



Uganda National Commission for UNESCO



ECOSYSTEM APPROACHES AND ALTERNATIVE GREEN ENTERPRISES FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN THE BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN UGANDA



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The Republic of Uganda

Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

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ECO-SYSTEM APPROACHES AND ALTERNATIVE GREEN ENTERPRISES FOR PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE IN THE BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN UGANDA

Promotion of Ecosystem Approaches and Alternative Green Enterprises for Peaceful Coexistence in the Biosphere Reserves in Uganda: The Report of the implementation of Participation Programme in Queen Elizabeth and Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserves

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Cover Page

- Map of Uganda showing Conservation / Protected areas in green. The Biosphere Reserves are incircled in red.
- Bottom Pictures: Left Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve
Right Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve

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List of Acronyms

BR: Biosphere Reserves
CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity
EA: Ecosystem Approach
FGD: Focused Group Discussions
KAP: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MAB: Man and Biosphere Reserve
MEA: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MEBR: Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserve
MoU: Memorandum of Understanding
NP: National Park
QEBR: Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserves
SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
UNATCOM: Uganda National Commission for UNESCO
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation-
UWA: Uganda Wildlife Authority
WNBR: World Network of Biosphere Reserves

Foreword

The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme is more than 40 years old and has since its inception focused on the interface of human activity and the rest of the biosphere especially the relationship between humans and nature. The biosphere reserves are meant to demonstrate and promote site-specific examples of how humans live with nature in a sustainable way. They are supposed to demonstrate ways to safeguard natural ecosystems and biodiversity through science, education and participatory approaches while at the same time promoting innovative economic development that is environmentally sustainable and socially and culturally appropriate. When UNESCO launched the Biodiversity Initiative in 2011, it was to bring UNESCO's knowledge and networks in the areas of education, the natural, social and human sciences, culture and communication to enrich the international policy response to the biodiversity crisis. As noted in the global agenda 2030, biodiversity loss, along with climate change, is one of the great global challenges of our time. The UNESCO biosphere reserves are very relevant to the fulfillment of the global agenda because though they are "protected areas", their functions go far beyond mere protection. Their target is to balance nature conservation with socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. They can only do this by successfully engaging with local communities (participation, co-management) and using a knowledge-based approach (traditional knowledge, research, monitoring and education). These two approaches are at the core of the biosphere reserve concept because they enable the realization of the goal of the biosphere reserves as model areas for sustainable development where today's human needs are balanced with those of future generations and of nature.

In 2011/12 biennium Uganda raised a proposal for study of the causes of continuous conflicts in the two biosphere reserves of Mt Elgon and Queen Elizabeth. The result was a publication in 2012 on cultural analysis in the management of the biosphere reserves which recommended among other things for more awareness about the functions of a biosphere reserve and the Involvement of communities in the BR management structure and revenue sharing and integration of the various cultural values in the management of the biosphere reserves. As most of these values are tied to the needs of livelihoods, the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) as a follow up, developed this proposal to undertake the promotion of alternative green enterprises that would minimize dependence of the communities on the natural resources of the biosphere reserves thus reducing pressure on the natural resources and paving way for peaceful co-existence between the communities and management of the biosphere reserves.

This report covers the activities undertaken right from building the capacity of the biosphere reserve managers, taking inventory of the existing means of livelihoods, assessment of their impacts on the biosphere reserves and the participatory approaches that enabled the communities to propose alternative means of livelihood. It also contains some of the prevailing causes of misunderstanding between the biosphere reserves management and the communities' resident in these biosphere reserves. The communities' representatives were trained in sustainable development, green economy identification, prioritization and profiling of green enterprises for possible intervention.

It is my hope that this book serves as a good reference material for all stakeholders resident in the two biosphere reserves, the management of the biosphere reserves and all those concerned with biodiversity conservation not only in Uganda but worldwide.



Rosie Agoi

Secretary General (a.i)

UGANDA NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

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In a special way, we appreciate the support of the District Local Government officials of the various host and neighbouring districts to the biosphere reserves namely Bududa, Bulambuli, Ibanda, Kapchorwa, Kasese, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Rubirizi, Rukungiri and Sironko.

Thanks are also due to the Office of the Secretary General, UNATCOM and the staff for providing all the necessary support that made the implementation a success. Finally, we thank UNESCO for funding this participation project.

Glossary

Alternative Enterprises: Enterprises that are carried out in place of or as replacement to the established or routine enterprises that the operator is normally associated with.

Biosphere Reserves: These are areas comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems designated for promoting solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. They are characterised by zonation, periodic review, management plans, management teams, participation and knowledge-based management.

Biosphere Reserve Managers: Heads of the protected areas. In Uganda, these are under the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).

Community Conservation Wardens: UWA Staff that interface closely with the communities in the biosphere reserves

Convention on Biological Diversity: This is a guiding tool signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit dedicated to promoting sustainable development. It was conceived as a practical tool in recognition that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.

Ecosystem Approach (EA): A strategy for the comprehensive and integrated management of land, water and living resources in a manner that ensures equitable and sustainable use of natural resources.

Ecosystem Services: The link between ecosystems and human wellbeing, with ecosystem service transformed by other forms of capital to provide benefits.

Green Economy: An economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity without significantly causing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

Green Enterprises: Enterprises that have minimal negative impact on the environment, community, society, or economy and are sustainable fulfilling the definition of green economy given above.

Livelihoods: A means of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life.

MAB Committee: The National body of volunteer conservationists who work with the National Commission and other bodies in the management of the affairs of biosphere reserves and ensuring biodiversity conservation

Protected Area: Locations which receive protection because of their recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values.

Executive Summary

Ecosystem Approach defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity as a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources is a very important and comprehensive science-based tool for promoting conservation in a manner that ensures equitable and sustainable use of natural resources. In this strategy, the economic system is structured targeting the improvement of human well-being and social equity, without significant environmental impacts and ecological scarcities. Through this, the communities in biosphere reserves (BRs) must be socially included, their welfare improved and employment opportunities created for them for decent work, while the health of the E a r t h ' s ecosystems is maintained.

The overall objective of this project was to ensure peaceful co-existence between the BR Managers and the communities in and around Queen Elizabeth BR (QEBR) and Mount Elgon BR (MEBR) designated by UNESCO in 1979 and 2005 respectively. The problems associated with human settlements have generated conflicts contrary to the BR concept that seeks to demonstrate that human activities can explicitly contribute to conservation of natural resources and the development of humanity concurrently. The activities in this project included a situational assessment survey to assess the impacts of the livelihoods in the BRs and possible alternative enterprises; assessment of the socio-economic development potentials for proposed alternative green enterprises as sources of livelihood; training of the BR Managers on the concept of BRs, ecosystem approaches and adaptive management to enable peaceful coexistence with the communities and training the communities on their selected enterprises and identification of possible linkages to capital support;

Among the important outputs is a general picture of the landscape of the BRs reflecting the impacts of the settlements and livelihoods, an inventory of the existing and new means of livelihoods, list of favorable priority alternative green enterprises, eight BR Managers trained and seven hundred eighty five participants from eight tribal communities resident in forty Sub-Counties in eleven districts were sensitized on the values of BRs, ecosystem approaches and identification and adoption of green enterprises for peaceful coexistence with the BRs' Management. Eighty democratically selected community representatives validated, prioritized and profiled the identified alternative enterprises for support.

The conclusion is that from the enthusiasm generated during the implementation of this project, peaceful co-existence between the BR Managers and the communities in the BRs is easy to achieve.

The general recommendations are on the need to support the communities to implement the identified and profiled alternative green enterprise projects and the popularization of the ecosystem approaches for adoption as a major tool for conservation in the BRs for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence in the BRs.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

Ecosystem Approach (EA) is defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources¹. It is a very important and comprehensive science-based tool for promoting conservation in a manner that ensures equitable and sustainable use of natural resources.

A green economy on the other hand is an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, which significantly reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcities². This means that in principle the communities living in biosphere reserves must be socially included, their welfare improved and employment opportunities created for them for decent work for all, while the health of the functioning Earth's ecosystems is maintained³

While ecosystem services have been categorized by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) as the link between ecosystems and human wellbeing, with ecosystem service transformed by other forms of capital to provide benefits, the major challenge has been the fostering of harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable development through participation, knowledge sharing, poverty reduction, human well-being improvements, integration of cultural values and society's ability to cope with change in line with the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) and the vision of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves(WNBR) of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme .

1.1. Purpose and Scope of the Project

The management of the two biosphere reserves namely Queen Elizabeth (QEBR) and Mount Elgon (MEBR) designated as biosphere reserves (BRs) in 1979 and 2005 respectively, has continued to face problems associated with human populations resident in these biosphere reserves. Yet, the BR concept seeks to demonstrate that human activities can explicitly contribute to conservation of natural resources and, contribute to the development of humanity.

This project is a follow up of the recommendations of the 2012 publication on “Cultural Analysis in the Management of Mt. Elgon and Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserves” by the

¹ CBD, 2000, <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem>.

² UNEP 2011

³ *The Future We Want*, 2012

communities in Queen Elizabeth and Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserves on the need to increase awareness about the role of Parks as biosphere reserves, involvement of communities in conservation, revenue sharing arrangements and capacity building for both management of the biosphere reserves and communities through the promotion of alternative green enterprise activities as alternative livelihoods based on the respective community needs.

The scope of the Project covered all the communities in Mt Elgon and Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserves. The overall objective of this project was to ensure peaceful coexistence between the BR managers and the communities in and around the BRs.

1.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the project were:

- a)-To sensitize and train the communities to identify and adopt viable alternative green enterprises;
- b)-To equip the Biosphere Reserve (BR) Managers with understanding of the concepts of Biosphere Reserves (BRs), Ecosystem Approach and Adaptive Management (AM);
- c)-To achieve peaceful co-existence between the various stakeholders and the biodiversity in the BRs;

1.3. Activities

- a) Conducted a situational assessment survey in the BRs to assess the impacts of current livelihoods and possible alternative enterprises;
- b) Collected an inventory of existing means of livelihood and possible impacts;
- c) Assessed the socio-economic development potentials for each of the proposed alternative green enterprises as sources of livelihood;
- d) Trained the Biosphere Managers on the concept of Biosphere Reserves and Ecosystem Approaches and Adaptive Management to enable peaceful coexistence with the communities;
- e) Trained the communities on their selected enterprises and identified possible linkages to capital support;

1.4. Outputs

- a) A general picture of the landscape of the BRs was documented as reflection of the impacts of the settlements and livelihoods;
- b) An inventory of the existing and new means of livelihoods documented;
- c) At least one favorable alternative green enterprise prioritized for adoption and possible market linkages made per BR community;
- d) At least 8 Biosphere Reserve Managers trained on the concept of Biosphere Reserves, Ecosystem Approaches and Adaptive Management for peaceful coexistence with the

communities;

- e) At least all the major communities in both BRs trained on their selected enterprises and possible linkages to capital made;

The long term impacts of the project include:

Strengthened capacities of BR managers and communities for use of EA, improved capacity for sustainable development, mitigation of environmental and climate change-related challenges, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and renewable resources including energy, water, food and a well-balanced, conserved, sustainably utilized resources and a fair/equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the conservation and utilization of genetic resources in the BRs.



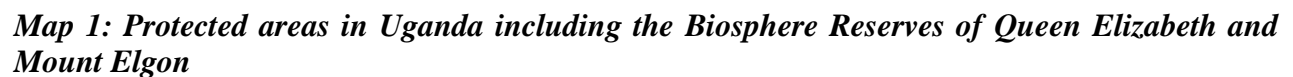
The Banner used during the implementation of the project in Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve.



The Banner used during the implementation of the project in Mt Elgon Biosphere Reserve.

2. Methodology

- a. Literature Review
- b. Observational assessment surveys were conducted of the areas settled in by communities;
- c. A survey on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of the communities;
- d. Key informant interviews;
- e. Focus Group Discussions and participatory Appraisal methods with Community leaders, Youth and Women Groups;
- f. Local market surveys for the marketability of the proposed/identified enterprises;
- g. Direct teaching methods for training beneficiary communities and the BR management



2.1. Summary of the Information Collection Process

A total of seven hundred eighty five people from eleven tribal groups resident in thirty Sub-Counties (lower Local Governments) in the eleven districts (higher Local Governments) were sensitized on the concept and values of Biosphere Reserves, Ecosystem Approaches and identification and adoption of green enterprises for peaceful coexistence with the Biosphere Reserves Management. A one-day conference was held after the data collection survey to validate the findings and prioritize the projects for intervention from the long list of proposed alternative enterprises.

In Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve (QEBR), from 6th to 12th August 2015, six locations of communities were visited and discussions held with them in the villages of Harukungu (Kisango sub-county), Nyakatonzi (Nyakatonzi sub-county) and Kirembe II in Kasese District, Iririma (Kichuzi sub-county) in Ibanda, Kataara (Kichwamba sub-county) in Rubirizi and Nwera, Rwenshama (Bwambara sub-county) in Rukungiri district. In terms of ethnicity, the residents of Harukungu and Kirembe II (Nyamiranga) are the Bakonzo, in Nyakatonzi are the Basongora, in Iririma are a mixture of Bakiga, Banyankole and Bafumbira, in Kateera, Kichwamba sub-county are the Banyaruguru as the dominant group and the Bakiga and Banyankole as smaller groups and in Nwera, Rwenshama are the Banyabutumbe as dominant and Bakiga, Banyankole and Baganda as smaller groups. Each of the groups targeted. Interviewed, sensitized and trained were former poachers who had formed anti-poaching groups after abandoning poaching and surrendering all their poaching tools to the management of the BR.

Meetings were also held with the District Local Governments of the districts hosting and neighbouring the BR in a bid to collect additional data and verify some of the claims from the communities in their districts. In both Kasese and Rubirizi districts, meetings were held with the Chief administrative Officers and the heads of the Natural Resources Department. A one-day harmonization and joint training workshop was held in Kasese Town on 11/08/2015 bringing together selected representatives from all the six targeted locations

In the Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve (MEBR), the data collection exercise was from 17th to 22nd September 2015 covering communities from twenty two sub-counties in seven districts in the region. Fifteen of the communities were ethnic Bagishu, Seven were ethnic Sabiny and two were ethnic Benet/Ndorobo. A validation and sensitization workshop was held in Kapchorwa Town to enable the 40 selected representatives of the various communities to harmonise positions on the priority green enterprises for support as alternative enterprises. In all the locations, guidance was provided by the Community Conservation Warden and Conservation Rangers of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).



Presenting a General Overview of the project to participants in QEBR



An attentive group in Wanale, Mbale District, MEQR during the introduction of the project.



Group Photograph at the end of a sensitization and inventorying session in MEBR.

2.1.1. Literature Review

A review of literature was undertaken to identify the key issues in the earlier publication on cultural analysis in the management of Biosphere Reserves and the new concepts and approaches in ecosystem management and green economies. Internet search was done in addition to review of books and printed reports.

2.1.2. Structured Questionnaire

In every location of the community, the general awareness and introductory session was followed by the selection of a group of about twenty who participated in the completion of a questionnaire under the guidance of one of the consultants. A sample of the questionnaire is in appendix 2

2.1.3. Observational assessment surveys of the areas settled in by communities

This was done through reconnaissance surveys by selected members of the team, as they travelled through the specific areas see form in appendix 3

2.1.4. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

In each district, two teams of FGDs were held with each community representatives consisting of nine or more people using a checklist developed for the purpose. In one site of Kwosir and Yatui sub counties, no FGD was held due to the refusal of the ethnic Benet and Ndorobbo to be addresses by the team. Sample in appendix 4



Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Kapkwai site, led by Dr. Dominic V.M. Lali, the Programme Officer responsible.



The Second team for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Kapkwai site, Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve guided by Dr Cassim Umba Tolu, Member of the Consultant team

2.1.5. Key informant Interviews:

Key informants that were known to be knowledgeable about the livelihood aspects of the people and their relationship with the Biosphere Reserve and the management were given key informant questionnaires to complete. They were guided in understanding of some of the questions and terms. Sample in Appendix 3

2.1.6. Local Market Survey

Local market survey was conducted by visits to the markets, inquiring about the prices of the commodities and recording as mentioned in the local medium

2.1.7. Direct Teaching

This was largely during the sensitization and training of the communities and BR managers through presentation of facts from the proven authorities or sources of information to them to internalize.



Ms Olivia Bira, Community Conservation Warden, QEBR, teaching the Community on the Plans of the BR on Promoting Alternative Green Enterprises. Seated next to her are part of the Consultant Team.

CHAPTER THREE

Findings from the Survey

3.1. Quantitative Data from Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve

3.1.1 General data

Table 3.1.1 Summary of Respondents from various communities

Community Location	Frequency	Percent
Irimya	13	12.7
Kataara	14	13.7
Nyakatonzi	26	25.5
Rwenshama	13	12.7
Harukungu	22	21.6
Kirembe	14	13.7
TOTAL	102	100

Table 3.1.1 shows some fluctuations in numbers of respondents with some more enthusiastic than others. They however made a good total of 102.

Table 3.1.2 Sex of the respondents in and around QEBR.

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	80	78.4
Female	22	21.6
TOTAL	102	100

The ratio of male: females in Table 1.2 are around 4:1. This lingers on several factors (although by national demographics females are more than males). Male enthusiasm, female daily chores to take care of their families, cultural norms are some of these. This aspect is explained elsewhere (for MEBR in Part 2 of this preliminary report).

Table 3.1.3 Age category of respondents

Age category	Frequency	Percent
10-20	21	20.6
21-30	38	37.3
31-40	21	20.6
41-50	15	14.7
50+	7	6.9
Total	102	100

Table 3.1.3 shows the age categories represented ranging from teenagers to 40 years.

Table 3.1.4 Period of residence in the area

Length of residence	Frequency	Percent
0-1	2	2.0
2-5	13	12.7
6-10	6	5.9
10+	81	79.4
Total	102	100

Table shows that large majority of residents are more settled ones (10+ years).

Table 3.1.5 General educations of QEBR respondents.

Educations	Frequency	Percent
Never went to School	3	2.9
Primary	39	38.2
Secondary	41	40.2
Tertiary	15	14.7
University	4	3.9
Total	102	100

The table shows the respondents were quite literate with almost 15% having some college education

Table 3.1.6 Residents general knowledge

Residents knowledge / Ever heard of	Percent of cases
Mbale (town / municipality)	55.9%
Kasese	89.2%
Queen Elizabeth National Park	96.1%
Mt. Elgon National park	66.7%
Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve	44.1%
Mt Elgon Biosphere Reserve	15.7%
Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme	30.4%
UNESCO MAB Programme	20.6%
UNESCO	40.2%
UWA	93.1%

From Table 3.1.6, the residents of areas near QEBR knew well their home town Kasese (89.2%) than Mbale (55.9%). Indeed those of QEBR knew more about their own QENP (96.1%) than MENP (66.7%). As for the word MAB, UNESCO MAB Programme and Biosphere Reserve, the knowledge is low. Comparing the percentages: QENP 96.1% and QEBR 44.1% Mt. Elgon National Park 66.7% and Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve as low as 15.7%. This could be evidence

that the understanding of the Biosphere concept among the respondents is rather low and needs awareness creation.

Table 3.1.7 Ever visited the National Park Nearby?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	99	97.1
No	3	2.9
TOTAL	102	100

Data in Table 3.1.7 shows almost all respondents contacted had at one time visited QENP.

Table 3.1.8 Reasons why residents visited the National Park (QENP)

Reason for Visit	Percent of Cases
As local Tourists	56.1%
Employment	25.5%
Medicinal Herbs	29.6%
Grazing livestock	14.3%
Hunting (Traditional)	40.8%
Fishing	30.6%
Cultural Reasons	8.2%
Other reasons for visiting Park	30.6%

Table 3.1.8 should be of substantial interest particularly to UWA. A large number of respondents visited QENP for a very valid reason: local tourism. 40.8% disclosed they hunt (traditionally) in the park! Culture is also of special importance in the theme of peaceful co-existence.

Figure 1.1 details on other reasons for visiting the park. Some of these are pretty straight forward: water and firewood collection rate higher among the other reasons.

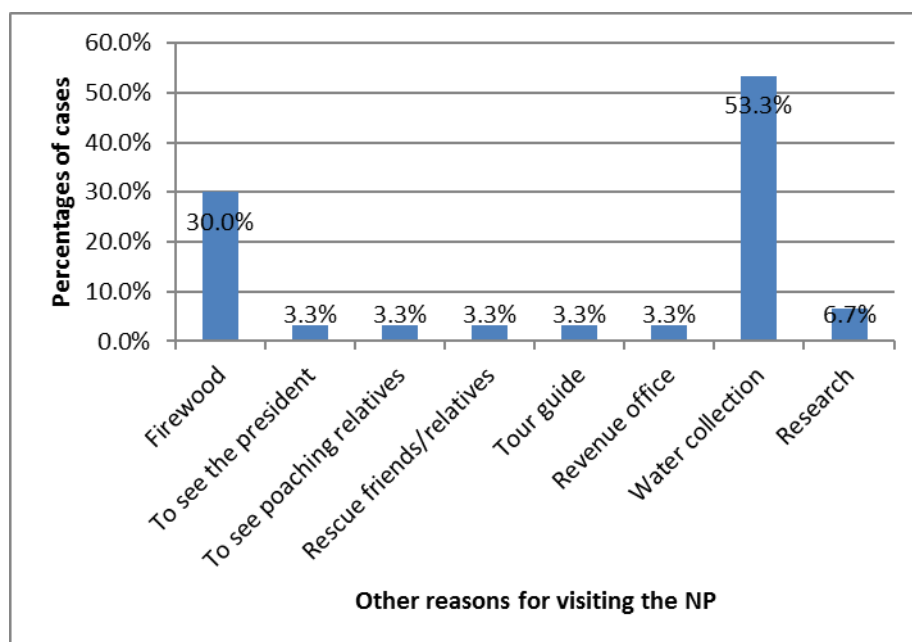


Fig 1.1. Other reasons for visiting the National park.

Table 3.1.9 Whether the existence of the National park nearby (QENP) is a good thing

View	Frequency	Percent
Yes	91	89.2
No	11	10.8
Total	102	100

Table 3.1.10 Reasons why existence of Queen Elizabeth National Park is good

Reason	Percent of Cases
Medicinal herbs	25.6%
Water Collection	18.9%
Promotes Craft	1.1%
Grass for thatch	13.3%
Firewood Collection	35.6%
Attracts Tourism	25.6%
Revenue Sharing	26.7%
Employment	55.6%
Conservation	10.0%
Others	20.0%

From Table 3. 1.10 it can be seen that in the eyes of the respondents QENP plays important roles in their lives. These include: community health (prophylactics and treatment); water source; source of

energy (for cooking especially); conservation of biodiversity. The Biosphere reserve is also important to them because of direct income generation: tourism, employment, sharing of revenue with the Park /Biosphere management. There is also the issue of habitation: thatch for roofs.

Concerning “others” (Table 3.1.10), this is highlighted in Fig 1.2.

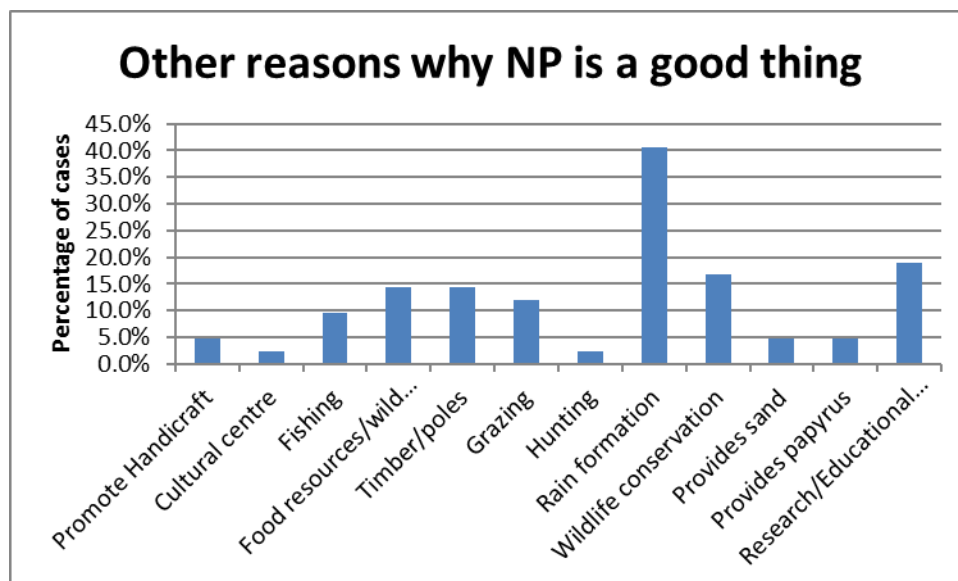


Fig 1.2 Other reasons why Queen Elizabeth National park is good.

The Figure (1.2) lists several other ‘minor’ uses, some of which are quite smart: research / educational; rain formation. The craft alluded to on Table 1.10 is probably different from handicrafts promotion in Fig 1.2. The former presumably connotes more of artisanship, while the latter depicts classical handicrafts. Although the respondents said they went a lot into the park for hunting (Table 1.8), they clearly do not think their traditional hunting is of any worthwhile importance in existence of QENP (Fig 1.2)!!

Table 3.1.11 Reasons why existence of Queen Elizabeth National Park is bad.

Reason	Percent of Cases
Human injury / Death	11.1%
Crop destruction	22.2%
Harsh Treatment of Villagers	22.2%
Problematic Animals	77.8%

UWA Officials should take note of Table 3.1.11. It clearly shows what disgusts the local people. Problem animals featured highest. The harsh treatment of villagers alluded to in Table 3.1.11 is presumably by a few indisciplined law enforcement staff in UWA’s field station.

Table 3.1.12 How the QE National Park Management treats local communities.

View of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Very Well	33	32.4
Well	11	10.8
Fair	43	42.2
Badly	15	14.7
Total	102	100

At least 85 percent of the respondents felt park managers treat them from fair to very well.

Table 3.1.13. Knowledge of Alternative livelihoods by Respondents:

Knowledge of the Term/ Words	Percent of Cases
Alternative livelihood	49.0
Green Economies	53.9
Bee Keeping	96.1
Handicraft	86.3
Aquaculture	56.9
Fish ponds	83.3
Tree/ Plant/ Nurseries	84.3
Tree/Papyrus Harvesting	69.6
Herb Collection for sale as remedies	74.5
Fishing	94.1
Sand/ Stone Quarry	80.4
Firewood Collection (Legal)	94.1
Tour guiding	81.4
Crop growing for sale	80.4

According to Table 3.1.13 the respondents had heard about the various alternative livelihoods (Listed).

Table 3.1.14 Any Possible alternative livelihoods to discourage encroaching into the National Park?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	98.0
No	2	2.0
Total	102	100

This (Table 3.1.14) is very good news to UNESCO, UWA and future trainers of selected trainees. Almost all respondents present had an idea of what alternative livelihood to pursue.

Table 3.1.15. Possible alternative activities for respondents of QEBR Area.

Possible Activity	Percent of cases
Poultry Keeping	12.1%
Livestock Production	24.2%
Farming Cash Crops	11.1%

Bee Keeping	26.3%
Tree Seedling Nurseries	4.0%
Others	55.6%

Table 3.1.15 is central to the theme of peaceful co-existence between the local communities and the respective biosphere reserve in this case QEBR.

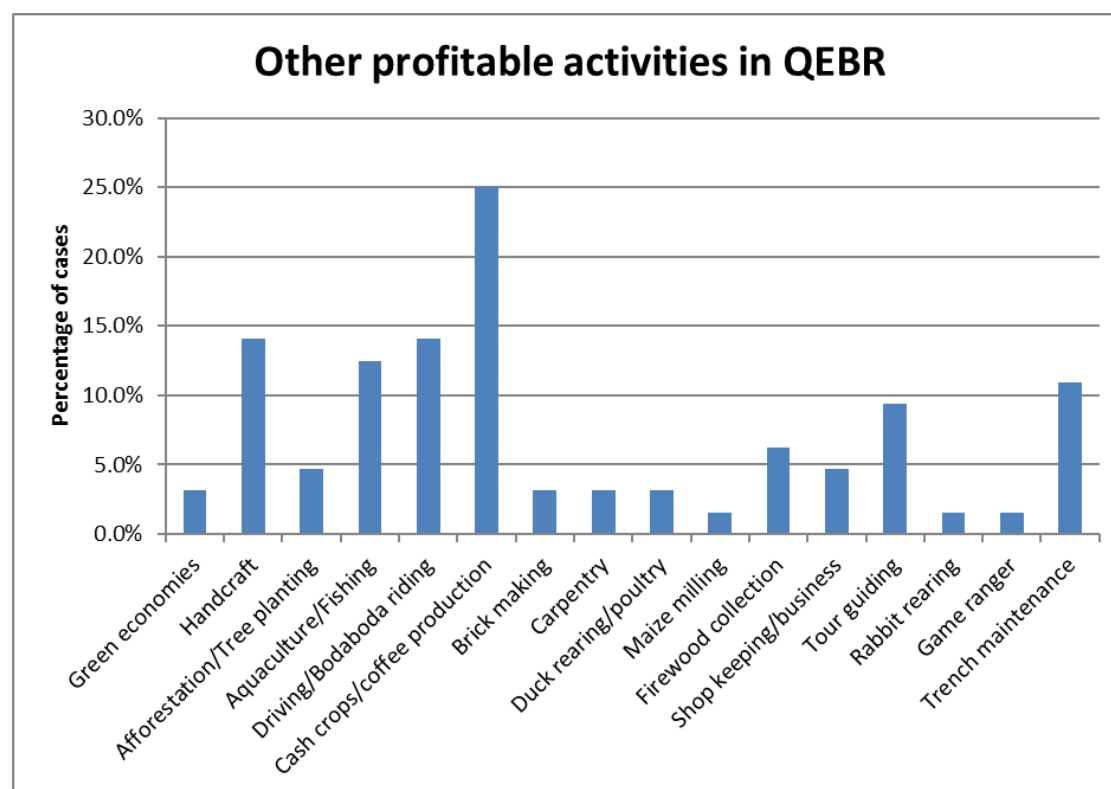


Fig 1. 3. Other profitable activities in QEBR

This Figure (1.3) discloses the idea that respondents in QEBR had several (even purely individual) options. Some options obviously look more of a trade (for instance to ride a commercial motorbike – locally known as *boda boda*), than green economy.

Table 3.1.16. Barriers to adoption of green enterprises by respondents in QEBR area.

Barrier	Percent of cases
Uncertain Market demand	21.6%
Long Maturity	10.8%
Lack of capital	90.2%
Regulation issues	15.7%
Problem of inputs	49.0%
Problem of Technical Advisory Services	36.3%

Energy costs	26.5%
Limited information	17.6%
Lack of Business Partners	23.5%
Market dominated by established enterprises	14.7%
Other Barriers	1.0%

It is clear from Table 3.1.16 that the respondents without specific exceptions envisaged a series of economic barriers to successful alternative livelihoods: Lack of capital, inputs problems, and lack of advisors came out strongly. Lack of markets to sell their merchandise, lack of partners to work with, plus energy bills, also were considerable.

Table 3.1.17. Which is the most difficult barrier among those listed?

Most difficult Barrier	Frequency	Percent
Lack of capital		60.8
Lack of business partners		1.0
Regulation issues		2.9
Problem of technical advisory Services		2.9
Energy costs		3.9
Others		2.9
Total		74.5
Missing System		25.5
Total		100.0

From Table 3.1.17. The overall most difficult (economic) barrier for the respondent in QEBR area was simply: lack of capital.

