



**A REPORT ON PROMOTION OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE CONSERVATION  
MANAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN BIOSPHERE RESERVES  
FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE IN MOUNT  
ELGON AND QUEEN ELIZABETH BIOSHERE RESERVES IN UGANDA**



**A PARTICIPATION PROJECT 2020/2021 BIENNIUM**





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Uganda  
National Commission

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# Promotion of Gender-Responsive Conservation Management and Empowerment of Women in Biosphere Reserves for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peaceful Co-existence in Mount Elgon and Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserves in Uganda

**ISBN:** 978-9913-625-54-8

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Published in 2022

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Printed and bound in Uganda.

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## Foreword

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UNESCO through its Priority towards gender strives to empower women and respond to their specific needs. Women suffer disproportionately from poverty and are more likely to be affected by natural disasters as well as climate change and its impacts. Women are not only victims but also powerful agents of change, who possess specific knowledge and skills to effectively contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation and to the prevention of and education for natural disasters. It is increasingly acknowledged that the incorporation of knowledge and practices of both women and men is not only relevant but essential for sustainable development. However, they are largely under-represented in project design and in decision-making processes at all levels.

The National Development Plan III meanwhile prioritises the need to streamline and reform youth and women employment programs to help young Ugandans find employment. It further seeks to Promote Women's economic empowerment, leadership and participation in decision making through investment in entrepreneurship programmes and business centres

Sustainable Development Goal 5 also provides for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. It acknowledges that it's not just a human rights issue but a tremendous waste of the world's human potential. By denying women equal rights, we deny half the population a chance to live life at its fullest. Political, economic and social equality for women will benefit all the world's citizens.

Uganda National Commission for UNESCO in its attempt to address the above highlighted challenges affecting women and girls initiated a study dubbed "Promoting Gender-responsive Conservation Management and Empowerment of Women in Biosphere Reserves for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful Co-existence."

This project which is implemented in the two Biosphere Reserves of Mt. Elgon and Queen Elizabeth sought to promote gender-responsive conservation management and empowerment of women in BRs for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence.



Rosie Agoi  
**Secretary General UNATCOM**

## Acknowledgement

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The Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) would like in a special way to thank UNESCO for funding this participation project. The Commission would also like to acknowledge the efforts of the Head of Programmes at UNATCOM who also doubles as the Assistant Secretary General, Dr. Dominic Venture Mundrugo-Ogo Lali for coordinating different activities of the project and the team of consultants/facilitators namely Chelangat Immaculate and Chemangei Awadh undertaking this training exercise successfully.

The training team was greatly assisted by Ms. Pauline Achola while in the field, MEBR and QEBR managers and wardens, the District and the various Sub County Chiefs and Community leaders in the two biosphere reserves in mobilization and active participation during the trainings.

Appreciation also goes to the managers of the two biosphere reserves, Mr. Kizza Fredrick in Mt. Elgon and Mr. Pontious Ezuma in Queen Elizabeth who released their Community Conservation Wardens or their representatives during the training processes and mobilization of the communities as well. We thank the communities for the cooperation and enthusiastic participation during training and experience sharing.

In a special way, we appreciate the support of the District Local Government officials from the participating Districts for the corporation and commitment shown in mobilization of the different community groups and active involvement during the training sessions.

Finally, we thank the Office of the Secretary General, UNATCOM and the entire members of staff for providing all the necessary support that made the implementation of this project a success.

## List of Acronyms

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<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Platform of Action
<b>BR</b>	Biosphere Reserve
<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Platform of Action
<b>CAO</b>	Chief Administrative Officer
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CEDAW</b>	Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>COP</b>	Convention of Parties
<b>DNRO</b>	District Natural Resource Officer
<b>GOU</b>	Government of Uganda
<b>L.G</b>	Local Government
<b>LC</b>	Local Council
<b>MEBR</b>	Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve
<b>MGLSD</b>	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
<b>QEBR</b>	Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve
<b>SAGE</b>	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNATCOM</b>	Uganda National Commission for UNESCO
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>UWA</b>	Uganda Wildlife Authority
<b>UWEP</b>	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
<b>YLP</b>	The Youth Livelihoods Programme

## 1. SECTION ONE

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### 1.1 Background to the Training

