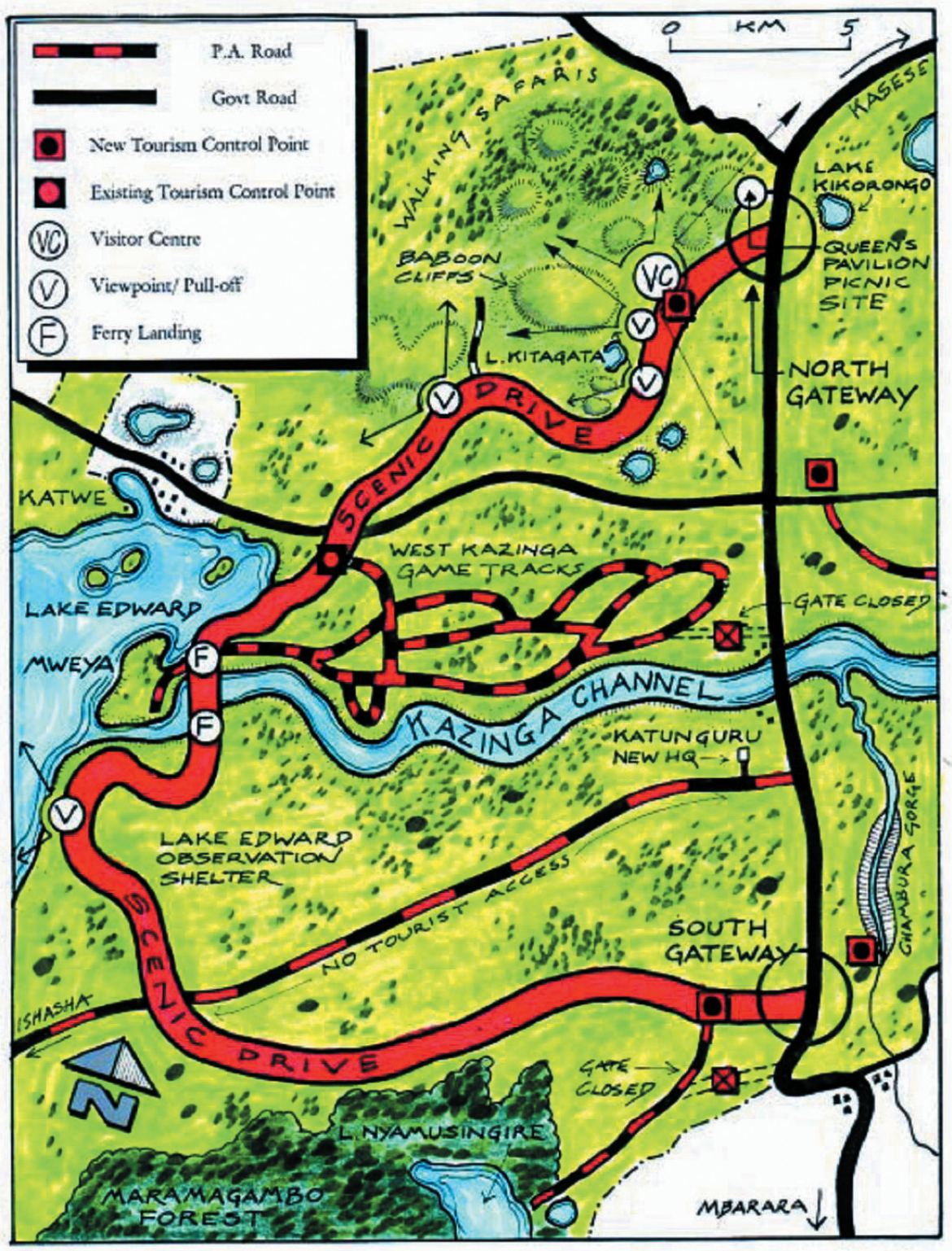


Fig: 12 Scenic drive
Source: 2000-2010 QEPA GMP

10.2.3.5 Kyambura - Kashaka

Issues and rationale

Kashaka is valued for its location as a vantage point for 3600 degree scenic viewing providing tourists with a spectacular panoramic views of East Kazinga Channel, Lake George, Mahyoro, and Kicwamba Escarpment, and the near pristine rolling crater lake landscape to the south. The area has a unique Crater Lake (Kashaka Harbour) that connects with the main waters of Lake George. In addition Kashaka area has other crater lakes namely; Bagusa and Maseche that are salty and transitory homes of the migratory flamingos. These values present an opportunity for diversification of tourism activities and offer an alternative to Mweya Peninsular.

Actions

The Kashaka Harbour will be turned into a hub of water based tourism activities that will link into Lake George and Kazinga Channel. These water based activities will be house boats which will allow tourists to stay overnight on Lake George and Kazinga channel. A commanding scenic viewing platform will be constructed near the road to Lake Bagusa.
A new marina will be developed with a docking area for house boats, accommodation for rangers outside the fishing village and a parking area of about 10 vehicles.

Currently there is a concession by Mosa Courts on Lake Maseche of putting up a tourist accommodation facility. However there are limited tourism activities and infrastructure to support this facility in order to diversify tourism in this area, nature walks will be developed along the lacustrine forest of Lake Maseche with all the necessary signage.

In order to offer the tourists an exciting experience of game drives and scenic views, tourism circuits will be developed in the western part of the PA connecting the various crater lakes including Bagusa, Maseche, Nshenyi and Kibwera.

In order to further enhance the tourism experience in this area, canoeing activity at Lake Kibwera will be developed and concessioned out to private operators

To enhance the visitors' satisfaction and diversify tourism activities, a Nature guided walk along forest edge on L.Kibwera will be developed. Boat cruises and sport fishing on L.Kibwera will be developed as additional products that will further enhance the visitor experience. These products however will be concessioned out to private operators.

Lake Nsenyi has a very commanding view with spectacular scenery and home to the lesser flamingos during the migratory period. In order to enhance visitors' satisfaction and ensure that they stay longer, a resting shelter and viewing platform will be constructed.

The area of Kyambura East represents one of the few remaining rolling acacia grassland landscape supporting an abundance of wildlife. Tourists will be introduced into this spectacular

scenery by establishing Kyambura scenic drive along the gorge and Kazinga channel. The drive that will commence at the gate into Kyambura wildlife reserve will follow the gorge and Kazinga Channel and join the main Kashaka Road but with a loop to L. Nshenyi.

10.2.3.6 Kyambura Gorge/Fig tree

Issues and rationale

Kyambura Gorge is one of the stunning scenic areas that is very popular for tourism. The 5km-long gorge supports a riverine forest and the fast flowing river that emerges into the Kazinga channel. The gorge is home to chimpanzee and other primates like the balck and white colobus monkey, olive baboon, red tailed monkey and the blue monkey. The gorge also boasts of a variety of mammal species and an impressive range of birdlife. On average the gorge receives 2,800 tourists annually with the majority of tourists coming for chimpanzee tracking. However the facilities at the fig tree, which is the main gateway into the gorge are lacking and those available need rehabilitation and re-designing.

Actions

During the plan, the fig tree gateway will be re-designed. The tourism accommodation facilities will be separated from staff quarters and middle-range, low impact, visitor accomodation facility of up to 40 beds constructed to cater for the visitors wanting to stay overnight. A new gate will be constructed with the associated interpretation centre and curio shop. A 6-room staff accommodation will be constructed away from the tourism facilities. Currently the guides stay in Kyenzaza. This is very inconveniencing to the tourist whose tracking activities are often delayed. The guides will be moved to the fig tree camp. Protective rails will be constructed along the ridge to minimize risk of accident.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Construct a viewing platform at Kashaka harbour	WT	WiC WECivil	Year 4	7m
Construct Kashaka Marina	CAM	WT WEC	Year 4	20m
Develop nature walks along L. Mashece	CAM	WT WiC KyWR	Year 1-3	4m
Develop tourism circuits	CAM	WT WiC WECivil	Year 1-3	120m
Concession out canoeing at Lake Maseche	CM	WT CAM	Year	0

Construct a resting shelter at Nshenyi	WT	WEC WiC	Year 4	5m
Develop Nature walk along forest edge on L. Kibwera	WT	WiC	Year 3	4m
Concession out Cruises on L. Kibwera	CM	CAM WiC	Year 3	0
Concession out Sport fishing at L. Kibwera	CM	CAM WiC	Year 3	0
Establish Kyambura scenic drive along the gorge and Kazinga channel with a loop to L. Nshenyi	CAM	WEC WiC	Year 4	100m
Kyambura Fig tree • Re-design the tourism facilities	CAM	WT	Year 4	25m
Convert existing bandas into Interpretation centre, curio shop, with relevant facilities	CAM	WT WECivil WiC	Year 4	75m
Develop staff accommodation in an appropriate location	CAM	WECivil WiC	Year 2-3	100m
Re-align current access road to create space for campsite	CAM	WECivil	Year 1	14.2m
Establish a 20-bed low impact visitor accommodation facility (Bandas)	CAM	DTBS, BDM	Year 3	200m
Establish picnic site in izinga island	WT	CAM	Year 4	5m
Advertise a concession for a picnic site at Sikanki island	WT	CAM	Year 4	5m

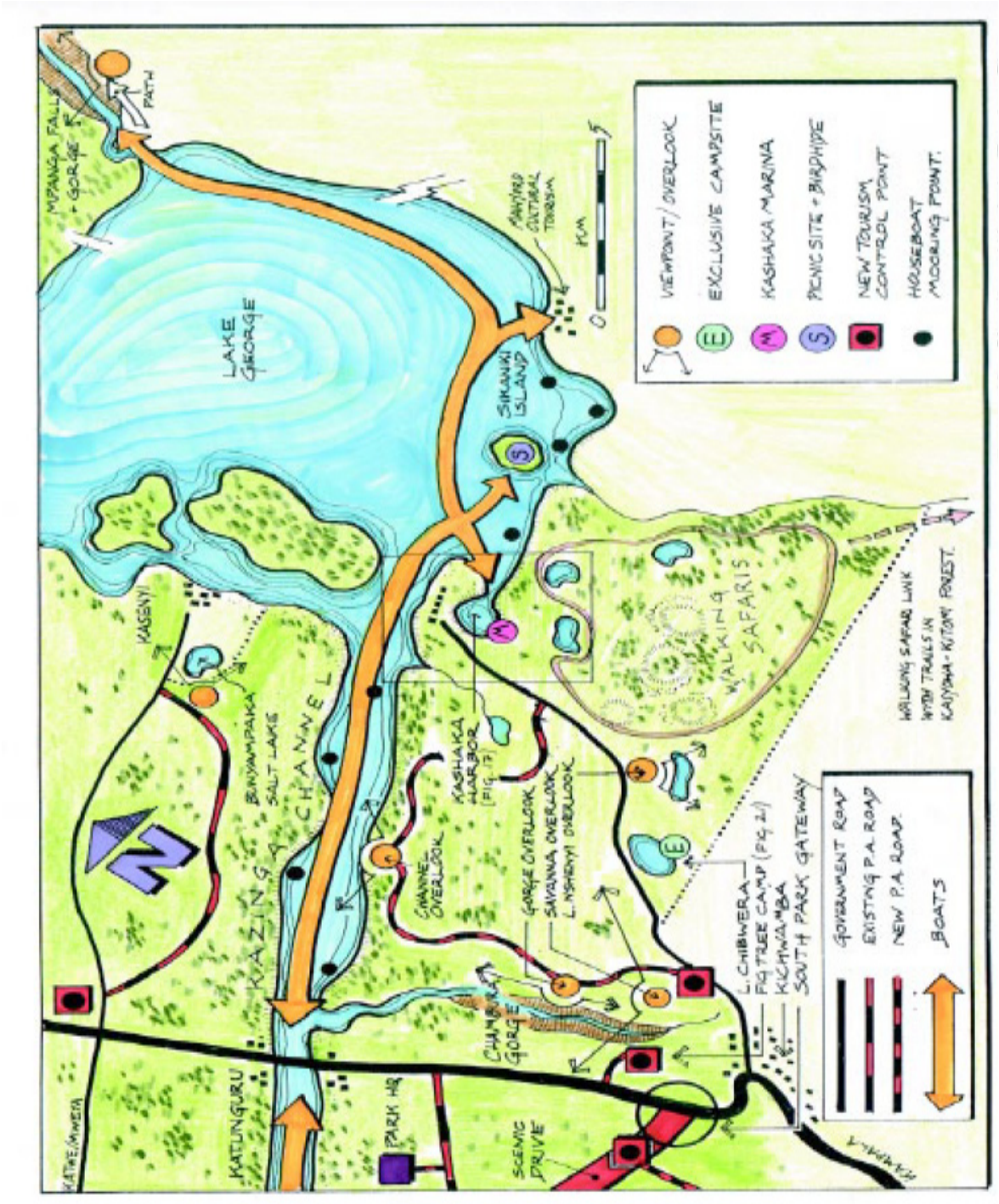


Fig: 13 Tourism in Kyambura
source: QEPA GMP 2000-2010

10.2.3.7 Mweya Peninsula

Issues and rationale

Mweya Peninsula is valued as a vantage point for scenic viewing, providing spectacular panaromic views of water bodies, mountains, escarpments, as well as close-up encounters with wildlife. In the past the peninsula had a conglomarate of poorly planned buildings and roads that portrayed a slum-like image that severely detracts the tourism experience. Because of this, the last management plan that has just expired recommended decongesting the peninsula by removing all non-tourism related infrastructure and activities on the peninsular. The management plan further recommended relocation of the park administrative infrastructure and activities to Katunguru and the education centre to Bwenda near Katwe. This would return the unique exceptional resource at the peninsular to more natural condition.

The park headquarters was succesfully moved to Katunguru in 2009 with most of the administrative functions and infrastructure. However the structures that potray mweya as a slum remain and the main objective of relocating the park headquarters has not been fully achieved.

Actions

In order to restore the peninsular into a natural condition as to enhance visitor satisfaction, the following actions will be taken: The administration block 1&2 will be renovated and turned into a low budget accommodation. Under former Uganda Institute of Ecology (UIE), the library, laboratory, weigh bridge, chemical store hall, garage, self-contained junior staff quarters, the school, current accomodation for researchers, clerks, marina, guides are currently in a delapidated state and will be demolished.

Four well designed blocks of 10 units each (Junior staff standard design) will be constructed to cater for the remnant staff and researchers that have to be in Mweya by nature of their work. These include tourism staff, staff working at the marina section and the law enforcement rangers to provide security at the peninsular. In addition one block to cater for the warden in charge of tourism and other park activities at the peninsular will be constructed.

The current ranger accomodation blocks will be demolished and in order to cater for the population that remained in Mweya, the church will remain but will be renovated since it is currently in a dilapidated state. The dispensary will be renovated and equipped to cater for the population at the peninsular.

Tembo canteen will be concessioned together with the low budget accommodation resulting from renovation of blocks 1&2. The former UIE senior staff houses will be turned into self catering units under UWA management.

The junior UIE staff houses that are currently accommodating the student hostel staff will be renovated and rented to the concessionaire. After relocation of headquarter to Katunguru, the student population at Mweya has reduced and the school is no longer viable. Park management will liase with Ministry of Education to officially close the school and thereafter demolish the existing structures.

Given the increasing number of tourists, campsite 3 will be upgraded with improved facilities including toilets, bathrooms, resting shelter and kitchen.
The existing marina at the Mweya is poorly designed and portrays an ugly impression to visitors. The marina will be redesigned and beautified to match international standards that will cater for floating jetties that will support a number of boats and launches, boat maintenance fuel storage and dispensing facilities.

QENP has a variety of birds over 600 species and fly route of migrant species and has congregation spots around the park especially along the shores of lake George, Lake Edward and Kazinga Channel. There are also breeding grounds for the afro-tropical migrant species and the endemics. The peninsular bird hide was positioned at one of the congregation sports. Currently, there is only the general trip where visitors view birds on the launch trip. There is no specific boat trip for bird watching. In order to enhance visitor experience for birders, a specific boat will be provided at the marina. This will be augmented by renovation and upgrading of the birdhide at the Mweya peninsula.

Mweya visitor Centre and access
The visitor centre at Mweya was constructed about ten years ago. It has developed cracks and will be renovated in the life time of this plan. Currently access into the peninsular is through a road that passes directly infront of Mweya Lodge, blighting the tourist experience with visual impact, dust and noise. A new 700-meter road will be constructed and will bring visitors directly into the existing visitor centre before proceeding to the various destinations on the peninsula.