Table 3.1.18. Means of overcoming barriers to selected green economies.

Means	Percent of cases
Cash gifts	50.5%
Loan	49.5%
Establishment of SACCO	27.7%
Get employment	44.6%
Training to master the trade	47.5%
Others	1.0%

Table 3.1.18 has two main messages for overcoming barriers:

- i) Acquire money (legally)

- ii) Get the right training to master the trade.

3.1.19. Selected correlations

So far, data arising out of the questionnaire (and observation – 1.4) part of the study is quite informative. It will go a long way (if well used) towards the major theme of the study - peaceful co-existence of Biosphere reserves and surrounding communities.

Out of the multitude of data generated, it suffices for a report of this nature intended for a wider international audience to select a few aspects of particular significance.

3.1.19.1 Relationship of location, sex, age, duration of residence and general education.

Table 3.1.19.1 Location associations

	Existence of park is a good thing	If park is good, why?	Treatment by park
Location: Pearson Correlation	-.245	.218	-.454
Sig (2-tailed)	.013	.039	.000
N	102	90	102

Explanation of Table 3.1.19.1:

The table implies that (i) the likely answer as to whether existence of QENP is a good thing was negatively related to nearness of the location to the park.

Table 3.1.23 also implies (ii) that there was a significant positive relationship between location and reasons why park existence is a good thing. This is logical from the preceding point (i).

Interestingly (iii) Table 3.1.19.1 indicates a very significant negative relationship between location and treatment by Park Management: those in locations very close to the Park (naturally) complained more of harsh treatment by Park (field) personnel, than the residents far away from the Park.

3.1.19.2 Significance of sex, age category, how long resided in area, general education

Explanation of Table 3.1.19.2.:

- i) The type of barrier to successful alternative livelihood activity was significantly related to whether the respondent was a female or male. Females figured out different major barriers from those of males.

Table 3.1.19.2. Correlations of sex, age, duration of stay and general education by type and means of overcoming barrier and treatment by Park.

	Treatment by Park	Type of Barrier	Means to overcome Barrier
Sex: Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 – tailed) N		.207 .043 96	
Age Category: Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 – tailed) N			-.229 .021 101
How long resided in this area: Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 – tailed) N	.208 .036 102		
General Education: Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 – tailed) N	.276 .005 102		

- ii) The means to solve (how to overcome) main barrier was negatively significantly correlated to the age category of the respondent. In the case of QEBR respondents, younger respondents seemed to figure out more quickly how to overcome a barrier than older counter parts. This could, in part at least, be also connected to younger respondents (theoretically) greater energy and mobility and, perhaps, inquisitiveness.
- iii) The way Park management officials treated these (QEBR area) residents was positively significantly associated with how long one had resided in the area. The logic here is that those who stay longer learn the virtues of why the Park is there and thus behave accordingly.
- iv) In a similar way treatment of residents (in QEBR area) was positively significantly associated with the general education of the resident. The more educated ones were more likely not to be ‘mistreated’ by Park personnel: they may be more affluent (so less need to encroach presumably into Park), and were more likely to be more versed in the conservation ideals (presumably from earlier Education)

3.1.19.3 Correlations on Knowledge of Biosphere reserves, MAB and UNESCO

Table 3.1.19.3.1 Correlations of Knowledge of Terms: Biosphere reserve, MAB, UNESCO by location and general Education

	Location	General Education
Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve: Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N	.285 .004 102	
Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve: Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.262 .008 102
Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme: Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N	.309 .002 102	.213 .032 102
UNESCO MAB Programme Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.238 .016 102
UNESCO: Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.272 .006 102

Explanation of Table 3.1.19.421:

- i) The terms QEBR and MAB Programme were positively significantly correlated with location in QENP area. This seeming paradox may be explained simplistically as follows: those in close proximity to the Park presumably hear about these terms more frequently from Wardens, Conservation agents and associated cadres. Secondly it is also more likely that those residing in locations near the Park are more likely to read sign posts with QEBR/MAB emblems erected by UWA in collaboration with Park Management.
- ii) All the terms BR (except QEBR), MAB, UNESCO MAB and UNESCO were positively significantly correlated with the respondents general Education. Education is thus a major tool to popularize these important concepts among local communities in and around QEBR. General Education should not only signify formal Education but also

Education through well planned seminars and workshops. Planning of such seminars needs participations of representatives of local communities, without fail, among other stakeholders – local governments inclusive.

3.2. Qualitative issues concerning responses of members of communities.

Introduction

The last question of the official structured questionnaire (Question No. 18) gave the chance to the respective respondents to give any independent comments of their own relating to the exercise, if they so wished.

Major qualitative comments (in this case from members of individual communities) are listed.

3.2.1 The Rwenshama Community:

The additional comment was a request for the promotion of the community's cultural dancing group (Music, Dance and Drama), connection to electricity grid in the area, enlarge on boundary of (congested) Rwenshama, developing of road network to ease transportation of produce, installation of water pumps and easing of restrictions on the grazing of cattle in the BR.

3.2.2 Irimya Community:

The Community demanded for safe drinking water and appreciation to UNESCO for the intervention and assistance.

3.2.3. Kataraa Community:

The Community called on the BR management to regularly hold meetings with local communities in order to appreciate challenges facing those communities and support the community in projects, prevent animals from straying into gardens or compensate for destroyed crops or injury to humans, improvement in the services to the community and the ending by BR management of the harsh treatment to those found in the BR.

3.2.4. Nyakatonzi Community:

They called on the BR management and UNESCO to assist the communities against problem animals, adopt less harsh laws towards BR residents, allow free entry into the BR or at least reduce on the entry fees (for locals) and allow dry season grazing of cattle in the park, effectively fence off the problem animals and recruit the residents of the area into employment.

Another comment was vote of thanks to the UNESCO team for information on green economies, appealed to UNESCO to erect effective trenches against problem animals and be intermediary between the BR management and communities, train residents in various skills in development (further), support with small scale enterprise businesses and regularly visit the BR residents at least twice a year and offer scholarships for children of the area..

The final comment was to urge the Parliament of Uganda to enact community-friendly laws.

3.2.5. Harukungu Community:

The Harukungu Community requested UNESCO to assist in training the community to understand green economy, donate notebooks to respondents, appreciated the awareness and called for training in aquaculture and bee keeping.

3.2.6. Kirembe/Nyamirangara Community

This Community made a vote of thanks to UWA for being useful to people in Uganda and demanded for support for development,

Another comment was a call for more trenches to be dug for the control of problematic animals and finally a vote of thanks to UNESCO for the information on the need for peaceful co-existence in biosphere reserves.

3.3. Observation data

3.3.1 Introduction

In order to enrich questionnaire data, observations were made of the various environments. This was in form of reconnaissance surveys, as the research team group travelled to the various destinations to meet the communities.

3.3.2: Kasese-Bwera environment

The key items seen were generally good vegetation cover with maize plantations, banana (*matooke*), avocado, paw paw (near Kinyamaseke); coffee, jackfruits; corrugated iron houses; a lot of brick making (from soil); small scale goat rearing; simsim (*sesame*), big farms with tractors.

3.3.3: Nyakatonzi area

The key items observed were: maize, yams, coffee, avocado, firewood on a bicycle (ordinary); paw paws; mango, avocado; *Ficus* tree; maize, castor oil plants; oranges; communication mast; play ground; bore hole;

3.3.4: Nyamirangara area

The features observed were: eucalyptus tree plantation (young trees); lime production; cotton; small shops along road (bordering with QENP); urban activities in nearby Kasese urban area; foot hills of Rwenzori Mountains; several areas with little evidence of crops- many in places of occasional erosional flood waters.

3.3.5: Bunyaruguru area

The observed features were: villages on escarpment / plateau descending into western Rift valley villages with fertile land, a lot of *matooke* (plantation); vegetables, sweet potatoes; maize, touristic lodges; various cash crops including coffee; small markets along road a lot of bananas (*matooke* and sweet ones)

3.3.6: Rwenshama area

The trip through the QEBR (QENP) was through savanna grasslands dotted with thickets (including *Capparis tomentosa*) and others; *Acacia sieberana* trees (especially below escarpment); tough road; enclave environment with congested habitations of a typical fishing village .

3.4. Quantitative Data from Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve

3.4.1. General Data

Table 3.4.1 Summary of Respondents to the questionnaire in Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve.

Community Location	Frequency	Percent
Bududa	19	19.4
Manafwa	14	14.3
Sironko	27	27.6
Kapchorwa	21	21.4
Kween	17	17.3
Total	98	100

From Table 3.4.1 it can be seen that on average each community had about 20 respondents.

Table 3.4.2 Sex of the respondents in and around MEBR

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	73	74.5
Female	25	25.5
Total	98	100

The percentages shown in Table 3.4.2 are interesting in that the ratio of the sex male to female is about 3:1. There can be a number of reasons:

Firstly the male seemed quite enthusiastic to meet guests who came for the exercise;

Secondly, it is not unusual in such situations, to find societal norms against female participation in such public gatherings and,

Thirdly, it is also possible that many would-be female participants were too busy with domestic chores.

Table 3.4.3 Age category of respondents

Age category	Frequency	Percent
10 – 20	6	6.1
21- 30	21	21.4
31 – 40	27	27.6
41 – 50	25	25.5

50+	19	19.4
Total	98	100

In table 3.4.3, teenagers showed interest in the exercise. Notable however is the considerable representation of all the age categories, after the 10 – 20.

Table 3.4.4. Length of residence in the BR

Length of residence	Frequency	Percent
2 – 5 years	2	2.0
6 – 10 years	8	8.2
10+ years	84	85.7
Total	94	95.9
Missing system	4	4.1
Total	98	100

Table 3.4.4. shows that 85.7% of the respondents had spent 10 or more years in the area.

Table 3.4.5 General Education of the MEBR respondents

Education	Frequency	Percent
Never went to school	6	6.1
Primary	37	37.8
Secondary	38	38.8
Tertiary	9	9.2
University	7	7.1
Total	97	99.0
Missing system	1	1.0
Total	98	100

From Table 3.4.5 it can be concluded that the largest group of respondents were Primary 7.8% and Secondary (38.8%) education. College or University educated respondents added up to about 1 in 6 respondents (16.3%). Indeed Table 3.4.5 agrees well with what was noted in the field: questionnaire work went on considerably smoothly since over 60% of the respondents understood English well.

Table 3.4.6 Residents General Knowledge

Residents knowledge/ Ever heard of	Percent of cases
Mbale (town/Municipality)	90.8%
Kasese Town	58.2%

Queen Elizabeth National Park	75.5%
Mt. Elgon National Park	93.9%
Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve	34.7%
Mt Elgon Biosphere Reserve	31.6%
Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme	29.6%
UNESCO MAB Programme	24.5%
UNESCO	42.9%
UWA	96.9%

Table 3.4.6 shows that a large majority of respondents (in Mt Elgon area) had ever heard of “their own”: Mbale (90.8%) and Mt Elgon National Park (93.9%). It was however encouraging that to a larger extent respondents of MEBR area had heard of Queen Elizabeth National Park (75.5%) and Kasese (58.2%). However putting the words Biosphere Reserve to Queen Elizabeth (N.P) and Mt Elgon (N.P) suddenly reduced the knowledge considerably: QENP (75.5%) compared to QEBR (34.7%)! MENP fared even worse: MENP (93.9%) while MEBR (31.6%)! A simple interpretation of this is that not enough sensitization of the Biosphere concept has been carried out by the respective stakeholders!

The knowledge on the term Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) was at 29.6%: while UNESCO MAB seemed even to confuse knowledge of MAB further (24.5%). However the knowledge of the authority which runs the parks was at 96.9%.

Table 3.4.7 Ever visited the National Park nearby?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	97	99.0
No	1	1.0

99.0% of all respondents interacted with have visited the park (MENP).

Table 3.4.8. Reasons for visiting the Biosphere Reserve (MEBR)

Reasons for Visit	Percentage of Cases
As local tourists	30.5%
Employment	8.4%
Medicinal herbs	78.9%
Grazing livestock	29.5%
Hunting (traditional)	2.1%
Fishing	2.1%
Cultural reasons	52.6%
Other reasons	70.5%

Table 3.4.8 can definitely attract considerable interest. The collection of medicinal herbs from the Park is a major reason (78.9%) for going into the Biosphere Reserve (MEBR). This in a way gives the Biosphere Reserve another role: contribution to community health challenges in the area. Visiting the Park for cultural reasons (52.6%). It is therefore notable that culture of many residents is closely entwined with the Biosphere Reserve.

Those who go for traditional hunting or fishing (both at 2.1% each), local tourism reported was 30.5%, grazing livestock in the Park (29.5%). Other reasons for visiting the Park featured very highly and these included bamboo collection, vegetable collection, firewood collection, community guide, supervision and using the park as transit to Kenya. The graph below shows this clearly.

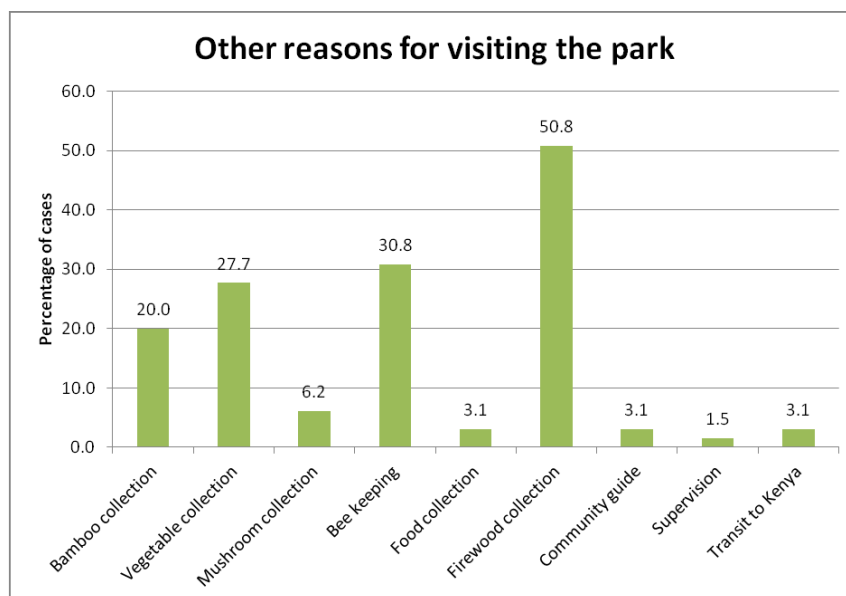


Figure 3.4.1 Other reasons for visiting the park.

Table 3.4.9 Whether the existence of the National Park nearby (MENP) is a good thing

View	Frequency	Percent
Yes	93	94.9
No	5	5.1

Table 3.4.9 is very good news for Government, UWA, and indeed various stakeholders including the National MAB Committee, AFRIMAB and UNESCO itself.

Table 3.4.10 Reasons why existence of Mt. Elgon National Park/BR is good

Provides medicinal herbs	28.3
Water collection	19.6
Grass for thatch	4.3
Firewood collection	43.5
Attracts tourism	16.3
Provides employment	5.4
Conservation	5.4
Other reasons	89.1

The table above shows the BR is core to the very existence of these communities: community health; water; thatch of habitations; energy source; employment. From Government and UWA view point the communities note positive contribution to income generation through tourism, and biodiversity conservation albeit to a low level. What is however most interesting to the MAB concept and UNESCO at large is the very high percentages of cases who gave other reasons (89.1% represented in a pie chart below in Fig 3.2

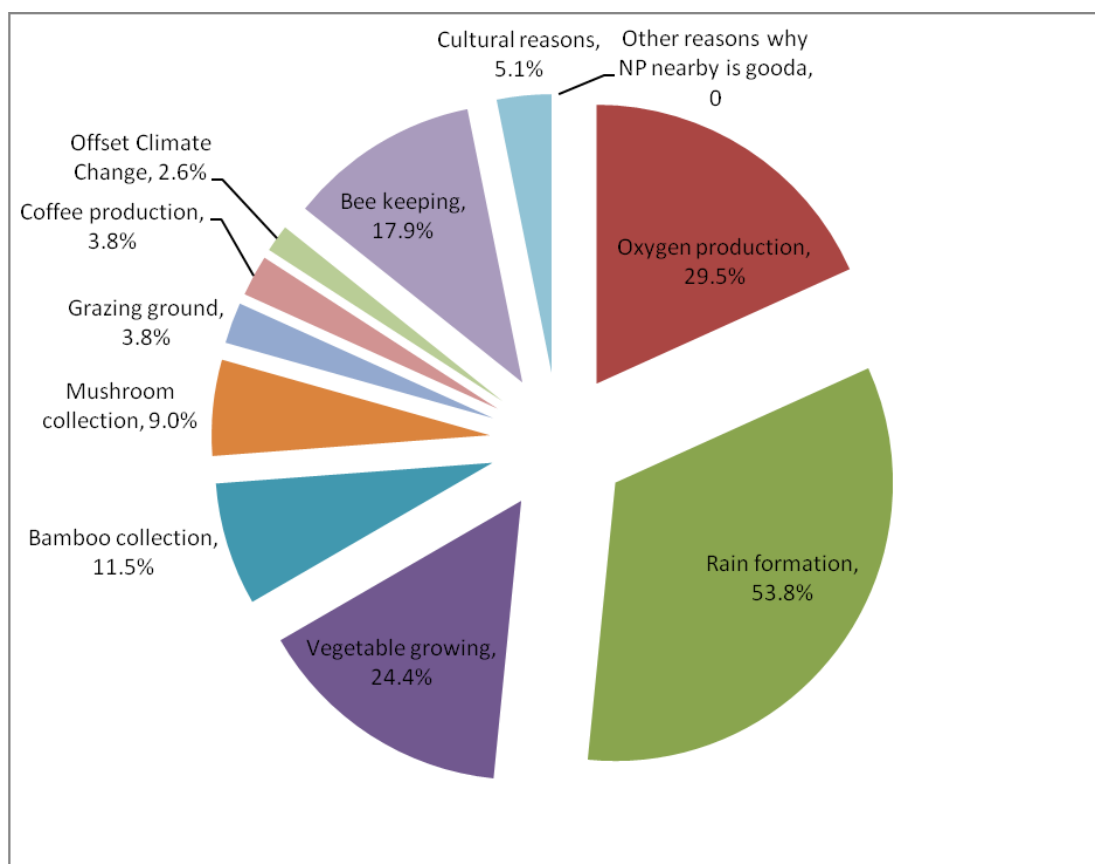


Fig 3.2 Other reasons why Mt Elgon National Park is good

This Figure is of great sociological and scientific interest. It shows that the Biosphere (MEBR) is indeed a core of existence and survival of these communities. Rain formation Oxygen production (29.5%); Offsets climate change (2.6%). Livelihood aspects also featured well in the (other) reasons why MENP should exist: vegetable growing (24.4%); bee-keeping (17.9%); bamboo collection (11.5%); mushroom collection (9.0%); cultural reasons (5.1%).

Comparison of sexes shows that of those who complained, human injury/death (33.3%), and harsh treatment of villagers (66.7%) were males. One female complained of problem animals.

Table 3.2.12 How the ME Park management treats local communities

View of respondents	Frequency	Percent
Very well	17	17.3
Well	11	11.2
Fair	23	23.5
Badly	44	44.9
Total	95	96.9
Missing system	3	3.1
Total	98	100.0

(Source: Field Data)

From Table 3.4.12, the majority of respondents (53%) felt the Park management treats them fairly to well and very well while 44.9% indicated they were being treated badly by the park management. Other data (from crosstabs) show the following specific complaints by local communities (of bad treatment): Bududa 44.8% (n=8); Manafwa 38.5% (n=5); Sironko 22.2% (n=6); Kapchorwa 52.4% (n=11); and Kween 87.5% (n=14). Hopefully this information will be of some interest to the MEBR management. (c.f. Section 3.5.2 too on FGD findings)

Table 3.4.13 Knowledge of alternative livelihoods by respondents

Knowledge of the term/words	Percent of cases
Alternative livelihood	48.0
Green economies	58.2
Bee keeping	92.9
Handicraft	82.7
Aquaculture	65.3
Fish ponds	75.5
Tree/plant nurseries	86.7
Papyrus harvesting	69.4
Herb collection for sale as remedies	84.7
Fishing	76.5
Sand/stone quarry	86.7
Firewood collection(legal)	90.8
Tour guide	69.4
Crop growing for sale	93.9

It is noticeable in Table 3.4.13 and encouraging that most respondents had an idea of several possible livelihoods or green economies:

Table 3.4.14: Any possible alternative livelihoods to discourage encroaching into the National Park/BR?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	88.8
No	10	10.2

It is encouraging to MAB that almost 90% of the respondents interviewed affirm that indeed there are possible alternative livelihoods to get involved in, in order to avoid encroaching into the National Park.

Table 3.4.15 Possible alternative activities for respondents of MEBR area

Possible Alternative Activity	Percent of cases
Poultry keeping	3.4
Livestock production	19.5
Farming cash crops	31.0
Bee-keeping	28.7
Tree seedling nurseries	13.8
Woodlot	29.9
Others	12.6

This Table (3.4.15) shows clearly the major alternative activities which the respondents indicated would prefer – if assisted towards fulfilling their wishes. The major preferred alternative activities were: farming various crops for sale as cash crops; bee-keeping; planting woodlots; livestock production. To a lesser extent the respondents preferred preparing tree seedling nurseries (presumably eucalyptus, pine, so on). Other alternative activities mentioned (12.6%): firewood collection; new energy sources; biogas production; business; hotel business; brick making; and cutting grass to sell to people for instance who have ‘zero grazing’ cattle. Of these ‘other’ options, the following can be of special interest: biogas production, cutting grass for livestock, and firewood collection. Information from observation (Section 2.4) confirms the chosen activities. This encourages action for establishing the alternative livelihood – if the respondents are assisted to overcome the various barriers (c.f. Table 3.2.16).

Table 3.4.16 Barriers to adoption of green enterprises by respondents of MEBR area

Barrier	Percent of cases
Uncertain market demand	63.7
Long maturity	51.6
Lack of capital	87.9
Regulation issue	56.0
Problem of inputs	82.4
Problem of technical advisory services	83.5
Energy costs	59.3
Limited information	46.2
Lack of business partners	72.5
Market dominated by established Enterprises	61.5

Table 3.4.16 shows the main barriers listed are: Lack of capital; problem of inputs; problem of technical advisors. However asked which of these barriers to them was hardest for them, the answer overwhelmingly was: Lack of capital (Table 3.17)

Table 3.4.17: Which is the most difficult barrier among those listed?

Most difficult barrier	Frequency	Percent
Lack of capital	77	78.8
Others	4	4.1
Missing system	17	17.3
Total	98	100

The fact that in Table 3.17 many respondents apparently declined to give an answer may be because the barriers or challenges towards a successful green enterprise seemed so many and presumably “equally important” (actually Table 3.4.16 implies this), that it became difficult for some respondents to choose the worse evil, as it were. However to emphasize that lack of money (capital) was the overriding challenge to these communities interviewed, suggestions on how to overcome the barriers (Table 3.4.18) clearly bring out this issue.

Table 3.4.18 Means of overcoming barriers to successful green economies

Means of overcoming barriers	Percent of cases
Cash (gifts)	65.1
Loan	39.5
Establishment of a SACCO	66.3
Get employment	44.2
Train to master the trade	69.8
Others	4.7

The two main overall means to overcome barriers to successful green enterprises according to the communities around MEBR (Table 3.4.18) are: to receive money or funding (whether a gift of cash, loan or salary/income) and to receive appropriate training (by specific interested stakeholder (s)) in order to master the relevant alternative livelihood.

3.5. Selected Correlations

3.5.1 Introduction

Part 2.1 of this report is quite informative. What remains is to look deeper into what according to further analysis is statistically significant. Data generated is huge and doesn't serve much purpose to ordinary reader. However for a report of this nature, it suffices to select that data which shows signs of significance out of a multitude of data.

3.5.2 Relationship of Sex, Age, Residence and General Education to Visitation to the Park

The findings showed significant relationships among all those factors except the one shown in Table 3.19.

Table 3.5.1 General Education by those who had ever visited the Park, whether existence of Park is good, and treatment by Park

	Ever visited the nearby Park	Whether existence of the Park is a good thing	Treatment by Park
General education Pearson correlation	.239	.209	.310
Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.040	.002
N	97	97	95

(Source: Field Data)

Explanation of Table 3.4.19:

The table implies that (i) there was a significant positive relationship between General education of the respondent and chances of visiting the MENP. This implies the more one progressed in his/her education, the more the chances of visiting the Park. Indeed there are all sorts of school programs including field visits to national parks.

ii) There was a positive significant relationship between general education, and whether existence of the nearby Park is good. Explanation here could be that the more one became educated the greater the chance of getting convinced of the various good things emanating out of the Park (e.g. attracting tourism, biodiversity conservation, etc.).

iii) There was a positive significant relationship between education and treatment by Park. More educated people are more likely not to have antagonistic tendencies with the Park.

Table 3.5.2 Correlation of issues by sex, age category, period of residence and general education

- a) General knowledge on Mbale, Kasese, QENP, MENP, QEBR, MEBR and UNESCO:
COMMENT: There were no significant relationships noted and no specific group had any significant differences in their views.
- b) Reasons for visiting MEBR:

Reason for visiting the park		How long have you lived here?	General education
As local tourists	Pearson		
	Correlation	.0217	.274
	Sig.(2 – tailed)	.035	.007
	N	94	97
Medicinal herbs	Pearson		
	Correlation		.201
	Sig.(2 – tailed)		.049
	N		97
Grazing livestock	Pearson		
	Correlation		.200
	Sig.(2 – tailed)		.050
	N		97

Comment: (Table 3.5.2 b) Part b of Table 3.5.2 has interesting implications;

- i). Chances of a member of the community contemplating to visit the park as local tourist depended on how long one had stayed in the area. Those who have resided longer in the area eventually feel the need to tour MENP, vice versa
- ii). Those who had more education were more likely to visit MENP as local tourists than those with low or no education.

- iii). The more a person was less educated, the greater were the chances of entering MENP to collect medicinal herbs. This can imply that the more educated either despised bending so low to encroach into a park to collect medicinal herbs or alternatively, the more educated has money for using clinics and pharmacies.
- iv). The more educated were more likely to graze livestock in the park. This can imply the more educated had money to own livestock and presumably afford herdsmen.

c) Choice of green enterprises:

		How long have you lived in this area
Choice of green enterprises	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N	.270 .025 69

(Source: Field Data)

Comment on (Table3.5.2c)

Choice of which type of green enterprise or alternative livelihood one wished to pursue, negatively depended (in this MENP case) on period of residence in the area. It can make sense that new arrivals in the area (wishing to settle) have more urge to pick a profitable activity to get income from. More established people who have resided long in the area may not wish to change to another alternative activity.

d) Choice of certain green enterprises:

Choice of certain green enterprises		Sex	Age category	How long have you lived in this	General education
Handicrafts	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N	.206 .042 98			
Aquaculture	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N				.243 .017 97
Papyrus harvesting	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.334 .001 98		
Herbal collection for sale as remedies	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N				.205 .044
Sand / stone quarry	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.255 .011 98		.235 .021 97
Tour guiding	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N			.223 .031 94	.298 .003 97
Crop growing for sale	Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.222 .028 98		

(Source: Field Data)

Comment (Table 3.5.2d)

- i). Choice of handicrafts as a green enterprise was positively significant towards the sex of the respondent, in this case females. This is no wonder since in many African cultural norms large numbers of handicrafts are prepared by females. Even girls are often encouraged (by their senior female relatives) to learn how to

prepare this or that handicraft.

- ii). Concerning aquaculture, a rather more exotic and technical way of producing fish, those with a better education, were likely to choose this activity as a green enterprise.
- iii). On the issue of papyrus harvesting as a green enterprise, there was a very strong negative correlation toward age category. This implies that the younger people were much more likely to choose this alternative livelihood than elderly ones. Papyrus harvesting is indeed a labour intensive activity, often even calling for a strong energetic physique. Knowledge of swimming would be advantageous too. These qualities are often possessed by the younger people, who use the papyrus or sell to handicraft makers.
- iv). Herb collection for sale as remedies was positively correlated with those with a better education. This should not be confused with the earlier mentioned issue that the less educated were more likely to encroach into the park to collect herbs for self-treatment. Serious collection and selling of herbal remedies need (ideally) some education and background knowledge on e.g. type of plant, remedy, likely effect, e.t.c.
- v). Sand / stone quarrying as an alternative livelihood was negatively correlated with age category: the younger people were more likely to choose this activity than elderly ones. The other group likely to engage in sand stone quarrying, were the more educated ones. The latter group presumably had more money and need for construction materials.
- vi). Tour guiding as an alternative livelihood positively depended strongly on duration of residence in the area, and education of a person. This is logical since to engage into guiding tourists clearly demands that one has been in an area long enough to know the peculiarities of biodiversity, the environment, scientific issues such as names, natural history, so on.

Table 3.5.3 Economic issues by sex, age category, duration of residence and general education of respondents.

Economic issues as barriers to green enterprises	Sex	Age category	How have you lived here	General education
Regulation issues Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N				.268 .008 97
Energy costs Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N	.225 .026 98			.231 .023 97
Market dominated by established enterprises Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N	.203 0.045			
Name of enterprise / activity Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.379 .005		
Means of overcoming barriers Pearson Correlation Sig.(2 – tailed) N		.278 .010		

Comments (Table 3.5.4)

- i). Regulation issues were negatively and strongly correlated to general education.

Understandably (even outside biosphere reserves) people with low or no education find it more difficult to comprehend issues of regulatory processes, exercises, so on, especially pertaining to their businesses.

- ii). In the environment studied, there was a negative correlation concerning energy costs to sex. Males were more likely to suffer energy costs problems than females. The latter group (even due to many cultural norms in Africa) often easily finds its way to solve energy costs notably in rural areas though e.g. firewood collection, buying small amounts of paraffin, so on. Thus they spend little on other sources such as electricity, gas.
- iii). Concerning market domination, the negative correlation, may be explained that males are likely to be more affected by domination of similar businesses by other more established enterprises. Males indeed often engage more in business.
- iv). Younger respondents selected different alternative activities than the elderly. This has been alluded to elsewhere in this report.
- v). On overcoming economic barriers, it was significant that older, more experienced people were more likely to have faced more challenges and therefore find more feasible (and viable) ways of overcoming the barriers.

3.6 Qualitative Issues

3.6.1 Introduction

The last question of the official structured questionnaire (Question No. 18) gave the chance to the respondents to give any independent comments of their own relating to the exercise.

Major qualitative comments (this time from individual communities) are listed.

3.6.2 Comments from Bududa Respondents

They asked for direct sharing of revenue with UWA, friendly treatment of communities, manner, continued sensitization on eco system conservation, linkages to input especially tree seedlings, apiary, zero-grazing fruit trees planting and assistance in restoration of the ecosystem after landslides)

3.6.3 Comments from Manafwa Respondents

The respondents asked for capacity building (in our selected enterprises), financial support to improve on existing and proposed projects like bee-keeping, tree planting and grass cutting.

3.6.4 Comments from Sironko Respondents

The respondents raised the need for collaboration between UWA staff and the community to manage well the national Park (MEBR), support of the community to run alternative business, relaxation of restriction for collection of medicinal herbs or vegetables, establishment of apiaries in the Park, collection of firewood in the Park, relocation of people in areas with enough land for better production.

Support for existing Bulera United Bee-Keeping Association, fish farming, tree planting, woodlot establishment, mushroom production and other green enterprises for improved livelihoods.

3.6.5 Comments from Kapchorwa Respondents

The respondents appealed to UNESCO to fund young farmers to drive out poverty, organize for exchange tours and trainings, UWA to assist with projects and collaborative conservation, of the forests, cultivation along the Park boundary be allowed.