The Government of Uganda (GoU) recognizes the need to expand opportunities for men, women, boys and girls not only as a human right but also as a means for sustainable inclusive development. To realize this, the government has put in place gender responsive legal and policy instruments that provide a favorable environment aimed at reducing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities across different social, political and economic spheres. The instruments are aligned to some of the instruments at the international level including the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform of Action (BPfA), and the Global Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Uganda is also a member of UNESCO which designated gender equality as one of its two global priorities in all its fields of competence throughout the duration of its Medium-Term Strategy for 2014-2021. In 2020-2021, the organization committed itself to implement the actions set out in the Approved 39 C/5, focusing on institutional gender mainstreaming; establishing and maintaining partnership, coordination and networking; and providing technical expertise and support to integrate gender equality considerations in policies, programmes and initiatives (09201, 40C/5). The Country therefore needs to align its policies to ensure that issues of gender parity are pursued.

### 1.2 Rationale of the Training

The forest resources in Uganda are disappearing fast and the quality of the forest left standing is gradually degrading. There is uncontrolled deforestation in the country. Wood biomass energy is becoming scarce and expensive and the safety net attributes of forest ecosystems for local livelihoods are being lost fast. Poor public forest plantation resource management has therefore constrained the attainment of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the country.

The population of the sub-region is also growing very rapidly which is not matched with the slow growing economy. Tackling poverty partly requires an increase in income per capita and this must be coupled with rapid enhancement of the natural resources base. Investments in woodlots can contribute to the enhancement of local livelihood and the environment.

Based on the above situation, there was urgent need to:

- Stem the shortage of wood supplies for industrial and energy needs currently experienced in the country
- Recover initial investments in the already established public forest plantations;
- Reduce the exploitation pressure on natural forests;

- Create rural employment in tree planting and plantation forestry as a way to contributing to improvement of local livelihoods; and,
- Contribute to provision of environmental services, especially through carbon sequestration, using trees on farms and forest plantation

### 1.3 Overall Objective of the Training

The overall objective of the training was to promote gender-responsive conservation management and empowerment of women in Biosphere Reserves (BRs) for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence.

### 1.4 Specific Objectives

- To impart knowledge and skills in the management and staff of the BRs on gender-responsive conservation management, gender mainstreaming and engendered planning.
- To create awareness in conservation and associated gender roles in the women and other community residents within the BRs with the view to promotion of Gender-Action platforms and networks for conservation
- To impart knowledge and skills in the Women in the BRs on selected green enterprises that provide gainful self-employment and generates reliable incomes for their livelihoods
- To build the capacity of the women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the BRs by supplying key demonstration materials of the selected enterprises.

### 1.5 Targeted Group

The project targeted a number of people especially women, girls, boys and men. To realize this, the government put in place gender responsive legal and policy instruments that provided a favourable environment aimed at reducing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities across different social, political and economic spheres.

The Districts that participated in the two biosphere reserves were Bukwo, Kween, Kapchorwa, Bulambuli, Sironko, Mbale, Bududa and Namusindwa in in MEBR and Kasese, Rubirizi, Ibanda, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Toma, Kitagwenda and Rukungiri QEBR.

### 1.6 Methodology

The training was mainly participatory; however, the practical part was not fully achieved due to budgetary constraints; introductory lectures were given to the community describing scenarios in woodlot establishment and the opportunities it presents to create employment for youth and other people in communities. This also helped the trainer pitch up the need for the training and open the eyes of the trainees on how they can exploit the market for their skills. Since the training module was developed in the areas of interest it referred particularly to;

- Nursery bed management,

- Woodlot establishment,
- Beekeeping for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence in the Biosphere Reserves
- Bamboo growing
- Pasture Management, Silage and Hay Making
- Understanding conservation and biosphere reserves.

The trainer focused on the gender perspective in relation to all the outlined topics above. The content for example on woodlot establishment covered;

- Plantation planning,
- Basic site survey and orientation,
- Land demarcation,
- Plantation layout,
- Determination of planting area,
- Species selection based on climatic conditions and rainfall distribution,
- Tree seed sourcing
- Storage,
- Preparation of land for tree planting,
- Seedling handling and transportation,
- Maintenance of the woodlot,
- Harvesting of products and records keeping among others

Hence communities were trained on sustainable development, green economy identification, prioritization of green enterprises for possible intervention.