Picnic sites
A picnic site will be established with attendant facilities (shelter, ecosan toilet) at Izinga Island to offer visitors an opportunity to experience a natural undisturbed environment for exclusivity and solitude. While on the Island, visitors will enjoy the “Sundowner” breath- taking experience. A concessionaire will be identified to establish and manage a picnic site at Sikanki Island where visitors will also enjoy the “Sundowner” experience.

Water tourism experience will be expanded by developing a circuit from Mweya through Kisenyi to Rwenshama and will be concessioned out.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Renovate admin blocks 1 & 2 and turn them into low budget accommodation,	CAM	WECivil	Year 1,2	80m
Demolish library, garage, hall, chemical store, lab, weigh bridge, self contained staff quarters, lower ranger accomodation, student centre, school	CAM	WEcivil	Year 2	30m
Renovate church, dispensary	CAM	WiC WECivil	Year 2	10m
Concession Tembo canteen	CAM	WT	Year 2	0
Upgrade the camp site 3 with more facilities	CAM	WEC	Year 1	10m
Renovate upper ranger accomodation to cater for remnant staff at peninsular	CAM	WEC	Year 2	250m
Renovate former UIE senior staff houses and turn into self catering units under UWA management	CAM	WEC	Year 1	105m
Renovate junior UIE staff houses and rent to staff of Hostel	CAM	WEC	Year 1	100m
liase with MoE to officially close the school	CAM	WCC	Year 1	0
Renovate bird hide	CAM	WT	Year 1	5m
Re-design and beautify the marina	CAM	WEC	Year 1	42.7m
Develop a picnic site at Izinga Is. and enjoyment of a Sundowner	CAM	WT	Year 7	75m
Develop Water Tourism Circuit from Mweya through Kisenyi to Rwenshama (concession out)	CM	CAM WT	Year 4	0

10.2.3.8 Bwenda Rest House

There has been a long standing contention over the Bwenda Guest house in Kyakitale area, about 1km inside the park. This is an area where the then King of Tooro Kingdom, before the park was gazetted, had constructed a Guest house for his stay whenever he visited his subjects in the now Kasese region. In the vicinity of this old structure the Kasese Local Government constructed another structure that they intended to use as a guest house. The Structure will be valued and the Kasese Local Government compensated. The structure will be modified into a facility that will have conference and accommodation facilities for the middle end tourists. A cultural centre will be built that will depict the different cultures in the area including Toro Kingdom, Rwenzururu and Basongora.

10.2.3.9 Pelican Point

Located on the northeast shoreline of Lake Edward and commanding a 360 degrees view of Kicwamba Escarpment, Kihabule Swamp, L. Edward, Katwe, Explosion Crater area, Rwenzori Mts, the Pelican Point area was once a rich habitat for pelicans. It is an exceptionally beautiful landscape interspersed with unique wetlands and swamp forests offering habitat for a diverse range of bird species. In order to offer the visitors an exhilarating experience and an opportunity for exclusivity and solitude in this otherwise pristine environment, the area will be consessioned out to the private sector to develop a low impact luxury tented lodge (50 beds). Luxury boats will be introduced to offer the thrilling water experience on Lake Edward connecting to Mweya harbor. A new jetty will be constructed to allow the boats to dock and provide access to both the luxury tented lodge and other activities within the area.

A new Kihabule swamp elevated interpretive boardwalk (1km) will be designed to bring tourists in close contact with the various habitats associated with this wetland.

Activity	**Responsible person**	**Others**	**Time**	**Cost**
Modify the Bwenda Guest House into an accommodation facility with a conference room	CM	CAM	Year 3	450m
Construct a cultural centre	CAM	WCC	Year 4	50m
Pelican Point Concession out construction of a low impact but luxury tented lodge	CM	CAM	Year 2	0
Concession out Water tourism (luxury boats) on L.Edward	CM	CAM	Year 4	0

Develop Sundowner experience	CAM	WT	Year 5	2.5m
Develop forest walk	CAM	WT	Year 3	25m
Develop Board walk (1km) from Katwe or water ways with a docking point	CAM	WT	Year 3	15m
Develop a bird observatory point	WT	WEC	Year 3	7m

10.2.3.10 Northern Explosion craters

Issues and rationale

This area is remarkable for its stunning and diverse volcanic craters containing lakes, forest and grassland. It is an area with strong wilderness character and appeal. Spectacular in this area is the Kitagata Crater lake, the expansive grassy dry Arena Crater and the dramatic cliff lined Kyemengo Crater. This elevated area which combines magnificent crater views with dramatic panoramas across Lake Edward, the Rift Valley floor and Rwenzori Mountains is perhaps the most scenic area within the QEPA complex. In order to offer an opportunity to the tourists to enjoy this spectacular scenery and at the same time preserve the pristine nature of the area, tourism activities will be limited.

Actions

This spectacular scenery will be accessed via two roads. A new access road will be constructed from River Nyamugasani Bridge in Katwe into the crater area via Busunga into the scenic drive road. This will enable visitors from the proposed luxury tented lodge in Pelican Point area to access this spectacular scenery through a low lying grassland habitat that will offer opportunity to these visitors to view game. The second access road is the existing northern section of the scenic drive from Kabatooro Gate.

A picnic site will be developed with a viewing platform at the hill next to the Baboon Cliffs, as it commands a wider view. Hiking the baboon cliff including the “Nostrils of the Earth” (earth-Geysers), starting at the current pull off will be developed as a tourism product. For purposes of interpretation, a story on the earth’s nostrils (volcanic gaseous vents) with regard to geology, volcanicity, culture will be formulated to add on the visitor appreciation of the area. Educational placards will be installed at appropriate locations along the northern section of the scenic drive way.

Lake Kitagata is one of the spectacular craters in the area. However unlike other craters in the area, this has salty water with hot springs. Access will be created to the hot springs with some interpretation materials and signage to advertise the

tourism experiences around the lake. A suitable site will be identified for constructing a viewing platform but will also act as a resting shelter.

10.2.3.11 Kikorongo-Equator-Queen's Pavilion

Issues and rationale

With its gentle banks gently rolling into the papyrus swamp, Lake Kikorongo is one of the less imposing crater lakes in the QEPA. The abundance and variety of bird life and ease of access of the gentle terrain provide excellent vantage points for birders.

The Equator cuts through the Kikorongo Lake and provides yet another exciting experience for tourist to stand on a line that divides the earth into two equal halves. Currently, there are no developments at the equator.

The historic Queen's Pavilion was recently rehabilitated with a coffee shop, picnic site, internet services, and curio shop. Within the vicinity of the Queen's Pavilion is a Visitor Centre which has interpretive material about the Queens Pavilion but limited re-sale items. There are a number of archeological sites within this area and probably in other areas both within and outside the protected area which could be developed into tourism sites. However there is scanty information about this and therefore no efforts have evr been made to develop the sites.

Actions

In order to make the current Visitor Center at the Queen's Pavilion more relevant and useful, a medium accommodation facility (bandas) will be constructed on the upperside of Lake Kikorongo. The Visitor Centre will be enriched with re-sale items and interpretive material especially about the historical, cultural and archeological significance of the Kikorongo area, highlighting evidence of early settlement and existence of animals such as giraffe that got extinct.

A nature trail linking the equator, L. Kikorongo, Shoe-bill swamp and Queen's pavilion will be developed to offer the visitor this thrilling experience of a nature guided walk. In order to avoid impacting the equator no craft shops shall be introduced at the equator. The equator, the craters, equinoxes, Queen's visit, archeological sites and historical accounts of the Omukama of Toro in the area will be marketed to raise the profile of this area to visitors nationally and internationally.

A Queen's Sculpture will be moulded and installed at the eductation centre to reflect the historical significance of the area.

Summary of actions

Activity	Responsible person	Others	Time	Cost
Explosion craters				
• Construct viewing platforms at proposed picnic site	WT	WEC CAM	Year 2	7m
• Develop the hill next to baboon cliffs into a picnic site as it commands a wider view	WT	WEC CAM	Year 2	7m
• Hiking the baboon cliff including the nostrils of the earth, starting at the current pull off				
• Build a road from river Nyamugasani bridge in Katwe into crater area via Busunga into scenic road. (for write up)	WT WT	WEC CAM CAM	Year 2 Year 2	5m 120m
Lake Kitagata				
• Create interpretive themes	WT	CAM, WEC	Year 2	3.75m
• Create access to hot springs				
• Provide signage to advertise the tourism experiences around the lake	WT	CAM WEC	Year 2	350m
•				
• Maintain roads in the crater area	WT WEC	CAM WEC CAM WT	Year 2 Year 3	covered under signage 50m
Kikorongo-Equator				
• Construct an accommodation facility on the upper side of L. Kikorongo	WT	RE	Ongoing	150m
• Enrich the visitor centre and re-sale items (budget is for all re-sale outlets)	WT	RE		
• Develop a nature trail linking the equator, L. Kikorongo, and Queen's pavilion			On going	124m
• UWA will work with Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities to develop and market the archeological sites	WT CAM	CAM, WEC WT	Year 2 Year 3	3.5m 20m

10.2.3.12 Kasenyi area

Kasenyi area is a very popular destination for tourists because of her lion population. In addition, the concentration of kob and the area's significance as a breeding area (kob lek) and other wildlife especially bufaloes also contribute to the area's tourist appeal. As a result, illegal game-viewing tracks, half-hazard in nature, have been created all over the Kasenyi area as visitors try to get a close view of the lions.

Actions

In order to improve tourism activities in this area, particular game viewing tracks will be designated and looped to offer the tourists an exciting experience. The newly created gate will be re-designed to minimize the inconvenience to other road users into Kasenyi Fishing Village who are not necessarily tourist. All illegal game viewing tracks and routes between Kasenyi and Hamukungu will be closed off. Signage will be erected at the main highway to guide visitors accordingly.

Summary of actions

Kasenyi area • Re-design a tourism gate • Erect signage at the main road and site (under signage) • Designate particular loops/ tracks for game drives	CAM	WT, WEC	Year 2	30m
• Close off illegal routes between Kasenyi and Hamukungu (12km)	WT	WRM, WEC	Year 2	1m
	CAM	WCC WLE	Year 1	

10.4 Community tourism

Output 4: Communities supported to promote and develop community based tourism

Issues and Rationale

Though there have been a lot of efforts to develop tourism within the park, very little has been done to involve the communities in tourism. Local communities are not aware of the various tourism investment opportunities that they can engage in. Potential tourism areas within the communities have not been identified. Although a number of tourist accommodation facilities have come up within the community around the protected area, few are being managed by

the local community. The local people are only employed to do manual work. Some areas do not have any community tourism activity going on especially in Kamwenge district.

Actions

UWA will work with existing community groups to identify areas with potential for community based tourism around the PA like at Kikorongo, Katunguru, Kicwamba view point. UWA will further build capacity of the groups in the various tourism based enterprise developments like guiding, craft making, drama, village walks. Funding agencies and partners interested in community tourism including tour operators and hotel/lodge owners, local Government parish dev funds will be indentified and linked to these groups. UWA will support establishment of a cultural tourism village in Rwenshama, allowing tourists to experience the life style associated with QEPA's long established fishing village culture. Tourists will meet with villagers, enjoy cultural programs, eat local food and purchase local crafts. A marina will be developed at Rwenshama to ensure easy access by tourists from Mweya via Lake Edward. The Marina will be concessioned out to private operators. UWA will support communities to engage in water tourism in lakes/rivers outside the protected area.

Summary of actions

Activity	**Responsible person**	**Other**	**Time**	**Cost**
Identify areas with potential for community based tourism around the PA like at Kikorongo, Katunguru, Kicwamba view point	WCC	WT	ongoing	10m
Develop capacity of the groups – guiding, crafts, drama, village walks, etc	WCC	WT	Ongoing	20m
Link groups to funding agencies, tour operators and hotels/lodges, local Government parish dev funds	CAM	WT WCC Partners	Ongoing	0
Encourage communities to establish a Tourism Village in Rwenshama	CAM	WCC WiC WT LG	Year 4 Onwards	2m
Develop a marina for tourism activities at Rwenshama (concessionaire)	CM	CAM WT	Year 4	0
Support communities to engage in water tourism activities in lakes and rivers outside the PA	WT	WCC	Year 3	10m

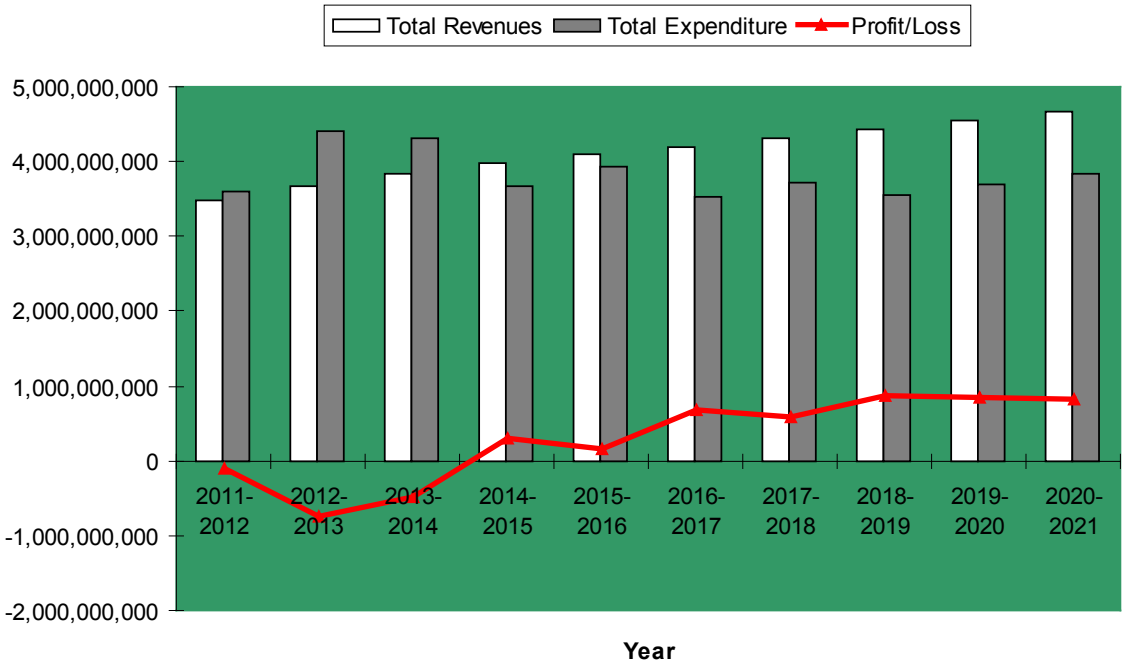
10.5 Financial projections

Below are the summarized financial projections for the planning period.

Projections 2011 - 2021										
Category	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**
Total Revenues	3,478,008	3,673,913	3,844,323	3,984,412	4,089,986	4,198,588	4,310,307	4,425,235	4,543,467	4,665,101
Capital Expenditure	1,427,950	1,964,850	1,577,950	821,450	969,450	439,950	513,550	214,950	212,450	214,950
Operational Expenditure	2,160,752	2,449,540	2,743,421	2,855,343	2,968,660	3,087,643	3,212,575	3,343,754	3,481,491	3,626,116
Profit/Loss	-110,694	-740,476	-477,048	307,619	151,876	670,995	584,182	866,531	849,526	824,035

Source: UWA Records

Overall financial projections over the 10 year period



Source: UWA Records

The figure above shows that the first 3 years of the plan will involve high investments in terms of tourism infrusturcture, facilities and products. By year 2014, if all the investments are done, the park will break even and start generating revenue that will be able to cover its expenditure and make a surplus and this will increase steadly.