3.6.6 Comments from Kween Respondents

The Kween respondents expressed the need for a grant to run (chosen) business, the community needs to be well informed about environmental conservation and research findings should always be shared with locals as feedback. They also raised the need for land extension (agricultural extension) services including tractors for the community, more of such meetings, need for exposure tours to learn from other BRs, review of the boundary of the BR to ease activities due to land fragmentation and especially some of us who (were) displaced by

UWA and left landless. They appealed to UWA to become friendlier to communities and stop harassment and government to provide reliable security and extend electric power to the residents.

3.7 Observation data

3.7.1 Introduction

Apart from administering the standardized questionnaire, some observations were made largely through reconnaissance survey while travelling.

3.7.2 Environment of Bududa

The items observed were: beans in garden; pumpkins; coffee (a lot) (*Arabica*); maize; matooke (Plantain); goats; mangoes; pawpaw; eucalyptus woodlots; fertile soil; land slide area; zero grazing; cassava; *Amaranthus*; avocado; *Cassia* plants; Pine woodlots, cabbages, goats, fresian cows, yams, stone sales.

3.7.3 Environment of Manafwa

The observed items consisted of zero grazing units; beans; coffee (a lot); cassava; grey banana (locally *kivuuvu*); *Amaranthus*; eucalyptus woodlots; *Ficus* (Mutuba) tree; avocado; tomatoes; pine woodlots; firewood cut and piled along the road; sweet banana (Bogoya) a lot; Jackfruit; pumpkins, sugar cane molasses for waragi (gin extraction), onions, fresian cows.

3.7.4 Environment of Sironko

At the foot hills of Mt. Elgon were observed fields of matooke (Plantain) a lot; eucalyptus woodlots; avocado; *Cassia* plants; young eucalyptus garden; pine tree garden; brick making (soil); a lot of *bogoya* bananas; pumpkins; cabbage; sugar cane; pile of firewood (green still); goats (a lot); coffee (*Arabica*); paw paw; Sand trucks, yams, tomatoes, mangoes, cassava, maize, cabbages, beans, onions, matooke market, dried fish, used clothes market, maize mill, cows.

3.7.5 Environment of Kapchorwa

Before steep climb there were a lot of plants as in Sironko area; maize (green); matooke (plantain); jackfruit; Cassava; eucalyptus woodlots; beans; cabbage; cows (zero grazing); .

After climbing lane: beans; pumpkin; rocky mountain outcrops on road; Cliff area escarpment (treacherous narrow mountain roads); *Ficus*; Pines “Christmas tree” type; young cassava; rare bamboo; mud & wattle houses; banana fibre thatched houses; barley; onions; castor; sheep, houses with clay sand, goats, irish potatoes, bamboo reeds, stone sales, timber cutting with a saw, firewood.

3.7.6 Environment of Kween

Tending towards dry grasslands and aridity: rock mountain outcrops on roads (slow transport); traditional granaries; several donkeys, some carrying water, grass; small groups; indigenous cows and sheep; harvested maize; goats; barley gardens (for breweries companies); a little matooke; coffee; yams; eucalyptus woodlots; Castor grass thatched houses; some iron roofed houses; herd of indigenous cows, sweet potatoes, onions, cabbage, pigs, bananas and firewood.

3.8. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) In Queen Elizabeth

3. 8. 1.1 Findings from Key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in QEBR

3.8.1.1. Duration of association with the Biosphere Reserve (BR),

The majority of the Bakonzo of Harukungu village, Kitaturu Parish, Kisengo Sub-County, Kasese District reported having been born in the area except for a few immigrants. Most of the respondents reported that they were immigrants of two different groups. Some of them reported to have stayed for periods ranging from twenty two to thirty years in the area. In general, depending on age, the reported periods of stay ranged from ten to forty two years.

Similarly, most of the Bakonjo from Nyamirangara reported that they had been born in the area except ladies married from other areas. Majority of the respondents reported that they were immigrants of two different groups.

The Basongora community from five villages namely Nyamugasare, Kamuruli, Kisasa and Murula reported that the entire BR land originally belonged to their (Basongora) people. Most Basongora participants reported having been born and stayed there for as long as between nineteen to sixty years, the variations were being based on the age. They reported that their people co-existed with the wild animals long before the gazettelement of the area into a National Park.

In the case of the Banyaruguru, Bakiga and Banyankole ethnic groups in the Rumuli and Kataara villages grouped together as Rumuli Anti-poaching group and Kataara anti-poaching group, some reported having associated with the BR for as long as three to fifty eight years in the area. Those adults of three years residence could easily be new immigrants to the area.

In Ncwera, Nseru and Bwambara villages of Rwenshama Parish, Bwambara Sub-County, Rukungiri district, the resident Banyabutumbi, Bakiga, Banyankole and Baganda reported having stayed in the BR for period between five to sixty three years in the area and that some of the people were evicted in 1982 from parts of QENP (i.e. Kanungu area, in Nyamishasha). Most of the respondents reported that they were immigrants. The Bakiga, Banyankole and Baganda reported to have settled in the area since 1952 while the Banyabutumbi reportedly settled in the area in 1983.

In Irinya Parish, Kichuzi Sub-County, Ibanda district, the Bakiga, Banyankole and Bafumbira in Kagezi, Buyindaji, Katongole, Kagezi and Byakazo villages, grouped as Irinya Anti-poaching group reported having associated with the park for a period of between five to thirty two years

3.8.1.2. Cooperation between local communities and the Park/Biosphere Reserve,

The Bakonzo of Harukungu reported good cooperation because UWA assists the community with some money, provides jobs e.g as trench maintenance workers and sensitizes the community about the necessity of conservation and use of community-friendly approach to conservation. They reported a lot of respect for the BR which they recognized as very useful to the community from which revenue that accrues from the tourism activities benefits them. The only problem was with straying wild animals which once reported to the BR management are promptly chased away.

Similarly, the Bakonzo of the Nyamirangara Anti-poaching Group reported good cooperation with the BR management after they gave up poaching activities, handed over their tools to the BR management and formed the Nyamirangara anti-poaching group. All reported cooperation with the BR management as good especially after they gave up poaching activities. The problems they raised included: Lack of direct benefit from the BR ever since handing over of tools of poaching, continued destruction of crops by wild animals notorious of which are the bush pigs that destroy groundnuts, maize, sweet potatoes and cassava, elephants that destroy bananas, pineapples, cotton, maize and groundnuts and buffaloes that eat growing maize. The park management reportedly hires the community members for manual labour without signed contracts and at the end underpays them. For example, when they work for close to two months, they receive only a month's payment.

In the case of Irinya, Ibanda District, the respondents reported that the relationship with the BR management was poor giving an example of twenty eight goats killed by hyenas in eight months prior to the time of visit of the team in August 2015 and despite reporting to the BR management, no corrective action had been taken. The bad relationship due to human-wildlife conflicts result from animals destroying crops leaving people without food but UWA offers no compensation for lost properties.

Other reasons for poor relationship include the lack of alternative benefits to replace the meat that they used to get from hunting in the Park before giving up poaching, lack of access to harvest some of the natural resources in the BR like firewood and surface mining of gold from the streams and lack of safe water for domestic use as the only source in Buyindaji river which is shared with baboons, elephants, buffaloes, crocodiles and hippopotamus that pollute the water and render it unsafe for human use. They reported that relationship could have been better but the UWA staff does not share information with the communities.

For the Banyaruguru, Bakiga and Banyankole ethnic groups in the Villages of Rumuli and Kataara, the Rumuli Anti-poaching group and Kataara anti-poaching group in Rubiirizi District reported the relationship as not good because animals destroy crops but no compensation from

UWA. A thirty eight year old Pontiano Kateba testified on how animals come to community and destroy crops yet no compensation but when he happened to be caught poaching in the park, he would be arrested, taken to the BR Headquarters prosecuted in the court fined and possibly imprisoned. They described the bad relationship as due to lack of help from rangers making the communities to become enemies with the rangers of the park.

To the Banyabutumbi, Bakiga, Banyankole and Baganda of Nwera, Nseru, Bwambara villages in Rwenshama Parish, Bwambara Sub-County in Rukungiri District, the Cooperation between local communities and the Park/biosphere reserve management was not good due to the fact that promises made to the people after eviction from the park like provision of fishing gears and land for cultivation were not provided. Further instance of bad relationship is the refusal of burial of departed loved ones in the current settlement area.

The people are only allowed to get vital resource e.g firewood, cowry shells/ shells of snails, floaters and the non-restriction of fishing in the lake, the only source of income. The practice of having agreement and Memorandum of Understanding on roles and responsibilities of the BR management and the communities was also hailed as good.

In Nyakatonzi, all the participants reported poor cooperation with the BR management because when their domestic animals especially the cattle go to graze in the park, they are detained by UWA officials pending payment of fine by the owner. On the one hand, when wild animals come to the community land, there is no compensation to the community for the destruction caused by the animals. The respondents complained of a usually slow or sometimes no response by BR management to reported damages of people's property by animals. On the other hand, arrests and heavy fines are levied on people and there are long detentions of domestic animals in the BR. At the time of the fieldwork, an elderly man from Rwamberara village; Kamuruli Parish reported that he had just lost his field of bananas, sweet potatoes and harvested maize to elephants. Another testimony was from a thirty eight year old widow who reported that all her three hectares of maize field had been destroyed by animals making her unable to send the child to secondary school despite performing very well with aggregate of 6 in Primary Leaving Examination.

The refusal by UWA to allow seasonal grazing of livestock in the park and free access to resources like firewood by the community was detested. They also reported lack of water for their animals.

The Basongora also felt that there was imbalance in employment by UWA. They reported that there were very few Basongora employed by UWA compared to the Bakonzo. They also protested the remitting of the 20% Gate Collection revenue through the local government offices instead of remitting direct to the community. This contrasts with the trend in the table 3.1.12

3.8.1.3. The Main means of livelihood

The main forms of livelihood varied from community to community. For the Bakonzo in Harukungu, the existing means of livelihood were reported as small scale crop farming. The crops grown included Cassava (69%), Maize (38%), Tomatoes (38%) and Beans (31%). Other crops reported were cotton, groundnuts, onions, coffee and matooke.

Among the livestock, those kept included Poultry (Chicken and ducks: 100%), Goats (38%) and pigs (8%). As for the Bakonzo in Nyamirangara, the existing means of livelihood were reported as Cultivation and subsistence farming of maize, groundnuts and cotton. These are grown on small plots of quarter acre. Only 25% of the respondents reported ownership of large acres of land for growing these crops. Cash income is reported to be got through casually hiring out labour to the Biosphere Reserve in making fire lines, weeding out invasive plants and maintaining tourist trails. For the Banyaruguru, Bakiga and Banyankole ethnic groups in Rubiirizi, the main existing form of livelihood was reported as Crop growing. The Cash crops grown include Coffee, Cotton, Beans, Millet, Cassava, Sorghum, Bananas, Groundnuts and Maize. The existing means of livelihood consisted of both crops and livestock. The livestock that include Goats and Sheep that were also raised by some families.

The community of Irimya reported the Cultivation of food crops like rice, maize, Coffee, Cassava and Bananas and as source of cash, bee keeping and rearing of Chicken. For the Banyabutumbi, Fishing is the basic foundation of all livelihoods. Small scale business of selling clothes and grocery, brewing local drinks called Omuramba and Mkombot making and sale of handcrafts like ropes and bathing sponges from old fish nets and small baskets also supplement income. For the Banyaruguru, Bakiga and Banyankole ethnic groups in Rubiirizi, the main existing form of livelihood was reported as Crop growing. The Cash crops grown include Coffee, Cotton, Beans, Millet, Cassava, Sorghum, Bananas, Groundnuts and Maize. Existing means of livelihood. The livestock include Goats and Sheep also raised by some families.

For the Basongora in Nyakatonzi, the existing means of livelihood were livestock rearing mostly cattle for milk and sale of the animals in market followed by very limited cultivation.

3.8.1.4. Knowledge of the term Green Economy,

The majority of the participants did not understand the concept and had no idea about Green Enterprises. This was explained to all of them during the sensitization session. This contrasts sharply with the table 3.1.13.

3.8.1.5. Reasons for visits to the Biosphere Reserve,

Most of the respondents reported that this has been happening regularly. This is reflected in the table 3.1.7. and 3.1.8.

For the Bakonzo, majority reported having visited the BR for local tourism purpose and for employment in trench maintenance.

The Banyabutumbi however reported that despite being already resident in the fishing villages in the Biosphere Reserve, no one had ever visited the park for tourism or educational purposes. They sell firewood collected from the park which is officially done under MOU with UWA. But selling is illegally done since the MOU does not permit commercial firewood collection from the park. They also engage in collection of cowrie shells for selling under MOU with UWA and collection and selling of floaters within the park

According to the Banyaruguru, they used to visit the Biosphere Reserve as poachers but after abandoning poaching, they were taken to the Biosphere Reserve Lodge in Mweya for tour and trained on how to co-exist with wildlife. Others visited to collect firewood illegally and got caught by park rangers and cained. Some new immigrants of 3 years had not yet stepped into the Biosphere Reserve by the time of this field work.

The Basongora reported Visitation to the park only took place officially in 2012 organized by UWA-free of charge. Others participants reported never having visited the park officially especially the Headquarters.

3.8.1.6. Alternative Green Enterprises:

As reflected in table 3.1.13, the responses indicated wider variations between communities. The residents of Rwenshama parish proposed for an alternative place for settlement and cultivation of crops and rearing animals especially goats and pigs.

The community had rated support to improved fish catch as top priority but this is an issue to be taken up with the Fisheries Department of Rukungiri District Local Government. The residents complained that the Beach Management Unit (BMU) is the only structure on ground as the officials of the Fisheries Department never visit the area.

For the people of Irimya, alternative green enterprises proposed include: goat rearing, piggery, bee keeping, central nursery, sheep rearing and duck keeping.

They requested for access to clean water for domestic animal and people because currently they share the available water source with the wild animals. Some argued that if communities could be allowed to collect firewood and herbal medicines from the parks without restriction, it would be much appreciated. They raised the need for health centre from government currently the health center used by Irimya community is in Kamwenge district, and is located about seven kilometres away and has no drugs/ and staff are not always there.

The Bakonzo community had rated water supply as top priority but this is a social service rather than an enterprise. The attention of BR management and government is hereby drawn to this important demand.

For the Banyabutumbi, whose main form of livelihood is fishing the alternative livelihoods proposed include: goat rearing, small scale poultry (chicken and ducks), bathing sponge weaving

from old fishing gears then sold in markets, weaving small baskets, mats (handicrafts making), trade in fish, small scale business of dukas/shops.

About the above forms of livelihood the profitable ones included: goat rearing, poultry, handicrafts making and shop keeping

The limitations that hinder communities from engaging in alternative livelihoods above include lack of capital/funds-startups, lack of land (communities already staying in the biosphere reserve QENP), Predators from the park can destroy their domestic animals (need for funds to construct shelter -for poultry/goats etc), lack of technical knowledge, land shortage.

The alternative livelihoods proposed by the Banyaruguru, Bakiga and Banyankole ethnic groups in Rubiirizi, were: bricklaying, casual laboring, stone quarrying, poultry keeping, piggery, handicraft making, bee keeping and goat keeping

On the issue of the most profitable among the various forms of livelihood, the rating was as follows in order of priority: goat rearing, piggery and brick laying.

About the limitations that hinder communities from engaging in alternative livelihoods above, the answer was as follows: land shortage, water shortage, lack of capital/funds, lack of skills/technical knowhow, lack of market, lack of Land and lack of transport

General Problems faced by the Communities compared to table 3.1.16.

1. Pests and diseases: Banana wilt, coffee disease
2. Limited Education opportunities and low levels of education in the community
3. Limited employment opportunities for the educated people
4. Land shortage that needs review of the BR boundary
5. Water problems due to the unreliable gravity flow water from Kanyaranyara spring. Addition of bigger pipes and inclusion of streams of Mukorobozi and Nyamusingiri could improve the situation.

The alternative enterprises proposed by the Bakonzo in Nyamirangara included: goat rearing, hire of land for agriculture and bee keeping while those proposed by the Bakonzo community in Harukungu included: brick laying, goat rearing, business (trading small scale), bee keeping, handicraft making (mainly from banana fibre), firewood/ charcoal collection and tree planting. Asked to select the most profitable, they selected goat rearing, tree planting and business/trading.

On the barriers to engaging in the alternative livelihoods, the communities reported that money is the main limitation preventing the rearing of goats to make money for my family and land shortage.

Specific recommendations include the need for alternative source of meat, e.g. Goat keeping, sources of income/money for buying other sources of meat from market, accessing medicinal plants from the park/Biosphere reserve, training the community on cultivation and conservation of the medicinal plants outside the park, local tourism for educational purposes without paying entry fees and free educational visits by school children neighbouring the park.

The problems reported by the Basongora in Nyakatonzi were: Water scarcity during dry spells especially in May to July, widespread deaths of Poultry and destruction of crops by elephants, The Alternative livelihoods or employment proposed included: crop growing, cash crop growing-cotton, rabbit keeping, goat rearing and handicraft making (mostly from banana fibre) and Business (trading small scale).

Asked to rank in order of profitability, the respondents listed as follows: goat rearing, duka/shop keeping, rabbit keeping, handicraft and poultry keeping.

Other enterprises proposed as alternatives include removal of lantana camara, provision of water sources by gravity flow, repair of broken down boreholes and improving Kanyambara river channel and building a Cultural Centre as source of revenue to the community from ecotourism.

The limitations that may hinder the communities from engaging in alternative livelihoods above (e.g goat rearing tree planting, business etc.) were listed as lack of capital funds (Entandikwa), poor political leadership(especially at local level LCI, LCII,LCIII etc)

3.8.1.7. Freedom of Practice of Culture

On freedom to practice their culture, all reported that there was freedom of cultural practices like respect for life, prohibition of marriage among relatives, the observance of the totems of the clan systems where animals that are totems are not eaten (i.e. pro-conservation culture). The communities reported no hindrances to their cultural practices but instead complete freedom. The people of *Irimya* have conservation-oriented cultural values like totems of Monkey, Antelope, and Lion.

The Banyabutumbi reported practicing freely their cultural fishing / traditional basket fishing

3.8.2. Findings from Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) in Mt Elgon Biosphere Reserve

3.8.2.1. Duration of Association with the Biosphere Reserve

The Bagishu communities in Mbale District from the Sub-Counties of Wanale, Bubyangu, and Budwale reported formal relationship to have started in 2007(8 years) while those from Busano reported having had relationship since 2008. In terms of formal relationship, those from

Manafwa, Tsekululu Sub-county in Munambale Parish, Namazoko village who belonged to Pakai Bee keeping Community AIDS initiative reported having spent many years in the area but started formal relationship in 2010 with their bee keeping project.

Other than the formal relationship, the FGD revealed that the majority of the participants reported having spent up to seventy nine years in the area. (This agrees well with Table 3.4.4).

In Bududa district, majority of the participants reported having spent between eleven to forty eight years in the area. This again agrees well with Table 3.4.4) However, the formal relationship with the Uganda Wildlife Authority(UWA) was said to be four years for those in Bushiika sub-county and five years for those in Bubita, Nalwonza, Bushiyi and Bududa sub-counties.

In Manafwa district, Tsekululu Sub-County, majority of the Bagisu reported the duration of stay as between twenty to sixty three years in the area.

In Sironko district, the majority from the sub counties of Sesui, Masaba, Bamasifwa reported having spent between twenty eight to sixty two years in the BR (This general trend is shown in table 3.4.4)

In Bulambuli district, there were two groups of bee keepers from Bumugibole sub-county namely Bulera Bee keepers and Logi bee keepers. Both of these reported formal cooperation with the BR managers of 5 years only (See table 3.4.4)

In Kapchorwa district, majority of the Sabiny from the sub-counties of Kapchesombe, Tegeres, Kabeyuwa, Chema and Munaria reported having lived in the BR since 1937 (seventy eight years). Others reported to have stayed for twelve years (Table 3.4.4).

Similarly, the Sabiny communities from Kabiati, Moyok, Kabeliyo and Kapechesimet Parishes of Moyok Sub-County in Kween District reported having spent all their lifetime in the BR. The period mentioned was between sixteen to seventy one years in the area. An old man of over eighty years old reported that he was born in the place. (This data is consistent with Table 3.4.4 alluded to earlier)

3.8.2.2. Cooperation between local communities and the Park/Biosphere reserve

Most respondents reported the cooperation as good. Some communities however rated the relationship as ranging from poor to fair (c.f. also Table 3.4.12). The reasons given were as follows:

In Mbale district, the Wanale Community was happy that UWA had been paying the 20% share of Wildlife revenue in form of dairy Cows. A total of Shs 4.7million was released by and total of 10 dairy cows were bought to establish a Dairy project called Busiu Dairy for the

community as a result. The Budwale Community reported that UWA gives days on which to collect firewood from the BR. UWA also provides seedlings of *musiizi*, *grivelia* and *muwule* for planting on community members' individual lands. The Busano Community reported having been allowed to set hives in the BR and a total of twenty five hives have since 2008 been placed in the BR. The Last honey harvest was 20litres. The Bubyangu Community reportedly started beekeeping in the BR in January 2015 and has a total of seventy one bee hives. The first honey harvest of 10 litres in August was all sold.

In Bududa district, all the FGD participants representing four of the five sub-counties namely Bushiyi, Bushika, Nalwanza, Bubiita unanimously agreed that they enjoyed good relationship with UWA. For Bukalasi, it was rated as fair because they were promised tree seedlings but not supplied at the time of the discussions. On the other hand, Bududa Sub County rated the relationship as very good because they were engaged in bee keeping in the BR. Bushiyi, Bushika, Nalwanza and Bubiita communities rated it as simply good because they had been provided seedlings which they planted and were growing. (This information agrees well with Table 3.4.12. All reported having been allocated land for growing crops. That communities reported having signed an MoU with UWA to do apiary/bee keeping in the park, get firewood, fetch water, vegetables- "isufa",bamboo shoot (Malewa) mushrooms, medicinal plants/herbs for e.g. malaria treatment, making them protect the park in a positive sense. (c.f. Fig 3.1) In some sub-counties like Bubiita, Bushika and Bushiyi, the communities are allowed to grow food in some designated specific areas called "restoration areas" that were formerly degraded and are now under active forest restoration. Communities weed the trees as they grow and harvest food crops in the process. They use proceeds from the sale of such crops to pay school fees for their children and pay for some basic necessities of life. Some of the crops currently permitted to grow in the restoration areas include Irish potatoes, maize, cabbage, none-climbing beans, onions, and sukuma week and ground nuts. Many of these crops were seen in several areas c.f. Appendix 5) This Collaborative Resource Management (CRM) approach is reported to have greatly contributed to very good cooperation between UWA and communities in the area and conservation of the park at large, as communities feel they are recognized as key stakeholders in the conservation of the area. Other participants also echoed that there is very good relationship with UWA in the areas for the good of conservation. They feel that conserving the park is very important as it provide vital ecological and hydrological functions such as climate amelioration, rain formation, provisioning of fresh air, in addition to people being allowed to grow crops and elephant grass as fodder in the restoration areas. They however reported that at the time of the discussion, there was no community cultivation programme in restoration areas within Bukalasi sub- County, and because of this, communities who are also very keen to be part of the CRM felt sidelined by UWA, hence the rating.

To the local communities of Bulambuli district, the cooperation with the Park/biosphere reserve was reported to be fair. The reasons given were that the Logi bee keepers complained of not being permitted to enter the BR but also getting arrested frequently. This was alluded to in (Table 3.11) The Bulera Bee Keepers complained of being allowed only limited activities in the

BR as well as getting arrested during the inspection of their bee hives and fetching water from the BR.

As for the majority of the local communities in Sironko District, the cooperation between them and UWA was rated in not so favourable terms; with most participants from Masaba sub-county saying cooperation with UWA is just fair, while those from Zesui and Bamasifwa sub-counties rated it as fairly good. They cited that denial by UWA for communities to get access to some basic resources like firewood, vegetables, herbs, etc., are some of the reasons for this poor relation. However, it was noted that UWA does not allow these people to access resources from the park because presumably the MOU under such arrangement has since expired, and unless new one is put in place it would not be possible for the community to do so (see 3.4.12). Nevertheless, the communities still insist that they be allowed to get access to some of the basic resources like before, under MoU with UWA, and hence request for urgent revival of MOU with UWA to access such resources from the park. Some positive attributes of the UWA include the support towards bee keeping, harvesting herbs, tree planting, etc. as income generating enterprises.

As for the ethnic Sabiny communities of Kapchorwa district-the Sabiny-met in Kapkwai from the Sub-Counties of Kapchesombe, Tegeres, Kabeyuwa, Chema and Munaria, cooperation between the local communities and the park/biosphere reserve management was reported as poor for Kabeyuwa and fair for Chema and Munaria. The reasons for fair rating was in the case of the Chema Community- the alleged mistreatment after the MoU reportedly expired without alerting the community about the expiry, while for the Munaria community they were now barred entry into the BR from where they used to collect firewood, and medicinal herbs. The Kabeyuwa group complained that even though UWA officially gives them permit for entry, some unscrupulous rangers while in the BR arrest, beat and tax them heavily and no action is taken by UWA office even after such reporting. For those from Kapchesombe and Tegeres, the rating ranged from generally bad, fairly good to sometimes good relationship. The fair rating was because UWA was seen to conserve the environment, good because UWA allows resource off-take under MOU (i.e. malewa, mushroom, firewood, etc) and projects like bee keeping along the park boundaries a few meters inside the park. (c.f. Tables 3.4.8, 3.4.12 and Fig. 3.4.1 and 3.4.2) On the other hand, rating was poor because UWA evicts people from the park without compensation yet communities consider the land as theirs since time immemorial, and the right to the land was passed onto them from forefathers and the BR has been source of honey, herbs, and other resources from the forest. UWA rangers were castigated for giving severe/heavy punishment to people including shooting to kill/disable local communities and their animals found inside the park, and for this communities are not happy. UWA staff also maliciously damage people's properties like crops in the gardens during eviction exercise without any compensation. According to the participants of the FGD, even the agreement to collect resources under MOU, is not a full permission to access the park resources in its true sense. The communities still feel unhappy because they still dispute the park boundary. For them, they have been made landless unfairly and deliberately.

In the district of Kween, the local Sabiny communities comprising the communities from

Kabiatei, Moyok, Kabeliyo and Kapechesimet reported their relationship with the Park/biosphere reserve management as poor. The reason given was that they used to graze their animals and plough the BR, collect firewood, medicines and mushrooms freely without the need for agreements. However, they are these days treated like thieves when they go for these natural resources. They get arrested and heavily fined the equivalent of a Cow. UWA does not allow local communities to get access to park resources e.g. access to water and pasture especially during dry seasons. In most cases when people go to the park/forest to graze their animals, or to collect honey, vegetable/mushrooms, herbs, firewood, etc they get punished severely by UWA rangers when caught. The UWA rangers also destroy without any compensation, crops/vegetables grown by communities near the boundary of the park. Apparently the boundary demarcation between the park and the community in this area is not very clear and still seems to be contested, and it will be better if this is looked into in order to improve relationship between the two parties to ensure realization of conservation objectives. It is interesting to note that in QEBR a top UWA official pointed out that indeed sometimes his rangers are heavy handed when dealing with the community. This explains the refusal by the Benet and Ndorobo of Yatui and Kwosir to listen to the UNATCOM team in the company of the BR staff. They instead ordered the consultant team out of their place.

In summary, the relationship between the local community and the UWA staff was very bad from the time of initiation of the protected area as a National Park. This situation seemed to have changed over the years except the instances that whenever the residents go to the park for any resources and get caught, they receive severe punishment from the UWA staff especially those not under the cover of the Memorandum of Understanding. Some of the elders present in the FGD vividly recall that in the past, communities used to live in the now gazzetted protected area of the park in which they identified and interacted with the resources therein on sustainable basis. They argued that at the time of creation of Mt. Elgon National Park, the Government just evicted communities without compensation and this makes some people still feel and think negatively about the park and what it stands for. Other participants inquired whether the Government of Republic of Uganda would ever compensate those evicted from the park. The park is largely commended by the communities for providing, under MOU, the benefits outlined above.

Furthermore, some participants are of the view that UWA, together with other stakeholders (NGOs/CBOs) should sensitize the communities a little more on the importance of nature and environmental conservation. This will help educate the communities on the benefits derived from nature conservation and the ecological services associated with it which will also improve the relationship between UWA and the community. Good efforts like the “tree nursery projects” and tree seedlings supply got from CBOs/NGOs enabled residents achieve re-afforestation and establish own woodlots to meet their fuel wood demands. However, the emergence of “pests and diseases” destructive to crops and indigenous trees were thought to have been associated with the introduction of the exotic species like Eucalyptus and Pine spp. Some participants also cited disparity in employment by UWA saying that affirmative action should have been given for employing youths from the communities directly neighbouring the park as rangers. They complained about lack of their own youths in employment under UWA.

Similar sentiments were expressed in QEBR by KAP respondents among others.

3.8.2.3. The Main means of livelihoods in the area in order of priority

In the Wanale and Bubyangu communities, cows are rated first to provide manure for the soil to plant trees as well as capital. The Bubyangu, Busano and Bubwale communities have same priorities while others ranked food crops in order as matooke/banana; yams and maize while cash crops in order of importance as coffee, onions and carrots. For livestock, the order was first cattle (zero grazing) then poultry and finally goat rearing.

In the sub-counties of Bududa, Bushiyi, Nalwanza, Bushika and Bukalasi and Bubiita in Bududa District, The main means of livelihoods was reported food crops like maize, matooke/banana, yams, beans, ground nuts while the cash crops were given as coffee, onions, Irish potatoes and cabbages. Others activities reported were stone quarrying, bricklaying, “malwa brewing”, boda boda business. These were observed during reconnaissance survey.

Categorizing the means of livelihoods into food and cash crops in order of priority, they ranked as follows: matooke/banana, maize; and beans, while the cash crops ranked as coffee, onions and thirdly cabbages. Other non-farm activities in order of importance were ranked as boda-boda business, stone quarrying and bricklaying.

The Bagisu communities of Tsekululu sub-county in Manafwa District listed their main means of livelihoods in categories of food and cash crops. The food crops include beans, maize, matooke/banana, cassava, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes while the pure cash crops included coffee, onions, cabbages, tomatoes. Other means of livelihood were reported as tree planting, cattle rearing (zero-grazing), goat rearing, piggyery, and poultry.

In ranking the above forms of livelihoods in order of importance, the food crops were ranked as matooke/banana, cassava, maize and beans while the cash crops rank in order as coffee, onions, cabbages and tomatoes. The ranking of the others places cattle (zero-grazing) as first, poultry as second, tree planting as second and finally piggyery.

In Kapchorwa District, the Sabiny in the Sub-Counties of Kapchesombe, Tegres, Kabeyuwa, Chema and Munaria listed the main means of livelihoods in the area as per the following categories:

- a) Kapchesombe and Tegres: Food crops included maize, Irish potatoes, matooke/banana, cabbage, cowpeas and for cash crops: barley, wheat, coffee. Other means of livelihood included boda-boda, dairy cattle rearing (zero-grazing cross-breeds), bee keeping, and entrepreneurship/business/shop keeping, making local brew (i.e. *waragi* and *kwete*). (C.f. Table 3.4.14, 3.4.15).

For the Kapkwai, Kabeyua, Chema and Munaria communities, the sources of both food and

cash included beans, coffee, onions, cabbage, Irish potatoes, exotic cows, milk, goats, chicken, ducks, turkeys, and pigs.