### **1.7 Benefits of Land Conservation**

Demonstration sites were identified per District. This was done according to the selected group by the groups of that District.

Helping landowners do more to conserve our nation's farms, forests, and wetlands is necessary to maximize conservation benefits such as:

- Reducing air and water pollution.
- Preserving open and green spaces.
- Preserving fish and wildlife habitats, endangered species, and biodiversity.
- Managing and protecting watersheds and wetlands.
- Maintaining scenic landscapes and recreational amenities.
- Preventing soil erosion and improving soil quality.
- Reducing the negative impacts of flooding
- Improving resilience to drought and invasive species
- Helping to sequester greenhouse gases
- Protecting sustainable capacities to produce food and fiber
- Limit fragmentation or "parcelisation"

## 2. SECTION TWO

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### 2.1 Conservation Challenges

Deforestation and forest degradation have continued over the last decades despite all the attention and efforts to implement sustainable forest management and conservation. The plight of forests, resource degradation, declining biodiversity and the impact of decreasing forest resources have continued to date hence biosphere reserves affected from.

i.e.

- Changing Demands on Land Resources.
- Introduced Species.
- Overgrazing and Fire Suppression.
- Reduced Water Quality.
- Reduced Water Quantity.
- Limited Understanding of Complex Natural Systems.
- Climate Change.

### 2.2 What's Being Done

Biosphere reserves promote solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. They are learning areas for sustainable development under diverse ecological, social and economic contexts, touching the lives of more than 250 million people. They are sites for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity.

### 2.3 Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB)

Launched in 1971, UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme that aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relationships between people and their environments.

MAB combines the natural and social sciences, economics and education to improve human livelihoods and the equitable sharing of benefits, and to safeguard natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable.

Its World Network of Biosphere Reserves currently counts 686 sites in 122 countries all over the world, including 20 transboundary sites.

The MAB Programme develops the basis within the natural and social sciences for the rational and sustainable use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere and for the improvement of the overall relationship between people and their environment. It predicts the consequences of today's actions on tomorrow's world and thereby increases people's ability to efficiently manage natural resources for the well-being of both human populations and the environment.

Uganda currently has two Biosphere Reserves, namely;

1. Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve
2. Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserve

By focusing on sites internationally recognized within the *World Network of Biosphere Reserves*, the MAB Programme strives to:

- identify and assess the changes in the biosphere resulting from human and natural activities and the effects of these changes on humans and the environment, in particular in the context of climate change;
- study and compare the dynamic interrelationships between natural/near-natural ecosystems and socio-economic processes, in particular in the context of accelerated loss of biological and cultural diversity with unexpected consequences that impact the ability of ecosystems to continue to provide services critical for human well-being;

ensure basic human welfare and a livable environment in the context of rapid

- urbanization and energy consumption as drivers of environmental change;
- Promote the exchange and transfer of knowledge on environmental problems and solutions, and to foster environmental education for sustainable development.

## 2.4 Location of Uganda's Biospheres Reserves

### 2.4.1. Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve, Uganda

Description

**Surface:** 479,045 ha

- Core area(s): 197,800 ha
- Buffer zone(s): 42,184 ha
- Transition area(s): 239,061 ha

**Location:** 6°36' N - 3°06' W

Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve and National Park straddle the equator in western Uganda. Covering an altitudinal range of 910 to 1,390 meters above sea level, it is composed of a wide range of ecosystems: semi-deciduous tropical high forests, undulating savanna grasslands, Acacia savanna, tundra and wetlands.

### 2.4.2. Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserve, Uganda

Description

**Surface:** 215,147 ha

- Core area(s): 79,375 ha
- Buffer zone(s): 32,742 ha
- Transition area(s): 103,030 ha

**Location:** 1°16' N - 34°52' W

Mount Elgon Biosphere Reserve, Uganda at 4,000km<sup>2</sup> Mt. Elgon has the largest volcanic base in the world. Located on the Uganda-Kenya border, it is also the oldest and largest solitary, volcanic mountain in East Africa. Its vast form, 80km in diameter, rises more than 3,000m above the surrounding plains.