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PART 4: APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Boundary description of QENP, Kyambura and Kigezi Wildlife Reserves

Boundary description of QENP:

"Commencing at the junction of the thalweg of the Ishasha River with the shore of Lake Edward; thence in a north-easterly direction following the shore of the said lake to its junction with the southern bank of the Kazinga Channel; thence in a northerly direction across the mouth of the said channel and continuing along the shore of Lake Edward to a pillar KTW1 on the lake shore to the north of Kitako Island in Katwe Bay (and including the islands in the said Bay); thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to concrete markstone number 3/9649 situated on the south side of the Kabatoro-Katwe road; thence round the craters of Lake Munyanyange and Lake Katwe on a bearing of 311o 00' for a distance of 703 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9917; thence on a bearing of 359o 36' for a distance of 1,008 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 9/1052; thence on a bearing of 330o 11' for a distance of 718 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 9/1063; thence on a bearing of 319o 57' for a distance of 1,175 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9590; thence on a bearing of 320o 30' for a distance of 708 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 9/1081; thence on a bearing of 329o 55 ' for a distance of 361 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9965; thence on a bearing of 332o 10' for a distance of 1,971 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9956; thence on a bearing of 298o 46' for a distance of 1,950 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9560; thence on a bearing of 15o 48' for a distance of 1,871 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9903; thence on a bearing of 9o 49' for a distance of 987 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9764; thence on a bearing of 352o 51' for a distance of 797 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9707; thence on a bearing of 341o 03' for a distance of 1,186 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 9/1068; thence on a bearing of 314o 37' for a distance of 944 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9689; thence on a bearing of 292o 35' for a distance of 2,294 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9958; thence on a bearing of 242o 35' for a distance of 2,027 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9403; thence on a bearing of 279o 10' for a distance of 4,427 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9386; thence on a bearing of 254o 57' for a distance of 477 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9651; thence on a bearing of 234o 52' for a distance of 1,078 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9616; thence on a bearing of 203o 29' for a distance of 1,037 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9601; thence on a bearing of 172o 19' for a distance of 1,763 feet approximately to Salt Trigonometrical Station; thence on a bearing of 216o 14' for a distance of 1,176 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9703; thence on a bearing of 193o 35' for a distance of 1,338 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9686; thence on a bearing of 180o 33' for a distance of 696 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9698; thence on a bearing of 180o 31' for a distance of 1,002 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9614; thence on a bearing of 215o 54' for a distance of 389 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9668; thence on the same bearing for a distance of 100 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9647; thence on the same bearing for a distance of 1,715 feet approximately to concrete markstone number

3/9571; thence following a line of cairns on a bearing of 123o 30' for a distance of 1,367 feet approximately to concrete markstone number 3/9591; thence on a bearing of 111o 30' for a distance of 1,790 feet approximately to concrete markstone number KTW2; thence following a line of cairns on a bearing of 121o 51' for a distance of 908 feet approximately to concrete markstone number KTW3 on the shore of Lake Edward; thence in a general southerly and westerly direction following the shore of the said lake to its junction with the thalweg of the Lubilia (Chako) river; thence in a northerly direction following the thalweg of the Lubilia River, being the Uganda/Congo border, to its confluence with the Mpondwe River; thence on an approximate bearing of 136o for an approximate distance of 10 miles, following a marked line, to pillar QENP1; thence in an easterly direction to pillar QENP2 on the western side of the Katwe-Katojo road reserve; thence in a south-easterly direction following the western side of the said road to its intersection with the right bank of the Nyamugasani River; thence in a general northerly direction following the right bank of the said river upstream to its intersection with the Kanyampara River; thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction, following markers, to pillar QENP3 situated on the southern side of the Equator road reserve and at a distance of five-and-a half miles approximately from the junction of the said road with Mbarara-Fort Portal road; thence in an easterly direction following the southern side of the Equator road reserve; thence due east across the latter road to its eastern road reserve; thence in a northerly direction following the eastern side of the Mbarara-Fort Portal road reserve to a cairn approximately 1,400 yards south of the intersection of the said road with the southern boundary of Muhokya estate, Grant No. 25167; thence in a straight line in an easterly direction to the south-east corner of the said estate; thence following the eastern boundary of this estate to its north-east corner; thence in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to a cairn situated on the eastern side of the Mbarara-Fort Portal road reserve at a distance of 700 yards approximately from the intersection of the said road with the northern boundary of Muhokya estate; thence in a northerly direction following the eastern side of the Mbarara-Fort Portal road reserve to its intersection with the Kasese town boundary; thence in a general easterly direction along the said town boundary, following a line of cairns, to the intersection of the town boundary with the southern side of the Kampala-Kasese railway reserve; thence in an easterly direction following the southern side of the Kasese-Kampala railway reserve (excluding an area of approximately 300 acres marked by cairns and set as a brickfield and quarry) to pillar QENP4 at the foot of the Kichwamba escarpment; thence following markers along the foot of the said escarpment southwards to it's intersection with the right bank of Mpanga river; thence in an easterly direction following the right bank of the said river to pillar QENP5 set 100 yards above the waterfalls; thence across the river at right angles to the said bank to its left bank; thence in a general westerly and southerly direction following the left bank of the river to its junction with the shore of Lake George; thence successively in a westerly, southerly and easterly direction following the shore of the said lake to the north-east corner of Hamukungu Estate, Grant No. G.25254; thence successively in a westerly, southerly, easterly and north-easterly direction following the boundary of the said estate back to the shore of Lake George; thence following the shore of Lake George to pillar QENP6 marking the north-east corner of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation plot; thence in a westerly direction following the northern boundary of the said plot to its north-western corner; thence in a south-easterly direction following the western boundary of the said plot to its intersection with the northern side of the Katwe-Kasenyi road reserve; thence in a westerly direction

following the northern side of the said road reserve to pillar QENP7 north-west of Lake Bunyampaka Salt Lake; thence in a southerly and easterly direction following the rim of the said lake to the southern most point of the rim; thence in a straight line due east to pillar QENP8 on the shore of Lake George; thence in a southerly direction following the shore of Lake George and due south across the mouth of the Kazinga Channel to the south bank of the said channel (including the islands Irangara, Kankuranga, Akika and Sikanki); thence in a south-westerly direction following the southern bank of the Kazinga Channel to its junction with the right (eastern) bank of the Kyambura River; thence in a southerly direction following the right bank of the said river to the foot of the Kichwamba escarpment; thence in a south-westerly direction following the foot of the said escarpment to its intersection with the southern bank of the Serere River; thence following the said river downstream to its junction with the eastern bank of the Rwempumu (Ruyonga) River upstream to its confluence with the Kaitanjoka River; thence following the southern bank of the Kaitanjoka River upstream to survey pillar QENP9 (75Y24) on Nyanga Ridge; thence along the top of Nyanga Ridge in a south-westerly direction to pillar QENP10 (75Y21); thence in a westerly direction for an approximate distance of 1590 yards to pillar QENP11; thence on an approximate bearing of 314o 50' to pillar QENP12 (75Y19); thence continuing on the same bearing to survey pillar 75Y7; thence in a south-westerly direction for 13,500 yards to survey pillar 75Y5 at the junction of the Bwentale/Rukungiri road with the Katunguru-Ishasha road; thence following the eastern side of the said road south-westwards to the point where it crosses the Ishasha River, being the Uganda/Congo Border; thence following the thalweg of the Ishasha River downstream in a northerly direction to the point of commencement; but excluding from the said area all defined wildlife sanctuaries and all roads maintained by the Ministry of Works".

"This boundary is more particularly shown on Boundary Plan UWA/QENP/1 deposited at the Uganda Wildlife Authority Office, Kampala".

Boundary description of Kyambura Wildlife Reserve

The area is comprised within the boundary described:

"Commencing at the point where the Hindagi (or Buhindagi) River enters Lake George; thence following the western bank of the Hindagi (Buhindagi) River in a south-easterly direction to its confluence with the Rutondo River; thence in a straight line running in a westerly direction to the point where the Kahyoro-Kashaka track crosses the Kafu river; thence following the said track in a south-westerly direction for about two miles to the point where it turns sharply to the south; thence in a straight line running due west to the Queen Elizabeth National Park boundary on the Kyambura (or Chambura) River; thence following the Queen Elizabeth National Park boundary northwards along the Kyambura River, and eastwards along the southern shore of the Kazinga Channel to the point where the said boundary turns sharply to the north; thence following the southern shore of Lake George in an easterly direction along the lake shore to the point of commencement; but excluding from the said area all gazetted wildlife sanctuaries and all roads maintained by the Ministry of Works".

“This boundary is more particularly shown on Boundary Plan UWA/KYWR/1 deposited at the Uganda Wildlife Authority Office, Kampala”.

The boundary descrition of Kigezi Wildlife Reserve

The area is comprised within the boundary described:

“Commencing at the survey pillar QENP11 located 1360 meters to the west of Nyanga Ridge; thence following the Queen Elizabeth National Park boundary in a north-westerly then south-westerly direction to the point marked by pillar ISHA1; thence south-eastwards following a line marked by cairns to pillar ISHA2; thence following a line marked by cairns in an easterly then northerly direction as follows-

From:To:	Bearing	Distance (meters)
ISHA2Cairn No.4	90°	147.2
Cairn No.4Cairn No.5	74°	753.8
Cairn No.5Cairn No.6	75°	164.6
Cairn No.6Cairn No.7	76.5°	83.2
Cairn No.7Cairn No.8	73.5°	601.7
Cairn No.8Cairn No.9	74°	604.1
Cairn No.9Cairn No.10	74.5°	128.0
Cairn No.10Cairn No.11	30°	1,382.9
Cairn No.11Cairn No.12	30.5°	93.9
Cairn No.12Cairn No.13	22°	842.5
Cairn No.13Cairn No.14	36.5°	648.3
Cairn No.14Cairn No.15	32°	324.6
Cairn No.15Cairn No.16	15.5°	274.6
Cairn No.16Cairn No.17	14°	351.7
Cairn No.17Cairn No.18	14.5°	242.6
Cairn No.18Cairn No.19	15°	153.6
Cairn No.19Cairn No.20	14°	302.7
Cairn No.20Kazinga River	42	343.2

thence following the east bank of the Kazinga river northwards to its confluence with the River Ntungu; thence following the west (left) bank of the Nkungu River south-eastwards to a point due west of pillar KIK1; thence for an approximate distance of 250 meters eastwards to pillar KIK1 thence north-eastwards following a line marked by cairns to pillar KIK2; thence north-eastwards following a line marked by cairns to pillar KIK3; thence northwards through pillars KIK4 and KIK5 to pillar KIK6; thence north-eastwards through pillar KIK7 to pillar KIK8; thence south-eastwards through pillar KIK9 to pillar KIK10; thence following a line of cairns in a southerly and south-westerly direction to pillar KIK11 on the eastern bank of the Kahimbi River; thence south-eastwards following a line of cairns to pillar KIK12 on the

eastern side of the Rukungiri-Bwambara-Katunguru Road; thence eastwards following a line of cairns to pillar KIK13; thence in an easterly and south-easterly direction to pillar KIK14; thence southwards following a line of cairns to pillar KIK15 on the north bank of the River Rushaya; thence across the said river to the south bank; thence following the southern bank of the said river eastwards to the point where it meets the Maramagambo Forest Reserve boundary; thence northwards following the said forest reserve boundary to the point where it meets the old Ishaka-Rwenshama road at pillar KYG1; thence following the said road in an easterly and northerly direction to pillar KYG2, thence eastwards to pillar QENP11 which is the point of commencement."

"This boundary is more particularly shown on Boundary Plan UWA/KIWR/1 deposited at the Uganda Wildlife Authority Office, Kampala".

APPENDIX 2: ISSUES RAISED DURING STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS

Tourism	• Limited tourism attractions and products (e.g experiential tourism, volunteer tourism) • Limited tourism infrastructure (ferry and tracks, houseboats) • Unutilized infrastructure at Mweya • Poor management of tourism facilities leading to concessioning of all UWA revenue generating activities like boats and launches • Inadequate tourism accommodation especially in Ishasha • Inadequate marketing • Limited water tourism activities • Inadequate basic law enforcement equipments • No decentralization of bookings e.g chimp tracking • Lack of alternative sources of income other than tourism • No ecotourism activity in Kigezi wildlife reserve e.g chimp habituation • Off trucking/difficult tour drivers • Setting up a camp site in Kicuzi hill over looking Kasyoha Kitomi Forest reserve-NFA • Information networking system that can track visitor locations and activities • Limited Tourism opportunities in Kamwenge district • Coordination of tourism activities and visitor facilities country wide • Forging of Park entrance Receipts • Lack of an information networking system to track visitor locations and activities • Limited Coordination of TSM activities • Unplanned Developments

Community Conservation	• Problem animals • Increased pressure on park resources • Grazing • Irrelevant CC policy • Sub standard education centre • Negative community attitudes • Limited cultural tourism and facilities • Lack of compensation for crops, lives, and property • Poaching • Limited resources eg. Firewood • Inadequate knowledge on resource access • Lack of pasture and water during the dry season for livestock in community land • Too much bureaucracy in disbursement of revenue sharing • Tendering and taxation of revenue sharing money • No value for money for revenue sharing projects • Revenue sharing funds difficult to include in LG plans because of untimely release, e.g. failure for LG to have indicative planning figures • Poor park-community relations • Increasing demand for park land • Insecurity • Wildlife-livestock disease transmission • Unmaintained animal trench • Poisoning wildlife • Slow response for problem animal management issue • Shooting poachers • Restricted fishing within lakes in the park • Inadequate knowledge by the people around the park about the importance of the park to the nation • Lack of ownership of the park by the community • Increasing population in fishing villages • Inadequate communication with private stakeholders • Weak collaboration between QEPA and fisheries in regulating and enforcing fisheries laws and regulations • Uncontrolled fires in the park • Unemployed youth who engage in illegal activities • Bwenda guest house inside the park • Illegal fishing in Lake Nyamusingiri • Volunteer reformed poachers not facilitated • Late renewal of Memorandum of Understanding • Lack of knowledge in alternative livelihood • Poor waste management • Lack of exposure to resource users • Encroachment • Inadequate social services to adjacent communities (schools, health centers, social halls etc.) • Inadequate awareness of the community on environment protection

Research and Monitoring	• Environmental degradation due to oil and gas and mining, exotics, human activities, pollution, developments • Isolated Population of Chimpanzees in Kyambura Gorge • Outdated zonation of the park • Poor management of diseases outbreaks e.g athrax • Changing quality of soils and water in rivers and lakes • Endangered species are disappearing
Administration	• Inadequate staffing (need justification for more staff) • Inadequate staff accommodation in outposts (Kiyanga, Dura, Nyamusingiri,Rwenshama, Nyamugasani, Kasese) • Illegal fishers landing in the park • Political interference in enforcing the law e.g fishing, timber harvesting, poaching • Inadequate ranger presence within Kamwenge district • Harsh punishment for Poaching • There is burning and destruction of cycards in Mpanga by local communities to clear way for agriculture. • Introduction of incompatible use like livestock rearing in wildlife sanctuaries (Fishing villages) • Poor access roads • Dilapidated MoU houses? • Shifting airstrip from Mweya to Katunguru • Inadequate social services to communties
Law Enforcement	• Poaching • Simple and not sophisticated law enforcement equipment

OIL EXPLORATION

ISSUE	STRATEGY
1) IMPACTS Landtake Access roads Noise Physical Presence	-Limit land take to core activities of the industry eg drill pads -Strengthen institutional linkage -Limit the size of the required land to a minimum -Strengthen EIA process
2) WASTE MANAGEMENT -Drilling waste -Domestic waste -Hazardous waste	-All waste should be removed from the park as soon as completed, not more than 30 days. -EMP
3) INTERFERENCE WITH TOURISM	-Divert tourists away from the operation's areas -Compensate for tourism loss -Use current technologies like directional drilling
4) ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRY INFRASTRUCTURE -Worker's camps -Parking yards -Production facilities -Airstrips	-As much as possible infrastructure should be outside the park. -Pipelines should be subsurface and follow existing infrastructure -Limit the size of the area for the facilities that cannot be outside the park areas.
5) DISASTER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT -Oil spills -Blow outs -Fires and accidents	-Oil spill contingency plan -Disaster management plan -Safety management plan -Instal blow out preventers on rigs

APENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Local government at district and subcounty level	1. LCV 2. CAO 3. RDC 4. Secretary for Environment 5. Security (army, police, intelligence, 6. Environment Officers 7. Natural Resource coordinators 8. Forest officer 9. Fisheries officer 10. Community development officer 11. Veterinary officers 12. Agriculture officer 13. Water officer 14. Judiciary
NGOs and other agencies	1. WCS 2. Nature Uganda 3. UCF 4. CTPH 5. CARE 6. Ecotrust 7. WWF 8. CBOs- KALI, UCOTA, CARITAS
Resource users for	1. Firewood 2. Herbal medicine 3. Ambatch 4. Fish 5. Bees 6. Crafts 7. Papyrus 8. grass
Researchers	1. Lion project 2. Mongoose project
Development partners	1. STAR USAID
Private sector	1. Hoteliars 2. Oil companies 3. Telecommunication companies 4. Hydro Power companies 5. Mining companies 6. KCCL 7. Media houses 8. Tour and travel agencies
Other government agencies	1. NFA- Range managers 2. Fisheries 3. NEMA 4. Wetlands Department 5. UWEC 6. Cultural leaders 7. CAA 8. UWTI 9. Universities 10. UNRA 11. PEPD 12. UTB