The communities in Kween District from Kabiitei, Moyok, Kabeliyo and Kapechesimet listed their main means of livelihoods in terms of food crops as: beans, Irish potatoes, maize, bananas/matooke, passion fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, sorghum, millet, barley, wheat, the cash crops include coffee, goats, chicken, goat meat, local cattle and pigs.

3.8.2.4. Knowledge on the term green economies:

All reported lack of knowledge on the term green economies except those from Sebei and parts of Bugisu who reported knowledge of the term green economies from trainings for planting trees. (Respondents of KAP seemed to have some idea of the term, but good grasp of various alternative livelihoods Table 3.4.13.)

3.8.2.5. The issues that take the communities to the BR:

These included the collection/harvesting of *Isufa*, Mushrooms, *maleha/malewa*, performing rituals like imbalu and as pathway to bufumbo, source of water in Bushika forest. Other needs include firewood, land for cultivation for all crops, bamboo, Salt licks, medicine, ritual activities are the things that take them there. All reported that they were born neighbouring the BR and therefore have all along lived off the BR so they are inseparable from the BR. Besides, the BR itself is free from landslides.

According to the communities from Bulambuli District they go to the BR for firewood, herbs like Lugutani and Nabwanda for STDs, Teli for malaria, vegetables like mushroom, *Isufa* and *maleha*, bee keeping, stakes for beans, water for drinking, building materials and rituals like circumcision and water to help the delivery of cows in labour.

For the participants from Sironko District, entry into the BR is for crafts-making materials, herb collection, vegetables- “*isufa*”/mushrooms and firewood collection. They rank these in importance as firewood, vegetables like “*isufa*”/mushrooms, herb collection and crafts material collection. The people from Sebei region also go to the BR to collect Firewood, vegetables (*isufa*), herbs, bamboo, rituals (Igombe), ropes, salt licks for animals, honey grazing animals, hunting (as source of meat, tree planting). This is also well articulated by KAP respondents (Table 3.4.8 and Fig. 3.4.1).

For the Moyok population, the reasons of entry to the BR were listed as grazing of animals, collecting of firewood, mushrooms, bamboo shoots soft wood off cuts, building materials and herbs like *Arumotit* for ringworms and backache, *Kagorwet* for pneumonia *Sojet* for malaria and *Toroyondet* for deworming human beings. Experts in herbs were identified and their names and telephone contacts were recorded.

3.8.2.6. Alternatives for reducing pressure on the BR:

Alternative source of energy (Biogas), wood fuel trees like *Grivellia* planted near homesteads, using the BR only for things like bee keeping.

In terms of any idea about the term green economy, none of the participants had any idea about it. The reasons for entry of the community into the BR were listed as collection of bamboo shoots-*Malewa* (food), medicines (*Nagulianyi*), *Isufa*, firewood, grass for the animals, visiting the cultural sites for rituals and collection drinking straws. Alternatives for relieving pressure on the BR were listed as: woodlot establishment, biogas plants, growing medicinal plants and bee keeping. An expert in medicinal plants was identified and his particulars recorded.

In Bumugibole sub-county in Bulambuli district and Zesui, Masaba, Bumasifwa sub-counties in Sironko district, the main means of livelihoods in their categories in terms of food crops included beans, maize, matooke/banana, maize, irish potatoes, yams, cassava, beans. The cash crops included coffee, onions, cabbages, tomatoes, carrots, cowpeas, soya beans, Irish potatoes. Other means of livelihood were: bee keeping, brick-making, cattle rearing (zero- grazing cross-breeds), stone quarrying, boda-boda and handicrafts. Ranking the above forms of livelihoods in order of importance included the food crops: matooke/banana, maize and cassava while the cash crops were ranked as coffee, onions, Irish potatoes and carrots. Ranking the commercial activities places cattle (zero-grazing cross-breeds), bee keeping, boda- boda and brick making in that order.

The alternatives proposed by the Bulambuli Community to help reduce disturbance to the BR were support in tree planting for firewood (*Grivellia sp*), building materials (Elgon teak), mushroom growing, support in multiplication of *Isufa* seeds, research into the growing of bamboos, support in bee keeping with nursery and tree planting along the boundary and other places in the BR and water supply for drinking. (c.f. Table 3.4.15, according to KAP respondents of other ditricts. This Community prioritized mushroom growing and identified several experts. The general comments from the FGD participants from the three sub-counties of Masaba, Zesui and Bamasifwa in Sironko District contained an appeal to UWA rangers and management to try to have consistent good relationship with the local communities. They also suggest that since their population is continuously expanding, government may consider the possibility of resettling the excessive/surplus population in other parts of the country where the population is sparse; and these new resettlement areas must also be fertile and the resettled population be employed by government for stablity. The participants also suggested that the government establishes vocational institutes in the neighboring sub- countries of the BR so as to acquire new life-skills for sustaining their livelihoods.

3.8.2.7. Freedom and right to practice their culture

All the communities reported positively especially with regard to “Imbalu” or circumcision ceremony that is widely practiced in the region. There is also traditional dance i.e. “Inemba”- a dance to make transition to manhood and dowry payment ceremonies are also held. The “Kadodi” dance is performed before circumcision ceremony. Worthy to note is that none of the above cultural practices is specifically aimed at environmental conservation as there are no totems/tabooes that seem to promote environmental conservation at least consciously.

However, the communities of Bumugibole sub-county in Bulambuli district and Sesui, Masaba

and Bamasifwa Sub-Counties in Sironko District reported limited freedom to practice culture due to frequent arrests when found in the BR especially the “*Imbalu*”, customary marriage ceremony e.g. paying for bride price, naming ceremony, funeral rites etc. The communities in Sironko District also reported pro-conservation cultural practices e.g. totem trees which are conserved because they are considered sacred only for performing circumcision ceremonies.

The local communities in Kapchorwa(Sabiny) reported freedom and right to practice of their culture especially the male circumcision, twin birth celebration, celebration of marriage, celebration after building and entering a new house. The Sabiny also have pro-conservation cultures such as sacred areas preservation and conservation.

3.8.2.8. General/Additional Comments:

The FGD participants from the Tegeres sub-county would like to request UWA to allow cultivation of vegetables such as onions, cabbages along the park boundary, just a few meters into the park so that local communities derive their livelihoods from the these activities on sustainable basis. They commented that they were not involved in the stakeholder consultations to discuss the future of the BR. Some participants requested that UWA allows the current community cultivation plots in the “restoration areas” to be given permanently to the local communities as their gardens. They also requested that the Government/UWA continues to allow resource off-take from the park so as to enable neighbouring communities get continuous benefit from the park. The communities of Tsekululu Sub-County, Manafwa District recommended that improvement of relationship between UWA and the local Community can be through regular meetings and that UWA should recognize that during times of insecurity, the communities hide in the BR.

3.8.3. Meetings with the District Local Government and Biosphere Management Officials

In a bid to collect additional data, verify some of the claims from the communities and find out interventions of the districts, the districts of Kasese and Rubirizi were targeted and meetings held with the Chief administrative Officers and head of the Natural Resources Department. The findings from these two districts are outlined below

3.8.3.1. Kasese District Local Government (KDLG)

The implementation team held a meeting with the Assistant Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. Wilson Asaaba and the District Natural Resources Officer, Mr. Joseph Katswara.

Prof. Miph Musoke MAB Chairman introduced the research team; and the Programme Officer, Dr. Dominic Lali Mundrugo-Ogo gave an overview of the project; “Biosphere reserve concept and green enterprises”

After briefing the two officials about the mission and the progress so far made, the Chief Administration Officer(CAO) KDLG informed the UNATCOM team as follows:

- i) Problem animal-especially crop destruction by elephants mostly from Harukungu. Worst affected areas are Isango sub-county, Tsazi village in Nyakatongi sub-county, Kiburara area in Kisingi and in Lake Katwe-Kabatooro sub-county.
- ii) In Nyakatongi sub-county where the main occupation is cattle keeping, frequent attacks of the livestock by lions is the main problem.
- iii) In fish landing sites (fishing villages), crocodile attacks on both humans and livestock is the main problem. Crocodiles have been attacked people mainly during fishing and at the time of fetching water. “For example in Katwe-Kabatooro sub-county, and in Kashenyi fishing village, approximately eight (8) people have been reported killed by crocodiles so far” said CAO. 15 cases of crocodile attacks were so far registered.
- iv) Search for pasture, firewood, and water are the main sources of conflict between the park management and the community.
- v) KDLG in partnership with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) have been working to reduce human- wildlife conflicts by; a) digging trenches along the park boundary to prevent problem animals from crossing into the community, b) promoting bee-keeping along the park boundary to chase away elephants, but also as source of in-come for the community, and c) allowing communities to collect firewood from the park under MOU with UWA.
- vi) There is also an issue of invasive species (e.g. Congress weed) which is now yet a new problem in the area, both in the park and community.
- vii) Kasese district has micro-climate that supports different vegetation e.g. growth of Eucalyptus and other exotic plant species alongside indigenous one.
- viii) According to Mr. Joseph Katswera, Kasese District Natural Resources Officer, the problem of how to permanently reduce human- wildlife conflicts by e.g fencing off the park from community has always been an option; but again the unit cost is very high to undertake this activity.
- ix) Currently, the KDLG as a pilot project pays community for; a) guarding their gardens against problem animals with direct cash payment, done in partnership with UWA, b) promote bee-keeping by procuring bee-hives and distributing to communities. This project is being piloted in Kanishanga and Karusadana (*check for spellings!*) areas.
- x) Mr. Joseph Katswera proposed the promotion of renewable energy e.g. cook stoves.
- xi) Besides other alternatives, it is better to also do community sensitization on proper fishing methods to avoid crocodile attacks.
- xii) KDLG is a pilot/pioneering district in piloting renewable energy and use of improved cook stoves around QENP.
- xiii) Promotion of solar energy in e.g. fishing villages for lighting, grocery, barber shops, video halls etc, is hoped to further reduce pressure on the park resources.
- xiv) Other problem in Kasese district especially among the Basongora community is that livestock farmers are still interested in big animal numbers but not quality of the animals.
- xv) The use of Bio-gas is currently being promoted especially among the Basongora of Nyakatongi.

On the question of revenue sharing policy of UWA's 20% Gate Collection with the community, KDLG officials maintained that the existing disbursement model was transparent and needed to continue. They reported that under the current arrangement, the district headquarters gets only 5% of the total disbursement from UWA for technical backstopping and monitoring. The rest of funds go directly to the beneficiary sub-counties where the decision on expenditure is normally made by Chairman LCIII, Sub-county Chief, and the Production Officer among other personnel. The allocation to the sub counties is based on the population of the area and the likely damage to be suffered by the community due to the exposure to wild animals. The money is remitted by the District through the sub-counties to the Parish development Committees. The District retains only 5%

The Projects supported in collaboration between the Kasese District Local Government and Uganda Wildlife Authority include

- i. Digging and maintenance of trenches along the crossing points of elephants;
- ii. Recruited vermin control personnel to guard animals and oversee trench maintenance;
- iii. Bee keeping along the boundary as a way of frightening away elephants as well as source of income. District seeks for a corridor of 10metres as buffer zone in which lines of beehives would be established. Pilot project already in place in Karusandara;
- iv. Planting of geothropa trees and chilli believed to help repel the elephants;
- v. Supporting Communities with various livelihood projects like renewable energy and energy-saving stoves to reduce the frequency of entry into the park for collection of firewood. Already 20% of households in Kasese District have solar energy paid for in installments. Kyanja on Lake Edward has a community solar grid;
- vi. Schools and institutions have been supported with cook stoves and household biogas is being introduced for the people of Nyakatonzi.
- vii. Tree planting is being promoted with target of 150,000 seedlings distributed for planting per season. Limitation here has been land shortage that has led to scattered planted areas instead of continuous stretch of woodlots.

3.8.3.2. Rubirizi District Local Government (RDLG)

The implementation team held meeting with the Principal Assistant Secretary (Deputy Chief Administrative Officer (DCAO), Mr. Obed Mugizi and the District Natural Resources Officer (DNRO), Mr. Aggrey Patriot Agaba. The UNATCOM team after introduction provided overview on the project; "Biosphere reserve concept and green enterprises". He also outlined key issues that emerged from 2012 study on cultural values for conservation and specific recommendations that came from Banyaruguru community.

The Main problems for RDLG according to the ACAO are the following:

- i) Water for the area is got from Lake Nkukunte whose management has recently been taken over by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). And yes, before NWSC came to the area access to water was a big problem, but now it is fine.

- ii) There is still the issue of problem animals in Rubirizi district especially for the frontline parishes.
- iii) The problem of crop-raiding by wild animals is being addressed by use of chain links at the edge of the park and by planting Mauritius thorns along hotspot boundaries.
- iv) Bee-keeping in the area is not yet an official intervention in the district of RDLG, but yes, hopefully it can work.
- v) Handicraft/basket weaving is very good and other groups are already doing it with support from WWF and UNDP
- vi) Rubirizi district has 32 crater lakes available and some swamps which are all potential sources of water for production and domestic use.
- vii) Currently only small-scale fish farming is undertaken from the edge of swamps, but this is clearly promising activity.
- viii) Rubirizi district has commercial tree woodlots by the farmers which is renewable source of energy for the community.
- ix) NB: However, DCAO's considered opinion/views as priority green enterprises for the people of Rubirizi would be; a) Goat rearing, b) Bee-keeping, c) Piggery, d) Handicrafts making, and e) Eco-tourism.
- x) NB: On the question of revenue sharing policy of UWA's 20% Gate Collection with the community, RDLG officials think that the main problem is –generally lack of capacity at would be the planning units-the parish level. And which is why; dissenting voices still keep coming up.
- xi) The DCAO, however, agrees with the local people's demand that there should be affirmative action in providing employment opportunity for the local people e.g. as rangers, porters, whenever there is vacancy in UWA.

The DCAO promised to send the RDLG development plan to the UNATCOM Office later. Projects like bee keeping and ecotourism have not been initiated for the communities. UNDP and WWF are supporting Kataara Women Group with projects on handicrafts.

One viable activity would be fishing or fish farming as the district has 32 crater lakes and many swamps. Currently, fish farming is being done successfully by Irumba Farms.

Bricklaying is an activity that is highly needed and there is ready market for bricks. Logs for firing can be purchased from some individual sellers. However, the DNRO did not endorse the bricklaying enterprise.

In conclusion, the projects endorsed by the district leadership included Goat rearing, piggery, fish farming, handicrafts or tailoring and ecotourism. As for the highlights of the District Development Plans projects for such communities, the meeting was informed of tree planting, wetland conservation and demarcation of boundaries. On Revenue shared with the BR, it was explained that the activities covered under this money are planned for by the Parish Development Committees (PDCs).

3.8.3.3. The Position of the Conservation Area Manager (CAM), Queen Elizabeth BR Management (QEBR, UWA)

The consultant (UNATCOM) team met Mr. Joshua Masereka, the Warden in charge of Reinforcement and Security who was Acting Manager of the BR. The team de-briefed him on the progress made over the past 5 days with the communities in the five separate sites.

After the overview on the “Biosphere reserve concept and green enterprises” the UNATCOM team de-briefed the Ag. CAM on the progress made in gathering views from the communities. The team also thanked the management of QENP for having organized the communities well for the fieldwork programme to run efficiently.

The acting CAM, Mr. Masereka Joshua then briefed the team as follows:

- i) Currently there is a lot of pressure on park resources arising from the community.
- ii) There is problem of invasive plant species like *Lantana camara* as the biggest problem for the park as it had taken bigger chunks of pasture, and was also a problem for the Basongora in Nyakatonzi sub-county. As a result, pastoralists have been giving their land to cultivators in order to rid the land of the invasive weed. There must therefore be *Lantana camara* eradication campaign.
- iii) “Village Eco-tourism”, organized in traditional cultural way, can work and can be economically viable green enterprise especially for the Basongora community. That means there is need for establishing cultural centers for Basongora community in the QEBR.
- iv) Proposed that the Bakonzo of Harukungu village, Isango Sub-county needed piggery projects provided “swine fever” could be kept at bay.
- v) The community needed to be trained in energy saving technology especially on the harvest and use of *Lantana camara* as briquettes for charcoal stoves.
- vi) Establish herbal gardens for community use e.g. make herbal products like, soap etc. i.e. help communities acquire land to establish herbal gardens for commercial purposes.
- vii) Handicraft making is a very good alternative for most of the communities
- viii) Bee-keeping being implemented under MoU between Communities and UWA, and in this arrangement, communities place bee-hives inside park, approximately few meters along the park boundary.
- ix) There is also need to consider fish-farming in both fish ponds and use of cages.
- x) There was once a pilot project to establish woodlots e.g. in Kayanja, Katwe-kabatooro, Katunguru. However, woodlots in Katunguru and Katwe-kabatooro were unfortunately destroyed by elephants.

He concluded that to reduce human-wildlife conflict in the QEBR, UWA had trained community scouts to scare away problem animals from crop-raiding. UWA pays communities for these services. He singled out each location as follows:

Nyakatonzi has an outstanding problem of the invasive weed *Lantana Camara*. A Ranger post has been established to protect the crops of the residents. The area has a good potential for

ecotourism. Water supply is a problem that needs to be addressed by connections to a nearby stream

Harukungu Village residents need training in making bricks from *lantana camara* using specialized machinery and growing of medicinal plants in gardens as opposed to hunting for it in the wild. Hand crafts is good enterprises and bee keeping is already increasing in importance. UWA has embarked on manufacture of bee hives. The species of grass that the Basongora cherish for their cattle can be multiplied. The idea of fish ponds is good but there is need to introduce cage fish-farming especially in areas like Rwenshama. Woodlot establishment may not be feasible because, there was effort by CARE in Katunguru Gate and Kasese and the fishing villages like Kayanja and Katwe, but all has been destroyed by elephants. Admittedly, the residents in the park enclaves are favoured better in harvesting resources in the park because they are more cooperative than those from outside and can not get these resources from anywhere else. For example, those around the Lake Nyahangungu signed a Memorandum of Understanding for fishing and collection of firewood. The digging of trenches is done up to 200km long, 7ft wide and 5 feet deep in areas prone to elephant attack. He mentioned that the effectiveness of the trench depends on the maintenance. He cited Kanungu district where a person called Deo in Bukorwe in Nyanga Sub-County has prevented disturbance by elephants through well maintained trench. He also mentioned the fishing villages where the cases of Crocodiles attacking people have been on the increase. He appealed for an enterprise that would capture and keep the crocodiles in a safe fenced pond for tourism.

He concluded that patrol of the BR has been stepped up to ensure minimum disturbance and further recruitment of Scouts was in process. He complained that due to network problem, the communication for reporting problem animals by the communities to the rangers is sometimes hampered.



The UNATCOM Consulting Team meeting with Mr. Nelson Guma, the Area Manager QEBR at the start of the exercise in QEBR



The UNATCOM Consulting Team meeting with Dr Adonia Bintoora, the Area Manager MEBR and his staff at the start of the exercise in Mt Elgon Region.

CHAPTER FOUR

Harmonisation, Validation and Training of Trainers on the Selected Priority Alternative Green Enterprises.

4.1. Validation of the Community Proposals for Alternative Green Enterprises

A one-day workshop was held for harmonization and validation of selected enterprises in each of the Biosphere Reserves to guide the communities in identifying priority enterprises for support. Papers were presented on green enterprises

The overall objective and specific objectives were presented, followed by presentation of the summary of the data collected through the questionnaire and focused group discussions

4.1.1. Workshop Objectives:

- I. To provide further awareness and guidance on the concept of ecosystem and Green enterprises
- II. As feedback and preparation to the final selection of feasible Alternative Green Enterprise for Peaceful coexistence in the BRs
- III. Harmonise the various selections in order to have appropriate and feasible enterprises without duplication
- IV. Agree on the way forward for the training and promotion of the selected alternative green enterprises for the communities

4.1.2. Presentation of compiled projects identified by the various communities and Feedback from participants during the Workshop

The summary of identified enterprises and the position of the district local governments were presented and this was followed by discussions of the participants. The output from the discussions is summarized in the table in the Appendix 6

At the end of the workshop in Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve, the list of the enterprises prioritized was as follows:

- I. **Goat Rearing:** for Harukungu (Bakonzo), Nyamirangara (Bakonzo), Rwenshama (Banyabutumbi) and Irimya (Bafumbira/Ibanda)
- II. **Cultural Village Ecotourism site establishment:** Basongora in Nyakatonzi
- III. **Tailoring and Crafts:** Kataara (Banyaruguru)
- IV. **Briquettes:** For all residents where the Lantana camara weed is a menace.

In Mt. Elgon Biosphere reserve, the list of the enterprises prioritized was as follows:

- I. **Biogas Plants and Dairy Zero-grazing:** Eight Sub Counties in the districts of Mbale (Budwale, Busano), Manafwa (Tsekululu), Bududa (Bulucheke, Bushiyyi) Sironko (Bensui, Masaba, Bamasifwa)
- II. **Bee Keeping:** Nine Sub Counties in the districts of Mbale (Bubyangu and Wanale), Bududa (Bushika, Nalwanga, Bubiita, Bukalasi), Kapchorwa (Kabeyua (Sidoi Women), Munaria)
- III. **Mushroom Growing and Energy Stoves:** Bulambuli (Bumujibule)
- IV. **Tree Planting:** Four Sub Counties in the districts of Kapchorwa (Kapchesombe, Tegeres, and Chema) and Kween (Moyok). Needed are tree Seedlings
- V. **Local Cattle Rearing:** Two Sub Counties in the Kween district (Kitamoi, Kwosir)

4.1.3. Issues that emerged from QEBR in the August 2015 workshop and recommendations for way forward:

1. There should be frequent and free-of charge educational trips organized for the children from the villages neighbouring the park.
2. The participants from Irimya parish, Kichuzi sub-county, Ibanda district, unanimously requested to have clean water supplied to their area since at the moment, people in that area share same water source with wild animals.
3. Participants also expressed need to have the information generated through this research shared with the members of their community so that these issues can be discussed for the benefit of people there.
4. Participants also suggested that the issue of compensation be looked into, more especially if problem animals destroy people's property, or in case of death, compensation be paid to the bereaved family. This they say will go a long way in improving the relationship between the park and the neighbouring community.
5. There should be more transparency in revenue sharing policy of UWA's 20% Gate Collection with the community. The participants recommended the need for accountability to the community, and the review of the policy to provide for funds to be transferred directly to the beneficiary frontline community instead of passing it through the district, sub-county and parishes as is the current practice.
6. There is need for training/sensitization of the communities about the selected "green enterprises".
7. Participants from Nyakatonzi sub-county, Kasese district demanded for services of a full-time veterinarian to treat their animals because they share diseases with the wildlife from the park.
8. Further in-depth training should be organized for the community Training of Trainers (T.O.T) for the selected "green enterprises".
9. Participants also inquired to know the likely sources of funds/capital available to the communities to implement the activities of the selected "green enterprises". It emerged that in most cases, projects are being imposed on the communities' district technocrats e.g. bee-keeping projects imposed on all the communities when the people of Nyakatongi have more pressing issue of clean water supply than honey production.

10. It emerged from the discussions that possible sources of funds will include number of international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) e.g. CARE, WWF, SCORE Project, UNESCO, etc. Already, the WWF was promoting renewable energy for households in various areas. Solar panels are provided on loan to residents for lighting at costs ranging from U Shs 122,000 (1 light bulb and 1 phone charger) to U Shs 400,000 (4 light bulbs) payable in three installments while energy-saving stoves like Rocket Lorena that uses charcoal or firewood is at 15,000/= minimum.



Discussion by the Basongora Cultural Group



Kattara Tailoring and Crafts



Discussion by the Goat Rearing Group



Kataara Group, Rubirizi District Receiving a Sewing Machine for their training

4.1.4. Main Issues That Emerged during the Harmonization/Validation Workshop on Selection of Green Enterprises in MEBR in September, 2015.

- 1) General and common appeal: UWA should do more to help the community by way of sensitization on the importance of conservation and promoting co-existence between communities and wildlife.
- 2) The Benet representatives wanted assurance on working together with UWA to achieve smooth relationship as required by the UNESCO's BR concept-for mutual benefit. They highlighted the series of problems that has worsened relationship with UWA as the reason for refusal to participate in data collection.
- 3) There was complaint on a limited information flow. People have inadequate or no information at all on what should be done! This is mainly true for community/sub-countries directly affected by the issues of the park. UWA does not cooperate with the communities- for example UWA staff does not allow communities get access to the park resources.
- 4) The participants agreed in general that the biosphere reserve concept of UNESCO is a good idea for conservation and that all of them (the neighbouring communities) are willing to support it. However, the local communities have to be involved in zoning the BR in order to be able to give their views especially during processes like the

recently concluded “Periodic Review of the BR” that takes place after every ten years. The local communities feel that in most cases, many wrong people in higher offices are selected to take decisions on their behalf without consulting them on their views. Leaders who may not be directly affected by the community-Biosphere Reserve issues involved. Participants evaluated the workshops and the compiled feedback is in appendix 7.

4.2. Training of Community-selected Trainers on the priority green enterprises.

Two days’ training of trainers’ workshops were organised for the communities in each BR targeting eighty participants. These trainings were aimed at providing a feedback on the alternative enterprises identified in August and September 2015, preparing for the detailed requirements for the alternative Green Enterprises in light of the needs of conservation in the BRs, harmonizing position with the BR management and District Authorities on the execution of the various selections made to avoid duplication and agree on the way forward for the needs of the population in promotion of peaceful coexistence in the BRs communities. Papers were presented on the specific enterprises selected as priorities by the communities.

In both BRs, the officials of the host district officiated at the opening and closing of the trainings in addition to participating in training the participants. In QEBR, the District Natural Resources Officer of the host District Kasese, Mr. Joseph Katswera represented the district leadership in opening and closure of the workshop assisted by the BR’s warden for Community Conservation. The district technical officials from the neighbouring districts formed part of the training team.

In MEBR, the District Production Officer of the host District Sironko, Dr. Joseph Okori officiated on behalf of the district leadership in opening of the workshop while the Acting BR Manager Mr. Frederick Kiiza officiated at the closure of the workshop. The district technical officials from both the host and the neighbouring districts formed part of the training team.

The training workshops used participatory methodology of practical demonstrations and group discussions with participants grouped on the basis of the enterprises selected and given guiding questions.

In both BRs, each group answered questions regarding source and type of materials/inputs, main clients or customers, value chain stakeholders; sustainability plans possible wastes, mitigation measures and the budgets for the enterprises. The detailed group work and profiles of the projects developed are as attached in appendix 8



Sironko District Production Officer, Dr. Joseph Okori Opening Training Workshop in the MEBR Zoze

A trainer presenting information to Participants in the training in Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve.



A participant presenting the results of Group Work on alternative Green Enterprises

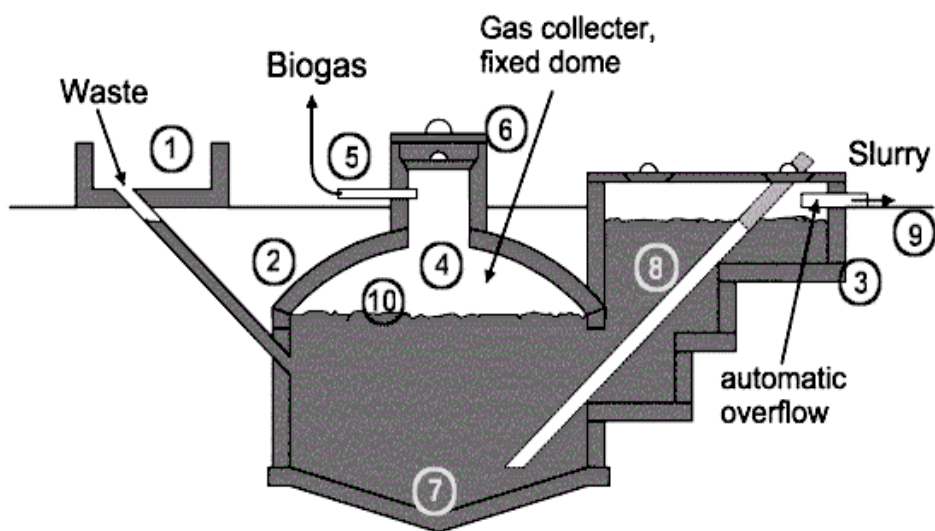


Demonstrating use of local Bee Hive.



Honey processing training. See Bees Wax held up

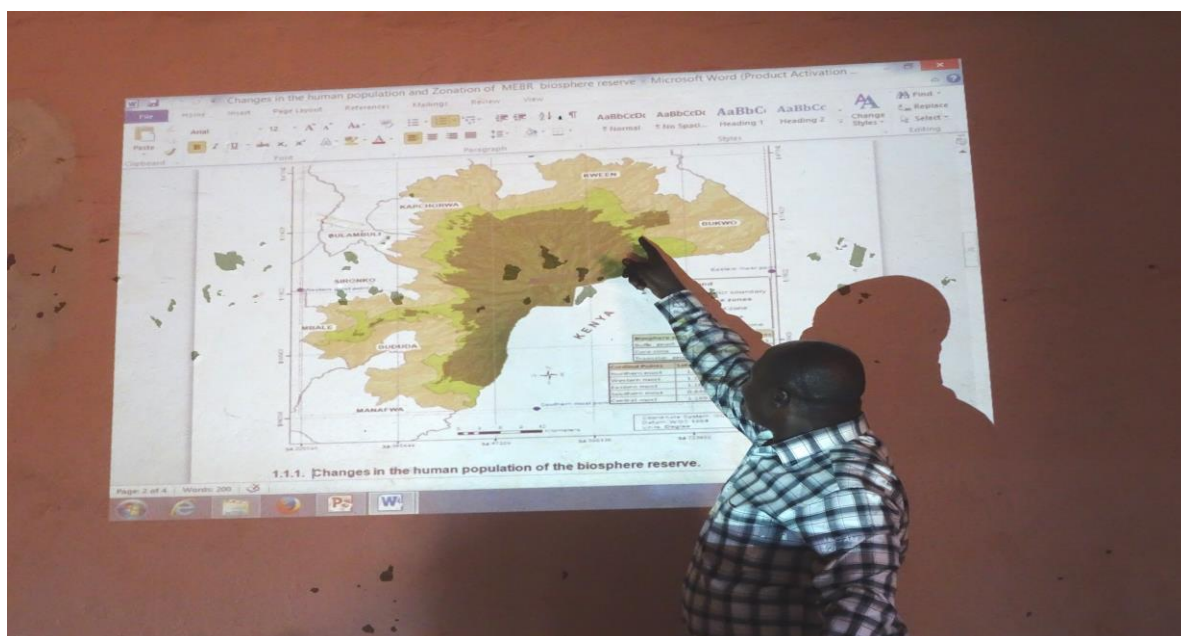
Fig.4.2.1. Shows a Simple Biogas Plant demonstrated to the participants in Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve





Mr. David from Crestanks demonstrating operations of a mobile Biogas Plant.

Left is portable Biogas Tank and Right is the gas burning



The Programme Officer UNATCOM Dr. D.V.Lali Mundrugo-Ogo Presenting the Zonation of Mt. Elgon BR to participants

At the end of the training, some materials like sewing machines, knitting materials, samples of crafts, bee hives, bee harvesting equipment, tree seeds and seedlings, simple biogas equipment and briquette manufacturing kits were handed over to the leaders of the groups in both BRs.