### 3. SECTION THREE

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#### 3.0 TRAINING MANUAL PRODUCTION

##### 3.1 Training manual report

“Training Manual for Gender Responsive Alternative Livelihood Strategies for Communities Living in Biosphere Reserves in Uganda”.

##### 3.2 Introduction

The training manual was prepared before the training itself was done in the 2 BRs in order to guide the training process. This was led by the consultants in consultations and or with a team of area specialists of the topics to be trained. UNATCOM took part of the specialized areas. The team work from this entire people brought out a complete version now in place. The teams were from UNESCO, UNATCOM, NCDC, Consultancy, ministry of gender, UWA, MAB Committee and Makerere University. Topics were allocated to specialist of the different areas, meanwhile UNATCOM participated too in areas of their speciality and received reports as a secretariat and reviewed them as well. The Curriculum Development Centre arranged the generated reports by the different specialists to a standard format ready for use in form of a training manual.

The training manual produced was titled “training manual for gender responsive alternative livelihood strategies for communities living in biosphere reserves in Uganda”. It sought to promote gender-responsive conservation management and empowerment of women in BRs for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence as its main goal.

##### 3.3 Areas and topics covered in the training manual:

Each topic and its sections had a Background, Competences, Methods/methodology, Materials and Gender dimension and to include in the Facilitator’s notes.

The areas covered by the training manual meant for the training of participants during the training process included:

### 3.4 Background information

The background information in the training manual included; Understanding Of Conservation (Conservation in Uganda) and biosphere reserves.

MAB, and Mainstreaming Gender in the BR Management (Considerations in Integrating Gender in Conservation Efforts, Gender as a Tool for Protected Areas Conservation).

Sustainable Livelihood Practices for Communities Living In Biosphere Reserves.

Other background areas were: Rationale of the Training, Overall Objective of the Training, Target Group and Methodology of the training.

### 3.5 Actual topics for training:

1. **Woodlot Establishment:** with all related areas including Nursery and forestry management.
2. **Beekeeping For Sustainable Livelihoods:** why bee keeping, its products, quality and its uses, types of bee hives and management, harvesting.
3. **Bamboo Growing:** varieties and why bamboo, its nursery establishment to harvest time management, uses, pest and disease and marketing.
4. **Pasture Management, Silage and Hay Making:** Description, benefits, livestock production systems in our communities, making hay and silage, marketing pasture, silage and hay.

## BEEKEEPING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



### Introduction to Beekeeping

### Apiary Establishment



## Apiary Management

### Equipment for harvesting and Processing of Honey and Bees wax for Market



## BAMBOO GROWING

### Introduction to Bamboo Growing



### Setting Up a Bamboo Nursery Bed



Bambo nursery bed

### Introduction to Bamboo Growing Used In Constructions



### Bamboo shoots Prepared as a meal



Plates of dishes from Bambo shoot

## MAKING HAY AND SILAGE

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Grass pasture in a farm



Legume for feeding cattle

## PLASTIC SILAGE MAKING



*Silage Making in plastic bags*



*Silage packaged in plastic bags*

## 4. SECTION FOUR

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### 4.0 Project Launching

The project launch was carried out soon after the training manual was developed. The launch involved the community groups of the 2 biosphere reserves of Mt Elgon and Queen Elizabeth.

The launch was done in two phases:

1. The community group representatives and District official, the District officials included the RDC, District chairpersons, Environment officers, Forest officers, Community development officers and
2. The National Park officials/ Biosphere Reserve Officials: this involved the chief wardens and community conservation wardens at outpost sites.

The launch was also a sensitization to the District leaders, UWA Officials and the communities of the two biosphere reserves.

### 4.1 Methodology

Introductory lectures, presentations and open discussions were used to train and sensitize participants about the project in and around Mt. Elgon and Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserves plus the Biosphere Managers from both Biosphere Reserves.

### 4.2 Background information

The Rationale of the Project were brought out and the Overall Objective of the training was:

To promote gender-responsive conservation management and empowerment of women in BRs for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence.

### 4.3 Expected outcomes

- i. Gender-responsive conservation management, gender-mainstreaming and engendered planning approaches adopted and practiced as a key model in the management of the two Biosphere Reserves for gender parity and equality.
- ii. Gender-Action platforms and networks created for gender-responsive conservation and appropriate gender roles practices and monitoring among the communities' resident within the Biosphere Reserves (existing and prospective sites).
- iii. 200 Women in 15 districts in the 2 Biosphere Reserves and 10 prospective candidate BR sites empowered as Green Entrepreneurs as gainful self-employment deriving reliable incomes for their livelihoods.