APPENDIX 4: PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS

Edgar Buhanga	Senior Planning and EIA Coordinator
Tom Okello Ebong	Conservation Area Manager, QECA
Justine Namara	Senior Planning and EIA Officer
Patrick Tushabe	Product Development Executive
William Tayebwa	Environment Officer, Rubirizi district
Severino Rukwago	Natural Resources Officer, Rukungiri district
Benon Mwebembezi	District Community Development Officer, Kamwenge district
Evelyn Mugume	Environment Officer, Kasese district
Nelson Natukunda	Chairman LCIII, Kihihi subcounty, Kanungu district
Margret Driciru	Senior Warden Research and Monitoring, QECA
Agnes Nakidde	Warden Tourism
Moses Dhabasadha	Warden Law Enforcement
Wilson Kagoro	Assistant Warden Community Conservation
Wilson Katamigwa	Warden Incharge, Ishasha sector
Frank Sunday	Warden Incharge Kyambura Wildlife Reserve

APPENDIX 5: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

KASESE DISTRICT
RESOURCE USERS CONSULTIONS- 12 -07 -2010

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Ithungu Jane	chairperson
2	Thembo Robinson	Parish chief -Kahendero
3	Kamungaro Faisal	T/c town centre
4	Bukombi Yosam	Chairperson LC3
5	Kusemererwa William	Chairman LC2
6	Tusiime Badru	Chairman
7	Magunda George	Chairman LC2
8	Serinya	Parish chief -Katunguru
9	Bagambana Muzawaru	Chairman LC2 -Kazinga
10	Thembo Tadeo	Chairperson LC2
11	Banganalya Nassur	Chairperson –resource user
12	Mkamba Jacob	Town agent Rwenjubu
13	Thembo Wilson	Parish chief -Kagando
14	Kale John	Chairperson LC2-Kagando
15	Hon. Bukenya S	Councilor
16	Charles Munyakabere	Chairman LC2
17	Kambagu William	Chairperson
18	Baluku Zalimon	Sub county chief
19	Hilary Besekya	Principal
20	Akaawe Gorret	Katunguru
21	Makoma Zalimon	Chairperson LC2
22	Mulumba Egido	Chairperson LC2
23	Mweteise Charles	Parish chief
24	Arinaitwe Joseph	Chairman an LC2
26	Tsangya Neckson	Parish chief
27	Isaac Tinyinababi	c/p resource user
28	Tugume Jamiru	C/ p -Resource user
29	Masika Ronna	Town agent

30	Kagoro Wilson	ASS. Warden community conservation -QEPA
31	Tom obong Okello	Conservation Area Manager
32	Patrick Tushabe	Product Development Executive
33	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC
34	Agnes Nakidde	Warden Tourism -QEPA
35	Moses Dhabasadha	Warden Law Enforcement
36	Ndyanabo Vincent	C/P LC2
37	Asiimwe Hillary	Chairman
38	Baraba Deus	Chairman LC2
39	Magezi Wilfred	Town Agent
40	Kinyama B Phinehas	Parish Chief
41	Namara Justine	SPEIAO
42	Musinguzi Eliab	Parish Chief
43	Munoli Richard	Parish Chief
44	Kayondo Wilson	Driver
45	John Kasangaki	Driver UWA HQ
46	Kabugo Patirisiya	Resource user
47	Masereka Peter	Chairman BMU
48	Kalulu zakaria	Resource user

KASESE AND BUSHENYI
SUBCOUNTY CONSULTATIONS- 13-07-2010

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Bwambale Johnson	Chairperson LC3 - Muhokya
2	Kibaya Christopher	Town Clerk
3	Mulongo Esau	Sub county chief -Bwera
4	Kaliba Geoffrey	Sec. For production -Karambi
5	Labongo Ruth	Sub county chief -Karusandara
6	Kasika Baligeya	Sec. For production and Environment
7	Dhabasadha Moses	WLE-QEPA[UWA]
8	Sunday frank	In charge of Kyambara wildlife Reserve
9	Hon. Mugisha Elisha	Sec. for Production, environment and Tec. Service, Mukunyu S/c local government

10	Joseph Muhindo	S/C Chief, Mukunyu S/c
11	Baluku Sezi	Chairperson, Mukunyu S/c
12	Masika Ruth	CDO
13	Isingoma Robert	CDO
14	Muhindo Johnson	Chairperson LC3 Rukoki
15	Asiimwe Zainab	Sub county chief, Rukoki
16	Muihumbira Zephanus	Sec. For production and environment
17	Teyebwa William	Environment Officer, Rubirizi
18	Kagoro Wilson	Warden Community Conservation -QEPA
19	Tom Okello	CAM, QECA
20	Patrick Tushabe	PDE –UWA HQ
21	Baluku Charles	Sec. For production
22	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC, UWA
22	Baluku Gerald	Chairperson
23	Mbusa John	Sec. For production
24	Bwambale Ivan	ACDO
25	Bwambale George	Sub county chief
26	Kiitha Winfred	CDO -Muhokya
27	Agaba Emmanuel	CDO -Karusandara
28	Muhindo Mary	CDO -Kisinga
29	Kahaika Milton	Chairperson -Karumbi
30	Rworoba Enid	Sec. For production
31	Baluku zalimon	Sub county chief
32	Hon. Muthanaba Patrick	Sec. For production and environment
33	Kiiza Kagoro	Chairperson -Katwe
34	Turyahebwa Ezra	chairperson
35	Mutunzi Daniel	Kasese Municipal Council
36	Thawithemwira Eric	CDO -Karambi
37	Justine Namara	SPEIAO

38	Biira Marie	Sub county chief
39	Nyadeya Livenia	Sub county chief
40	Yasin Soko	Sec. For production and environment
41	Kajimu Kawooya	Sub county chief -Katunguru
42	Tukashaba Robert	Sub county chief -Katerere
43	Magezi Didas	Sec. for production
44	Baita Benjamin	Chairperson LC3
45	Matsiko Philly	Chairman LC3
46	Akugizibwe Annet	Sub county chief

KASESE AND BUSHENYI
DISTRICT STAKEHOLDERS- 14-07-2010

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Pascal Werren	Manager –Katara lodge, Kicwamba
2	Magara Patrick	Water officer, Bushenyi
3	Andrew Miwanda	Environment officer, Kasese
4	Bwambale Boniface	Ag. DFO -Kasese
5	Dhabasadha Moses	Warden -UWA
6	Kagoro Wilson	Warden -UWA -QEPA
7	Munyazikwiye N	District Agriculture Officer- Kasese
8	Tom Obong Okello	CAM, QECA
9	Dr. Turyazayo Shem	District vet. officer
10	Cpt. James Mwesigye	RDC -Kasese
11	Akambikira N	Sec.for production -Bushenyi
12	Ishanga Ndyanabo	Chairman -Bushenyi
13	Ayebare Tumwebaze	RSA -Kasese
14	Rubeihayo Anthony	DFO-Rubirizi
15	Mumbogwe Paul	DPC -Kasese
16	Niringiye Hilary	DISO -Kasese
17	Baluku Benson	Sec. For production and NRs, Kasese
18	Justine Namara	SPEIAO,UWA
19	Hon.Tinka J	District councilor, KKTC
20	Mugyema Jessica	CDO
21	Mujuni Eli	Kasese

22	Isingoma Rashid	Kasese
23	Oringaniza Sudhir	Driver
24	Kakoza M	Driver
25	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC
29	John Kasangaki	UWA -HQ
30	Kayondo wilson	Driver-QEPA

RUKUNGIRI AND KANUNGU
SUBCOUNTY STAKEHOLDERS 15/07/2010

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Natukunda Nelson	Chairperson Kihihi sub county
2	Yunvukuri Ezra	Chairperson Nyanga parish
3	Twakiire sezi	Parish Chief Rusoroza parish
4	Mwesigwa Tom	Parish Chief Nyanga
9	Asiimwe Raymond	Parish Chief Nyabubare
6	Kansiime Wilberforce	Parish Chief Nyarwimuka
7	Nuyehamba C	Chairperson LC2
8	Tukamusherura C	Chairperson LC2 Kikarara
9	Nimusiima Lillian	S/C Chief Kihihi
10	Turyahebwa Joseph	Parish chief Kibimbiri
11	Tumusiime Victo	Vice Chairperson, Nyarwimuka
12	Tumuhairwe Sam	ACDO Kihihi subcounty
13	Wilson Katamigwa	Warden, QEPA
14	Banturaki Joab	Sec. for production, Kihihi s/c
15	Ntambara D	Chairperson Rusoroza parish
16	Tugumahabwe Enock	Chairperson LC 3 Bwambaras/c
17	Byarugaba Prosper	Subcounty chief
18	Ndyamuba Nathan	Chairperson LC3 Ruhinda
19	Karabareme John	Chairperson LC2 Rwenshama
20	Tinyinekabi Isaac	Chairperson Resource user

21	Muhwezi Kenneth	Natural Resources Officer, Rukungiri
22	Muhwezi Twinamatsiko	Subcountychief Bwambara s/c
23	Gumizamu Mparana	CDO
24	Bahikaho Caleb	New vision reporter
25	Tom Okello	CAM QECA
26	Kagoro Wilson	WCC QEPA
27	Byamugisha B	Chairperson LC2 Bwambara
28	Arinaitwe W	News reporter
29	Murangira Deus	Parish chief Bwambara
30	Turihohabwe Ezra	Parish chief Rwenshama
31	Kajuba Farah	Sec. For production
32	Mabare Pius	Chairperson LC2 Kibimbiri
33	Patrick Tushabe	UWA
34	Nankunda Joy Bimbona	Community Development Officer, Ruhinda s/c
35	Rukwago Severino	Natural resource officer - Rukungiri
36	Tumuramye Alex	Director, radio Rukungiri
37	Justine Namara	SPEIAO, UWA
38	Margret Driciru	SWMR, UWA
39	John Kasangaki	Driver, UWA -HQ
40	Kayondo wilson	Driver -QEPA
41	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC, UWA HQ
42	Justine Namara	SPEIAO, UWA HQ

RUKUNGIRI AND KANUNGU
DISTRICT CONSULTATIONS – 16/07/2010.

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	AIP Waako Wilson	O/C MPPU –Rwenshama Detarch
2	Musinguzi edgar	District fisheries officer-Kanungu

3	Katarikaawe Jackson	UWA. Honorary wildlife warden
4	Wilson Katamigwa	Warden in charge, Ishasha sector
5	Natukunda Nelson	Chairperson – Kihihi s/c
6	Margret Driciru	SWMR, UWA
7	Kagoro Wilson	AWCC- QEPA
8	Tom Obong Okello	CAM -QEPA
9	Patrick Tushabe	PDE- UWA Headquarters
10	Minyeto Henry	DPC Kanungu
11	Kasigazi L	DAO Rukungiri
12	Bahendeka M	DFO Rukungiri
13	Rukwago Severino	DNRO Rukungiri
14	Bakashaba Julius	SCDO Rukungiri
15	Kwikiriza Henry	News reporter, Entatsi
16	Namara Justine	SPEIAO, UWA
17	Kaguta Dan	RDC, Rukungiri
18	Salube Julius	DPC, Rukungiri
19	Deus Twekwase	DWO, Rukungiri
21	Kwikiriza Ben	G.manager radio Rukungiri
22	Kakuru	Orumuri and kinkizi radio
23	Mbonikaba DePaul	District Planner
24	Ronald Shimuelo	Manager, Ishasha Ntungwe River Camp
25	Muhwezi Kenneth	Natural Resources Officer, Rukungiri
26	Ahabwe Samuel	For: CAO
27	Bahikaho .Caleb	New vision
28	Dr. Ninsiima Johnson	D.V.O, Rukungiri
29	Opus Joseph	Manager, Ishasha Ntungwe camp
30	Arinaitwe W	News reporter
31	Ngabirano Emmy	Sec. For production and natural resource officer, Rukungiri
32	Turyamureba Steven	District community development officer
33	Alex Tumuramye	Radio Rukungiri
34	Akatwijuka Rogers	Natural resource officer, Kanungu

35	Turyahikayo Safari Makacha	Sec. For production and NRs, Kanungu
36	Agaba George	District Environment Officer
37	Tujunnirwee. J	Chairperson Rukungiri district farmer association
38	Mutungi Patrick	DISO -Rukungiri
39	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC, UWA

KAMWENGE AND IBANDA
SUB COUNTY CONSULTATIONS – 17/07/2010

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Birungi Gorreti	Sec. For production Nyabbani s/c
2	Turyatunga Johnson	Sec .for production, Kanara s/c
3	Mugabe Robert	Chief, Kanara
4	Arinaitwe John	Chief, Kyenelengara parish
5	Monday Wilson	Intern, Kamwenge T/C
6	Mugisha Aaron	Uganda wildlife club sec. Stuart chapter Kamwenge district hqrs
7	Busene Christopher	C/P LC 2 Nkongoro, Kamwenge s/c
8	Twiine Joyce	Sec. For production, Mahyoro s/c
9	Mugabe Badru	Chairperson LC2-Manyoro parish
10	Bangotwire John	Chairperson LC2- Bikurungo parish
11	Bwomezi John	Chairperson LC2, Kitonzi
12	Barungi Jeriman	Chairperson LC2 –Kanara parish
13	Ngabirano Serapio	Chairperson LC2 –Kigarama parish
14	Ntoranwe Aggrey	p/chief –manyoro parish
15	Sam Wekesa Masaba	DCDO -Ibanda
16	Muhimbise Alex	S/c chief Kicuzi
17	Begumisa Amon	C/Man LC2 Kanywambogo parish
18	Kahad .M	Parish Chief Nyakeera
19	Byamugisha Samuel	Chairman LC2 - Irimya parish
20	Kyombe Jackson	Chair man LC3 –Kicuzi s/c, Ibanda
21	Sunday .B. Elias	V/C LCIII/Sec. For production. Kicuzi s/c
22	Muhumuza Burhan	Chief, Bukungo parish, Mahyoro s/c

23	Kamanzi. k. Julius	Chairperson LC2 Nyakeera parish, Mahyoro s/c
24	Tugume Robert	Chairperson LC3- Mahyoro s/c
25	Bideega Elias	Chairperson LC3 –Ntara s/c
26	Baryamwijuka J. Mary	Sec. For production, Ntara s/c
27	Alituha Deo	Community Development officer, Kamwenge s/c
28	Tumuhimbise Joseph	Parish chief Kanywambogo
29	Byaruhanga Gard	Parish chief, Irimya parish
30	Beebwa David	Sec. For production Kamwenge s/c
31	Hategyeka Francis	Chairperson LC2 –Rwenshama parish
32	Okumbuke Sheba	CDO, Mahyoro s/c
33	Tom Obong Okello	CAM, QECA
34	Tumwesigye Lawrence	Sub county chief, Kamwenge s/c
35	Katungye Deo	s/c/c, Ntara s/c
26	Ahalimpisya Yonasi	Parish chief, Kanyabikyere parish
27	Dhabasadha Moses	WLE –QEPA [UWA]
28	Mutesasira Abbas	Chairperson LC3, Kamwenge s/c
29	Kashaija John	S/c Chief Nyabani
40	Tumuheki Gerald	Parish chief, Ntara s/c
41	Kagoro Wilson	WCC-QEPA
42	Justine Namara	SPEIAO, UWA
43	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC, UWA
44	Mugisha Perez	Parish chief, Kanara
45	Karekyezi Damiano	Chairperson LC3 Nyabbani s/c
46	Kamazooba Sarah	Parish chief, Rwenshama
47	Rwanfizi Jackson	S/C chief –Mahyoro s/c

KAMWENGE AND IBANDA DISTRICTS

DISTRICT CONSULTATION – 19/07/2010

NO	NAMES	DESGINATON
1	P.C.S Nondosera	Project manager, Mpanga hydro power
2	S. Tennekoon	Site Engineer, Mpanga hydropower
3	Jayandha	Admin. Manager

4	Tom Nuwagira	DEO Ibanda
5	Tumwesigye Zephlina	District fisheries officer, Ibanda
6	Sam Wekesa Masaba	DCDO- Ibanda
7	Kiirya Erry Stephen	DFO -Ibanda
8	Mugisha Samuel	For: DFO -Kamwenge
9	Patrick Tushabe	PDE -UWA
10	Kagoro Wilson	Warden CC -QEPA
11	Biryabarema .E	RDC -Kamwenge
12	Mujurizi Allan	Intern, Lands and Environment department -Kamwenge
13	Asaba Innocent	DCDO -Kamwenge
14	Nayera Sarah	Development Department -Kamwenge
15	Justine Namara	SPEIAO, UWA
16	Dhabasadha Moses	WLE-QEPA
17	Dr. Kamanyire Alfred	DVO -Kamwenge
18	Kiconco J. Tibbs	DPC Kamwenge
19	Mwebembezi Joshua	Natural resource officer Kamwenge
20	Kusemererwa Herbert	For: Environment officer
21	Kabagambe Ernest	For: DISO
22	Musingye Edward	LCV Chairperson -Kamwenge
23	Wandoba Alex	Environmental Department-Kamwenge
24	Tahinduka Francis	AG-DCAO
25	Nuwagaba Elias	Sec. for works and production, Kamwenge district
26	Edgar Buhanga	SPEIAC, UWA HQ