4.3. Action Plans

Each BR community developed an Action Plan to mobilise their membership, establish leadership and participate in training in group dynamics under the instruction of District Community Development Officers and get their groups formally registered. A Sample of the Action Plan and project profiles for Queen Elizabeth developed is in the Appendix 9 with the list of the groups in the BR. The attendance list in all the meetings and trainings in Appendix 10. An attachment of market assessment is in Appendix 11.



Mr. Frederick Kiiza, the Acting Manager, Mt. Elgon at Closure of the training workshop. On his left (writing) is Programme Officer, UNATCOM Dr. DVM Lali while on the right is Sironko District Official in charge Apiculture

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

There was a lot of enthusiasm generated in achieving the purpose of the project namely to ensure peaceful co-existence between the Biosphere Reserve Managers and the communities in the Biosphere Reserves including ending the common human-animal conflicts that are rampant in the reserves. It was confirmed that the relationship between the BR management and the communities have continued to be bad and the residents have continued to rely on the natural resources of the BR for almost all their livelihood needs. The participants were all in agreement that the UNESCO biosphere reserve concept is good for conservation and that all of them (the resident communities) are willing to support it. They demanded to be involved in zoning the BR in order to be able to give their views especially during processes like the recently concluded “Periodic Review” of the MEBR that takes place after every ten years. The communities feel that in most cases, wrong people in higher offices are selected to take decisions on their behalf without consulting them on their views.

This project established that there is a lot of good performance on part of the top management of the BR through sharing the earnings from tourism; the BR management has embarked on providing various needs-based services to the resident communities. Those with good level of education exposure easily understood and appreciated the rationale of the existence of BRs.

In the course of the project implementation, the following have been achieved:

1. Seven hundred eighty five participants from eight tribal communities resident in forty Sub-Counties (Lower Local Governments) in ten host and neighbouring districts (Higher Local Governments) to the BRs were sensitized on the values of Biosphere Reserves, ecosystem approaches and identification and adoption of green enterprises for peaceful coexistence with the Biosphere Reserves’ Management. This improved the awareness and understanding by the Biosphere Reserves residents and the Biosphere Reserves managers on the use of ecosystem approaches and conservation of the Biosphere Reserves. Eight Biosphere Reserve Management staff members were trained on the concept of Biosphere Reserves, ecosystem approaches and adaptive management for peaceful co-existence with the communities. This improved the awareness and understanding by the Biosphere Reserves managers on the use of ecosystem approaches and concept of Biosphere Reserves.
2. Eight Biosphere Reserve Management staff members trained on the concept of Biosphere Reserves, ecosystem approaches and adaptive management for peaceful co-existence with the communities appreciated the new knowledge. This improved their awareness and understanding on the use of ecosystem approaches, concept of Biosphere Reserves and enabled the work on the periodic review of Mt. Elgon BR.
3. An inventory of the existing means of livelihood and their impacts has been documented showing that there are in existence many feasible and sustainable

alternative green means of livelihoods that can be exploited to reduce dependence on the natural resources of the BRs.

4. Enterprise-based groups have been formed by the communities in the Biosphere Reserves. In Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve, the former poachers formed themselves into ten anti-poaching groups with membership of two thousand, two hundred and fifty four. In Mt Elgon, the groups have been named based on the enterprise and the Sub-County Local Governments in which they reside. All the groups are preparing for formal registrations as Community-Based Organization
5. The priority projects identified were energy source (bricqutees) from weeds, goat rearing: for Harukungu, Banyabutumbi, Bakonzo, and Bafumbira/Ibanda , ecotourism through a Cultural Village for the Basongora and tailoring and handrafts for the Banyaruguru in QEBR, while in MEBR, the priority enterprises were Biogas and Dairy zero-grazing for eight Sub Counties in the districts of Mbale (Budwale, Busano), Manafwa (Tsekululu), Bududa (Bulucheke, Bushiyyi) Sironko (Bensui, Masaba, Bamasifwa), Bee Keeping in nine Sub Counties in the districts of Mbale (Bubyangu and Wanale), Bududa (Bushika, Nalwanga, Bubiita, Bukalasi), Kapchorwa (Kabeyua (Sidoi Women), Munaria), Mushroom Growing and Energy Stoves in Bulambuli (Bumujibule), tree planting in four Sub Counties in the districts of Kapchorwa (Kapchesombe, Tegeres, and Chema) and Kween (Moyok) and local cattle rearing in the two Sub Counties Kitamoi and Kwosir in Kween district
6. The trained eighty representatives of the communities were as trainers (TOTs) on the selected enterprises has provided community-based empowerment them on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as adoption of alternative green enterprises to the known livelihoods.
7. Similarly, the awareness raised in eight technical staff of the Local Governments hosting and neighbouring the Biosphere Reserve provided an orientation and further enlightenment to an additional human resource in conservation on concepts of ecosystem approaches, adaptive management and green economy and the role of UNESCO in the existence of the Biosphere Reserves.
8. The Biosphere Reserve Managers have praised this new initiative as likely to ease the work of the management of the Biosphere Reserves and improve the relationship with the residents leading to a lasting peaceful co-existence
9. UNESCO's visibility greatly improved in the eyes of the resident communities, local radio station in the host district Kasese, the eleven districts hosting and neighbouring the Biosphere Reserves and the BR managers

5.2 Recommendations

The general recommendations from the project include the need for a follow up to support the communities to implement the alternative Green Enterprise projects that they identified and profiled and the need to invest specifically in education as a major tool to popularize the concepts of BRs and promote the needed peace building. General Education should not only signify formal Education but also Education through well planned seminars and workshops. Planning of such seminars needs participations of representatives of local communities, without fail, among other stakeholders – local governments inclusive. Some infrastructural

services like supply of water need intervention. For example, the demand for installation of water pumps was raised by almost all the communities. There are issues like social service demanded by the communities like access to the park for cultural purposes especially for collecting handicraft materials, water, tourism/educational purposes, worshipping in the park, harvesting medicinal plants and related resources, to fish in the lakes collecting firewood and grasses as per the MOU. They also recommended for free educational visit/tours for community/school and Community sensitization by UWA management and UNESCO. They complained about the mistreatment by the rangers and appealed for ending this. Some of the specific recommendations from the communities are in the table matrix below:

Biosphere Reserve	Community	Recommendation	Responsible Actor
MEBR and QEBR	All the Communities	UWA should help the community by way of sensitization on the importance of conservation and promoting co-existence between communities and wildlife	UWA
QEBR	Rwenshama Community	<p>The Community's cultural dancing group (Music, Dance and Drama) be promoted;</p> <p>Connection of the area to electricity;</p> <p>Enlargement of the congested land by adjustment of BR boundary or resettlement of the community in a more spacious fertile land elsewhere</p> <p>Develop road network to ease transportation of produce;</p> <p>Ease the restrictions on the grazing of cattle in the BR.</p>	<p>UWA, UNESCO</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Government</p> <p>Government/UWA</p>

QEBR	Irimya Community	Provide safe drinking water for the local communities to end the current sharing of same water source with wild animals.	Government/UWA
		Provision for a ranger post in Kichuzi	Government/UWA
		Recruitment of more rangers and game scouts, provision of safe water supply from Isangu Spring using network of pipes for distribution and	Government/UWA
		UWA needs to give some goats to the community to replace bush meat that they have now given up.	UWA
	Kataraa Community:	Convene regular meetings with local communities in order to appreciate challenges facing those communities;	BR Management/UWA
		Support the community in projects;	UWA/Government
		Prevent animals from straying into gardens or compensate for destroyed crops or injury to humans;	UWA/BR Management
		Improve the services to the community;	BR management
		End the harsh treatment to those found in the BR.	BR management
	Nyakatonzi-Basongora	Prevent Animals from straying into community homesteads or gardens,	BR Management/UWA
		Adopt less harsh laws towards BR residents,	BR Management/UWA
		Allow free entry into the BR or reduce on the entry fees (for locals) and allow dry season grazing of cattle in the park;	BR Management/UWA
		Effectively fence off the problem animals Recruit the residents of the area into employment.	Parliament of Uganda
		Train residents in various skills in development (further),	BR Management/UWA

		<p>Support with small scale enterprise businesses</p> <p>Regularly visit the BR residents at least twice a year</p> <p>Provide scholarships for children of the area.</p> <p>Enact community-friendly Park laws.</p> <p>Exercise more transparency in revenue sharing policy of UWA's 20% Gate Collection with the community.</p> <p>There is need for accountability to the community, and the review of the policy to provide for funds to be transferred directly to the beneficiary frontline community instead of passing it through the district, sub-county and parishes as is the current practice.</p> <p>Continued freely accessing of tourism facilities in the park, supply of safe water for the people and animals during drought/Resource access, access to other resources like firewood/timber fish, provision for seasonal grazing for animals/livestock in the park on the pastures like <i>Mburara, Munyasi and Ejumba</i> especially during the dry season, the BR managers should allow collection of medicines from the BR like <i>entele girungu, omusikizi, entaramia, nyakasisni, obusoso, emirama, omukunyu and nyonza</i>, the BR managers to provide permanent guarding to prevent escape of wild animals from the BR, the stakeholders should improve on the rangeland for domestic animals by uprooting the <i>lantana camara</i> that has badly</p>	<p>BR Management/UWA</p> <p>BR Management/UWA</p> <p>BR Management/UWA</p> <p>Parliament of Uganda</p> <p>BR Man BR Management/UWA</p> <p>DistrictLocal Governments/UWA</p> <p>UWA/Local Government</p> <p>UWA/Local Government</p> <p>Government, Parliament</p>
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		Be granted own district.	
	Harukungu Community	Training to master green economy like aquaculture and bee keeping Donate notebooks to respondents to appreciated the awareness and called for	UNESCO/UWA Government
	Kirembe/Nya mirangara	Demanded for support for development projects Called for more trenches to control problematic animals	Government/BR Management Government/BR Management
	Bududa	Direct sharing of revenue between UWA and Community Friendly treatment of communities, Continued sensitization on eco system conservation, linkages to input especially tree seedlings, apiary, zero-grazing fruit trees planting and assistance in restoration of the ecosystem after landslides)	Government/BR Management UWA/ BR Management
	Manafwa	Capacity building (in our selected enterprises), Financial support to improve on existing and proposed projects like bee-keeping, tree planting and grass cutting.	UWA/ BR Management UWA/ BR Management
	Sironko Respondents	Need for collaboration between UWA staff and the community to manage well the national Park (MEBR), Support of the community to run alternative business, Relax the restriction for collection of medicinal herbs or vegetables, establishment of apiaries in the Park, collection of firewood in the Park,	UWA, BR Residents UWA/Community

		Relocate the people in areas with enough land for better production.	UWA/Community
		Support for existing Bulera United Bee-Keeping Association, fish farming, tree planting, woodlot establishment, mushroom production and other green enterprises for improved livelihoods	UWA/Community
	Kapchorwa	Finance the young farmers to drive out poverty, organize for exchange tours and trainings, UWA to assist with projects and collaborative conservation, of the forests, cultivation along the Park boundary be allowed;	UNESCO UWA/Government/NGO
	Kween	There is need for a grant to run (chosen) business, The community needs to be well informed about environmental conservation and research findings should always be shared with locals as feedback There is need for land extension (agricultural extension) services including tractors for the community, more of such meetings needed, There is need for exposure tours to learn from other BRs, review of the boundary of the BR to ease activities due to land fragmentation and especially some of us who (were) displaced by UWA and left landless. UWA to become more friendly to communities and stop harassment and government to provide reliable security and extend electric power to the residents	UWA/Government UWA/Government UWA/Government UWA/Government UWA/Government

		There should be frequent and free-of charge educational trips organized for the children from the villages neighbouring the park.	UWA/Government
		Participants also suggested that the issue of compensation be looked into, more especially if problem animals destroy people's property, or in case of death, compensation be paid to the bereaved family. This they say will go a long way in improving the relationship between the park and the neighbouring community	UWA/Government

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Appendix 1: Implementation taskforce members

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Appendix 2: General Questionnaire

Promoting Ecosystem Approaches and Alternative Green Enterprises for peaceful coexistence in the Biosphere Reserves

Introduction

Dear Respondent,

This study is a follow up of recommendations in an earlier study done in 2012 among the communities in Queen Elizabeth and Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserves on cultural analysis of the communities' resident in and around the protected areas with the view to promoting an intercultural dialogue. Among the recommendations of that study were: the need to increase awareness about the role of the Parks as a biosphere reserves, the involvement of communities in conservation, revenue sharing arrangements and capacity building for both the management of the biosphere reserves and communities through the promotion of alternative 'green enterprise' activities as alternative livelihoods based on the respective communities' needs and integrate some of the cultural values of the communities into conservation activities.

We therefore invite you to participate in completing this questionnaire and the focus group discussions to guide us on the appropriate interventions in promotion of peaceful coexistence in the biosphere reserves.

Biosphere Reserve or environs

QEBR

☐

MEBR

☐

Date:

.....

Location:

.....

Serial

no:

.....

1. Sex M

☐

F

☐

2. Age Category

10-20

☐☐

21-30

31-40

41-50

50 +

☐☐☐

3. How long have you lived in this area?

0-1 Year

2-5 year

6-10 year

10+

☐☐☐☐

4. General Education

Never went to School

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary (e.g Technical College,
Farm Institute)

University

☐☐☐☐☐

PART B:

5. Tick any of these you know/heard of:

Mbale (town/ Municipality)

Kasese Town

Queen Elizabeth National Park

Mt. Elgon National Park

☐☐☐☐

Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>
Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme	<input type="checkbox"/>
UNESCO MAB PROGRAM	<input type="checkbox"/>
UNESCO	<input type="checkbox"/>
UWA	<input type="checkbox"/>

PART C:

6. Have you ever visited the national park nearby?

Yes ☐

No ☐

7. If Yes (to Q.6), reason for visiting the Park?

As local Tourist ☐

Employment ☐

Medicinal herbs ☐

Grazing livestock ☐

Hunting (traditional) ☐

Fishing ☐

Cultural reasons ☐

Other (specify)

.....

8. Is the existence of this National Park (nearby) a good thing?

Yes ☐

☐

No

9. If Yes (to Q.9) Give reasons

.....
.....

10. If No (Q.9) Give reasons

.....
.....

How does Park management treat people around here?

- Very well ☐
- Well ☐
- Fair ☐
- Badly ☐

PART C:

11. Tick the words you know/ or ever heard of

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alternative livelihood/ employment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Green economies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bee Keeping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Handicrafts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Aquaculture | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fish ponds | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tree/ Plant Nurseries | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Papyrus harvesting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Herb Collection for sale as remedies | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sand /stone quarry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Firewood Collection (legal) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tour guiding | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Crop growing for sale

12. In your view, is there any profitable activity a person could do (and avoid illegal activity in the Park) if this person had support to do this activity?

Yes ☐

No ☐

13. If Yes (Q.13) which type of activity is it? -----

14. What are the key barriers to adoption of green enterprises? Rate the following as:

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| I. | Uncertain market demand, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| II. | Uncertain return on investment (long maturity), | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| III. | Lack of capital | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| IV. | Regulation issues | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| V. | Problem of inputs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| VI. | Problem of technical advisory services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| VII. | Energy costs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| VIII. | Limited information, lack of business partners | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| IX. | Market dominated by established enterprises | <input type="checkbox"/> |

15. **How do you rate each of the above barriers:** *Serious (1), Somewhat Serious (2), Not serious (3), Not Applicable (4)*

16. Name at least one enterprise and the barrier(s) and mention the type of support needed to overcome the barriers?

Name of enterprise/activity-----

Type of barrier-----

Means of overcoming barrier:

Cash (gift) ☐

Loan ☐

Establishment of SACCO in the area

(a sort of cooperative revolving fund to borrow from) ☐

Be employed by the supporting Organization ☐

Training to master the trade ☐

Other (Specify)

.....

17. Anything else you wish to comment on?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation for the good of the Biosphere Reserve and surrounding communities.

Appendix 3: Observational Check list

Title of Research: Situational Assessment of the status of the exploitation of the Natural Resources and impact of settlements in the BR.

Researcher:.....

Biosphere Reserve (or environs).....

Location.....

Weather:.....

Date:.....

Time (of observation).....

Serial No.....

1. Impression on surrounding environment

Excellent Condition ☐

Good Condition ☐

Fair ☐

Degraded ☐

Badly degraded ☐

2. Type of main habitation around

Iron roofed house ☐

Grass thatched/ Mud and Wattle ☐

Other (Specify).....

3. Main ethnic group in area

.....

4. Possible alternative green economies seen in this area ☐

4.1 Nature walks

4.1.1 Type of nature walk

Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rangeland	<input type="checkbox"/>
HillClimbin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birding	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others (Specify).....	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.2 Palm trees (handicraft material) ☐

4.3 Papyrus (handicraft/carpets) ☐

4.4 Bamboo (carpentry/handicraft/ food) ☐

4.5 Fruit growing (Banana/ other fruits) ☐

4.6 Agriculture (food crops/Sale) ☐

4.7 Keeping of bee hives in areas ☐

4.8 Trade in tree seedlings/flowers ☐

4.9 Sand mining ☐

4.10 Stone Quarry ☐

4.11 Other (Specify)
.....

5. General comment by researcher
.....

Appendix 4: Key Informant Questionnaire and Focused Group Discussion Guidelines

RESEARCH TITLE: Assessment of Community knowledge and the potential of Green Enterprises

Introduction:

Dear Respondent,

This study is a follow up of recommendations in an earlier study done in 2012 among the communities in Queen Elizabeth and Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserves on cultural analysis of the communities resident in and around the protected areas with the view to promoting an intercultural dialogue. Among the recommendations of that study were: the need to increase awareness about the role of the Parks as a biosphere reserves, the involvement of communities in conservation, revenue sharing arrangements and capacity building for both the management of the biosphere reserves and communities through the promotion of alternative 'green enterprise' activities as alternative livelihoods based on the respective communities' needs and integrate some of the cultural values of the communities into conservation activities.

We therefore invite you to participate in completing this questionnaire and the focus group discussions to guide us on the appropriate interventions in promotion of peaceful coexistence in the biosphere reserves.

BiosphereReserve/Park:.....
Date.....
Title..... of
Respondent.....

1. How long have you been associated with this Park/Biosphere Reserve?

.....

2. How would you rank the cooperation between the local communities and thePark/Biosphere management?

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Fair ☐

Poor ☐

3. Explain the choice (in Qn. 2)

.....

.....

.....

4. Do you know the term Green economies?

Yes ☐

No ☐

5. If Yes (to Qn. 4) list any green economies you feel local communities could engage in profitably (instead of disturbing the Park/Biosphere reserve, for instance)

.....

.....

.....

6. Do local communities have a right to their culture?

Yes ☐

No ☐

7. Any other comment you wish to make?

.....

.....

Appendix 5: Ranking the forms of livelihood in order of importance in MEBR area

List of the means of livelihood and their local Market prices

District	Sub-County/Commu	Products	Local Market Prices
Mbale	Wanale, Busano and Budwale	Beans Irish Potatoes Carrots Cowpeas Maize Onions Cabbages Tomatoes Eggplants Bananas Cassava (Fresh). Coffee (undried) Zero-grazed Cows for milk Meat Chicken-Local Meat(Beef & Goat Meta) Goat-Local Dairy Cows(Calves-6months)	1,000/Kg 800/kg 1,000/kg 2,000/kg 300/kg 1,500/kg 10,000/sack 30,000/basket 9,000/basin 2,000/cluster 2,000/heap 700/kg 7,000/kg 10,000-20,000 7,000/kg 100,000/= to 150,000/=
	Bubyangu	Beans Maize Onions Cabbages Tomatoes Sukumawiki Bananas Cassava (Fresh). Coffee (undried) Meat(Beef & Goat Meta) Goat-Local Dairy Cows(Calves-6months)	1,500/Kg 300-400/kg 2,500/kg 500 each 30,000/basket 15,000/sack 30,000/bunch 2,000/heap 700/kg 7,000/kg 100,000/= to 150,000/=
Bududa	Bududa	Coffee(Beans/raw) Beans	800/kg 500/kg

		Onions Cabbage Tomatoes(basin) Milk Goats(Meat) Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Honey	800/kg 300/head 2000 800/litre 7000/kg 7000/kg 300,000 500,000 10,000/litre
	Bushiya	Coffee(Beans/raw) Beans Maize Onions Cabbage Tomatoes(basin) Groundnuts Passion Fruits Bananas Cassava Milk Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Honey	800/kg 800/kg 500/kg 800/kg 300/head 2,000 3,000/kg 1,000/5pcs 5,000/bunch 2,000/heap 800/litre 50,000/head 10,000 8,000/kg 8,000/kg 200,000 500,000 12,000/litre
	Nalwanza	Coffee(Beans) Beans Maize Onions Cabbage Tomatoes(basin) Bananas/Matooke Cassava Irish Potatoes Milk Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Honey	1,000/kg 1,000/kg 500/kg 800/kg 100-200/head 3,000 8,000/bunch 2,000/heap 200/kg 500/litre 50,000/head 10,000 8,000/kg 8,000/kg 200,000 500,000 12,000/litre

	Bushika	Beans Onions Tomatoes(basin) Bananas/Matooke Cassava Milk Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Honey Grass/Pasture	1,000/kg 800/kg 3,000 8,000/bunch 2,000/heap 500/litre 50,000/head 8,000 8,000/kg 8,000/kg 200,000 500,000 15,000/litre 2,000/heap
	Bukalasi	Coffee(Beans) Beans Maize Onions Cabbage Tomatoes(basin) Bananas/Matooke Cassava Irish Potatoes Milk Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Honey	1,000/kg 1,000/kg 400/kg 800/kg 200/head 3,000 8,000/bunch 2,000/heap 200/kg 500/litre 50,000/head 7,000-8,000 8,000/kg 8,000/kg 200,000 400,000 12,000/litre
	Bubiita	Coffee(Beans) Beans Maize Onions Cabbage Tomatoes(basin) Bananas/Matooke Cassava Irish Potatoes Milk Goats Chicken Goat Meat	1,000/kg 1,000/kg 400/kg 700/kg 200-300/head 3,000 7,000-8,000/bunch 2,000/heap 300/kg 500/litre 50,000/head 7,000-8,000 8,000/kg

		Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Honey	8,000/kg 250,000 400,000 12,000/litre
Manafwa	Tsekululu	Coffee(Beans/raw) Beans Maize Onions Cabbage Tomatoes(basin) Bananas/Matooke Irish Potatoes Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Cattle: Calf Adult Cow Pigs: Piglet Adult Turkeys Honey	2,500/kg 1,200/kg 3,000/tin 500-600/kg 500/head 500/4pcs 10,000/bunch 500/kg 150,000/head 10,000/= 8,000/kg 8,000/kg 300,000 800,000 4,000/- 300,000/- 30,000/= 6,000/litre
Bulambuli	Bumugibole	Coffee(Beans/raw) Dry Maize Bananas/Matooke Zero-grazed Cow Goats	800/kg 5,000/kg 500-700/kg 10,000/bunch ? ?
Kapchorwa	Kapkwai Place		

	Kapkwai, Kabeyua, Chema and Munaria Communities	Coffee(Beans/raw) Beans Onions Cabbage Irish Potatoes Exotic Cows Milk Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Ducks Turkeys Pigs: Growing Pig Pork	1000/-/kg 1000/kg 599/kg 200-500/pc 500/kg 500/lt 70,000/= 15,000-30,000/= 8,000/= 8000/= 20,000/= 50,000/= 50,000/= 6,000/=
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	Kapchesombe and Tegerese	maize, Irish potatoes, matooke/banana, cabbage, cowpeas. Barley, wheat, coffee. Dairy cattle rearing (zero-grazing cross-breeds), Honey (beekeeping).	
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Kween	Moyok S/County Group 1: Communities from : Kabiatai Moyok Kabeli yo Kapec hesime t	Food Beans Irish Potatoes Maize Bananas/Matooke Passion Fruits Sweet Potatoes Yams Sorghum Millet Barley Wheat Cash Coffee (dried) Goats Chicken Goat Meat Beef Cattle: Calf(local) Adult Cow Calf(Exotic) Adult Cow(Exotic) Pigs: Piglet Pork	1000/-/kg 800/kg 500/kg 10,000/bunch 1,000/=per 5 pcs 3,000/=basin 3,000/=basin 500/=kg 700/=kg 1,000/kg 800/=kg 4,900/= 60,000/= to 100,000/= 10,000/=to 15,000/= 9,000/=kg 8,000/=kg 300,000/= 700,000/= 500,000/= 1,000,000/= 40,000/= 7,000/=kg
	Group 2	Food crops: maize, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, cabbages, matooke/banana. -Cash crops: coffee, onions, wheat, wheat; barley. -Others: tree planting, bee keeping, cattle rearing, goat rearing, piggery, donkey rearing, poultry.	

Appendix 6: Selection of Green Enterprises in QEBR

A) Table of Summary from the Harmonization Workshop for Selection of Green Enterprises in Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve.

Location / Community	List of Enterprises	Priority/Ranking				District Local Government Position	Uganda Wildlife Authority Position	Harmonized Stakeholders' Position
		FGD	Required support	Questionnaire	Required support			
Harukungu (Bakonzoo)	-Goat rearing -Tree planting/Nursery -Small Businesses(Entrepreneurship)	<u>FGD 1&2</u> -Goat rearing -Tree planting/Nursery	-Capital - Support for hire of land for cultivation	-Livestock production (1) -Cash crop (2) -Bee keeping (3) - Promote Musicians (2) -Firewood collection (4) -Trench maintenance (6) -Aquaculture (3) -Tour guide (3) -Soap making (1) -Fishing-small scale	-Capital & - Training / Sensitization of communities on alternative green enterprises	-Goat rearing -Tree planting/Nursery -Land use planning	-Prevent animal problems by e.g. constructing trenches, train community scouts to chase away animals -Piggery projects (except care be taken against swine fever!)	-Trench maintenance - Community scouts to guard against problem animals -Goat rearing

				(1) -Brick making (1) -Medicinal herbs collection (1)				
Nyakatongi (Basongora)	-Goat rearing -Small Businesses (Entrepreneurs hip) - Handicrafts - Poultry -Rabbit rearing -Bee keeping	FGD 1 -Goat rearing -Small Businesses (Entrepreneurs hip) - Handicrafts	-Capital	-Land paddocked+ water (3) -Bee keeping (11) -Crop growing (4) - Cattle trading(1) -Small Businesses (Entrepreneurship)(1) - Maize milling (1) - Handicrafts (7) -Tour guiding (1) -Growing cash crops? (4) -Firewood	-Capital & - Training / Sensitization of communities on alternative green enterprises	-Better land use planning (i.e. improved cattle but not numbers)	-Explore planting of pasture species for cultivation outside the park --Lantana camara removal and use in renewable energy as briquettes -Establish cultural village eco-tourisms sites to get revenue -	Removing Lantana camara to open pasture land for cattle and making briquettes (charcoal) out of it. - Provisioning of clean water supply (from Nyamugashani River) -Establish cultural village eco-tourisms sites to get revenue

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravity flow water supply - Lantana camara removal - Establishment Cultural Centre for Tourism (Revenue) - Pasture cultivation outside park 	FGD 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gravity flow water supply - <i>Lantana camara</i> removal - Establishment Cultural Centre for Tourism (Revenue) 	-Capital	colletion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Professional driving (1) -Campsite (2) -Fishing (1) -Taxi operation (1) -Tree nursery (1) -Animal rearing? (2) -Tour guide Co. (2) -Tree planting? -Green economies? (2) -Brick making (1) 				
Nyamira ngara								Goat rearing Hire of land for agriculture Bee keeping
Katara / Rumuri (Banyaruguru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Goat rearing -Piggery -Brick 	FGD 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Goat rearing - 	-Capital	-Fishing (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aquaculture (1) Tour guiding 	-Capital & - Training /	- Renewa ble energy (promoti ng)		-Tailoring and knitting -Piggery

	laying -Stone quarrying -Causal labour -Poultry -Handicrafts -Bee-keeping	Piggery -Brick laying		(1) -Handicraft (3) -Bee keeping (4) -Professional driving (1) -Cash crop growing (4) -Bodaboda (transport) (1) -Vegetable growing (1) -Afforestation (1) -Carpentry (1) -Goat rearing	Sensitization	improved cook stoves) -Bee keeping Handicraft & pilot study already supported by WWF & UNDP -Commercial woodlots -		-Poultry Cage fish farming
	-Tailoring -Handicrafts -Bee-keeping -Causal labour -	<u>FGD 2</u> -Tailoring -Handicrafts -Bee-keeping	-Capital					
Irimya / Ibanda (Mainly	-Goat rearing -	<u>FGD 1 & 2</u> Goat	-Capital -Prevent	-Crop growing -Small	-Capital & -	Not available!	-Prevent animal problems by e.g.	-Goat rearing

Bakiga and Bafumbira)	Piggery - Poultry - Fishing	rearing - Piggery - Poultry	wildlife attacks on (domestic animals) -Tsetse fly infestation -Access to clean water	Businesses (Entrepreneurship) (3) -Bodaboda (2) (Transport) -Animal rearing -Piggery (3) -Poultry -Aquaculture -Bee keeping -Livestock cattle -Goat rearing -Maize milling -Carpentry Rabbit rearing	Training / Sensitization		constructing trenches, train community scouts to chase away animals	-Piggery -Poultry
	-Goat rearing - Piggery /water - Nursery beds -Bee-hives	FGD 2 -Goat rearing - Piggery /water - Nursery beds	-Capital -			Not available!	-Reduce pressure on biosphere reserve resources (i.e. go green!)	
Rwenshama / Rukungir	- Collecti on of Cowrie	FGD 1 -Goat	-Capital -Land for	-Bodaboda transport	-Capital &	Not available!	-Establish Fishing villages/Enclaves within	-Goat rearing -Poultry

i (Banyabutumbi)	s-shells - Collecti on of Ambatc h/ Floaters -Goat rearing - Collecti on of fire wood - Poultry - Sponge — weavin g -Trade in fish - Weavin g baskets - Handicr aft making -Small Busines ses (Entrep reneurs hip) -Small	rearing - Poultry - Handicr aft making /basket weavin g	product ion - Trainin g	(3) -Goat rearing (5) -Fishing (1) Poultry (6)	- Training / Sensitiz ation of commun ities on alternati ve green enterpris es		the park -Cultural Fishing	- handicraft s
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	Businesses (Entrepreneurship)							
	-Goat rearing -Small Businesses (Entrepreneurship) - Handicraft making piggery	FGD 2 -Goat rearing -Small Businesses (Entrepreneurship) - Handicraft making						

B) Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve.