#### 4.4 Training Session and remarks from authorities

During the training session at the launch at Mt. Elgon BR, Local Authorities made remarks. They included the Chief Administrative Officer, Sironko District, Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve manager opened the meeting after welcoming participants, officials from UNATCOM then made presentations on the overview and objectives of the intervention and the Consultant too presented a road map for implementation.

At Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve, the Chairperson LCIII Katwe Kabatoro Town Council welcomed the team from UNATCOM, UWA Officials were present, and participants from various sub counties that were invited too.

The Secretary General UNATCOM made remarks at both sensitization training sessions. She emphasized the UNATCOM seven years Strategic Plan where the National Science focus is on Promoting and Strengthening Ecological Science and Biosphere Reserves.

She reiterated that the Government of Uganda recognizes the need to expand opportunities for men, women, boys and girls not only as a human right but also as a means for sustainable inclusive development.

She declared the sensitization meeting officially open and wished participants a fruitful discussion.

#### 4.5 **The Overview of the Project ON Gender-Responsive Conservation in Biosphere Reserves was presented by Dr. Dominic Mundrugo Ogo Lali, Assistant Secretary General, UNATCOM**

He introduced the project in detail including:

Gender responsive legal and policy instruments that provide a favorable environment aimed at reducing gender inequalities and vulnerabilities across different social, political and economic spheres. He then explained the Problem Statement and Justification of the project using local and international examples and frameworks

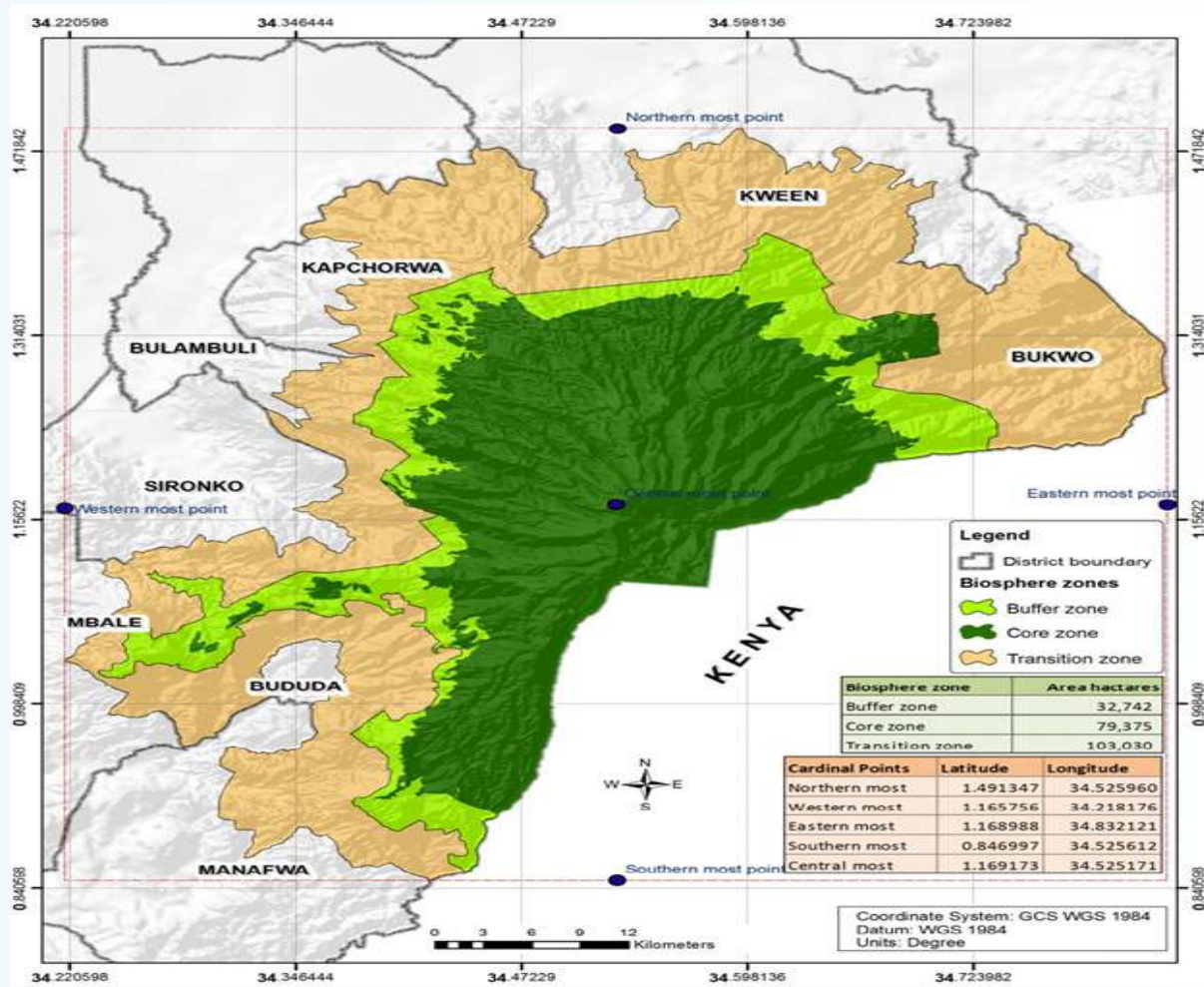
Dr. Dominic brought out Global and National Frameworks that Biosphere Reserves are specially-designated sites for coexistence: promoting solutions reconciling/balancing the needs for conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use Hence: Conservation, Development and Logistic Needs of resident indigenous communities.