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP

	Name	**Designation/contact**
1	A.R. Khan (Mani)	Director of Operations (Tourism), Marasa
2	Farhan Nakhooda	Projects Director, Madhvani Group
3	John Mukasa Kyasa	Manager Project Finance , Madhvani Group

4	Emily Wisanyi	Director, Geolodges Uganda
5	Floyd B. Nsimenta	Director, Exotic Parrot Breeders
6	Tom Okello	CAM, QECA
7	Kagwisa James F.	Senior Planner Physical Planning Department
8	Samuel Amanya	Community Conservation Officer, UWA
9	Tusiime Geoffrey	Director Albertine Sfaris
10	Gerald Mugabi Nkuruho	Assistant Coordinatopr Tourism Prog., Makerere University
11	Ludwig Siefert	Honorary Lecturer, WARM/MAK
12	Amos Wekesa	MD, Great Lakes Safaris/Uganda Lodges
13	Justine Namara	SPEIAO
14	Joyce Ikwaput Nyeko	Senior Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Department
15	Barugahare Vincent	Senior Wetlands Officer, MWE
16	Edwin Kagoda	Senior Monitoring and Research Officer, UWA
17	Patrick Tushabe	Product Development Executive, UWA
18	Ivan Ebong	Ag. Conservation Manager, WWF UCO
19	Mudit Sharma	Business Planner, WCS
20	Edgar Buhanga	Senior Planning and EIA Coordinator
21	Nurudin Njabire	Geologist/PEPD
22	Dozith Abeine	Ag. Principle Geologist/PEPD
23	Cam Mcleay	Director, Adrift
24	Andy Plumptre	Director, Albertine Rift Program
25	Lillian Nsubuga	Public Relations Manager, UWA
26	Kakooza Ivan	Marketing Manager, UWA
27	Muhwezi Onesimus	Tourism Specialist, USAID- STAR
28	Lawrence Zikusoka	Founder, ICT Director, CTPH
29	Dr. Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka	Founder and CEO, CTPH
30	John Makombo	Ag. Director Conservation, UWA

PART 5: MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Logframe				
Resource Conservation				
	Summary of objectives	**Indicators**	**Means of Verifcation**	**Assumptions**
Objective				
The integrity of the PA and the ecosystem functions improved to reduce illegal wildlife activities and increase flora and fauna by 2021				
Output 1.1	**The levels of key threats to the PA minimized by at least 50% of their current levels of occurrence by 2021**	**Reduced livestock grazing in the park, reduced poaching, stoped enchroachment, controled wildfires**	**Quarterly reports and Annual reports, Midterm and end of term reviews**	**Political support, support from judiciary and other security agencies**
Activity 1.1.1 Increase ranger force				
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct patrols				
Activity 1.1.3 Strengthening capacity of law enforcement unit				
Activity 1.1.4 Establish and equip ranger mobile units at Dura, Bwentale and Kamulikwizi				
Activity 1.1.5 Gather intelligence information				
Activity 1.1.6 Prosecute offenders				
Activity 1.1.7 Conduct collaborative meetings with security agencies, judiciary and other stakeholders				
Activity 1.1.8 Establish and mark boundaries				

Activity 1.1.9 Maintain boundary				
Activity 1.1.10 Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning				
Activity 1.1.11Work with fisheries department to control fishing activities in PA				
Output 1.2	**The negative effects related to petroleum exploration reduced by 2021**	**Petroleum monitoring team and checklist in place, Regeneration of vegetation cover, sensitivity atlas in place**	**Quarterly reports and Annual reports, Midterm and end of term reviews**	**Political support, stakeholder partner support**
Activity 1.2.1Recruit/Establish a petroleum monitoring team				
Activity 1.2.2 Build capacity of the team in connection to oil and gas				
Activity 1.2.3 Procure relevant equipment				
Activity 1.2.4 Establish a basic lab for analysis of samples and collaborate with other institutions for advanced analysis				
Activity 1.2.5 Monitor the compliance				
Activity 1.2.6 Map ecologically sensitive areas (sensitivity atlas for QEPA)				
Activity 1.2.7 Use the sensitivity atlas to lobby for environmentally friendly methods				
Activity 1.2.8 Develop a monitoring tool/ checklist				
Activity 1.2.9 Carry out baseline studies of oil operation sites prior to operations				
Activity 1.2.10 Conduct periodic impact studies				

Activity 1.2.11Monitor and supervise restoration activities				
Activity 1.2.12 Establish mechanisms for communication between oil companies and PA management				
Output 1.3	**The effects and influence related to mining minimized and restoration of impacted areas by 2021**	**Steering committee in place, Regeneration of vegetation cover**	**Quarterly reports and Annual reports, Midterm and end of term reviews, Research and analysis report**	**Political support, stakeholder and partner support**
Activity 1.3.1 Carry out research to determine impact of limestone mining on Ramsar site and park				
Activity 1.3.2				
Activity 1.3.3 Carry out water analysis to determine levels of pollution in L. George				
Activity 1.3.4 Full weekly analysis of biological, metallic and nutrient components				
Activity 1.3.5 Monitor the discharges into R. Nyamwamba and L. George				
Activity 1.3.6 Maintain collaboration with KCCL and other environment agencies in the area				
Activity 1.3.7 Find out the chemical composition of water getting out of the Mubuku farm to R. Nyamwamba				

Output 1.4	**The diversity and populations of wild fauna and flora maintained and ensured in a healthy condition**	**No. of animals in the park, vegetation coverage**	**Census reports, Annual reports, Vegetation mapping**	**Stakeholder cooperation**
Activity 1.4.1 Lobby local government and other stakeholders to gazette cycard area as a protected area				
Activity 1.4.2 Acquire part of Muhokya land to expand the wildlife corridor				
Activity 1.4.3 Monitor the corridor utilization by wildlife during the limestone mining in Dura				
Activity 1.4.4 Monitor compliance to environment management plan of Hima limestone mining in Dura				
Activity 1.4.5 Train staff on population census techniques				
Activity 1.4.6 Monitor populations of key species of wildlife (RBDC, maintain and update MIST database)				

Output 1.5	**Adverse changes in habitats that are likely to have negative impacts on wildlife limited**	**Weather station in place, Invasive and exotic mapping**	**Experimental research report, annual report, mapping report, end of term evaluation report**	**Cooperation from partners**
Activity 1.5.1 Eradicate invasive and exotic species in the PA				
Activity 1.5.2 Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning				
Activity 1.5.3 Establish a weather station at Katunguru headquarters				

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan					
Resource Conservation Programme					
	Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Data Collection Methodology**	**Frequency of Data Collection**	**Who is Responsible?**
Objective					
The integrity of the PA and the ecosystem functions improved to reduce illegal wildlife activities and increase flora and fauna by 2021					

Output 1.1	Reduced livestock grazing in the park, reduced poaching, stoped enchroachment, controled wildfires	**Reduced grazing imply; no settlement by cattle grazers in the park. Reduced poaching mean Positive attitude by the community towards the park. Stopped encroachment means no settlement on park land.**	**Document review, interviews**	**Annually**	**WLE, CAM**
Activity 1.1.1 Increase ranger force					
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct patrols					
Activity 1.1.3 Strengthening capacity of law enforcement unit					
Activity 1.1.4 Establish and equip ranger mobile units at Dura, Bwentale and Kamulikwizi					
Activity 1.1.5 Gather intelligence information					
Activity 1.1.6 Prosecute offenders					
Activity 1.1.7 Conduct collaborative meetings with security agencies, judiciary and other stakeholders					

Activity 1.1.8 Establish and mark boundaries					
Activity 1.1.9 Maintain boundary					
Activity 1.1.10 Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning					
Activity 1.1.11Work with fisheries department to control fishing activities in PA					
Output 1.2	Petroleum monitoring team and checklist in place, Regeneration of vegetation cover, sensitivity atlas in place	**Petroleum monitoring team imply; trainned staff in oil and Gas exploration monitoring. Regeneration of vegetaion means restoration of the indegenous vegetation cover**	**Document review,**	**Annually**	**WMR, CAM**
Activity 1.2.1Recruit/Establish a petroleum monitoring team					
Activity 1.2.2 Build capacity of the team in connection to oil and gas					
Activity 1.2.3 Procure relevant equipment					

Activity 1.2.4 Establish a basic lab for analysis of samples and collaborate with other institutions for advanced analysis					
Activity 1.2.5 Monitor the compliance					
Activity 1.2.6 Map ecologically sensitive areas (sensitivity atlas for QEPA)					
Activity 1.2.7 Use the sensitivity atlas to lobby for environmentally friendly methods					
Activity 1.2.8 Develop a monitoring tool/checklist					
Activity 1.2.9 Carry out baseline studies of oil operation sites prior to operations					
Activity 1.2.10 Conduct periodic impact studies					
Activity 1.2.11Monitor and supervise restoration activities					
Activity 1.2.12 Establish mechanisms for communication between oil companies and PA management					

Output 1.3	Steering committee in place, Regeneration of vegetation cover	**Steering committee imply partner members, regeneration of vegetation cover means restoration of indegenous vegetation cover**	**Document review**	**Annually, End of term review**	**SPEIAC, WMR, CAM,**
Activity 1.3.1 Carry out research to determine impact of limestone mining on Ramsar site and park					
Activity 1.3.3 Carry out water analysis to determine levels of pollution in L. George					
Activity 1.3.4 Full weekly analysis of biological, metallic and nutrient components					
Activity 1.3.5 Monitor the discharges into R. Nyamwamba and L. George					
Activity 1.3.6 Maintain collaboration with KCCL and other environment agencies in the area					
Activity 1.3.7 Find out the chemical composition of water getting out of the Mubuku farm to R. Nyamwamba					

Output 1.4	No. of animals in the park, vegetation coverage	No. of animals imply large species population, vegetation coverage means plant cover	Document review	Mid term and End of term	SMRC, WMR
Activity 1.4.1 Lobby local government and other stakeholders to gazette cycard area as a protected area					
Activity 1.4.2 Acquire part of Muhokya land to expand the wildlife corridor					
Activity 1.4.3 Monitor the corridor utilization by wildlife during the limestone mining in Dura					
Activity 1.4.4 Monitor compliance to environment management plan of Hima limestone mining in Dura					
Activity 1.4.5 Train staff on population census techniques					
Activity 1.4.6 Monitor populations of key species of wildlife (RBDC, maintain and update MIST database)					

Output 1.5	**Weather station in place, Invasive and exotic mapping**	**Weather station imply; a weather station at Katunguru, invasive and exotic mapping means marking invaded areas**	**Document review**	**Annually**	**WMR, CAM**
Activity 1.5.1 Eradicate invasive and exotic species in the PA					
Activity 1.5.2 Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning					
Activity 1.5.3 Establish a weather station at Katunguru headquarters					

Indicator Tracking Table													
Resource Conservation Programme													
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**1st Year Target**	**2nd Year Target**	**3rd Year Target**	**4th Year Target**	**5th Year Target**	**6th Year Target**	**7th Year Target**	**8th Year Target**	**9th Year Target**	**10th Year Target**	**Total Target**
Objective													
The integrity of the PA and the ecosystem functions improved to reduce illegal wildlife activities and increase flora and fauna by 2021													

Output 1.1	**Reduced livestock grazing in the park, reduced poaching, stoped enchroachment, controled wildfires**	**Eviction of grazers at Nyakatonzi, Nyamugasani, Kahendero, gyeya,Kamurikwizi, Dura; Enchroachment- Katunguru and Katwe**											
Activity 1.1.1 Increase ranger force			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct patrols			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.3 Strengthening capacity of law enforcement unit			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Activity 1.1.4 Establish and equip ranger mobile units at Dura, Bwentale and Kamulikwizi			year 1	Year 2									
Activity 1.1.5 Gather intelligence information			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.6 Prosecute offenders			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.7 Conduct collaborative meetings with security agencies, judiciary and other stakeholders			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.8 Establish and mark boundaries				Year 2									
Activity 1.1.9 Maintain boundary			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Activity 1.1.10 Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.11Work with fisheries department to control fishing activities in PA			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Output 1.2	**Petroleum monitoring team and checklist in place, Regeneration of vegetation cover, sensitivity atlas in place**												
Activity 1.2.1Recruit/ Establish a petroleum monitoring team			Year 1										
Activity 1.2.2 Build capacity of the team in connection to oil and gas				Year 2									
Activity 1.2.3 Procure relevant equipment				Year 2									
Activity 1.2.4 Establish a basic lab for analysis of samples and collaborate with other institutions for advanced analysis					Year 3								
Activity 1.2.5 Monitor the compliance			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.6 Map ecologically sensitive areas (sensitivity atlas for QEPA)			Year 1										

Activity 1.2.7 Use the sensitivity atlas to lobby for environmentally friendly methods			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.8 Develop a monitoring tool/ checklist			Year 1					Year 6					
Activity 1.2.9 Carry out baseline studies of oil operation sites prior to operations			Year 1										
Activity 1.2.10 Conduct periodic impact studies						Year 4			Year 7			Year 10	
Activity 1.2.11Monitor and supervise restoration activities			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.12 Establish mechanisms for communication between oil companies and PA management			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Output 1.3	**Steering committee in place, Regeneration of vegetation cover**												
Activity 1.3.1 Carry out research to determine impact of limestone mining on Ramsar site and park													
Activity 1.3.3 Carry out water analysis to determine levels of pollution in L. George													

Activity 1.3.4 Full weekly analysis of biological, metallic and nutrient components													
Activity 1.3.5 Monitor the discharges into R. Nyamwamba and L. George													
Activity 1.3.6 Maintain collaboration with KCCL and other environment agencies in the area													
Activity 1.3.7 Find out the chemical composition of water getting out of the Mubuku farm to R. Nyamwamba													
Output 1.4	**No. of animals in the park, vegetation coverage**	**---------**											
Activity 1.4.1 Lobby local government and other stakeholders to gazette cycard area as a protected area			Year 1										
Activity 1.4.2 Acquire part of Muhokya land to expand the wildlife corridor					Year 3								
Activity 1.4.3 Monitor the corridor utilization by wildlife during the limestone mining in Dura					Year 3				Year 7			Year 10	

Activity 1.4.4 Monitor compliance to environment management plan of Hima limestone mining in Dura			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.4.5 Train staff on population census techniques					Year 3		Year 5			Year 8		Year 10	
Activity 1.4.6 Monitor populations of key species of wildlife (RBDC, maintain and update MIST database)						Year 4		Year 6			Year 9		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Output 1.5	**Weather station in place, Invasive and exotic mapping**	**One weather station at mweya**											
Activity 1.5.1 Eradicate invasive and exotic species in the PA			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.5.2 Control bush fires by constructing fire lines, controlled burning			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.5.3 Establish a weather station at Katunguru headquarters			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Community Conservation and Development program				
	Goal Summary	**Indicators**	**Means of Verifcation**	**Assumptions**
Objective				
Improved community park relations for sustainable management of the PA resources and community livelihoods by 2021				
Output 1.1	**Human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 2020**	**No. of human-wildlife interventions in place, Reduced human-wildlife cases reported**	**Site visits, quartery, annual reports**	**Political support**
Activity 1.1.1 Follow up the government on the promise of electric fencing of sensitive areas of the park				
Activity 1.1.2 Acquire equipment for PAM (50 radios, capture, high caliber guns and signal pistol				
Activity 1.1.3 Construct and maintain trenches (51 done and 50 to be done excluding FVs)				
Activity 1.1.4 Implement other PAC interventions				
Activity 1.1.6 Sensitize communities and local leaders on PAM				
Activity 1.1.7 Lobby LG to establish vermin control units				
Activity 1.1.8 Compile inventories and incidences of wildlife human conflicts				
Activity 1.1.9 Construct physical barriers around fishing villages to reduce influx of livestock into the park (Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Katwe, Kahendero)				
Activity 1.1.10 Collaborate with relevant law enforcement agencies to handle grazing (periodic meetings)				