Location (District)	Community (S/County)	Assoc. Period (years)	Cooperation with park	Reason	5-6 priority	Alternative green enterprises	Intervention needed
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MBALE DISTRICT	Wanale	8yrs	Good	Received 20% Revenue in form of dairy cows for community	Cows Irish Potatoes Beans Non	Biogas Tree planting Ecotourism	I. Cows II. Seedling- F/wood III. Medicinal trees IV. Develop caves outside the part for ecotourism
	Busana	7 yrs	Good	Bee keeping in the BR (25 Hives)	Cows Coffee non	-do-	-do-
	Budwale	8yrs	Good	Days for collection of f/wood seedling for plants on own land (Musiizi, Grivelia Muvuule)	Cows Irish None	Biogas Tree planting Eco-tourism	Cows Seedling- f/woodtrees Medicinal tree Develop caves
	Bubyangu	8 yrs	Good	Started A priory in BR in January 2015	Cows Coffee Non	Bee keeping Ecotourism Tree planting	Hives, Training, Manufacture of various Bee/Honey production marketing Develop caves Seedling- F/wood Medicinal plants
BULAMBULI DISTRICT	Bumugibole Masira Lusa Bubago	5yrs	Fair	Arrests at wings of entry	Coffee Onions Cabbage Cattle Maize	Tree planting Mushroom Bee keeping Vegetables including	Seedlings + training

					Bananas	Isufa	
MANAFWA DISTRICT	Tsekululu (Bulera and Logi Beekeepers Communities)	5yrs	Good + poor	Bee keeping Arrests at hives	Coffee Cows Onions Chicken Matooke Irish	Tree planting Bio gas Medicines Bee keeping	Seedlings + Cows training Hives
BUDUDA DISTRICT	Bududa	5 yrs of cooperation all born in the BR	V.G	Bee keeping zones allocated. Land for annual crops	Cows Coffee Honey Matooke Beans	Fuel wood, Land for cultivation Bio-gas	Extend BR boundary Cows, training
	Nalwanza	5 yrs of cooperation but born in the BR	Good annual crops	Benefited from tree seedlings for planting land for annual crops	Matooke, Cows, Coffee, Beans Maize	Tree Planting, in the Park together with Crops Bee keeping Crop production Bio-gas	Hives + training Land with BR for cultivation Cows, training
	Bushiya	5 years of cooperation but born in the BR	Good	-do-	Matooke Cows Coffee Beans Honey	Bee keeping Biogas	Hives, Marketing Training cows Training
	Bushika	4 years of cooperation but born in the BR	Good	-do-	Matooke Beans Honey Chicken Cows	Bee keeping Crop production Biogas	Hives, training land in the BR cows training
	Bukalasi	5 years of cooperation but born in the area	Fair	Needs for tree seedling not met	Cows Matooke Coffee Honey Beans	Afforestation (Kikurumat Elgon Teak Eucalyptus Grivelia biogas)	Seedling and land in the BR
	Babiita s/c	-do-	Good	Benefitted from tree seedlings; The trees	Matooke Cows Beans Maize	Afforestation Bee keeping	Seedling land in the BR

				planted in community land	Honey Passion fruits		
KAPCHO RWA DISTRICT	Sub-Counties: Kapkwai, Kabeyua Chema and Munaria	Since 1937		Mistreatment by Park Authorities	Cows Honey Coffee Vegetable growing and potatoes	F/wood, Bamboo, Salt licks, medicine, ritual activities(Igombe)	
	Kapchesombe	1937-1993	Poor, Fair Good	Mistreatment, evictions and Beekeeping	Irish potatoes Maize; Cabbage Cowpeas Cash crops:- Barley; Wheat, Onions Coffee.	Tree planting; Biogas/energy saving stoves; Pasture growing (Napier grass); Beekeeping; Fruit growing (e.g. passion).	
	Tegeres				Maize; Irish potatoes; Matooke/banana; Beans. -Ranking Cash crops: Coffee; Barley; Carrots; Cabbage.	Tree planting; Biogas/energy savings stoves; Energy-saving stoves; Fruits growing e.g. passion; 4	
	Kabeyua		Poor	UWA permits entry but its rangers	-do-	Biogas Tree Planting	Training Cows (Sindoi Women) Capital for

				arrest people			seeds Tree planting (fibre-producing trees), Apiary for Sindoi women. Aquaculture training and Capital
	Chema		Poor	UWA claims MoU expired and so mistreat residents found in the BR	-do-	Vegetable growing and Museum	
	Munaria		Fair	Used to collect f/wood and drugs which has been stopped	-do-	Tree Planting Vegetable growing Already trained in Biogas by an NGO Food crops: maize, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, cabbages, matooke/ban ana. -Cash crops: coffee, onions, wheat, wheat; barley.	
	Group 2						

							1-Joint Planning by all stakeholders of the BR
KWEEN DISTRICT	Moyok S/County Communities: Kabiateri Moyok Kabeiyo Kapechesi met	Over 80 yrs	Poor	Used to plough, graze animals, and collect firewood, medicines and mushrooms without permits. Nowadays need permits to collect the natural resources. When arrested, fined heavily (A Cow).	Maize Cattle Beans Barley Wheat Coffee	1-Creating a buffer zone between the Br and the Communities	
						2-Supporting tree planting for f/wood, building materials and medicines,	2-Seedlings and training
						3-Support in planting grass for animals in allocated plots in the BR,	3-Seedlings and training

						4-Support Apiary,	4- Inputs(Hives) and training
						5-Streamline BR Mgt to involve communities	5-Train BR Managers in Adaptive Mgt
						6-Practice taungya farming within the softwood plantation	6-Training BR Communities

						food crops: Maize; Matooke/ban anSweet potatoes; Irish potatoes -Cash crops: Coffee; Wheat; Barley; Onions.	Seeds and other inputs
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Appendix 7: Summary Report of the Evaluation of the Harmonization and Validation Workshop by Participants

The analysis of the questionnaires from the participants revealed the following:

1- Fulfillment of objectives of the training: 57 % (n=20 out of 35) of the participants reported that the objectives set at the beginning of the workshop had been fully met while 31.4 % felt it was met though not fully. 11.4% abstained.

2- Assessment of the Presenters/Facilitators,

100% rated the presentation of ideas as excellent while the balance 59% all rated it as good. 41% also rated the examples given as excellent.

3- Value addition from attending the workshop,

100 % of participants reported that they gained specific new ideas and were able to harmonise position on the prioritization of enterprises for supporting by the project.

4-Workshop Timing

34% rated the timing as appropriate while 11.4% rated it as bad. The rest (54%) were undecided.

4- Workshop Duration

100% rated the duration as appropriate.

5- Workshop Venue

77% rated the venue as good while the rest 23% rated it as fair. Nobody rated it as poor.

5-General Comments on the training a) Things liked most in the training:

The participants reported the following as their likings:

Gained new knowledge that can be shared with other members of the community left behind.

b) Aspects of training to improve on:

The participants observed and recommended improvements as follows:

I. The location should be in a central location.

- II. Timing was after Periodic Review was done which was bad. Also the workshop duration was too short management needed to be strictly observed,

6) Overall ranking of Workshop

50% ranked the workshop as very good to excellent while the other 50% ranked it as simply good.

7) Recommendations for follow-up

Participants recommended as follows:

- I. The location should be central like in Sironko Town.
- II. Consider the special situation of the Bennet who are pastoralists.

Appendix 8: Group Discussions And Their Outcome-Project Profiles

1. Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve –Group Discussions and Outcome

1.1. Guiding Questions

a) Cultural Village as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 1) What will be the main source of cultural materials to be displayed in the proposed cultural village?
- 2) Are there some cultural materials that will be derived from BR; and if so which ones?
- 3) Any sustainability plan for the cultural materials to be displayed in the cultural village?
- 4) What will be the main wastes that will be generated by the cultural village Enterprise activities and how do you plan to dispose them off safely?
- 5) How will the impacts of tourism activities at the cultural village Enterprise site be mitigated?
- 6) Any sustainability plan for the Enterprise?
- 7) Any other comment?

b) Tailoring as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 1) What will be the main source of raw-materials for the Tailoring Enterprise?
- 2) What will be the main production waste of the Tailoring Enterprise?
- 3) How do you plan to dispose off the old used up piece of clothes?
- 4) Who are your main clients and how do they dispose off used up piece of clothes?
- 5) Do you use any petroleum products in the course of Tailoring Enterprise activities; and if so, how do you plan to dispose them off safely?
- 6) Any other comment?

c) Goat Rearing as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 1) What is the source and type of feed and/pasture for the goats?
- 2) What is the source of water for the goat Enterprise?
- 3) What will be the main products and market for the Enterprise?
- 4) Any sustainability plan for the Enterprise?
- 5) What will be the main waste products generated by the Enterprise and how do you plan to dispose them off safely?
- 6) Any other comment?

d) Energy from *Lantana camara* Invasive Weeds as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 1) Where will the raw-materials for the Energy from *Lantana camara* Invasive Weeds Enterprise come from?
- 2) What will be the main fuel source (source of energy) of the Energy from *Lantana camara*? Invasive Weeds Enterprise, is it in form of charcoal, firewood, briquettes, etc?
- 3) Who will be involved in the value-chain of this Enterprise?
- 4) What will be the main benefits of this Enterprise; and who are the beneficiaries?

- 5) What will be the main waste products generated by this Enterprise and how do you plan to dispose them off safely?
- 6) Any other comment?

These are the names of the different group members:

Bunyaruguru Handicraft Association

	Position	Name
1.	Chairman	Behangana J. Patrice
2.	Vice Chair Person	Natukunda Sylvia
3.	Secretary	Afualwake Walter
4.	Member	Ahimfosibwe Sarah
5.		Kyomuhensi Claire
6.		Behangana Ruth
7.		Aiugnase Anet

Goat Rearing Group Comprises of Rwenshama, Irimya, Harukungu

	Names	Address
1.	Kagyema Asaph	Irimya
2.	Akiiki Appollo	Rwenshama
3.	Ssengimunemi Deo	Irimya
4.	Mukombozi Dick	Rwenshama
5.	Bongahane Geofrey	Irimya
6.	Bwambale Augustine	Harukungu
7.	Katswera George	Harukungu
8.	Masereka Stanley	Harukungu
9.	Biira Mary	Harukungu
10.	Masereka Isaac	Harukungu

11.	Katambi Aziizi	Rwenshama
12.	Owembabazi Mackline	Rwenshama
13.	Kyomukama Adijjah	Rwenshama
14.	Kyomugioha Annet	Rwenshama

Executive Members of Harukung Anti-Poaching Group

	Position	Name
1.	Chairman	Katswera George
2.	Vice Chair Person	Masereka Joseph
3.	General Secretary	Bwambale Augustine
4.	Publication Sector	Masereka Isaac
5.	Treasury	Masereka Stanley
6.	Coordinator	Biira Mary

Nyamirangara Anti Poaching Veterans Association

Kilembe II Cell
 Kilembe Ward
 Central Division
 Kasese Municipality
 Kasese District
 Contact: 0777210449, 0778520909

Projet: Goat rearing

	Position	Name
1.	Chairman	Balune Gauipo
2.	Vice Chair Person	Mbusa Raboai
3.	Secretary	Erisa Musunku
4.	Treasurer	Lazaro Malifu
5.	Advisor	Baluku Posiano

Irimya Poaching Group Committee Members

	Position	Name
1.	Chairman	Barulare Geofrey
2.	Vice Chair Person	Atukwase Rauremce
3.	Secretary	Ssengimunemi Deo
4.	Treasurer	Turyasingura Yosam
5.	Publication Sector	Mwyukye Didas
6.	Adviser	Kagyema Asaph

Nyakasanga Development Community Foundation (NYAKU)

P.O. Box 69, Kasese (U)

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Title: Coordinator at NYAKU

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Programme areas

Environment, Health, Education, Human Rights, Economic Empowerment, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture

Running Projects

- ☐ Briquette project
- ☐ Poultry keeping
- ☐ Piggery keeping
- ☐ Soap making
- ☐ Rain water harvest tank production

Task Force

1.	Myamirangara
2.	Srmbothwar K. Joseph
3.	Kasongolhya Bernard
4.	Musoka Joy
5.	Munido Jozophani

6.	Mama Nato
7.	Mama Akyela
8.	Ndungu Josinti
9.	Baluku Posiano
10.	Harret
11.	Joliat
12.	Kaabuglo Jemet
13.	Ajok Kevino
14.	Masoreka Lazaro

Cultural Center: Area: Nyakatonzi. Email: mugyenyinathan@gmail.com

	Position	Name
1.	Chairman	Mwimansi James
3.	Secretary	Mugyenyi Nathan
4.	Member	Noah K. M.
5.	Member	Irymba John
6.	Member	Kokulera Pheobe
7.	Member	Kirabo Annet
8.	Member	Karugeyi Lydia

The outcomes of the parallel group discussion sessions for selected alternative Green Enterprise in Queen Elizabeth BR:

Group Name: Muhumza Nyakatongi Cattle Keepers Co-operative Society Ltd, Kasese District

Project Name: Basongora Community Cultural Center

Location: Nyakatonzi Sub-County, Kasese District, Uganda

Purpose of the Project:

- ☐ To collect data bank e.g. historical events, archeological cultural sites, and literature on Basongora culture
- ☐ To uplift the income and standard of living of the Basongora community

- ☐ To promote and preserve the cultural norms and values of the Basongora community
- ☐ To build a concrete co-existence with the QENP management since the Basongora people live inter-dependence life with the park.

What the center will include:

- 1) Cultural Museum that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ Cultural facilities
 - ☐ Wood curving
 - ☐ Colobus
 - ☐ Pottery
 - ☐ etc.
- 2) Mini-Banda that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ Restaurant
 - ☐ Bar
 - ☐ Kitchen
 - ☐ Toilet
 - ☐ etc.
- 3) Cottages that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ Self-contained rooms
 - ☐ Semi-detached cottages
 - ☐ etc.
- 4) Health club that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ Gymnasium (Gym)
 - ☐ Sauna
 - ☐ Steam bath
 - ☐ Massage parlor
 - ☐ Swimming pool
 - ☐ etc.
- 5) Theater that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ African traditional in cultural facilities
 - ☐ Story telling
 - ☐ Music dance and drama (MDD)
 - ☐ Art performance of historical events
 - ☐ etc.
- 6) Demonstration homesteads that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ Typical cultural homesteads like for Basongora, Bakonjo, Banyamutumbi, etc
 - ☐ Social-cultural organizations of for Basongora, Bakonjo, Banyamutumbi, etc
- 7) Camping Site that will contain e.g.;
 - ☐ Kitchen
 - ☐ Toilet
 - ☐ Bathroom
 - ☐ Fire place for camping

☐ etc.

8) Packing yard that will contain e.g.;

- ☐ Space for day packing for cars for tourists (visitors)
- ☐ Space for overnight packing for cars for tourists (visitors)
- ☐ etc.

9) Cultural trail (Village trail) that will contain e.g.;

- ☐ Guiding posts
- ☐ Traditional crop cultivation and grazing patterns of the local community
- ☐ etc.

What the Community Cultural Center Project will need:

- 1) Training and interpretation in various aspects of cultural center management
- 2) Transportation means
- 3) etc.

**Detailed Responses to the Guiding Questions for Parallel Group Discussion Sessions
(Community Cultural Center Project, Nyakatongi)**

8) What will be the main source of cultural materials to be displayed in the proposed cultural village?

Materials to display:

- ☐ Hides and skins
- ☐ Grass
- ☐ Drums
- ☐ Back cloth
- ☐ Long horns of animals
- ☐ Spears
- ☐ Mud-beads
- ☐ Local perfumes/Tree aroma (Omugaju)
- ☐ Smoking pots
- ☐ Smoking grass (Obusoso)
- ☐ Milk pot
- ☐ Herbal medicine
- ☐ Building materials
- ☐ etc.

Source of the above Materials:

- ☐ Community
- ☐ National Park (BR)
- ☐ Lake (Water bodies)

9) Are there some cultural materials that will be derived from BR; and if so which ones?

Yes, some of the cultural materials will be derived from BR.

- 10) Any sustainability plan for the cultural materials to be displayed in the cultural village?

Some of the sustainability plans will include:

- ☐ Advocating for co-existence of the local community with the wildlife within the BR as stipulated in the principles of the BR management.
- ☐ Establishment of some of the cultural materials outside the National Park (BR) - a way of domestication (putting alternative materials outside the park).
- ☐ Putting in place Cultural Center Management Committee for monitoring and evaluation (M & E).
- ☐ Prior approving of annual work plans and budgets
- ☐ Opening up some income generating activities e.g. buying shares in various micro-finance/SACCO and other institutions.
- ☐ Sensitization and effective advertisement e.g. online with up and running website.
- ☐ Creating partnership and linkages with others.+

- 11) What will be the main wastes that will be generated by the cultural village Enterprise activities and how do you plan to dispose them off safely?

The project will generate both biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

Disposal of the main wastes generated by the project:

- ☐ For those that can be re-cycled they can be collected and sold in the local market.
- ☐ Those that are non-biodegradable; they can be sorted and put in garbage skips.
- ☐ Sorting of the garbage will be based on whether they are biodegradable or non-biodegradable. The process will start with collection, sorting and finally safe disposal.

- 12) How will the impacts of tourism activities at the cultural village Enterprise site be mitigated?

Impacts of tourism activities will be mitigated as follow:

- ☐ Environmental impact- by proper waste management.
- ☐ Social impact- by creating awareness about the importance of cultural diversity.
- ☐ Behavioural change i.e. to create awareness about the importance of morals especially among the young generation.

- 7) Any other comment?
Not applicable.

Table 1: Estimated Budget for the Basongora Community Cultural Center, Kasese District

Item	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
a) Cultural Museum			
1. Constrution of museum	1	10000000	10000000
2.Collection of Mueseum artifacts	1	2000000	2000000
Sub-total			12000000

b) Construction of Bandas			
1. Construction of Main Banda	1	18000000	18000000
2. Reception Banda	1	10000000	10000000
3. Administration Banda	1	10000000	10000000
4. Resturant Banda	1	10000000	10000000
5. Bar Banda	1	10000000	10000000
6. Kitchen	1	10000000	10000000
7. Stores and Toilets Banda	1	10000000	10000000
Sub-total			78000000
c) Construction of Cottages			
1 Improved Cottages	4	8000000	32000000
Sub-total			32000000
d) Constrcution of Health Club			
1. Sauna	1	7000000	7000000
2. Gymnesium	1	7000000	7000000
3. Massage parlor	1	7000000	7000000
4. Steam Bath	1	7000000	7000000
Sub-total			28000000
e) Construction of Theater			
1) Theater for MDDs & Oter Art	1	9000000	9000000
Sub-total			9000000
f) Construction of Camping site			0
1) Building Camping Site	1	8000000	8000000
Sub-total			8000000
g) Construction of Cultural Demo Sites			
1) Cultural Homestead/Cattle kraal	4	3000000	12000000
Sub-total			12000000
h) Procuring Company Van			

1) Van for Transporting Materials	1	25000000	25000000
Sub-total			25000000
i) Capacity Building			
1) Training for staff	1	3000000	3000000
Sub-total			3000000
j) Procurement of Land			
1) Purchase of land (10ha)	10	6000000	60000000
Sub-total			60000000
k) Labour			
1) Hire of Labour for various Tasks	1	15000000	15000000
Sub-total			15000000
Grand-Total			282000000
Note:			

a) Group Name: Tailoring and handcraft, Katara Sub-county, Rubirizi District

Project Name: Bunyaruguru Handcrafts Association

Requirements to establish the Tailoring Enterprise:

- 1) 30 sewing machines (various types)
- 2) 300 needles (various types)
- 3) 400 rolls of threads (?)
- 4) Training for the members involved in running the center
- 5) 200 rolls of clothes
- 6) Acquisition of land and office in which the Enterprise will sit
- 7) 100 tubes of lubricating oil
- 8) 50 measuring tapes
- 9) 30 knitting machines
- 10) 500 rolls of threads (various types)
- 11) 100 pairs of scissors
- 12) 120 cushioned stools
- 13) Hides and skins
- 14) Colouring materials
- 15) Material clothes
- 16) "Obugwegwe" (obujega)
- 17) Table clothes
- 18) Dye (for designing clothes)
- 19) 200kg of "Obuhungye" (Sisal)
- 20) "Enkyenzi" (wild finger millet)
- 21) "Embuba" (papyrus reeds)
- 22) "Enkiindo" (palm leaves)
- 23) "Obutami" (papyrus soft stem)

- 24) Beads and stoppers
- 25) Black clothes
- 26) Hooks and rings

**Detailed Responses to the Guiding Questions for Parallel Group Discussion Sessions
(Tailoring and handcraft Enterprise, Katara Sub-county, Rubirizi District)**

7) What will be the main source of raw-materials for the Tailoring Enterprise?

Main sources of raw-materials will include:

- ☐ Buying from the open market
- ☐ From the national park (BR)

8) What will be the main production waste of the Tailoring Enterprise and how do you plan to manage them?

Main production waste will include:

- ☐ Off-cut pieces of clothes that can be piled into pillows
- ☐ Weaving off-cuts into making brooms (mopping materials)
- ☐ Cut pieces of clothes can be used to make women wallets and small bags (hand bags)

9) How do you plan to dispose off the old used up piece of clothes?

- ☐ No response.

10) Who are your main clients and how do they dispose off used up piece of clothes?

Main clients will include:

- ☐ Foreign tourists
- ☐ Domestic tourists
- ☐ Residents.
- ☐ etc.

11) Do you use any petroleum products in the course of Tailoring Enterprise activities; and if

so how do you plan to dispose them off safely?

- ☐ No response.

12) Any other comment?

- ☐ No response.

Table 2: Estimated Budget for the Tailoring Enterprise of Bunyaruguru Handcrafts Association

Item	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1. Needles	100	100	10000
2. Sisal (Obutami)	200	5000	1000000
3. Wild finger millet (Enkyenzi)-free	20	0	0
4. Millet stem (Embuba)- free	20	0	0
5. "Enkyindo" (Palm leaves)-free	20	0	0

6. Beads and stopper	1	1000000	1000000
7. "Obutami" (Papyrus skin)-free	20	0	0
8. "Empindu"	10	10000	100000
9. Back cloth	1	500000	500000
10. Hooks and Rings	10	10000	100000
11. Hides and skins	20	10000	200000
12. Colouring material	10	10000	100000
13. Clothes for dyeing	20	50000	1000000
14. "Obugwegwe" ("Obujjega")	2	250000	500000
15. Table clothes	10	50000	500000
16. Land for office space	1	20000000	20000000
17. Training	1	3000000	3000000
18. Sewing machines	26	300000	7800000
19. Finishing tailoring machine	2	400000	800000
20. Zigzag tailoring machine	2	2500000	5000000
21. Neddles (big)	300	100	30000
22. Roles of threads	400	2000	800000
23. Rolls of clothes	100	370000	37000000
24. Knitting machines	20	450000	9000000
25. Tailoring threads	300	2000	600000
26. Pair of scissors	50	10000	500000
27. Measuring tapes	30	2000	60000
28. Training	1	3000000	3000000
29. Cutioned stools	50	20000	1000000
30. Tubes of lubricating oil	100	2000	200000
31. Van to transport products	1	60000000	60000000
Grand-Total			153800000

b) Group Name: Goat Rearing Enterprises (3 parishes i.e. Irimya, Ibanda District; Rwenshama, Rukungiri District & Harukungu-Nyamirangara, Kasese District)

Specific Project Names:

- i) Banyabutumbi Goat Rearing Enterprise
- ii) Harukungu-Nyamirangara Goat Rearing Enterprise
- iii) Banyirimya Goat Rearing Enterprise

Requirements to Establish the Goat Rearing Enterprises:

To establish the enterprises, the following will be needed:

- 1) Funds (capital) in order to secure the following key resources e.g.
 - ☐ Grazing areas (land and water)
 - ☐ Structure (goat house) which must be a raised platform
 - ☐ Sources of getting the goats
 - ☐ Type of goats to be reared (i.e. local/exotic breeds, milk producing goats)
 - ☐ Marketing avenues for the goat enterprise products (i.e. meat, milk, hides & skins)

- 2) Veterinary services e.g.
 - ☐ Provisioning of vaccines
1. Technical training
2. Service providers should provide only high quality breeds (e.g, it is suggested that because of similar climatic conditions, goats from Lake Mburo area, Kiruhura district should be purchased for the project)
3. Marketing of the enterprises' products should be done as a group
4. It is advised that only kids (the she kids) should be passed on to the next community member. The billy one 'a' not to be passed on. The mother should remain with the first farmer.
6. A goat house should be raised enough platform
Always provide high quality feed/pasture for the goats e.g. by planting trees like *Lucaena spp*, *Calliandra spp*, *Sesbania spp*, etc.
7. Though goats do not need/drink a lot of water, care should always be taken to provide enough drinking water for them
8. Market for the enterprise's products is readily available; however, marketing should be done in groups to a get a better return
9. Pass on gift (POG) by giving your fellow community member a goat after producing
Forming of some Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) groups which can help in looking /caring for the animals (goats) in case of need for veterinary services
10. A goat house should be cleaned every morning and the wastes are used as manure in some back yard kitchen garden (Mandalla gardens)
11. Urine of goats can be used as manure at the same time as pesticide for spraying crops (organic-farming)

Additional Requirements to Establish the Goat Rearing Enterprises:

The following additional requirements may be needed for the enterprise to be successful:

- 1) Numbers of goats that are needed to commence the project e.g.
 - ☐ 100 goats per enterprise
- 2) Numbers of people that need to rear the goats e.g.
 - ☐ 200 members (for Harukungu-Nyamirangara Goat Rearing Enterprise, but 20 members to start the rearing)
 - ☐ Each member will have to be given 4 female goats and one Boer male goat.

Additional Requirements Needed for Management of Goats as Enterprise:

The following additional requirements may be needed for the enterprise to be successful:

- 1) Goat housing should be provided so as to e.g.
 - ☐ Protect the animals from wild animals attack
 - ☐ Protect the animals from rain and thieves
- 2) Goat feeding e.g.
 - ☐ Goats should be properly fed. Note, a goat is a browser, meaning that it eats every type of food (feed), e.g. banana peels, etc.
- 3) In-breeding should be avoided by caring for the goats properly e.g.
 - ☐ You should know the timing when a female goat is ready for mating
 - ☐ You should also know the signs of goat's mating
 - ☐ When a goat is properly fed, it can produce about 3-4 kids at ago!
 - ☐ Note that goats do not eat only grass but also other feeds (some plants to browse)

- ☐ A kid should not be given to a mother (she goat)-this is to avoid the kid from being eaten by some wild animals

Disease Management and Control of Goat Rearing Enterprise:

Some of the following will be useful:

1) General guideline e.g.;

- ☐ In kids, if a disease is not given a right dose, it can become stunted
- ☐ Kids should be dewormed at the age of about 3 months

2) How to Manage Tick Born Diseases (TBD) e.g.

- ☐ By spraying them
- ☐ By dipping them at least 2 times in a week
- ☐ Oxy-20% 2 times in a day

Table 3: Estimated Budget for the Goat Rearing Enterprises, (3 parishes i.e. Irimya, Ibanda District; Rwenshama, Rukungiri District & Harukungu-Nyamirangara, Kasese District)

Item	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1. Grazing Land (available)	1	0	0
2. Poles	60	5000	300000
3. Rafters	40	5000	200000
4. Timbers	100	20000	2000000
5. Nails (5 inches)	13	5000	65000
6. Nails (4 inches)	13	5000	65000
7. Nails (3 inches)	13	5000	65000
8. Nails (General purpose)	40	26000	1040000
9. Wire mesh	50	10000	500000
10. Harel Timbers	50	7000	350000
11. Doors and Locks	2	100000	200000
12. Padlock	1	12000	12000
13. Feeding Troughs	2	200000	400000
14. Water Troughs	2	100000	200000
15. Spade	1	10000	10000
16. Hoe	1	10000	10000
17. Panga	1	7000	7000
18. Wheel barrow	1	190000	190000
19. Spraying pump	1	100000	100000
20. Sringe	1	50000	50000
21. Labour	1	200000	200000
22. Transport for materials	1	200000	200000
23. Purchase of goats	100	150,000	15000000
23. Transport for goats	1	1000000	1000000
24. Revenue Tax	100	6000	600000
25. Veterinary Services & Training	1	200000	200000

26. Veterinary Drugs	1	100000	100000
27.Sub-total (for only one parish)			23064000
28. Sub-total (for 3 parishes)	3	23064000	69192000
Grand-Total			69192000

2-Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserve Group Discussions And Their Outcome

Guiding questions for discussions:

Mushroom Growing as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 8) What type of mushrooms (indigenous or exotic) will you grow?
- 9) Where will you get the mushrooms seeds to grow as a business?
- 10) Will the Mt. Elgon National Park be one of the sources of obtaining your mushroom seeds for the Enterprise; and if so what will be the sustainability plan?
- 11) What will be the main products for the mushroom Enterprise?
- 12) Where will you get market for your products and how will you sustain this market?
- 13) Who will be involved in this mushroom growing Enterprise (value-chain)?
- 14) What will be the main benefits of this Enterprise?
- 15) Who are the main beneficiaries of this Enterprise?
- 16) Please indicate any key waste products of this Enterprise and how to safely dispose them?
- 17) Any other comment?

a) Bee-keeping as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 13) Where will the raw-materials (e.g. hives) for this Enterprise come from?
- 14) Are there some materials that will be derived from BR; and if so which ones?
- 15) Any sustainability plan for the materials to be derived from BR?
- 16) Who will be involved in thisEnterprise (i.e. value-chain)?
- 17) What will be the main benefits of this Enterprise?
- 18) Who are the main beneficiaries of this Enterprise?
- 19) What will be mainwastes that will be generated by the beekeeping Enterprise; how to safely dispose them?
- 20) Any sustainability plan for the beekeeping Enterprise?
- 21) Any other comment?

b) Dairy Cows & Biogas as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 1) Where will the raw-materials for theDairy Cows and Biogas Enterprise come from?
- 2) Are there some raw-materials for theEnterprise that will be derived from BR; and if so, which ones?
- 3) Any sustainability plan for the materials to be derived from BR?
- 4) Who will be involved in thisEnterprise (i.e. value-chain)?

- 5) What will be the main benefits of this Enterprise?
- 6) Who are the main beneficiaries of this Enterprise?
- 7) Please indicate any key waste products of this Enterprise and how to safely dispose them?
- 8) Any other comment?

c) Tree Planting as a Green Enterprise in Relation to Reducing Impacts on the BR

- 1) Where will you get the seedlings for the trees to plant?
- 2) What type of trees (indigenous or exotic) will you plant?
- 3) On whose land will you plant the trees; is it individually or as a group?
- 4) Who will be involved in this Enterprise (i.e. value-chain)?
- 5) What will be the main benefits of this tree planting Enterprise?
- 6) Who are the main beneficiaries of this Enterprise?
- 7) What will be the main products for the tree planting Enterprise?
- 8) Where will you get market for your products?
- 9) How will you sustain the market for your tree planting Enterprise?
- 10) Please indicate any key waste products of this Enterprise and how to safely dispose them?
- 11) Any other comment?

These are the outcomes of the parallel group discussion sessions for selected alternative Green Enterprise in Queen Elizabeth BR:

a) **Group Name:** Mushroom Growing Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Project Name: Mushroom Growing Enterprise, Bulambuli, District

What is the Current Situation of Mushroom Enterprise in Bulambuli, District?

- ☐ It started in lower Bulambuli, District but it is rare in the upper part of the district.
- ☐ Even in the lower Bulambuli, District where mushroom growing started, it has not developed because people were not sensitized
- ☐ Requirements to facilitate development of the project were not available. Mushrooms are highly perishable and therefore need facilities like:
 - Fridges
 - Tunnel dryers
 - Getting spores from Research Stations e.g. Kawanda
 - Availability of transport

What are the Current Problems in a Mushroom Growing Enterprise in the area (Bulambuli, District)?

- ☐ Authorized source of spores is very far i.e. Kawanda Research Station
- ☐ Presence of fake spores in local markets
- ☐ Presence of poisonous mushroom, hence contamination risks are high a times
- ☐ Pests and diseases of mushrooms have no pesticides
- ☐ Substrates are scare
- ☐ Lack of knowledge and skills in the Enterprise
- ☐ Lack of facilities like dryers, refrigerators for preserving the produce
- ☐ Transport facility for mushroom to market
- ☐ Mushrooms are highly perishable – shelve life is only one day

- ☐ Pests like rats, flies and snails are common.

Detailed Responses to the Guiding Questions for Parallel Group Discussion Sessions (Mushroom Growing Enterprise, Bulambuli, District)

- 1) What will of mushrooms (indigenous or exotic) will you grow?