Zonation of Biosphere Reserves was emphasized and indicated on the picture below. Zonation: (Core=Conservation, Buffer, Transitional Zone=Development & and Research.



**A Model/Scheme of Zonation in a Biosphere**

**Map of Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve Zonation**



He explained to the participants in detail on:

- a. Justification for Intervention: Gender and SDG/Global Commitments this covered a large area as in the launch report.
- b. Gender and Convention on Biological Diversity
- c. Key General Principle of the Convention in Regard to the Gender Action Plan that focused on “Full and effective participation of women in indigenous and local communities in all activities of the programme of work”.

#### **4.6 Presentation on Gender Dimension in Biosphere Reserves**

**Ms. Rachael Nandelenga, Head of Culture and Gender Unit, Sironko District Local Government and Ms. Pauline Achola, Programme Officer/Sciences UNATCOM**

**Their presentation emphasized the following:**

Gender as a socially constructed differences and relations between men and women.

On Gender Perspective of Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve, Ms. Racheal Nandelenga noted that gender issues call for an understanding and integrating relations and differences between men and women into project plans included different roles, rights and opportunities of men and women concerning access, use, management and conservation of natural resources. Not forgetting the different ways in which environment degradation affects both men and women.

On Gender Differences in Conservation and Natural Resources Usage, she informed the participants that it's important that these differences are understood and considered for effective participation in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resource processes. These can be grouped into four interrelated categories.

Other areas discussed included the Roles and Responsibilities, Access and control over resources, Knowledge Base and Public Participation in Decision Making.

They also explained to participants how local authorities and Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) can ensure a Gender-Responsive Conservation Management, Gender Mainstreaming and Engendered Planning. To also include the Key terms in Gender Mainstreaming and Engendered Planning

#### **Roadmap**

#### **4.7 Implementation Roadmap**

**The Implementation Roadmap and overview of the Areas for the intended beneficiaries by Consultants Mr. Chamangei Awadh and Ms Immaculate Chelangat was described to the participants**

They brought to the attention of the participants that the implementation of the project would cover the two Biosphere reserves of Mt Elgon Biosphere Reserve (MEBR) and Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve (QEBR).

- 9 districts of MEBR (Bukwo, Kween, Kapchorwa, Bulambuli, Sironko, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa and Namusindwa) and
- 7 districts of QEBR (Kasese, Rubirizi, Ibanda, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Mitooma and Rukungiri)

The dates of implementation were proposed for Oct 2021 to January 2022. The detailed time was to be given later.