Activity 1.1.11Solicit for support to help communities protect livestock from predation.				
Activity 1.1.12 Sensitise and educate communities on stock densities and problem animal management				
Output 1.2	**Improved livelihoods of neighboring communities to minimize pressure on PA resources**	**No. of income generating projects introduced, Positive attitude towards conservation**	**Annual reports, Quartery reports, Site visits, and House hold survey report**	**Political support**
Activity 1.2.1promote and support development of alternative resources outside the PA and IGAs				
Activity 1.2.2 Work with partners to construct Valley dams, rain water harvesting systems, boreholes and hand/triddle pumps, spring protection, water distribution pipes				
Activity 1.2.3 Carry out awareness programs for communities 1. Outreach programs 2. In park visits 3. Talk shows 4. Drama groups				
Activity 1.2.4 Carry out conservation education for schools 1. Inpark visits 2. Debates 3. Contests 4. Education materials				
Activity 1.2.5 Strengthen partnership with stakeholders e.g wildlife clubs of Uganda				

Activity 1.2.6 Lobby for funds from partners to support reformed poachers				
Activity 1.2.7 Develop park byelaws				
Activity 1.2.8 Lobby stakeholders to stop encroachment on the wetland along River Kazinga in Kanungu				
Activity 1.2.9 Evict encroachers in Kayanja				
Output 1.3	**Neighboring communities benefit from existing PA resources**	**No. of MoUs signed and implemented**	**Annual reports, reviews, End of term evaluation**	**community cooperation**
Activity 1.3.1 Carry out inventory/map of available resources				
Activity 1.3.1 Negotiate and Sign MOUs for resource access				
Activity 1.3.2 Monitor resource access				
Output 1.4	**Collaborative management with stakeholders strengthened**	**No. of MoUs signed and implemented, No. of projects/ programs supported by stakeholders**	**Annual reports**	**cooperation among the stakeholders**
Activity 1.4.1 strengthen collaborative management with stakeholders 1. Tourism 2. Resource use (MoUs) 3. CPI Dual management with NFA and fisheries				
Activity 1.4.2 Work with LG to regulate influx of people to fishing villages				

Activity 1.4.3 Initiate development of regulations for wildlife sanctuaries				
Output 1.5	**Revenue sharing program streamlined to match with local government planning and adhere to revenue sharing policy guidelines**	**No. of projects supported by the revenue sharing scheme annually**	**Annual reports**	**community cooperation**
Activity 1.5.1 Train communities on proposal writing				
Activity 1.5.2 Implement revenue sharing in line with revised guidelines				
Activity 1.5.3 Monitor implementation of RS projects				
Acitivity 1.5.4 Provide annual indicative planning figures to LG				
Output 1.6	**Communities supported to promote and develop community based tourism**	**No. of community groups trained and supported, Tourism village developed, marina activities established**	**Annual report, Field visits**	**WCC, WT, CAM**
Activity 1.6.1 Identify areas with potential for community based tourism around the PA like at Kikorongo, Katunguru, Kicwamba view point				
Activity 1.6.2 Develop capacity of the groups – guiding, crafts, drama, village walks,etc				

Activity 1.6.3 Link groups to funding agencies, tour operators and hotels/lodges, local Government parish dev funds				
Activity 1.6.4 Encourage communities to establish a Tourism Village in Rwenshama				
Activity 1.6.5 Develop a marina for tourism activities at Rwenshama (concessionaire)				

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan					
Community Conservation and Development program					
	Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Data Collection Methodology**	**Frequency of Data Collection**	**Who is Responsible?**
Objective					
Improved community park relations for sustainable management of the PA resources and community livelihoods by 2021					
Output 1.1	**No. of human-wildlife interventions in place, Reduced human-wildlife cases reported**	**Interventions imply; trenches, electric fencing, bee keeping, capscum (red pepper), live fences. Human -wildlife cases mean problem animal cases reported**	**Document review and observation**	**Annually**	**WCC, CAM**
Activity 1.1.1 Follow up the government on the promise of electric fencing of sensitive areas of the park					

Activity 1.1.2 Acquire equipment for PAM (50 radios, capture, high caliber guns and signal pistol					
Activity 1.1.3 Construct and maintain trenches (51 done and 50 to be done excluding FVs)					
Activity 1.1.4 Implement other PAC interventions					
Activity 1.1.6 Sensitize communities and local leaders on PAM					
Activity 1.1.7 Lobby LG to establish vermin control units					
Activity 1.1.8 Compile inventories and incidences of wildlife human conflicts					
Activity 1.1.9 Construct physical barriers around fishing villages to reduce influx of livestock into the park (Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Katwe, Kahendero)					
Activity 1.1.10 Collaborate with relevant law enforcement agencies to handle grazing (periodic meetings)					
Activity 1.1.11Solicit for support to help communities protect livestock from predation.					
Activity 1.1.12 Sensitise and educate communities on stock densities and problem animal management					

Output 1.2	**No. of income generating projects introduced, Positive attitude towards conservation**	**Projects include; bee keeping, woodlots, handcraft, community walks;positive attitude imply community members reporting poachers**	**Document review, observation**	**Annually**	**WCC, CAM**
Activity 1.2.1promote and support development of alternative resources outside the PA and IGAs					
Activity 1.2.2 Work with partners to construct Valley dams, rain water harvesting systems, boreholes and hand/ triddle pumps, spring protection, water distribution pipes					
Activity 1.2.3 Carry out awareness programs for communities 1. Outreach programs 2. In park visits 3. Talk shows 4. Drama groups					
Activity 1.2.4 Carry out conservation education for schools 1. Inpark visits 2. Debates 3. Contests 4. Education materials					
Activity 1.2.5 Strengthen partnership with stakeholders e.g wildlife clubs of Uganda					

Activity 1.2.6 Lobby for funds from partners to support reformed poachers					
Activity 1.2.7 Develop park byelaws					
Activity 1.2.8 Lobby stakeholders to stop encroachment on the wetland along River Kazinga in Kanungu					
Activity 1.2.9 Evict encroachers in Kayanja					
Output 1.3	**No. of MoUs signed and implemented**	**MoUs signed imply guidelines for the communities to access park resources**	**Document review**	**Annually, quarterly**	**WCC, CAM**
Activity 1.3.1 Carry out inventory/map of available resources					
Activity 1.3.1 Negotiate and Sign MOUs for resource access					
Activity 1.3.2 Monitor resource access					
Output 1.4	**No. of MoUs signed and implemented, No. of projects/ programs supported by stakeholders**	**MoUs signed and implemented mean guidelines to guide stakeholder involvement**	**Document review**	**Annually**	**WCC, CAM**
Activity 1.4.1 strengthen collaborative management with stakeholders 1. Tourism 2. Resource use (MoUs) 3. CPI Dual management with NFA and fisheries					

Activity 1.4.2 Work with LG to regulate influx of people to fishing villages					
Activity 1.4.3 Initiate development of regulations for wildlife sanctuaries					
Output 1.5	**No. of projects supported by the revenue sharing scheme annually**	**projects include; trench excavation and maintainance, bee keeping, poultry rearing, hand craft**	**Document review**	**Annually**	**WCC, CAM**
Activity 1.5.1 Train communities on proposal writing					
Activity 1.5.2 Implement revenue sharing in line with revised guidelines					
Activity 1.5.3 Monitor implementation of RS projects					
Acitivity 1.5.4 Provide annual indicative planning figures to LG					
Output 1.6	**No. of community groups trained and supported, Tourism village developed, marina activities established**	**Community groups refer to; local people neigbouring the park involved in eco tourism activities. Tourism village refer to Rwenshama. Marina activities refer to boat cruise equipment**	**Document review, observation**	**Annually, mid term review and end of term evaluation**	**WCC, WT, CAM**
Activity 1.6.1 Identify areas with potential for community based tourism around the PA like at Kikorongo, Katunguru, Kicwamba view point					

Activity 1.6.2 Develop capacity of the groups – guiding, crafts, drama, village walks,etc					
Activity 1.6.3 Link groups to funding agencies, tour operators and hotels/ lodges, local Government parish dev funds					
Activity 1.6.4 Encourage communities to establish a Tourism Village in Rwenshama					
Activity 1.6.5 Develop a marina for tourism activities at Rwenshama (concessionaire)					

Indicator Tracking Table													
Community Conservation program													
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**1st Year Target**	**2nd Year Target**	**3rd Year Target**	**4th Year Target**	**5thYear Target**	**6th Year Target**	**7th Year Target**	**8th Year Target**	**9th Year Target**	**10th Year Target**	**Total Target**
Objective													
Improved community park relations for sustainable management of the PA resources and community livelihoods by 2021													

Output 1.1	No. of human-wildlife interventions in place, Reduced human-wildlife cases reported	65Kms of trench excavated											
Activity 1.1.1 Follow up the government on the promise of electric fencing of sensitive areas of the park			Year 1										
Activity 1.1.2 Acquire equipment for PAM (50 radios, capture, high caliber guns and signal pistol			Year 1										
Activity 1.1.3 Construct and maintain trenches (51 done and 50 to be done excluding FVs)					**Year 3**			**Year 6**			**Year 9**		
Activity 1.1.4 Implement other PAC interventions			**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**	
Activity 1.1.6 Sensitize communities and local leaders on PAM			**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**	
Activity 1.1.7 Lobby LG to establish vermin control units			Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**								
Activity 1.1.8 Compile inventories and incidences of wildlife human conflicts				**Year 2**					**Year 7**				

Activity 1.1.9 Construct physical barriers around fishing villages to reduce influx of livestock into the park (Kasenyi, Hamukungu, Katwe, Kahendero)			**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**	
Activity 1.1.10 Collaborate with relevant law enforcement agencies to handle grazing (periodic meetings)					**Year 3**								
Activity 1.1.11Solicit for support to help communities protect livestock from predation.			**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**	
Activity 1.1.12 Sensitise and educate communities on stock densities and problem animal management			**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**	
Output 1.2	No. of income generating projects introduced, Positive attitude towards conservation												
Activity 1.2.1promote and support development of alternative resources outside the PA and IGAs			**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**	

Activity 1.2.2 Work with partners to construct Valley dams, rain water harvesting systems, boreholes and hand/ triddle pumps, spring protection, water distribution pipes				Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
Activity 1.2.3 Carry out awareness programs for communities 1. Outreach programs 2. In park visits 3. Talk shows 4. Drama groups			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.4 Carry out conservation education for schools 1. Inpark visits 2. Debates 3. Contests 4. Education materials			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.5 Strengthen partnership with stakeholders e.g wildlife clubs of Uganda			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.6 Lobby for funds from partners to support reformed poachers			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.7 Develop park byelaws			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Activity 1.2.8 Lobby stakeholders to stop encroachment on the wetland along River Kazinga in Kanungu			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.9 Evict encroachers in Kayanja			Year 1										
Output 1.3	No. of MoUs signed and implemented	6 MoUs											
Activity 1.3.1 Carry out inventory/map of available resources				Year 2	Year 3								
Activity 1.3.1 Negotiate and Sign MOUs for resource access			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.3.2 Monitor resource access			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Output 1.4	**No. of MoUs signed and implemented, No. of projects/ programs supported by stakeholders**												
Activity 1.4.1 strengthen collaborative management with stakeholders 1. Tourism 2. Resource use (MoUs) 3. CPI Dual management with NFA and fisheries			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Activity 1.4.2 Work with LG to regulate influx of people to fishing villages				Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.4.3 Initiate development of regulations for wildlife sanctuaries					Year 3								
Output 1.5	**No. of projects supported by the revenue sharing scheme annually**												
Activity 1.5.1 Train communities on proposal writing				Year 2					Year 7				
Activity 1.5.2 Implement revenue sharing in line with revised guidelines			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.5.3 Monitor implementation of RS projects			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Acitivity 1.5.4 Provide annual indicative planning figures to LG			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Output 1.6	**No. of community groups trained and supported, Tourism village developed, marina activities established**	**5 community groups, zero tourism village, zero marina activities**											
Activity 1.6.1 Identify areas with potential for community based tourism around the PA like at Kikorongo, Katunguru, Kicwamba view point			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.6.2 Develop capacity of the groups – guiding, crafts, drama, village walks,etc			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.6.3 Link groups to funding agencies, tour operators and hotels/ lodges, local Government parish dev funds			Year 1	Yea 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.6.4 Encourage communities to establish a Tourism Village in Rwenshama						Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.6.5 Develop a marina for tourism activities at Rwenshama (concessionaire)						Year 4							

Logframe				
Ecological Monitoring and Research				
	Summary of objectives	**Indicators**	**Means of Verifcation**	**Assumptions**
Objective				
Management decisions made based on scientific and researched information				
Output 1.1	**Timely and effective management of disease outbreaks ensured**	**No sick animals in the park**	**Research reports, Annual reports**	**Natural outbreaks**
Activity 1.1.1Conduct epidemiological studies for anthrax and other zoonotic diseases				
Activity 1.1.2 Establish collaboration with CDC (on marburg research) and other relevant institutions for research and diagnostics				
Activity 1.1.3 Acquire a mobile diagnostic lab				
Activity 1.1.4 Establish a diagnostic team and build its capacity				
Activity 1.1.5 Build staff capacity to handle disease outbreaks				

Activity 1.1.6 Acquire Office, equipment, Vehicle, drugs and chemicals to handle disease outbreaks				
Activivty 1.1.7 Put in place an emergency fund to handle epidemics				
Activity 1.1.8 Carry out sensitisation on dangers and management of disease outbreaks				
Activity 1.1.9 Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to install speed humps and signage to control wildlife road kills and speed				
Output 1.2	**Negative impacts of tourism development reduced**	**Health ecosytem in place**	**Annual reports, Mid and End of term evaluation**	**Political stability**
Activity 1.2.1 Limit the number of telecom masts in the park				
Activity 1.2.2 Ensure all developments blend with the environment				
Activity 1.2.3 Research and draft document on limits of acceptable use of developments				
Activity 1.2.4 Work with MTTI to set basic standards for tourism accommodation facilities within and outside the PA				
Activity 1.2.5 Setup booking system to limit numbers of school groups (day & overnight visits)				
Activity 1.2.6 Limit number of school groups by charging entry for students & vehicles				

Activity 1.2.7 Monitor developments and their associated impacts within and outside PA - Sensitize developers on good waste management practices				
Activity 1.2.8 Liaise with relevant stakeholders to enforce environmental compliance				
Activity 1.2.9 Littering (cotton): link with cotton organizations to sensitize farmers and transporters to avoid littering.				
Activity 1.2.10 Create a fine for litter offenders inside PA (Sensitization sign posts, radio, stakeholder meetings)				
Activity 1.2.11 Other litter: encourage the local roadside traders to use none polythene packages.				
Activity 1.2.12 Research on causes of misty albertine rift (move to RM)				
Activity 1.2.13 Collaborate with stakeholders to limit discharge of emissions and other wastes (move to RM)				
Output 1.3	**Scientific data used for making management decisions acquired**	**Informed decisions made based on scientific data**	**Annual reports, Scientific research reports, Environmental reports**	**Partner cooperation**
Acitivity 1.3.1 Identify research priorities				

Acitivity 1.3.2 opularize research priorities				
Acitivity 1.3.3 Conduct management oriented research on emerging issues				
Acitivity 1.3.4 Collaborate with other stakeholders to conduct research				
Activity 1.3.5 Disseminate the research findings (Symposium)				

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan				
Ecological Monitoring and Research				
	Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Frequency of Data Collection**	**Who is Responsible?**
Objective				
Management decisions made based on scientific and researched information				
out put 1.1	**No sick animals in the park**	**Refers to healthy animals**	**Annually**	**WMR, CAM**
Activity 1.1.1Conduct epidemiological studies for anthrax and other zoonotic diseases				

Activity 1.1.2 Establish collaboration with CDC (on marburg research) and other relevant institutions for research and diagnostics				
Activity 1.1.3 Acquire a mobile diagnostic lab				
Activity 1.1.4 Establish a diagnostic team and build its capacity				
Activity 1.1.5 Build staff capacity to handle disease outbreaks				
Activity 1.1.6 Acquire Office, equipment,Vehicle, drugs and chemicals to handle disease outbreaks				
Activivty 1.1.7 Put in place an emergency fund to handle epidemics				
Activity 1.1.8 Carry out sensitisation on dangers and management of disease outbreaks				
Activity 1.1.9 Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to install speed humps and signage to control wildlife road kills and speed				
Output 1.2	**Health ecosytem in place**	**Refers to habitats like water, animals, plants,**	**Annually**	**WMR, CAM**
Activity 1.2.1 Limit the number of telecom masts in the park				
Activity 1.2.2 Ensure all developments blend with the environment				
Activity 1.2.3 Research and draft document on limits of acceptable use of developments				