Types of Mushrooms to be Grown

These include among others:

- ☐ Oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus ostreatus*)
- ☐ White bottom mushrooms (*Agaricus bisporus*)
- ☐ Wild reishi mushrooms (*Ganoderma lucida*)

- 2) Where will you get the mushrooms seeds to grow as a business?

Source of seeds

These include among others:

- ☐ Kawanda Research Station

- 3) Will Mt. Elgon National Park be one of the sources of obtaining your mushroom seeds for the Enterprise; and if so what will be the sustainability plan?

- ☐ No, because the group will be getting alternative source, e.g. Kawanda Research Station.

- 4) What will be the main products for the mushroom Enterprise?

Main Products of the Mushroom Growing Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Mushrooms - dry and fresh
- ☐ Mushroom soup
- ☐ Mushroom powder

- 5) Where will you get market for your products and how will you sustain this market?

Main market for the Mushrooms Products

These include among others:

- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Domestic markets
- ☐ Supermarkets
- ☐ Big hotels/restaurants

Sustainability of market for the Mushrooms Products

These include among others:

- ☐ Maintaining good quality mushrooms/proper hygiene
- ☐ Planting good quality mushroom seeds
- ☐ Timely planting of seeds
- ☐ Sensitizing the communities about benefits of growing/feeding on mushrooms
- ☐ Training in spore production.

- 6) Who will be involved in this mushroom growing Enterprise (value-chain)?

People involved in the mushroom value-chain

These include among others:

- ☐ Agriculture extension officers
- ☐ Mushroom seed breeders
- ☐ Suppliers
- ☐ Mushroom producers
- ☐ Mushroom consumers/market

7) What will be the main benefits of this Enterprise?

Main benefits of the Mushrooms Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Sauce/food for family
- ☐ Source of protein, amino acids, etc. in the diet
- ☐ Source of income for household
- ☐ Source of employment
- ☐ Communities will get knowledge and skills when trained in mushroom growing

8) Who are the main beneficiaries of this Enterprise?

Main beneficiaries of Mushrooms Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Farmers
- ☐ Local community/consumers
- ☐ Extension workers
- ☐ Business community
- ☐ Breeders/researchers

9) Please indicate any key waste products of this Enterprise and how to safely dispose them?

Key waste Products of Mushroom Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Used polythene bags
- ☐ Used substrates

Disposal of Main waste Products

These include among others:

- ☐ Polythene bags will be taken back for recycling
- ☐ Used up substrates will be used as manure in the garden

Table 1: Estimated Budget for Mushroom Growing Enterprise, Bulambuli, District

Item	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1. Spores	5	200000	1000000
2. Drums for substrates	5	150000	750000
4. Gunny bags	30	5000	150000
5. Mushroom spowns	25	200000	5000000
6. Agriculture lime	50	35000	1750000
7. Cotton seed hull	5	100	500
8. Papulin	15	50000	750000
9. Drums	25	100000	2500000
10. Buckets	15	20000	300000
11. Drying racks	10	50000	500000
12. Spirits	8	8500	68000
13. Polythene bags	25	35000	875000
14. String	10	6000	60000

15. Maize brand	15	70000	1050000
16. Fire wood	25	50000	1250000
17. Sealing machine	5	150000	750000
18. Packing materials	6	70000	420000
19. Secretarial work	5	300000	1500000
20. Solar dryer	5	700000	3500000
21. Solar panels	5	1500000	7500000
22. Assorted station	5	40000	200000
23. Blender machine	5	250000	1250000
34. Garden fork	25	20000	500000
35. Hoes	25	10000	250000
36. Pangas	25	7000	175000
37. Wheel barrow	5	150000	750000
38. Extension services	1	300000	300000
39. Iron sheets	150	20000	3000000
40. Timber	1250	4000	5000000
41. Poles	2500	1500	3750000
42. Nails	250	7000	1750000
43. Cement (flooding)	250	32000	8000000
44. Sand	50	120000	6000000
45. Aggregates	50	70000	3500000
46. Polythene (dump proof)	250	4000	1000000
47. Fencing	50	110000	5500000
48. Knap sack sprayer	5	220000	1100000
49. Community land	5	2000000	10000000
50. Labour	100	10000	1000000
Grand Total			82698500

- b) **Group Name:** Beekeeping Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region
Project Name: Beekeeping Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Table 2: Tools Needed to do Establish Beekeeping Enterprise and where to Obtain them

No.	Name of Tool	Source of Tool
1	Protective gears	Tailor/ Shop
2	Bee smooker	To be made locally
3	Bee brush	Shop
4	Airtight bucket	Shop
5	Land	Own land/ buffer zone of UWA
6	Hives	Local materials/park
7	Hive tool	Black smith
8	Knowledge and skills	Extension workers, experience beekeepers
9	Nector	Trees, e.g. eucalyptus, coffee, banana
10	Torch	Shop

Importance of Beekeeping

These include among others:

- ☐ Source of honey
- ☐ Source of income
- ☐ Employment opportunity
- ☐ Source of medicine (Apitherapy)
- ☐ For tourism
- ☐ For pollination
- ☐ Source of food
- ☐ For making beverages
- ☐ For royal jelly
- ☐ Biodiversity

Beekeeping Products

These include among others:

- ☐ Honey
- ☐ Propolis
- ☐ Wax
- ☐ Royal jelly
- ☐ Bee venom
- ☐ Pollen
- ☐ Brood

Table 3: Sample Analysis of Profitability for Common Enterprises in Mt. Elgon Region Annually

No.	Enterprise	Quantity in bags/(Kg)	Rate (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1	Coffee	7 bags (420kg)	5000	2100000
2	Honey	500 Kg	4500	2250000
3	Irish Potatoes	600	40000	24000000

Sources of Market for Beek Products

These include among others:

- ☐ Super markets
- ☐ Honey processors

Honey Value-Chain

These include among others:

- ☐ Production (farmers)
- ☐ Honey collection centers (buyers)
- ☐ Honey processors (packers)
- ☐ Honey retailers (business men/women)
- ☐ Consumers

NB: There is generally no production waste in bee products

Sustainability of Beekeeping Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Replacing old beehives frequently by making new ones
- ☐ Maintaining bee hives by cleaning rubbish
- ☐ Using bee smoker while harvesting honey
- ☐ Re-investing profits in the beekeeping activities
- ☐ Finding reliable market

- ☐ Forage regeneration
- ☐ Complying with conservation regulations
- ☐ Strengthening extension services
- ☐ Adapting to new technologies

Table 4: Estimated Budget for Beekeeping Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Item	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1) Bee hives			
a) Bee hives KTB)	300	90000	27000000
b) Lungstroth	2000	140000	280000000
c) Johnson	1000	70000	70000000
5. Local hives pots, bamboo)	2000	40000	80000000
Sub-total			457000000
2) Materials			
a) Honey press	12	600000	7200000
b) Centrifugal honey extractor	12	4E+06	48000000
c) Honey setting tank	12	2E+06	24000000
d) Polythene cloth sieve	24	10000	240000
e) Sieve bags	5	20000	100000
f) Refractometer	12	2E+06	18000000
g) Airtight bags	240	10000	2400000
Sub-total			99940000
3) Protective gears			
a) Bee suit	148	160000	23680000
b) Gloves	148	15000	2220000
c) Gumboots	148	25000	3700000
d) Smoker	148	30000	4440000
e) Hive tool (farmer)	148	10000	1480000
f) Brush (farmer)	148	5000	740000
g) knife (farmer)	148	5000	740000
h) Torch (farmer)	148	5000	740000
i) Panga (farmer)	148	10000	1480000
j) Honey jars	600	30000	18000000
Sub-total			57220000
4) Other Requirements			
a) Sign posts	12	300000	3600000
b) Land (12 ha) (farmer/UWA)	12	3E+07	360000000
c) Office block	12	7E+07	840000000
d) Stationery	12	300000	3600000
e) Labour (farmer)	12	700000	8400000
f) Barbed wires	60	150000	9000000

g) Poles (farmer)	3600	3000	10800000
h) Nails	400	6000	2400000
i) Cement	480	40000	19200000
j) Sand	12	200000	2400000
k) Iron sheets	48	25000	1200000
l) Wheel barrow	36	100000	3600000
m) Hand saw	48	10000	480000
n) Slashers (farmer)	48	10000	480000
o) Rakes (farmer)	48	10000	480000
p) Stickers/labels (farmer)	10000	200	2000000
q) Hammer	48	20000	960000
r) Solar wax melter	12	2E+06	18000000
Sub-total			1286600000
Grand-Total			1900760000

i) Farmers' Contribution = UGX. 467,680,000

ii) Support Needed from Development Partners = UGX. 1,433,080,000

c) **Group Name:** Dairy Cows & BiogasEnterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Project Name: Dairy Cows & Biogas Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Raw Materials for the Bio-gas Production

These include among others:

- ☐ Animal dung (cow dung, pig dung, poultry litter, human dung)
- ☐ Animal urine (cow urine, pig urine, human urine)
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Plant waste (grass and peelings, crushed and mixed with water and ferment)

Reasons why the Dairy Cows & Biogas Enterprise will be Successful in the area

These include among others the fact that:

- ☐ All these raw materials are locally sourced from our community
- ☐ No raw material will come from the Biosphere Reserve
- ☐ Not applicable
- ☐ There is profitable business along the value-chain in Bio-gas production
- ☐ Community rears animals hence cheap to get raw materials e.g. dung
- ☐ There is guidance of local government and local experts
- ☐ There is a possibility of Funding the project by NGOs
- ☐ There is a possibility of receiving funding from Development Partners/Experts and funding by UNESCO

Benefits of Dairy Cows and Bio-gas Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Nutrition: Beef and Milk
- ☐ Nutrition: Beef and Milk
- ☐ Slurry for fertilizers:
 - Worm growing for sale
 - Feeds (pigs, fish and poultry)
 - Briquettes

- ☐ Fuel for cooking (gas and charcoal)
- ☐ Light
- ☐ Employment opportunity
- ☐ Increased revenue for the government
- ☐ Environmental protection and conservation
- ☐ Good relationship between Biosphere Reserve Management and Community

Main Beneficiaries of Dairy Cows and Bio-gas Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Community: women, children, elderly and PWDs
- ☐ Government: Revenue and Security

Key Waste Products of the Dairy Cows and Bio-gas Enterprise and Safe Disposal

These include among others:

- ☐ Slurry:
 - Growing worms
 - Recycling
 - Fertilizer
 - Feeds (pigs, fish)
 - Briquettes

Existing Gaps in Dairy Cows and Bio-gas Enterprise

These include among others:

- ☐ Increased population pressure on land
- ☐ It is the only alternative to firewood and charcoal
- ☐ Availability of raw materials for Bio-gas production
- ☐ It is not a priority area of government
- ☐ Lack of funds and technical know-how (expertise)
- ☐ Lack of training/sensitization on Bio-gas production
- ☐ There is a high cost exotic cows
- ☐ Low crop production
- ☐ Lack of strong desire for self-reliance
- ☐ Increased cost of artificial fertilizers and their negative effect on the soil and plants
- ☐ Lack of employment in among community
- ☐ Many people are suffering from respiratory related diseases and cancer due to smoke
- ☐ Limited assets to act as securities for loan access
- ☐ Limited promotion of other enterprises e.g. fishing, poultry, piggery, horticulture and mushroom growing

Table 5: Estimated Budget for the Dairy Cows & Biogas Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Item	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1. Shed	2	300000	600000
2. Fodder	2	200000	400000
3. Treatment	2	150000	300000
4. Dairy cows (Friesian)	5	2000000	10000000

5. Transport	1	100000	100000
6. Bio-gas digester	1	1500000	1500000
7. Gas holder	1	1500000	1500000
8. Bio-gas digester fittings	1	5000	5000
9. Feeding pipes	1	35000	35000
10. Inlet male adapter	1	35000	35000
11. T-pipe	1	7500	7500
12. Plastic funnel	1	3000	3000
13. Outlet male adapter	1	35000	35000
14. Bend	1	3000	3000
15. Gas holder fittings	1	2000	2000
16. Tank connection	1	2000	2000
17. Gate valve (Bronze)	2	15000	30000
18. Male bend	1	3000	3000
19. Gas pipe of 10m	1	15000	15000
20. Male adapter	1	8000	8000
21. Gas pipe (stroke)	1	3000	3000
22. Stove (Single)	1	120000	120000
23. Labour (Transport)	1	230000	230000
24. labour (shed building)	1	300000	300000
25. Land (1 Acre)	1	7000000	7000000
26. Transporting Friesian	1	2100000	2100000
27. Transporting materials	1	3500000	3500000
28. Community contribution	1	7950000	7950000
Grand Total			35786500

d) **Group Name:** Tree Planting Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Project Name: Tree Planting Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Advantages of Tree Planting

These include among others:

- ☐ It provides us with timber
- ☐ It provides us with fuel wood
- ☐ It provides us with local herbs
- ☐ It provides us with building materials e.g. poles, pakes, feeds, for our animals, etc.
- ☐ It provides us with us with employment opportunity e.g., timber sellers/ dealers, selling firewood and poles, etc.
- ☐ It provides us with shed
- ☐ It provides us with oxygen (breathing air)

Challenges of Tree Planting

These include among others:

- ☐ Lack of quality seeds for planting
- ☐ Lack of ready market for forestry products
- ☐ Lack of enough materials e.g. pots, poles, green house, etc

- ☐ Lack of enough land i.e. most people are having small plots
- ☐ It's not easy to get seeds for indigenous trees
- ☐ Some trees take long to mature e.g. indigenous trees
- ☐

Where Land to Establish Tree Planting Enterprise will be Obtained?

These will include among others:

- ☐ Individual land
- ☐ Request Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) under MOU to establish plantation forests along the protected area borderline (buffer zone)

Where Communities will get Fund for the Tree Planting Enterprise?

These will include among others:

- ☐ NGOs and other development partners e.g. UNESCO, IUCN, etc.
- ☐ Government through support for sub-county programmes
- ☐ Individual well-wishers, etc.

Areas in Urgent Need of Tree Seedlings for Planting in Mt. Elgon region

These include among others:

- ☐ Kwoti Area, Kapchesombe Sub-county, Kapchorwa District
- ☐ Chemangang Area, Chema Sub-county, Kapchorwa District
- ☐ Mokotu Area, Tegeres Sub-county, Kapchorwa District
- ☐ Benet Area, Kween District
- ☐ Moyok Sub-county, Kween District
- ☐ Kwosir Sub-county, Kapchorwa District

Detailed Responses to the Guiding Questions for Parallel Group Discussion Sessions (Community Cultural Center Project, Nyakatongi)

- 1) Where will you get the seedlings for the trees to plant?

Sources of seedlings:

- ☐ Community tree nurseries
- ☐ National Forestry Authority (NFA)
- ☐ Local sources
- ☐ Support from NGOs

- 2) What type of trees (indigenous or exotic) will you plant?

- ☐ Both indigenous and exotic tree species shall be planted.

Indigenous species e.g:

- ☐ *Prunus africana*
- ☐ "Erkhabakia"

Exotic species e.g:

- ☐ *Pinus patula*
- ☐ *Eucalyptus grandis* (other *Eucalyptus* spp)
- ☐ *Cypress* spp.

Agro-forestry tree species e.g:

- ☐ *Gravillea robusta*
- ☐ *Cordia africana*
- ☐ *Albizia* spp.
- ☐ Fodder trees.

- 3) On whose land will you plant the trees; is it individually or as a group?
- ☐ Both on private and on public land.
- Individually:**
- ☐ *Trees/woodlots will be planted on community land*
- As a group:**
- ☐ Trees/woodlots will be planted along the buffer zone.
- 4) Who will be involved in this Enterprise (i.e. value-chain)?
- ☐ Local government/political leaders
 - ☐ Nursery bed attendant
 - ☐ Community farmers (individuals establish woodlots)
 - ☐ Timber dealers
 - ☐ Carpenters/house builders
 - ☐ NGOs.
- 5) What will be the main benefits of this tree planting Enterprise?
- ☐ Availability of fuel wood for community
 - ☐ Source of income from sales of forest products
 - ☐ Reduces soil erosion
 - ☐ Reduced pressure on the national park (i.e. Mt. Elgon National Park)
 - ☐ Source of local medicine (herbs) for the community.
- 6) Who are the main beneficiaries of this Enterprise?
- ☐ Local community in and around Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve
 - ☐ Timber dealers
 - ☐ Institutions e.g. schools, local governments, etc
- 7) What will be the main products for the tree planting Enterprise?
- ☐ Timber
 - ☐ Fuel wood
 - ☐ Local herbs
 - ☐ Animal fodder
 - ☐ Poles as building materials
 - ☐ Pakes
 - ☐ Oxygen
 - ☐ Pollen and nectar for bees to make honey
- 8) Where will you get market for your products?
- ☐ Local timber dealers
 - ☐ Local communities
 - ☐ Institutions e.g. schools
 - ☐ Electricity transmission companies (e.g. UMEME)
- 9) How will you sustain the market for your tree planting Enterprise?
- ☐ Continuous tree planting
 - ☐ Offering pocket-friendly price for the buyers
 - ☐ Continuous training on tree planting and management offered to the communities
 - ☐ Tree nursery establishment and management
- 10) Please indicate any key waste products of this Enterprise and how to safely dispose them?

Key waste products of the Enterprise:

- ☐ Saw dust
- ☐ Charcoal dust
- ☐ etc.

How waste products of the Enterprise can be safely dispose:

- ☐ Decompose the saw dust in a composite pit to form manure
- ☐ Make briquettes out of Charcoal dust

11) Any other comment?

Not applicable

Table 6: Estimated Budget for the Tree Planting Enterprise, Mt. Elgon Region

Tree Species	Qty	Unit cost (UGX)	Amount (UGX)
1. Eucalyptus	30000	300	9000000
2. Cyprus	20000	500	10000000
3. Cordia africana	12000	500	6000000
4. Ovacado	500	500	250000
5. Pinus Spp.	120000	500	60000000
6. Gravillea	15000	300	4500000
7. Prunus africana	10000	1000	10000000
8. Podocarpus spp.	2000	1000	2000000
9. Elgontic spp.	5000	1000	5000000
10. Munar (Lulyotet)	1000	1000	1000000
Sub-total			107750000
Other requirements			
11. Green house	10	500000	5000000
12. Watering Can	30	15000	450000
13. Poting materials	70	6000	420000
14. Poles	1000	1000	1000000
15. Sand soil	5	15000	75000
16.Labour	200	15000	3000000
Sub-total			9945000
Grand Total			117695000

Appendix 9: Adoption of Action Plan in QEBR

The Action Plan which was developed in plenary is adopted as follows:

S/N	ACTION	LEAD	TIMEFRAME
1	Group formation and development of constitution	DCDO	April 2016
2	Group registration	DCDO	May 2016
3	Training in group dynamics, project proposal development etc.	DCDO	Continuous
4	Develop annual work plan and budgets for trainings, etc.	DCDO, Heads of Department	April – June 2016

Anti-Poaching groups in QEBR:

No.	Group name	No. of ex Poachers	District
1	Kyempara anti-poaching group	208	Kasese
2	Mundongo anti-poaching group	328	Kasese
3	Kitholu anti-poaching	340	Kasese
4	Kiyanga anti-poaching group	379	Mitoma
5	Kanyabwanga	189	Mitoma
6	Irimya anti-poaching group	20	Ibanda
7	Rumuri anti-poaching group	140	Rubirizi
8	Kichwamba anti-poaching group	230	Rubirizi
9	Muhokya anti-poaching group	250	Kasese
10	Kyondo anti-poaching group	170	Kasese
	Total:	2254	

Appendix 10: Attendance List

INVENTORING OF LIVLIHOODS AND PROMOTING GREEN ENTERPRISE FOR COMMUNITIES IN QUEEN ELIZABETH BIOSPHERE RESERVE HARUKUNGU GROUP

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/ COMMUNITY
1	Katswera George	Harukungu anti-poaching group
2	Masereka Isaac	Harukungu anti-poaching group
3	Muballamirwa Julius	Harukungu anti-poaching group
4	Muhindo Brenda	Harukungu anti-poaching group
5	Birra Mary	Harukungu anti-poaching group
6	Birra Zeha	Harukungu anti-poaching group
7	Ithungu Mary	Harukungu anti-poaching group
8	Biira Cocetec	Harukungu anti-poaching group
9	Muhindo Tumaini	Harukungu anti-poaching group
10	Masereka Bulack	Harukungu anti-poaching group
11	Mugisu Moses	Harukungu anti-poaching group
12	Kule Kakinire	Harukungu anti-poaching group
13	Thembo David	Harukungu anti-poaching group
14	Kule Pascal	Harukungu anti-poaching group
15	Mumbere Anest	Harukungu anti-poaching group
16	Makwano Geoffrey	Harukungu anti-poaching group
17	Bwambale Vincent	Harukungu anti-poaching group
18	Masereka Stanley	Harukungu anti-poaching group
19	Monday Joseph	Harukungu anti-poaching group
20	Mbambu Jenevia	Harukungu anti-poaching group
21	Kabugo Sarah	Harukungu anti-poaching group
22	Kabogho Mary	Harukungu anti-poaching group
23	Kabugho Oliver	Harukungu anti-poaching group
24	Masereka Wlizus	Harukungu anti-poaching group
25	Masereka Joseph	Harukungu anti-poaching group
25	Thembo Mali	Harukungu anti-poaching group
27	Kabugho Ester Luse	Harukungu anti-poaching group
28	Kabugho Deforaza	Harukungu anti-poaching group
29	Thembo Kakinire	Harukungu anti-poaching group
30	Kule Braak	Harukungu anti-poaching group
31	Baliku Nelson	Harukungu anti-poaching group
32	Noziruko Bagume	Harukungu anti-poaching group
33	Nguru Frango	Harukungu anti-poaching group
34	Thembo Simon	Harukungu anti-poaching group
35	Nandy Kedy Kedy	Harukungu anti-poaching group
36	Kanzekeye Jockas	Harukungu anti-poaching group

37	Ndbya Lave	Harukungu anti-poaching group
38	Isingoma Noah	Harukungu anti-poaching group
39	Bwambale Zefonia	Harukungu anti-poaching group
40	Mbusa John	Harukungu anti-poaching group
41	Buluku Symon	Harukungu anti-poaching group
42	Angasin Mwaka	Harukungu anti-poaching group
43	Bwumbele Landys	Harukungu anti-poaching group
44	Mumbere Anest	Harukungu
45	Ndunco Mwicaghulu	KyepanoII
46	Kule Bonsas Rora	Kitatura
47	Masereka Wuguda	Katatura
48	Kule Kakinire	Haulale IV
49	Nguro Frango	Kitatura
50	Mbambu Jenevra	Haulale
51	Biira kositesi	Harakungu
52	Muyindo Augustine	Kitaturua
53	Kulebulaka	Kitaturua
54	Thembo Simoni	Kitaturua
55	Bwambale Landesi	Kitaturua
56	Amosi Buluka	Kitaturua
57	Kabugho Difurasa	Kitaturua

IRIMYA, IBANDA DISTRICT

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/COMMUNITY
1	Nsengumuremyi Deo	Irimya bee keepers group
2	Atukwase L	
3	Kwinansana Ronald	
4	Barugaba S	
5	Baluku Musa	
6	Asumbusha John	
7	Buaaka Joshua	Romunya fish farmers and traders
8	Sabiiti Eudrist	Irimy panya group
9	Abel B	Buhmungan group
10	Karyaburo Francis	Owe mbata
11	Agaba Alyul-d	Katongone
12	Mwitokyze Dads	Kwuzuzi
13	Aumosi M	Kwazud
14	Nyesiga Keneth	Wenzigye
15	Bakamunaba P	Katongore
16	Byingingo Yona	Buhindagye village
17	Kagyema Asaph	Buhindagye village

18	Agaba Dlyaled	Katongole
19	Sevumeri Andrew	C/m LC1 Kagezi
20	KayaWilson	C/M WTC
21	Kabagambe Amos	Irimya bee keepers group
22	Kadyehe	Buhindagi group
23	Barugahare Geofrey	Kagezi ducks keepers
24	Musavima Z	Kagezi valley farmers
25	Tumwizere Benon	Ryakazo cell
26	Owomugisha Elinah	CCR Kyambura Wreserve
27	Uwimana Emma	Kagezi village
28	Nsenga Jery	Kagezi village
29	Koruragyire Deus	Kagezi village
30	Musabwimana Feresiia	Kagezi Village
31	Muhumuga J	Kagezi cell
32	Mawiriho T	Ryakago cell
33	Kwehangana F	V/c/m LCIII Kicuzi
34	Muramuji J	Kagezi cell
35	Natu Hwera	Kagezi cell
36	Nakayuwa I	Kagezi cell

Rwenshama

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/ COMMUNITY
1	Tinyinekabi Isaac	Banyabutumbi
2	Ketamibi Aziz	Banyabutumbi
3	Katena John	Banyabutumbi
4	T. Kato Awokuse	Banyabutumbi
5	Nyamajuta Aisha	Banyabutumbi
6	Wabebe Me	Banyabutumbi
7	Owembabazi M	Banyabutumbi
8	Kyorimpa M	Banyabutumbi
9	Tukahirwa Salama	Banyabutumbi
10	Kibenderana S	Banyabutumbi
11	Mabesi	Banyabutumbi
12	Kyomugisha	Banyabutumbi
13	Banyireta	Banyabutumbi
14	Niwagaba silivia	Banyabutumbi
15	Tumukurate M	Banyabutumbi
16	Guma Oshaba Happiness	Banyabutumbi
17	Tukamushaba Annah	Banyabutumbi
18	Arineitwe Scovia	Banyabutumbi
19	Nzenga Siana	Banyabutumbi
20	Owesi Pakarasio	Banyabutumbi

21	Twinobusigye Hope	Banyabutumbi
22	KyomugishaFatuma	
23	Tressful Kabishanga	Mukiga
24	Kana Robert	Munyabutumbi
25	John Bakadema	
26	Patience Hilary	Mukiga
27	Maria Federesi	Kabusingye-mukiga
28	Bahati Charles	Munyabutunbi
29	Sanyu Oliviasi	Munyabutunbi
30	Adrian Kibagaho	Munyabutunbi
31	obishaba	Banyabutubi
32	Tukamushaba	Banyabutubi
34	Ntaminaniko Provia	Banyabutubi
35	Akampurira	Banyabutubi
36	Furaha	Banyabutubi
37	Tumusiime	Banyabutubi
38	Tuisingwir	Banyabutubi
39	Mbambazi	Banyabutubi
40	Bingi	Banyabutubi
41	Tibashemererwa	Banyabutubi
42	Kyomukama	Banyabutubi
43	Vasita	Banyabutubi
44	Natukunda	Banyabutubi
45	pago	Banyabutubi
46	Mukoto	Karimunda
47	Kajuna Welleni	Banyabutumbi
48	Mukombozi Dick	Banyabutumbi
49	Ainembabazi Naboth	Banyabutumbi
50	Orishaba Allen	Nawera
51	Atuhire Judith	Firewood collector
52	Tukamushaba	Banyabutumbi
53	Bayanga Edward	Banyabutumbi
54	Abart Mungubu	Banyabutumbi
56	Aireti Nyanvura	Banyabutumbi
57	Musha Aise	Banyabutumbi
58	Komusu win	Banyabutumbi
59	Mukiga gift	Banyabutumbi
60	Tabu Ayis	Banyabutumbi
61	Tushemweer A	Banyabutumbi
62	Kyomuhindo Afusha	Banyabutumbi

KATAARA, BUNYARUGURU

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/ COMMUNITY
1	Behangana JP	Kataara
2	Olivia Biira	UWA-QEPA
3	Arinaitwe James	
4	Dunia	
5	Muhumuza	Kataara
6	Turyahika ayub	Kataara II
7	Ariza	Kataara II
8	Akuherenda	Kataara II
9	Burikiro Jafari	Kataara II
10	Gumoshabe R	Kataara II
11	Bwengye Evaresto	Kataara II
12	Maritazare Byabagambi	Kataara III
13	Ndugu C	Kataara II
14	Bantu F	Kataara III
15	Mugyenzi Isaac	Murambi Tweyombeke Ass
16	Twinomuhangi	Kataara II
17	Baziwan Deus	Kataara II
18	Byaruhanga Bosco	Kataara III
19	Musinguzi Robert	Kataara III
20	Byamugisha Vicent	Kataara III
21	Daada Deo	Kyashama B
22	Byaruhanga Allex	Kataara II
23	Agaba Innocent	Kataara III
24	Ruhanga Asibwe	Kicwamba
25	Kalenzi patrick	Kataara II
26	Turyamureba Abart	Kataara II
27	Twisurye Coleman	Kataara I
28	Boreka Vicent	Kataara II
29	Twizukye Lawrence	Kataara III
30	Edisa Katushabe	Kataara group
31	Turyasinjaura Loyce	Kataara group
32	Ndyanabo Isaac	Kataara group
33	Mwesigye Amos	Kataara group
34	Nuwabiire Sanciro	Kataara group
35	Tushemerirwe Abek	Kataara group
36	Tusingwire Peninah	Kataara group
37	Mugisha Aber	Kataara group
38	Nuwagaba Doreen	Kataara group
39	Masika Caroline	Kataara group
40	Klawanyala Joshua	Kataara group

41	Kyarikunda Shanina	Kataara group
42	Kashabeima Macureti	Rumiri
43	Muhozi Alex	Katare III
44	Tamwesigye K	
45	Oworyanawe Fred	Bahiigi group
46	Kanyoma Lajabu	Bahiigi group
47	Bouturahi Edward	Bahiigi group
48	Owomudisha Elinah	CCR Kyambura
49	Binaisa G	CCR Kyambura
50	Matsiko Philly	C/M LCIII Kichwamba s/c
51	Kabebe Deo	Kataara II
52	Kimabe Bosc	Kataara III
53	Natunda Desi	Kataata II
54	BakuumaJeni	Kyarutakoba I
55	Ahimbisibwe S	Kataraa II
56	Natukunda T	Kataara II
57	Turizamwe Aida	Kataara II
58	Munguzi Pasical	Kataara II

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/ COMMUNITY
1	Katambi Aziizi	Munyabutumbi
2	Mugisha Deo	Munyabutumbi
3	Saidati Tibenderana	Munyabutumbi
4	Jackline Nyamihanda	Munyabutumbi
5	Midius Kyorimpa	Munyabutumbi
6	Nyamajuta Isha	Munyabutumbi
7	Pago Siragi	Munyabutumbi
8	Tukahirwa Salama	Munyabutumbi
9	Nyamagambo Kedresi	Munyabutumbi
10	Kyomuka Olivia	Munyabutumbi
11	Karimunda Henry	Munyabutumbi
12	Midius Tumukerate	Munyabutumbi
13	Byandireta Agath	Munyabutumbi
14	Vasta Tumubwine	Munyabutumbi
15	Kyomugisha Annet	Munyabutumbi
16	Sombolwa K Joseph	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
17	Kalyama Joseph	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
18	John Baluku	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
19	Baluku Josphat	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group

20	Bonefasi Muthanaba	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
21	Kajungu Nerverles	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
22	Yozofina Masuca Ndasubalya	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
23	Mbudais Sele	
24	Baluku Posiano	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
25	Erisa Musunhe	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
26	Mebereka kyogaro	Nyambagace
27	Baluku Gideon	UWA-QEDA
28	Kule Uenesio	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group
29	Biira Petreramira	Nyamirangara anti-poaching group