Activity 1.2.4 Work with MTTI to set basic standards for tourism accommodation facilities within and outside the PA				
Activity 1.2.5 Setup booking system to limit numbers of school groups (day & overnight visits)				
Activity 1.2.6 Limit number of school groups by charging entry for students & vehicles				
Activity 1.2.7 Monitor developments and their associated impacts within and outside PA - Sensitize developers on good waste management practices				
Activity 1.2.8 Liaise with relevant stakeholders to enforce environmental compliance				
Activity 1.2.9 Littering (cotton): link with cotton organizations to sensitize farmers and transporters to avoid littering.				
Activity 1.2.10 Create a fine for litter offenders inside PA (Sensitization sign posts, radio, stakeholder meetings)				
Activity 1.2.11 Other litter: encourage the local roadside traders to use none polythene packages.				
Activity 1.2.12 Research on causes of misty albertine rift (move to RM)				
Activity 1.2.13 Collaborate with stakeholders to limit discharge of emissions and other wastes (move to RM)				

Output 1.3	Informed decisions made based on scientific data	Refers to decisions based on field research findings	Annually	WMR
Acitivity 1.3.1 Identify research priorities				
Acitivity 1.3.2 opularize research priorities				
Acitivity 1.3.3 Conduct management oriented research on emerging issues				
Acitivity 1.3.4 Collaborate with other stakeholders to conduct research				
Activity 1.3.5 Disseminate the research findings (Symposium)				

Indicator Tracking Table													
Ecological Monitoring and Research													
	Indicator	Baseline	1st Year Target	2nd Year Target	3rd Year Target	4th Year Target	5th Year Target	6th Year Target	7th Year Target	8thYear target	9th Year Target	10th Year Target	Total Target
Objective													
Management decisions made based on scientific and researched information													

Output 1.1	**No sick animals in the park**	**Anthrax in Hippos and Buffalos**											
Activity 1.1.1Conduct epidemiological studies for anthrax and other zoonotic diseases			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.2 Establish collaboration with CDC (on marburg research) and other relevant institutions for research and diagnostics				Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.3 Acquire a mobile diagnostic lab			Year 1										
Activity 1.1.4 Establish a diagnostic team and build its capacity													
Activity 1.1.5 Build staff capacity to handle disease outbreaks			Year 1	Year 2									
Activity 1.1.6 Acquire Office, equipment, Vehicle, drugs and chemicals to handle disease outbreaks					Year 3								
Activivty 1.1.7 Put in place an emergency fund to handle epidemics				Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10		

Activity 1.1.8 Carry out sensitisation on dangers and management of disease outbreaks			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.1.9 Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to install speed humps and signage to control wildlife road kills and speed			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Output 1.2	**Health ecosytem in place**	**Removal of invasive plants from the park,**											
Activity 1.2.1 Limit the number of telecom masts in the park			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.2 Ensure all developments blend with the environment			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.3 Research and draft document on limits of acceptable use of developments			Year 1										
Activity 1.2.4 Work with MTTI to set basic standards for tourism accommodation facilities within and outside the PA			Year 1										

Activity 1.2.5 Setup booking system to limit numbers of school groups (day & overnight visits)			Year 1										
Activity 1.2.6 Limit number of school groups by charging entry for students & vehicles				Year 2									
Activity 1.2.7 Monitor developments and their associated impacts within and outside PA - Sensitize developers on good waste management practices			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.8 Liaise with relevant stakeholders to enforce environmental compliance			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.9 Littering (cotton): link with cotton organizations to sensitize farmers and transporters to avoid littering.			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.10 Create a fine for litter offenders inside PA (Sensitization sign posts, radio, stakeholder meetings)			Year 1										

Activity 1.2.11 Other litter: encourage the local roadside traders to use none polythene packages.			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.2.12 Research on causes of misty albertine rift (move to RM)													
Activity 1.2.13 Collaborate with stakeholders to limit discharge of emissions and other wastes (move to RM)													
Output 1.3	**Informed decisions made based on scientific data**	**Nill informed decisions based on scientific data**											
Acitivity 1.3.1 Identify research priorities			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Acitivity 1.3.2 opularize research priorities			Year 1					Year 6					
Acitivity 1.3.3 Conduct management oriented research on emerging issues			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Acitivity 1.3.4 Collaborate with other stakeholders to conduct research			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.3.5 Disseminate the research findings (Symposium)			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Logframe				
Park operations Programme				
	Summary of objectives	**Indicators**	**Means of Verifcation**	**Assumptions**
Objective				
Effective and efficient PA management to achieve strategic implementation of programs by 2021				
Output 1.1	**Sufficient, effective and efficient workforce put in place**	**No staffing gaps in the PA, No. of staff trainned, all staff well equiped to perform their duties**	**Annual reports, Mid and End term reviews, training reports**	
Recruit staff				
Identify training needs for staff				
Train according to identified needs				
Acquire relevant equipments				
Improve staff remuneration				
Identify and provide incentives to motivate staff				

Output 1.2	Adequate and well managed administrative infrastructure, facilities and equipments put in place	**No of staff units put in place, No of staff well equiped to do their work**	**Annual reports, audit reports, Site visit reports**	
Re-Construct the existing outposts according to standard infrastructure development Bukorwe, Katooke, Ishasha, Rwenshama, Kiyanga, Bwentale, Nyamugasani, Kyambura base camp, Nyamusingiri, fig tree, Mukorobozi				
Construct new outposts at Mahyoro, Mpanga, Kashaka, Kayanja, Kasenyi, Kararo, Kisenyi,				
Construct gates at Bwindi junction, Kyambura base camp Nyamusingiri, entrance of scenic drive and install relevant facilities				
Modify exisiting gates to standard Katooke, Katunguru, Kabatooro, fig tree				
Demolish current buildings and re-design the site at Bukorwe				
Demolish all the existing structures in Ishasha camp except the bandas				
Demolish existing staff quarters in Katooke				
Demolish existing old structures in Bwentale				

Develop new office at Bwentale				
Maintain Kyenzaza accomodation and concession it out				
Identify suitable area near Uganda Wildlife training Institute for student centre				
Construct students centre				
Demolish the old former student centre structures				
Construct a basecamp at Dura near Hima Offices.				
Construct an outpost at Mpanga with 4 rangers				
Put in place a Mobile patrol unit in Dura sector with 12 rangers				
Output 1.3	**Accessibility into and within the selected parts of the PA improved**	**Road kms re-opened, opened and maintained**	**Annually, mid and end of term reviews**	
Re-open Kakimba-Kiyanga road				
Open Nyamugasani –crater road (20km)				
Open the scenic drive from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya (				

Re-align the road into Mweya Peninsular (2.5km) and shift quarter guard				
Maintain all existing roads				
Procure a ferry				

Park operations Programme					
	Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Data Collection Methodology**	**Frequency of Data Collection**	**Who is Responsible?**
Objective					
Effective and efficient PA management to achieve strategic implementation of programs by 2021					
Out put 1.1:	**No staffing gaps in the PA, No. of staff trainned, all staff well equiped to perform their duties**	**Staffing gaps refer to enough staff at all times in all departments. All staff trained imply all staff equiped with necessary skills. All staff equiped refer to necessary equipments for all departments**	**Document review, Interview**	**Annually**	**HRM, CAM**
Recruit staff					
Identify training needs for staff					
Acquire relevant equipments					

Improve staff remuneration					
Identify and provide incentives to motivate staff					
Output 1.2	**No of staff units put in place, No of staff well equiped to do their work**	**Staff units means permanent structures in accordance with UWA staff standards, Staff well equiped refers to all required materials to facilitate all departments in accordance with UWA standards**	**Document review, Observation, interviews**	**Annually**	**CAM**
Re-open Kakimba-Kiyanga road					
Open Nyamugasani –crater road (20km)					
Open the scenic drive from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya (					
Re-align the road into Mweya Peninsular (2.5km) and shift quarter guard					
Maintain all existing roads					
Procure a ferry					

Output 1.3	**Road kms re-opened, opened and maintained**	**Road Kms re-opened imply existing roads that are not functional, and putting up new ones and ensuring that all are in good shape**	**Document review, Observation, interviews**	**Annually**	**CAM**
Re-open Kakimba-Kiyanga road					
Open Nyamugasani –crater road (20km)					
Open the scenic drive from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya (					
Re-align the road into Mweya Peninsular (2.5km) and shift quarter guard					
Maintain all existing roads					
Procure a ferry					

Indicator Tracking Table													
Park operations Programme													
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**1st Year Target**	**2nd Year Target**	**3rd Year Target**	**4th Year Target**	**5th Year Target**	**6th Year Target**	**7th Year Target**	**8th Year Target**	**9th Year Target**	**10th Year Target**	**Total Target**
Objective													
Effective and efficient PA management to achieve strategic implementation of programs by 2021													
Output 1.1	No staffing gaps in the PA, No. of staff trainned, all staff well equiped to perform their duties	203 staff available, All need reresher courses											
Recruit staff			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
Identify training needs for staff			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
Train according to identified needs			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Acquire relevant equipments			Year 1-5	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
Improve staff remuneration			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Identify and provide incentives to motivate staff			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	

Output 1.2	**No of staff units put in place, No of staff well equiped to do their work**	**96 Staff units, Nill staff well equiped**											
Re-Construct the existing outposts according to standard infrastructure development Bukorwe, Katooke, Ishasha, Rwenshama, Kiyanga, Bwentale, Nyamugasani, Kyambura base camp, Nyamusingiri, fig tree, Mukorobozi			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7				
Construct new outposts at Mahyoro, Mpanga, Kashaka, Kayanja, Kasenyi, Kararo, Kisenyi,			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7				
Construct gates at Bwindi junction, Kyambura base camp Nyamusingiri, entrance of scenic drive and install relevant facilities			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
Modify exisiting gates to standard Katooke, Katunguru, Kabatooro, fig tree			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Demolish current buildings and re-design the site at Bukorwe			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								

Demolish all the existing structures in Ishasha camp except the bandas			Year 1										
			Year 1										
Demolish existing staff quarters in Katooke			Year 1										
Demolish existing old structures in Bwentale			Year 1										
							Year 5	Year 6					
Develop new office at Bwentale			Year 1										
Maintain Kyenzaza accomodation and concession it out			year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Identify suitable area near Uganda Wildlife training Institute for student centre			Year 3										
Construct students centre			Year 1	Year 2									
Demolish the old former student centre structures					Year 3								
				Year 2	Year 3								
Construct a basecamp at Dura near Hima Offices.			Year 1										
Construct an outpost at Mpanga with 4 rangers				Year 2									
Put in place a Mobile patrol unit in Dura sector with 12 rangers			Year 1	Year 3									

Output 1.3	**Road kms re-opened, opened and maintained**												
Re-open Kakimba-Kiyanga road			Year 1										
Open Nyamugasani –crater road (20km)			Year 2	Year 2									
Open the scenic drive from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya							Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8			
Re-align the road into Mweya Peninsular (2.5km) and shift quarter guard					Year 3								
Maintain all existing roads			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Procure a ferry							Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8			

Logframe				
Tourism management Programme				
	Goal Summery	**Indicators**	**Means of Verifcation**	**Assumptions**
Programm Goal				
To Increase revenue by 15% annually for sustainable management of the PA by 2021				

Output 1.1	**Intensified marketing of the unique biodiversity and attractions of the PA at local, national and international level to increase tourist numbers**	**Increased revenue, Increased Visitor number,**	**Revenue analysis reports, Bank statements, Visitor statistics**	**Political stability, No epidemics and natural calamities**
Activity 1.1.1Develop brochures				
Activity1.1.2 Develop an information pack				
Activity 1.1.3 Organise and attend trade shows, promotions (materials)				
Activity 1.1.4 Conduct Radio and tv talk shows				
Activity 1.1.5 Develop and manage a website				
Activity 1.1.6 Brand the park				
Activity 1.1.7 Develop signage				
Activity 1.1.8 Advertise in print and electronic media				
Activity 1.1.9 Organise a forum for friends of Queen				
Activity 1.1.10 Establish a harmonised booking system				
Activity 1.1.11Develop the equater as a product Market equator, the craters equinoxes, Queen's visit, archeological sites, Omukama of Toro etc				

Output 1.2	**Visitor information, orientation and interpretation materials and services put in place and existing ones improved**	**No of visitor centres constructed, No of Signages put in place, Viewing deck at the bat cave in place**	**Annual reports, Site visits**	**Political stability**
Activity 1.2.1Design and construct interpretation centre for tourists from Bwindi in Ishasha at the juction				
Activity 1.2.2 Construct warning Signage along circuits so that tourists do not molest animals				
Activity 1.2.3 Establish interpretation centre at Nyamusingiri (CDC)				
Activity 1.2.4 Construct a viewing deck at the bat cave (glass made protecting visitors from interfacing with bats)				
Activity 1.2.5 Construct an information centre at Kyambura base camp				
Output 1.3	**Tourist facilities and products introduced and improved for visitor satisfaction and increased revenue**	**No. of new tourist products introduced, No. of tourist facilities improved**	**Site visits and annual reports, visitor satisfaction survey reports**	**Political stability**
Ishasha sector				
Activity1.3.1Re-design the gate at Katooke gate with offices, reception, parking area, interpretation centre, curio shop				

Activity 1.3.2 Identify and develop alternative campsite along R. Ntungwe in addition to existing ones				
Activity 1.3.3 Develop bush camps in Edward flats				
Activity 1.3.4 Develop guiding standards				
Activity 1.3.5 Convert the southern circuit of Ishasha into an exclusive permitted offtrack zone with special rates attached				
Activity 1.3.6 Levy a guiding fee on private guides after certifying them				
Activity 1.3.8 Renovate and upgrade campsite 1 and 2 in ishasha				
Activity 1.3.9 Re-enforce the Ishasha campsite river banks				
Activity 1.3.10 Advertise concession to Construct a 16-24 bed capacity cottages including restaurant In ishasha				
Activity 1.3.11Work with concessionnaire to develop products along R.Ntungwe i.e				
Activity 1.3.12 Construct bird hides in L. Edward flats				
Activity 1.3.13 Evaluate visitor satisfaction				
Kigezi Wildlife Reserve				

Activity 1.3.14 Advertise to develop Tented camp at Bwentale (20 bed capacity)				
Activity 1.3.15 Forest trek from Jacana to crater lakes with one fly camp and looped				
Activity 1.3.16 Habituate chimps and offer habituation experience in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve				
Activity 1.3.17 Open trails for Chimp tracking in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve				
Activity 1.3.18 Upgrade the bird hide around Mweya peninsular				
Activity 1.3.19 Develop bird watching as a product				
Nyamusingiri				
Activity 1.3.20 Upgrade the campsite at Nyamusingiri				
Activity 1.3.21 Develop the bat cave • Provide a protective viewing deck • Interpretive theme about history of Bat Cave				
Activity 1.3.22 Develop the blue lake as a tourism product • cultural values for Banyaruguru • Provide benches at the blue lake to provide resting shelter after viewing the bats				
Activity 1.3.23 Develop water based tourism-water sailing safaris on L. Nyamusingiri				

Activity 1.3.24 Explore the opportunity of carrying out Paragliding/air baloons from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya				
Acivity 1.3.25 Maintain trails to enhance tourist experience (include all trails)				
Activity 1.3.26 Put some steps where it is steep and slippery around L. Kyasanduka				
Activity 1.3.27 Establish a resting place near muvule tree at Lake Kyasanduka				
Activity 1.3.28 Explore possibility of concessioning sport fishing, boat rides on L. Nyamusingiri (check with CM)				
Kyambura Gorge/Fig tree				
Activity 1.3.29 Construct a viewing platform at Kashaka harbour				
Activity 1.3.30 Construct Kashaka Marina				
Activity 1.3.31 Develop nature walks along L. Mashece				
Activity 1.3.32 Develop tourism circuits (combine all circuits in the reserve but indicate locations)				
Activity 1.3.33 Concession out canoeing at Lake Maseche				
Activity 1.3.34 Construct a resting shelter at Nshenyi				

Activity 1.3.35 Develop Nature walk along forest edge on L. Kibwera				
Activity 1.3.36 Concession out Sport fishing at L. Kibwera				
Activity 1.3.36 Establish Kyambura scenic drive along the gorge and Kazinga channel with a loop to L. Nshenyi				
Kyambura Fig tree				
Re-design the tourism facilities				
Convert existing bandas intoInterpretation centre, curio shop, with relevant facilities				
Develop staff accommodation in an appropriate location				
Re-align current access road to create space for campsite				
Establish a campsite				
Lake George water tourism				
Establish picnic site in izinga island				
Advertise a concession for a picnic site at Sikanki island				
Advertise a concession for a picnic site at Sikanki island				

MWEYA PENINSULA				
Demolish admin 1 & 2 library, garage, hall, chemical store, lab, weigh bridge, self contained staff quarters, lower ranger accomodation, student centre, school				
Renovate church, dispensary				
Concession Tembo canteen				
Upgrade the camp site 3 with more facilities				
Renovate upper ranger accomodation				
Renovate former UIE senior staff houses and turn into self catering units under UWA management				
Renovate junior UIE staff houses				
liase with MoE to officially close the school				
Renovate bird hide check				
Re-design and beautify the marina				
Develop a picnic site at Izinga Is. and enjoyment of a Sundowner				
- Boat (cross check)				

Develop Water Tourism Circuit from Mweya through Kisenyi to Rwenshama (concession out)				
Pelican Point				
Concession out construction of a low impact but luxury tented lodge				
Water tourism(luxury boats) on L.Edward				
Develop forest walk				
Sundowner experience (include in write up)				
Develop forest walk				
Board walk (1km) from Katwe or water ways with a docking point				
Bird observatory				
Explosion craters				
Construct viewing platforms at proposed picnic site				
Develop the hill next to baboon cliffs into a picnic site as it commands a wider view				
Hiking the baboon cliff including the nostrils of the earth, starting at the current pull off				
Build a road from river Nyamugasani bridge in Katwe into crater area via Busunga into scenic road. (for write up)				

Lake Kitagata				
Create interpretive themes				
Create access to hot springs				
Provide signage to advertise the tourism experiences around the lake (cover this under signage)				
Maintain roads in the crater area				
Kikorongo-Equator				
Enrich the visitor centre and re-sale items (budget is for all re-sale outlets)				
Develop a nature trail linking the equator, L. Kikorongo, and Queen's pavilion				
Kasenyi area				
Re-design a tourism gate				
Designate particular loops/tracks for game drives				
Close off illegal routes between Kasenyi and Hamukungu				

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan					
Tourism Development Programme					
	Indicator	**Indicator Definition**	**Data Collection Methodology**	**Frequency of Data Collection**	**Who is Responsible?**
Objective					
To Increase revenue by 15% annually for sustainable management of the PA by 2021					
Output 1.1	**Increased revenue, Increased Visitor number,**	**Increased revenue means increment in revenues by 15% annually,**	**Document review**	**Quarterly and annually**	**WT, WA**
Develop brochures					
Develop an information pack					
Organise and attend trade shows, promotions (materials)					
Conduct Radio and tv talk shows					
Develop and manage a website					
Brand the park					
Develop signage					

Advertise in print and electronic media					
Organise a forum for friends of Queen					
Develop tourist maps, and posters					
Establish a harmonised booking system					
Develop the equater as a product Market equator, the craters equinoxes, Queen's visit, archeological sites, Omukama of Toro etc					
Output 1.2	**No of visitor centres constructed, No of Signages put in place, Viewing deck at the bat cave in place**	**Visitor centres imply; Ishasha, Nyamusingiri, and Kyambura. Signages mean 50 planted and well maintained signages, Nyamusingiri bat viewing deck**	**Document review and observation**	**Mid term and end of term**	**WT, CAM**
Ishasha sector					
Activity1.3.1Re-design the gate at Katooke gate with offices, reception, parking area, interpretation centre, curio shop					
Activity 1.3.2 Identify and develop alternative campsite along R. Ntungwe in addition to existing ones					

Activity 1.3.3 Develop bush camps in Edward flats					
Activity 1.3.4 Develop guiding standards					
Activity 1.3.5 Convert the southern circuit of Ishasha into an exclusive permitted offtrack zone with special rates attached					
Activity 1.3.6 Levy a guiding fee on private guides after certifying them					
Activity 1.3.8 Renovate and upgrade campsite 1 and 2 in ishasha					
Activity 1.3.9 Re-enforce the Ishasha campsite river banks					
Activity 1.3.10 Advertise concession to Construct a 16-24 bed capacity cottages including restaurant In ishasha					
Activity 1.3.11Work with concessionnaire to develop products along R.Ntungwe i.e					
Activity 1.3.12 Construct bird hides in L. Edward flats					
Activity 1.3.13 Evaluate visitor satisfaction					
Kigezi Wildlife Reserve					

Activity 1.3.14 Advertise to develop Tented camp at Bwentale (20 bed capacity)					
Activity 1.3.15 Forest trek from Jacana to crater lakes with one fly camp and looped					
Activity 1.3.16 Habituate chimps and offer habituation experience in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve					
Activity 1.3.17 Open trails for Chimp tracking in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve					
Activity 1.3.18 Upgrade the bird hide around Mweya peninsular					
Activity 1.3.19 Develop bird watching as a product					
Nyamusingiri					
Activity 1.3.20 Upgrade the campsite at Nyamusingiri					
Activity 1.3.21 Develop the bat cave • Provide a protective viewing deck • Interpretive theme about history of Bat Cave					

Activity 1.3.22 Develop the blue lake as a tourism product • cultural values for Banyaruguru • Provide benches at the blue lake to provide resting shelter after viewing the bats					
Activity 1.3.23 Develop water based tourism- water sailing safaris on L. Nyamusingiri					
Activity 1.3.24 Explore the opportunity of carrying out Paragliding/air baloons from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya					
Acivity 1.3.25 Maintain trails to enhance tourist experience (include all trails)					
Activity 1.3.26 Put some steps where it is steep and slippery around L. Kyasanduka					
Activity 1.3.27 Establish a resting place near muvule tree at Lake Kyasanduka					
Activity 1.3.28 Explore possibility of concessioning sport fishing, boat rides on L. Nyamusingiri (check with CM)					
Kyambura Gorge/Fig tree					
Activity 1.3.29 Construct a viewing platform at Kashaka harbour					

Activity 1.3.30 Construct Kashaka Marina					
Activity 1.3.31 Develop nature walks along L. Mashece					
Activity 1.3.32 Develop tourism circuits (combine all circuits in the reserve but indicate locations)					
Activity 1.3.33 Concession out canoeing at Lake Maseche					
Activity 1.3.34 Construct a resting shelter at Nshenyi					
Activity 1.3.35 Develop Nature walk along forest edge on L. Kibwera					
Activity 1.3.36 Concession out Sport fishing at L. Kibwera					
Activity 1.3.36 Establish Kyambura scenic drive along the gorge and Kazinga channel with a loop to L. Nshenyi					
Kyambura Fig tree					
Re-design the tourism facilities					
Convert existing bandas intoInterpretation centre, curio shop, with relevant facilities					
Develop staff accommodation in an appropriate location					

Re-align current access road to create space for campsite					
Establish a campsite					
Lake George water tourism					
Establish picnic site in izinga island					
Advertise a concession for a picnic site at Sikanki island					
MWEYA PENINSULA					
Demolish admin 1 & 2 library, garage, hall, chemical store, lab, weigh bridge, self contained staff quarters, lower ranger accomodation, student centre, school					
Renovate church, dispensary					
Concession Tembo canteen					
Upgrade the camp site 3 with more facilities					
Renovate upper ranger accomodation					
Renovate former UIE senior staff houses and turn into self catering units under UWA management					
Renovate junior UIE staff houses					

liase with MoE to officially close the school					
Renovate bird hide check					
Re-design and beautify the marina					
Develop a picnic site at Izinga Is. and enjoyment of a Sundowner					
Develop Water Tourism Circuit from Mweya through Kisenyi to Rwenshama (concession out)					
Pelican Point					
Concession out construction of a low impact but luxury tented lodge					
Water tourism(luxury boats) on L.Edward					
Develop forest walk					
Sundowner experience					
Develop forest walk					
Board walk (1km) from Katwe or water ways with a docking point					
Bird observatory					
Explosion craters					
Construct viewing platforms at proposed picnic site					

Develop the hill next to baboon cliffs into a picnic site as it commands a wider view					
Hiking the baboon cliff including the nostrils of the earth, starting at the current pull off					
Build a road from river Nyamugasani bridge in Katwe into crater area via Busunga into scenic road. (for write up)					
Lake Kitagata					
Create interpretive themes					
Create access to hot springs					
Provide signage to advertise the tourism experiences around the lake (cover this under signage)					
Maintain roads in the crater area					
Kikorongo-Equator					
Enrich the visitor centre and re-sale items (budget is for all re-sale outlets)					
Develop a nature trail linking the equator, L. Kikorongo, and Queen's pavilion					
Kasenyi area					
Re-design a tourism gate					

Designate particular loops/tracks for game drives					
Close off illegal routes between Kasenyi and Hamukungu					

Indicator Tracking Table													
	Indicator	Baseline	1st Year Target	2nd year Target	3rd year Target	4th Year Target	5th Year Target	6th Year Target	7th Year Target	8th Year Target	9th Year Target	10th Year Target	Total Target
Programm Goal													
To Increase revenue by 15% annually for sustainable management of the PA by 2021													
Output 1.1	**Increased revenue, Increased Visitor number,**												
Develop brochures			Year 1		Year 3		Year 5		Year 7				
Develop an information pack			Year 1		Year 3		Year 5		Year 7				
Organise and attend trade shows, promotions (materials)			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Conduct Radio and tv talk shows			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Develop and manage a website					Year 3	year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Brand the park				Year 2	Year 3								
Develop signage			Year 1										

Advertise in print and electronic media			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Organise a forum for friends of Queen			Year 1			year 4			Year 7				
Develop tourist maps, and posters			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Establish a harmonised booking system			Year 1										
Develop the equater as a product Market equator, the craters equinoxes, Queen's visit, archeological sites, Omukama of Toro etc				Year 2	Year 3								
Output 1.2	**No of visitor centres constructed, No of Signages put in place, Viewing deck at the bat cave in place**	**2 Visitor centres, 10 signages, zero viewing deck**											
Design and construct interpretation centre for tourists from Bwindi in Ishasha at the juction						Year 4							
Construct warning Signage along circuits so that tourists do not molest animals			Year1										
Establish interpretation centre at Nyamusingiri (CDC)			Year 1										
Construct a viewing deck at the bat cave (glass made protecting visitors from interfacing with bats)						Year 4							

Construct an information centre at Kyambura base camp													
Output 1.3	No. of new tourist products introduced, No. of tourist facilities improved	Game drive, scenary, chimp tracking, nature walk, launch cruise, bird watching, and camping. Zero improved tourist facilities											
Ishasha sector													
Activity1.3.1Re-design the gate at Katooke gate with offices, reception, parking area, interpretation centre, curio shop													
Activity 1.3.2 Identify and develop alternative campsite along R. Ntungwe in addition to existing ones			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.3 Develop bush camps in Edward flats			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.4 Develop guiding standards			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.5 Convert the southern circuit of Ishasha into an exclusive permitted offtrack zone with special rates attached			Year 1										

Activity 1.3.6 Levy a guiding fee on private guides after certifying them			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.8 Renovate and upgrade campsite 1 and 2 in ishasha			year 1										
Activity 1.3.9 Re-enforce the Ishasha campsite river banks			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.10 Advertise concession to Construct a 16-24 bed capacity cottages including restaurant In ishasha				Year 2									
Activity 1.3.11Work with concessionnaire to develop products along R.Ntungwe i.e			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.12 Construct bird hides in L. Edward flats			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Activity 1.3.13 Evaluate visitor satisfaction			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Kigezi Wildlife Reserve													
Activity 1.3.14 Advertise to develop Tented camp at Bwentale (20 bed capacity)			Year 3										
Activity 1.3.15 Forest trek from Jacana to crater lakes with one fly camp and looped						Year 4	Year 5						
Activity 1.3.16 Habituate chimps and offer habituation experience in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve					Year 3			Year 6					

Activity 1.3.17 Open trails for Chimp tracking in Kigezi Wildlife Reserve			Year 7										
Activity 1.3.18 Upgrade the bird hide around Mweya peninsular			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.19 Develop bird watching as a product			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Nyamusingiri													
Activity 1.3.20 Upgrade the campsite at Nyamusingiri			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.21 Develop the bat cave • Provide a protective viewing deck • Interpretive theme about history of Bat Cave			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.22 Develop the blue lake as a tourism product • cultural values for Banyaruguru • Provide benches at the blue lake to provide resting shelter after viewing the bats			Year 1										
Activity 1.3.23 Develop water based tourism- water sailing safaris on L. Nyamusingiri			Year 5										
Activity 1.3.24 Explore the opportunity of carrying out Paragliding/air baloons from Kyambura escarpment to Mweya			Year 2										

Acivity 1.3.25 Maintain trails to enhance tourist experience (include all trails)			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
Activity 1.3.26 Put some steps where it is steep and slippery around L. Kyasanduka			Year 1, 6										
Activity 1.3.27 Establish a resting place near muvule tree at Lake Kyasanduka			Year 2										
Activity 1.3.28 Explore possibility of concessioning sport fishing, boat rides on L. Nyamusingiri (check with CM)			Year 1										
Kyambura Gorge/Fig tree													
Activity 1.3.29 Construct a viewing platform at Kashaka harbour			Year 4										
Activity 1.3.30 Construct Kashaka Marina			Year 4										
Activity 1.3.31 Develop nature walks along L. Mashece			Year 1-3										
Activity 1.3.32 Develop tourism circuits (combine all circuits in the reserve but indicate locations)			Year 1-3										
Activity 1.3.33 Concession out canoeing at Lake Maseche			Year										
Activity 1.3.34 Construct a resting shelter at Nshenyi			Year 4										

Activity 1.3.35 Develop Nature walk along forest edge on L. Kibwera			Year 3										
Activity 1.3.36 Concession out Sport fishing at L. Kibwera			Year 3										
Activity 1.3.36 Establish Kyambura scenic drive along the gorge and Kazinga channel with a loop to L. Nshenyi			Year 3										
Kyambura Fig tree						Year 4							
Re-design the tourism facilities						Year 4							
Convert existing bandas intoInterpretation centre, curio shop, with relevant facilities				Year 2	Year 3								
Develop staff accommodation in an appropriate location			Year 1										
Re-align current access road to create space for campsite			Year										
Establish a campsite													
Lake George water tourism													
Establish picnic site in izinga island						Year 4							
Advertise a concession for a picnic site at Sikanki island						Year 4							

MWEYA PENINSULA													
Demolish admin 1 & 2 library, garage, hall, chemical store, lab, weigh bridge, self contained staff quarters, lower ranger accomodation, student centre, school			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3								
Renovate church, dispensary				Year 2									
Concession Tembo canteen			Year 1										
Upgrade the camp site 3 with more facilities			year 1										
Renovate upper ranger accomodation				Year 2									
Renovate former UIE senior staff houses and turn into self catering units under UWA management				Year 2									
Renovate junior UIE staff houses			Year 1										
liase with MoE to officially close the school			Year 1										
Renovate bird hide check			Year 1										
Re-design and beautify the marina			Year 1										
Develop a picnic site at Izinga Is. and enjoyment of a Sundowner			Year 1										

Develop Water Tourism Circuit from Mweya through Kisenyi to Rwenshama (concession out)						Year 4							
Pelican Point													
Concession out construction of a low impact but luxury tented lodge					Year 3								
Water tourism(luxury boats) on L.Edward				Year 2									
Develop forest walk						Year 4							
Sundowner experience													
Develop forest walk			Year 2				Year 5						
Board walk (1km) from Katwe or water ways with a docking point					Year 3								
Bird observatory													
Explosion craters													
Construct viewing platforms at proposed picnic site				Year 2									
Develop the hill next to baboon cliffs into a picnic site as it commands a wider view				Year 2									
Hiking the baboon cliff including the nostrils of the earth, starting at the current pull off				Year 2									

Build a road from river Nyamugasani bridge in Katwe into crater area via Busunga into scenic road. (for write up)				Year 2									
Lake Kitagata													
Create interpretive themes				year 2									
Create access to hot springs				year 2									
Provide signage to advertise the tourism experiences around the lake (cover this under signage)				Year 2									
Maintain roads in the crater area				Year 2	Year 3	year 3	year 4	year 5	year 6	year 7	year 8	year 9	year 10
Kikorongo-Equator													
Enrich the visitor centre and re-sale items (budget is for all re-sale outlets)													
Develop a nature trail linking the equator, L. Kikorongo, and Queen's pavilion													
Kasenyi area			Year 2										
Re-design a tourism gate				Year 2									
Designate particular loops/ tracks for game drives			Year 1										
Close off illegal routes between Kasenyi and Hamukungu				Year 2									