NYAKATONZI SUBCOUNTY, KASESE DISTRICT

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/COMMUNITY
1	Bukenya Swizin	C/man LCIII Nyakatonzi
2	Ndahuna Suni	Secretary Muhumuza society
3	Mwimansi James	Co.op Manager Muhumuza
4	Karungeyi Lydia	Nyakatonzi s/c
5	Kagero Sam	Nyakatonzi s/c
6	Obadiyo Kato	Nyakatonzi s/c
7	Mugisa Timothy	Vice C/P LCIII Nyakatonzi
8	Amanyare Eddy	
9	Abune Nathan	
10	Sumbuse Fred	Nyakatonzi
11	Busingye Loversi	Nyakatonzi
12	Kabughuma Christophe	Nyakatonzi s/c(CDO)
13	Kanja Chris	Sub county chief Nyakatonzi

14	Isingoma	
15	Kabatebezi Racheal	Nyakatonzi
16	Kamanyi D	
17	Kamanyi God	
18	Duho Grace	Member Nyakatonzi c.k
19	Musabe swezin	Nyakatonzi c.k
20	Kajuna Yonna	Veterinary officer Nyakatonzi S/C
21	Muzinga John	Nyakatonzi
22	Twikyirize banard	Nyakatonzi
23	Ivan mulindwa	Nyakatonzi
24	Yosia ngada	Nyakatonzi
25	Tumuhanye Abert	Nyakatonzi
26	Kabonesa E	Kamururi
27	Birungi peace	Kamururi
28	Kyijumbaw	Kamururri
29	Kabanyoro evans	Kamururi
30	Karawaji Moses	Nyakatonzi
31	Katusabe Anna	Nyakatonzi
32	Opio Ivan	Nyakatonzi
33	Kokuzanisa Mebol	Nyakatonzi
34	Duho Kellen	Nyakatonzi
35	Amanya Colleb	Nyakatonzi
36	Twinamasiko Brian	Nyakatonzi
37	Jojina kokozanisa	Nyakatonzi
38	PabukaBeassi	Nyakatonzi

39	Ibimbia Sema	Nyakatonzi
40	Irumba John	Nyakatonzi
41	Mujuhizi Joel	Nyakatonzi
42	Katusabe Janet	Nyakatonzi
43	Musenene Ivan	Kagongo
44	Musebeni	Nyakatonzi
45	Nteyero Topy	Nyakatonzi
46	Kokulera Phoebe	
47	Kyomya Beth	
48	Tuhaise Enos	
49	Tusiime Yese	
50	Mbera Steven	Muhumuza Nyakatonzi
49	Bukenya swisin	C/M LCIII Nyakatonzi
50	Mugenyi Nathan	Nkumba university
51	Bwine Rogger	Team institute of business
52	Keihwa Julius	
53	Kwikiriza banard	
54	Tumuhamye habert	UPU
55	Kamanyi david	Nyakatonzi
56	Karungi lydia	Nyakatonzi S/C
57	Mugisha timothy	Nyakatonzi S/C
58	Kajuna yonah	Veterinary officernyakatonzi S/C
59	Mwimansi james	Muhumuza society
60	Rhehupharo alfred	Nyakatonzi
61	Kamanyi kenneth	Nyakatonzi

62	Mutanga Rogger	Nyakatonzi
63	Atuniro Abraham	Nyakatonzi
64	Baluku wilson	Nyakatonzi
65	Kirabo oliver	
67	Kabate bezzy racheal	Nyakatonzi
68	Kabesi robert	Nyakatonzi
69	William Namanya	
70	Isingoma musa	
71	Kadenco P	
72	Musabe swisin	Nyakatonzi
73	Dr.Spinner	Nyakatonzi
74	Tumwebazi	
75	Mwanga Daniel	Nyakatonzi
76	Kanagwa	Nyakatonzi
77	Happy	Kamururi
78	Birungi Peace	Kamururi
79	Amawgire Eddy	Kamururi
80	Kihika David	Kamururi
81	Tumwekwase Andrew	Kamururi
82	Kenza makawika	Kamururi
83	Mwimansi Abel	Kamururi
84	Apuli	Kamururi
85	Mugala Toppy	Kamururi

ATTENDENCE 6: LIST FOR THE T.O.T HELD IN JELIZA HOTEL-KASESE

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/GROUP/ COMMUNITY
1	Katswera George	Harukungu anti-poaching group
2	Mabadhamirwa Julius	Harukungu anti-poaching group
3	Ithungu Mary	Harukungu anti-poaching group
4	Masereka Isaac	Harukungu anti-poaching group
5	Isingoma Noah	Harukungu anti-poaching group
6	Akiiki Appollo	Nchwera-Rwenshama
7	Katambi Aziz	Nchwera-Rwenshama
8	Mukombozi Dick	Rwenshama
9	Owembabazi Mackline	Nchwera-Rwenshama
10	Kyomukama Adul	Rwenshama
11	Kyomugisha Annet	Rwenshama
12	Mbunda Sele	Nyamirangara male
13	Baluku Posiano	Nyamirangara
14	Erisa Mundugu	Nyamirangara
15	Sombolhwa K Joseph	Nyamirangara
16	Lagero Maseka	Nyamirangara
17	Mugyenye Nathan	Nyakatonzi
18	Busiinge Rogger	Nyakatonzi
19	Mutanga Rogger	Nyakatonzi
20	Irumba John	Nyakatonzi
21	Phoebe Kakulera	Nyakatonzi
22	Mwanga Daniel	Nyakatonzi
23	Duho Grace	Nyakatonzi
24	Kyomya Beth	Nyakatonzi
25	Karungyi Lydia	Nyakatonzi
26	Kagyema Asaph	Irimya p. group
27	Barugahare Geoffrey	Irimya p. group
28	Msabyimana Zerida	Irimya p. group
29	Kwehangana Fabiano	Irimya p. group
30	Byarugaba Sitwim	Irimya p. group
31	Nsegerunuremyi Deos	Irimya p. group
32	Atukwase Rawnensiya	Irimya p. group
33	Behangana J Patrick	Kataara farmer group
34	Byarunhangana Bosco	Kataara farmer group
35	KiraboAnnet	Nyakatonzi
36	Musoki Barbra	Kasese
37	Noah Agaroi	UNATCOM
38	Dr casim U Tolo	MUST
39	Dr Dominic Lali M	UNATCOM

INVENTORING OF LIVELIHOOD AND PROMOTING OF GREEN ENTERPRISE FOR COMMUNITIES IN MT ELGON BIOSPHERE RESERVE

1-MBALE DISTRICT

Venue: Wanale Subcounty

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Naboze Badiru	Bushiuyo dairy
2	Wedasila John Magombe	DF and TP Bushiuyo V.H.T
3	Mafabi Ausi	Bunamoli Bee Keeping
4	Nandudu Beth	Bunamoli Bee Keeping
5	Kisolo Muhamudu	Bukiuyo
6	Zabulah Mafabi	Budwale honey
7	Khainbh Lorna Mwambu	See Light Ahead Ass
8	Kasifa Webisa	Budwale honey
9	Sarah Webisa	Budwale honey
10	Zamu Webisa	Budwale honey
11	Gizunga Abasa	Budwale honey inhasment
12	Kigere Nasulu	Budwale honey
13	Webisa Aliyi	Bushiuyo dairy .F.Group
14	Kakai Silvia	Bushiuyo VHT dairy .F/tree plant
15	Zubeda Mabonga	Wanale dairy
16	Nambozo Nusula	Bushiuyo VHT dairy farm and T.P
17	Nandudu Amina	See Lighting ahead
18	Fazila Magombe	Bushiuyo dairy
19	Nagami Jackline	Bushiuyo dairy
20	Madina Namudenzi	Bushiuyo dairy
21	Wedera Samaria	DF and TP Bushiuyo V.H.T
22	Madina Wafurulana	Ngonela
23	Khainza Beth	Ngonela
24	Salamusida Wakhade	Ngonela
25	Nafuna Safina	Bushiuyo VHT D.F.A, T.P
26	Walwema Majidu	Bushiuyo dairy
27	Makayi Micheal	Buzibititi
28	Mary Kakayi	Buzibititi
29	Masaba Musa	Bushiuyo dairy farm
30	Wandwasi Muhamadi	Bushiuyo dairy farm
31	Safina Mumogolo	See Light Ahead
32	Zula Musguwu	See Light Ahead
33	Magombe Moses	See Light Ahead Association
34	Watsikwi Livingstone	Ngonela
35	Masasa Charles	Bamuda
36	Wataka Memiaa	Buzibititi
37	Wotsomu Benard	Buzibititi
38	Kangati Stephen	Bamuda

39	Namanda Porozi	Wanalo (BKC)
40	Wangwe Meswera	Wanale Bee Keeping
41	Wagalangi Hussein	Wanale Bee Keeping
42	Madaya Andrew	Bunamuli bee keeping
43	Wodulo Robart	Bunamuli bee keeping
44	Matabi Abdul	Wanale
45	Munyosi Isima	Bushiuyo VHT D.F and TP
46	Nagudi Alice	Bushiuyo VHT D.F and TP
47	Kadooli Annet	Budwale honey enhancement
48	Wamuno Andrew	CDO Wanale Subcounty
49	Wamvaya Geofrey	SAS Wanale Subcounty
50	Shisiabale Tom	Bushiuyo dairy
51	Nulu Madoi	Mutini
52	Kimono Rose	Mutini
1	Naboze Badiru	Bushiuyo dairy
2	Nandutu Amina	See hand
3	Nagami Jackline	Bushiuyo dairy
4	Madina Wafulutana	Ngonera W G
5	Salamusida wakhuatonge	Ngonera W G
6	Zamu Webisa	Budwale G
7	Nuru Madoyi	Ngonera G
8	Mafabi Awusi	Bunamoli Bee keeper
9	Webisa Aliyi	Bunamahed farmers Group
10	Wotsomu Benrd	Busano farmers group
11	Wangwe Mesusela	Wanale bee keepers
12	Wagalanga Hussein	Wanale bee keepers

2-BUDUDA DISTRICT

Venue: Bubita Subcounty

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Wekoyeh Kennedy	
2	Kuloba Vincent	UWA-MENP
3	Kibugwe Peter	
4	Mutonyi Ross	UWA-MENP
5	Watuwa Abasa	UWA-MENP
6	Kuloba Muhamad	UWA-MENP
7	Watasa Semu	UWA-MENP
8	Wamono Stephen	UWA-MENP
9	Mutsuma Steven	UWA-MENP
10	Mainza Sezi	S.E
11	Wamani Alam	
12	Nandutu Robinah	Elgon farmers
13	Nakhokho Titus	Elgon farmers
14	Nabifo Evarlyn	Elgon farmers
15	Watenga Wilson	Elgon farmers
16	Nekesa Sarah	Elgon farmers
17	Kuloba Patrick W	Elgon farmers
18	Zaale Elizabeth	Elgon farmers
20	Nashawo Bosco	Elgon farmers
21	Majeme Annet	Elgon farmers
22	Kusuya Lochrs	Elgon farmers
24	Kuseelo Sam	Elgon farmers
25	Aidah Namwano	Elgon farmers
26	Wazembu Topista	Bungolo Y.F
27	Wanyina SAmwel	Bunwkiu
28	Mukuono Sam	Musoola
29	Monje James	Musoola
30	Natseli Wilson	Shiwaudu bee group
31	Wesonga Moses	Bushiya
32	Maina John	Maaba
33	Wanakina John	Shiwandu
34	Wamara Augustin	Shiwandu
35	Namukoma Kalista	Shiwandu
36	Wusuto Disen	Shiwandu
37	Meru Paul	Shiwandu bee group
38	Filista Meru	Shiwandu bee group
39	Kakak Fatina	Trauma Healing
40	Kolya Patrick	Trauma Healing child care
41	Matsanaga William	Traum
42	Khafu Lutala	Elgon farmers

43	Walimbwa Charles	Elgon farmers
44	Kigai Milton	Bungolo Youth
45	Matsanga Zuban	Bungolo Youth
46	Malongo Paul	Bungolo Y.F
47	Mukongi Lawrence	Bungolo Youth
48	Shisoso Samson	Trauma Healing
49	Namuwawa Muhamad	Muso F. Group
50	Bikala Patrick	Elgon farmers
51	Nabutiti Mary	Trauma Healing child care
52	Meru Paul	Bee group
53	Musuto Dison	
54	Nasnano Bosco	
55	Wamara Augustine	
56	Namukowa Nicholas	
57	Nekesa Sarah	
58	Maina John	
59	Macongo Paul	
60	NakhoKho Titus	
61	Maina Milton	
62	Matsanga William	Trauma

3-MANAFWA DISTRICT

Venue: Tsekululu Sub-County

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Wakinya Clement	BCI
2	Ngatu Sam	ACW
3	Mukhobi	BCI
4	Wandusi	BCI
5	Kutosi Clement	BCI
6	Nambusaka Naser	ACW
7	Namae Jenipher	BCI
8	Nambuya Annet	BCI
9	Nambale Simon	AWC
10	Tsatsoni David	AWC
11	Watsemba Joyce	AWC
12	Makatu Sam	
13	Sipwoli Charles	AWC
14	Walulu Ben	
15	Wanda Richard	
16	Suwali Stephen	
17	Muoya J	
18	Wasibi Isaya	

19	Mukimba Patrick	
20	Wabwala David	
21	Nambuya Jenepher	
22	Nandutu Cattre	
23	Laffu Robert	
24	Nandutu Irene	
25	Namambe B	TPC
26	Makawa Justus	Councillor LCIII
27	Muwando Patrick	TPC
28	Bwayo Perez	TPC
29	Khainza Aidah	TPC
30	Nambale Andrew	
31	Kuloba Sam	TPC
32	Masaba Francis	Collar III
33	Nekesa Ishah	
34	Wamono Athony	
34	Laffu Robert	
36	Wahoho Stehen	
37	Wefula Rogers	Bee keeping member
38	James Khaindi	Busekele
39	Makita Paul	Nawukhele
40	Kimoho Sarah	
41	Khakosi George	Bunambale Aids Comm. Bee keepers
42	Nambale Misige	Bunambele
43	Jane Wamini	Bungati
44	Wanda Richard	Busekele
45	Makawa James	Vice C/Man LCIII
46	Kitsale Benard	ACW
47	Mukhama James	PAC
48	Walimbwa William	PAC
49	Nasambi David	ACW
50	Kibiru Godfrey	PAC
51	Sarah Wabweni	ACW
52	Watsulo Godfrey	AWC
53	Wanda Damasco	
54	Wabwala D	
55	Fred Wakuboma	
56	Sikokho David	M.P
57	Wandulu Esau .W.	C/Man I.U.C.N

3-BULAMBULI DISTRICT

Venue: Bumugibole Sub-County

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Sakwa Millon	Bulera United BKA
2	Wogidoso Francis	Bulera United BKA
3	Nafuna Filis	Bulera United BKA
4	Nafuna Irene	Bulera United BKA
5	Magomu Donasco	Bulera United BKA
6	Tirem Banzirio	Kitobo elderly association
7	Malezo Raehord	Kitobo elderly association
8	Wosuvuy Francis	Kitobo elderly association
9	Kikonel Peter	Kitobo elderly association
10	Wonabaeli Zealson	Kitobo elderly association
11	Namukuta Doreen	Kitobo elderly association
12	Kayga Joyce	Kitobo elderly association
13	Namasoko Assa	Kitobo elderly association
14	Wogunya Micheal	Kitobo elderly association
15	Joseph Wosalhira	Kibosa elderly
16	Mwambu Fred	Kibosa elderly
17	Mbkoba Moses	Kitoba
18	Nafuna Irene	Bulera BKA
19	Wosukire Simon	Bulera BKA
20	Kigobi Christopher	Bulera BKA
21	Kimbugwe Peter	UWA
22	Womema Pascal	Bulela
23	Nangoye Robert	Masaba Bee keepers
24	Masiriwa Simon	Masaba Bee keepers
25	Mafabi James	Bugosera Bee keepers
26	Gutei George	Bugosera Bee keepers
27	Namalikye Victoria	Masaba Bee keepers
28	Gizamba Francis	Mibko
29	Nandola Emmanuel	Bumasifwa S/C
30	Kinaile Robert	Masaba Bee keepers
31	Wonadamba Jackon	
32	Wagundua Francis	Masaba F.K
33	Wambale Patrick	Bulela
34	Joseph wosulra	Kitoso elderly
35	Terahura Baugisi D	Kitobo
36	Wanyeze Janeu	UWA
37	Nabigwiba Moses	Masaba inter bee
38	Gimei Pate	UWA
39	Nasinwa Appolo	Masaba inter bee
40	Wangoda Rogers	Masaba inter bee

41	Kidiyo Julius	Masaba inter bee
42	Kimali Moses	Bugosera B.K
43	Mafabi Moses	LCI Nakizubo
44	Nangeli Wilson	Bumgibole
45	Namugowa Moses	Masaba intergrated Bee keeping Sironko District
46	Wanyenze Christine	Nakizubo
47	Magaba Antony	LCI
48	Makoba John	LCI
49	Nanabo Benard	LCI
50	Makobu Manuel	LCI
51	Mangeli Wilson	LCI
52	Wasukira Joseph	LCI
53	Mafibi Moses	LCI Nakizubo
54	Nampoli Wilson	Bwugisi
55	Mwanbu David	LCI Nakibaje
56	Sakwa Millon	Bulera bee keepers
57	Masaba Anthony	Logi bee keepers
58	Nangozi Wilson	Logi bee keepers
59	Wosukira Simon	Bulera bee keepers
60	Zedison Wonabadi	Bulera bee keepers
61	Makoba John	Bulera bee keepers
62	Wanyenye Christine	Bulera bee keepers
63	Bakoba Manuel	Logi bee keepers
64	Nangabo Benard	Logi bee keepers

4-KAPCHORWA DISTRICT

Venue: Kapkwai UWA Camp Site

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Chebet Emma	Kapchebut farmers
2	Chemutai Harriet	Kapchebut farmers
3	Mwanga Joseph	Tangwen Kwigate
4	Mukaga Moses	Tangwen Kwigate
5	Mutusa Yekoyada	Tangwen Kwigate
6	Akuso N Henry	Councilor Kwen Parish
7	Chebet Benna	Sec. Production
8	Koko Rose	C/Person Womwn
9	Sebah Stephen	Elder
10	Sharon Chemonges	Kwoti bee keeping
11	Chemusto Robert	Kapchebut group
12	Lodoviko Mabumba	Sindoi
13	Ilownudegu F	C/man

14	Sikei Mike Chemusto	Kwoti bee keeping association
15	Yeko Joseph	Mokomu .T.
16	Chemutai Alex	Forest neighbour
17	Nagudi Sophie	Sindoi Women group
18	Bwayilisa Berna	Sindoi Women group
19	Gimageti Peter	Sindoi Women group
20	Wegasasa Oliva	Sindoi Women group
21	Nagudi Topista	Sindoi Women group
22	Muduwa Fen	Sindoi Women group
23	Mabumba Peter	Sindoi Women group
24	Nabudawe Tabisa	Sindoi Women group
25	Kisa Jane	Sindoi Women group
26	Annet Sukuku	Kapchebut Elgon farmers association
27	Boyo Kamaga	Kwoti bee keeping association
28	Fupa Muniala Rogers	Kaptobomwo bee keepers
29	Mafabi John	Kaptobomwo
30	Wandeba Simon	
31	Nangobi	
32	Nakusi Oliver	Kabeywa
33	Muzaki Mageret	Muraya
34	Domasco Woniala	Chemo
35	Chepkemai Nancy	FEC
36	Cherop Isaac	Councilor LCIII
37	Chesang Martin	Councilor LCIII Kwopi Parish
38	Musau Aloni	
39	Nabucwa Tabisa	Sindoi
40	Dembula .A. Moses	Tangwen Kwigate
41	Chemushak Hellen	Member Kwoti bee keepers
42	Makwasi Jackson	Kwigate VHT
43	Gimet George	Tanukwen
44	Madaya Edward	Tanukwen
45	Gatun David	Sindoi
46	Wodeya Bon Bosco	
47	Nangol Fred	Youth
48	Mugonyi .M.	Councillor
49	Musanya Bosco	Kapchebut farmers
50	Satya Alfred	Kapchebut farmers
51	Kissa John	Kapubiny
52	Kissa Jane	Kapuwai
53	Twoyen David	Kween
54	Mexa Joseph	Kween

55	Chesuro Goffey	Kween
56	Chelangat Simon	Kween
56	Yesho Titus	Kween
57	Nangoli Rogers	
58	Nagona Jackson	
57	Monye Kalomba	Tanukwen
60	Musolo David	Kapkwatey
61	Nangudi Irene	
62	Kaiyza Irene	
63	Mafabi Joseph	Munarya
64	Nadunga Valet	
65	Gidongo Pascal Bosco	Chema

EXTRA GROUP. KAPKWAI FDG

1	Damasco	Woniala group
2	Gimajeti	Kabeya
3	Wegosasa oliver	Kabeya
4	Gidongo pascal bosco	Chema
5	Mafabi joseph	Munarya
6	Nadunga valet	
7	Nangudi irene	
8	Kaiyza irene	

5-KWEEN DISTRICT

Venue: Moyok Subcounty

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Mwotil .K. Wilfred	Moyok B group
2	Chephyony Alfred	Kapyater B group
3	Cheset Patrick	Chekwa F group
4	Mushondo Fred	Kapyatei
5	Juma Alfred	Kapeiyo
6	Musobu Patrick	Kapyatei
7	Chemonlees Geoffrey	Moyok
8	Cherwcut Joseph	Kapchesuet
9	Yeko Michael	Kabelyo
10	Chemusto Alfred	Kuplesoi
11	Cherukut A	Chemuron
12	Kamusanga Alex	Moyok
13	Chelemget A	Kaplekep
14	Chebet Sharon	Taboswo bee keeping
15	Chekwemboi Philis	Kapyata bee

16	Chemutai Sisco	Kapyata bee
17	Cherotich Charity	Kapyata bee
18	Chemutai Kereen	Kapyata bee
20	Cherotich Annet	Kapyata bee
21	Chemutai Sharon	Kapyata bee
22	Kokop Shamah	Kapyata bee
23	Chelimo Everline	Kapchemet
24	Ndara William	Kokorwo
25	Sukuku Martin	Kaphegeb
26	Sukuku Albert	Moyok
27	Chelangufi Hellen	Kabelyo
28	Satya Wilberforce	Tangwen B group
29	Cheptyek Grace	Tangwen
30	Twoyem Moses	Tangwen
31	Lydia Labu	Tangwen
32	Stephen Labu	Tangwen
33	Musam Clup	Tangwen
34	Chemutai Juliet	Chekwir
35	Mwanga Ben	Kapwata bee keepers group
36	Sikoria Martin	Kapwata bee keepers group
37	Kissa Silas	Moyok bee keeping group
38	Anna Mwotil	Chekwata
39	Chelwoti Stephen	Chekwata
40	Cheroi Michael	
41	Hellen Kamwangari	Kapcheleutwo bee keeping
42	Kipyeko Alfred	Kapcheleutwo bee keeping
43	Chesuro Betty	Kapchesimet group
44	Kokop Kissa	Kapcheleutwo
45	Chebet Fanice	Kapcheleutwo
46	Judith Chelangat	Kapcheleutwo
47	Chesang Scovia	Kapcheleutwo
48	Beatrice Soyekwo	Kapcheleutwo
49	Florence Sabila	Kapcheleutwo
50	Tiyoy Tafala	Kapyatei
51	Chesang Beatrice	
52	Cheptock Jackline	Moyok
53	Kocap Charity	Kapchesimet
54	Namono Irene	Moyok village
55	Chemutai Doreen	Kapchesimet
56	Fanice Chelimo	Kapyatei
57	Chekwoti .A.	Moyok
58	Belyo Patrick	Kere
59	Yesho Ronny	Kapyata
60	Chekwoti Julius	Kaplegease

61	Hellen Omari	Kaplegease
62	Yeko Doreen	Kapyatei
63	Kapere Felix	Kapyatei
64	Musobo Lenard	Kabelyo
65	Kakwomu Henry	Moyok
66	Chelangat Jujitii	Moyok
67	Chebet Fanice	Moyok
68	Cherotic Charity	Moyok
69	Chemutai Sharon	Moyok
70	Kokop Nait	Moyok
71	Kokop Aron	Moyok
72	Cherotic Annet	Moyok
73	Scovia Cherop	Moyok
74	Chebet Sharon	Moyok
75	Chemutai Sisco	Moyok
76	Chemutai Kereen	Moyok
77	Satya Wilberforce	Tangwen
78	Kibet Ben	Kapeeyo
79	Kapiywo Moses	Moyok
80	Hellen Kamujangari	Moyok
81	Chelimo Everline	
82	Loisa Yeko	
83	Koko Kisa	
84	Chesang Patrice	
85	Koko Shamah	
86	Anna Mwotl	
87	Kokop Spater	
88	Kokop Yeshe	

VALIDATION OF FINDINGS /TRAINING

HOTEL KAPCHORWA

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/GROUP
1	Kusuro Jackline	Moyok subcounty kween
2	Man Titus (Steven)	Moyok subcounty kween
3	Chemotai Alex	Chema subcounty Kapchorwa
4	Madaya Andrew	Bubyangu subcounty Mbale
5	Mafabi Ausi	Bubyangu subcounty Mbale
6	Matsaiga Zubui	Bushika S/C, Bududu
7	Fura Muniala Rogers	Munarya subcounty, Kapchorwa
8	Mafabi Joseph	Munarya subcounty, Kapchorwa

9	Mafabi James	Bumasifwa S/C, Sironko Disrtict
10	Namalikye Victoria	Sironko
11	Kimali Moses	Sironko
12	Khafu Danes .E.	Bududa, Bulucheke
13	Namwano Aidah	Bushiya/Bududa
14	Kusooko Sam	Bushiya
15	Nandutu Robinah	Bulucheke
16	Kigai Milton	Bushika, Bududa
17	Wangoda Rogers	Sironko District, Zesut S/C
18	Sakwa Millon	Bumugibole, Bulambuli
19	Wataka Fred	Lusha
20	Silket Mike Chemosto	Kapchesumbe
21	Chemushaka Hellen	Kapchesumbe
22	Wanyenze Christine	Bumugibole
23	Kurolig Gilbert	Bemet
24	Yeshe Alex	Kwosir
25	Khakosi George	Tsekululu, Manafwa
26	Nambuya Annet	Tsekululu
27	Kitsale Benard	Tsekululu
28	Monje James	Bubiita
29	Nakami Jackline	Bukalasi
30	Watasa Semu	Bukalasi
31	Namasoke Franka	Kabeywa
32	Madong Joseph	Kabeywa
33	Masaba Charles	Budwale
34	Chemusto Robert	Tegeres, Kapchorwa
35	Annet Sekuku	Tegeres, Kapchorwa
36	Sambazi Sai	Lusha S/C, Buiambuli District
37	Gutei George	Masaba
38	Mukoya Joice	Nalwanza, Bududa
39	Wayina Samwiri	Nalwanza, Bududa
40	Cheptoyek Kerancis	

Appendix 11: 8- Local market surveys for the marketability of the proposed/identified enterprises:

07/08/2015:

1- Harukungu Area: Near Bwera Town Council

Items	Units of measurement	Price per Unit U Shs
Cassava	Fresh: 3 pieces	2000/=
	Dry: Basin	10,000/=
Groundnuts	Basin of shelled	40,000/=
Maize Grains	Kilogram	400/=
Beans	Kilogram	2,000/=
Sweet Potatoes	Basin	15,000/=
Cotton	Kilogram	1,000/=
Tomatoes	Basin	10,000/=
Matooke	Bunch	6,000/=
Poultry(Chicken)	Adult Local Chicken	10,000/= to 25,000/=
Pigs	Adult pigs	120,000/=
	Young pigs	60,000/=

2- Nyamirangara Area: 07/08/2015:

Items	Units of measurement	Price per Unit U Shs
Maize Grains	Kilogram	500/=
Beans	Kilogram	2,000/=
Sweet Potatoes	Basin	15,000/=
Cotton	Kilogram	1,000/=
Tomatoes	Basin	10,000/=
Coffee		
Matooke	Bunch	6,000/=
Poultry(Chicken)		
Goats	Female	100,000/=
	Male	80,000/=

3-Bunyaruguru: Rumuri, Kataara, Kichwamba in Rubirizi: 08/08/2015

Items	Units of measurement	Price per Unit U Shs
Cassava	Fresh: Tin	10,000/=
	Dry: Flour in Kilogram	1,000/=
Groundnuts	Kilogram	2,000/=
Maize Grains	Tin	10,000/=
Beans	Kilogram	2,000/=
Sweet Potatoes	Basin	15,000/=
Cotton	Kilogram	1,000/=
Tomatoes	Basin	10,000/=
Coffee	Kilogram	5,000/=
Matooke/Bananas	Bunch	10,000/=
Millet	Kilogram	2,000/=
Sheep	Local Adult animal	100,000/=
Goats	Local Females	120,000/=
	Local Males	150,000/=
Pigs	Adult animal	100,000/ to 400,000/=
Meat(Beef)	Kilogram	10,000/=
Pork	Kilogram	10,000/=

4-Irimya, Kagezi, Buyindaji, Katongoe and Byakazo in Ibanda: 08/08/2015

Items	Units of measurement	Price per Unit U Shs
Cassava	Fresh: 2 pieces	1,000/=
	Dry: Flour in Kilogram	1,000/=
Rice	Kilogram	1,300/=
Maize Grains	Kilogram	2,000/=
Coffee	Kilogram	5,000/=
Matooke/Bananas	Bunch	10,000/=
Honey	Kilogram	6,000/=
Chicken	Adult Cock	30,000/=

5-Ncwera, Nseru, Bwambara, Rwenshama, Rukungiri District

Items	Units of measurement	Price per Unit U Shs
Tilapia	piece	1,500/=
Catfish (Semutundu)	piece	3,000/=

6- Mawa Market, Kasese Municipality: 12th August 2015:

The commodities in plentiful supply in the market included: beans, vegetables of all types, various fruits, bananas and eggs. Most of the fruits and vegetables are reported to originate from Mubuku irrigation scheme. Eggs are also in good supply from a Cotton Ginnery area run by the manager of the Western Union Cotton Ginnery. A tray of eggs is at U Shs 8,000/=

Locally-made handcrafts are in the market costing on average U Shs 4,000/=

Cooking oil called “nguzi” extracted from certain plants mostly from the Democratic republic of Congo is sold at 2500/- to 3,500/- per litre. . Some palm oil also seen in the market. Maize grains sold at U Shs 600/= per kilogram, a kilogram of beef is at U Shs 9,000/= while a kilogram of goat meat is at U Shs 10,000/=

Those interviewed outside the market reported prices as follows: Goat at U Shs 100,000/= to U Shs 120,000/-

Some of the commodities in the Kasese market during market survey



The Matooke Selling corner of the market



Sweet Potatoes in heaps and basins as selling measure. Heaps sold at 2,000 while basin at 15,000/=



Irish Potatoes sold by women in heaps and basins



***Onions selling corner of the market
1,000/=***



A bundle of Onion sold at U Shs



***Water Melon in the market. Supply from Bunyaruguru, Nyakatonzi and Kamwenge. Each is
sold at U Shs 3,000/=***



A view of the vegetable selling corner of the market



Eggs selling corner of Kaseses Mawa Market. Supply is from Mudawulira Cotton ginnery owned by Western Union Cooperative . A tray costs U Shs 8,000/=



Bags from Crafts (locally called: Crayon="carry-on"). This former "A" level student has been paying her School fees from the proceeds of the craft. Locally manufactured from nylon materials. A bag is sold at U Shs 4,000/=



Cooking Oil called ngazi(Lukonjo), Mamesa(Lingala), Amamesa(Runyankole/Rukiga) extracted from a species of Palm tree originates from Congo(DRC) Containers of 1.5l costs U Shs 4,000/=

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