- Oct –November 2021 would be in Elgon region and
- Dec 2021. – Jan 2022 would be QE Region

**The Areas and topics for discussion/training to be shared with communities were listed as below:**

- i. Understanding gender issues and empowerment of women in biosphere reserves and conservation in general
- ii. Tree nursery bed establishment
- iii. Woodlot establishment and
- iv. Agroforestry
- v. Beekeeping for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful co-existence in the Biosphere Reserves
- vi. Bamboo growing
- vii. Pasture Management, Silage and Hay Making

## Photo Gallery during launching

Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve Sensitization Training for Beneficiary Communities and Biosphere Reserve Managers.



*Ms. Rosie Agoi, Secretary General UNATCOM giving remarks during the launch of the project*



*Group photo of participants of the community sensitization training in Sironko District*



*Ms. Rosie Agoi giving her opening remarks during the sensitization meeting for Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve Managers in Mbale*



*Mr. Okafa Charles making remarks at the opening of the sensitization training*



*Some of Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve Managers that attended the training in Mbale*

**Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve Sensitization Training for Beneficiary Communities and Biosphere Reserve Managers.**



*A section of UWA Biosphere Reserve Managers attending training*



*Some Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve Managers that attended the training in Mweya*



*Group photo of UNATCOM staff and Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve Managers that took part in the training*



*Representatives of the communities living within and around Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve attending the sensitization Training*



*Mr. Walleh Kabuye, Chairman LCIII Katunguru Sub County during the launch of the project in Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve*



*Group photo of the participants of the community sensitization training in queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve*

## 5. SECTION 5

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### 5.1 GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN CONSERVING THE BIOSPHERE RESERVES DISCUSSED WITH THE PARTICIPANTS IN BOTH BIOSPHERE

#### 5.1.1 Topics trained in both Mt Elgon and Queen Elizabeth BRs

Taking a gender perspective in conservation calls for an understanding and integration of relations and differences between men and women into project plans. This includes; the different roles, rights and opportunities of men and women concerning access, use, management and conservation of natural resources.

Integration of human dimensions in conservation practices and ecosystem management requires local community involvement of all people where they live either inside or in the buffer zones of protected areas. Gender mainstreaming in conservation requires mandating a department within the management structure to oversee its design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Even when interventions are cross cutting, a multisectoral approach during implementation is critical for this social variable requiring organizational consideration and ascertaining knowledge levels of key vision bearers

#### 5.1.2 Gender differences in conservation and natural resource use

There are differences between women and men living in protected areas and buffer zones. It is important that these differences are understood and considered for effective participation in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resource processes. These differences can be grouped into four interrelated categories.

#### 5.1.3 Roles & responsibilities in gender

Gender-responsive conservation policies and programs should be those that seek to achieve biodiversity conservation success, while explicitly taking into account both men's and women's opinions, needs, and interests. It should be noted that generally, men play a greater role than women in the exploitation of natural resources for commercial purposes, women also dedicate time to domestic activities. These roles do vary when men migrate in search of job opportunities. Women assume more roles and responsibilities in Agricultural activities in which both men and women participate in for, example, the entire family takes care of the trees as well as harvesting and processing agroforestry products, although women are mainly in charge of the tree nurseries. Often, women have responsibilities related to the management of natural resources, but not rights over them.

#### 5.1.4 Access & control over resources

Due to economic, social, institutional and legal factors, the right to access and control natural resources, such as land and forests, is different for men and women. Women generally experience greater restrictions, particularly with respect to independent ownership and access to land. This may partially explain why the majority of the world's poor are women who depend on natural resources for

subsistence. Insecurity regarding land tenure has an effect on how much time women—and men—are willing to spend on sustainable development practices. Lack of land and other constraints means that women generally have fewer opportunities to obtain credit and support services, unless these are provided for the explicit purpose of overcoming women's disadvantages. Conservation plans need to consider creating opportunities for the disadvantaged rural women for self-empowerment and in a long run reduce on women's dependence on nature for survival.

#### **5.1.5 Knowledge base**

As a result of the differences in activities and access, women's and men's knowledge about the use of natural resources is also different. Some women have become guardians of biodiversity by using their knowledge to utilize a wide variety of seeds. This knowledge has been transmitted from mothers to daughters for generations orally. Differences in knowledge levels between women and men also depend on their particular social class, age and ethnic group. Conservation strategies need to successfully exploit such knowledge base in order to design relevant plans while exploiting available information for integrated sustainable conservation.

#### **5.1.6 Public participation in decision making**

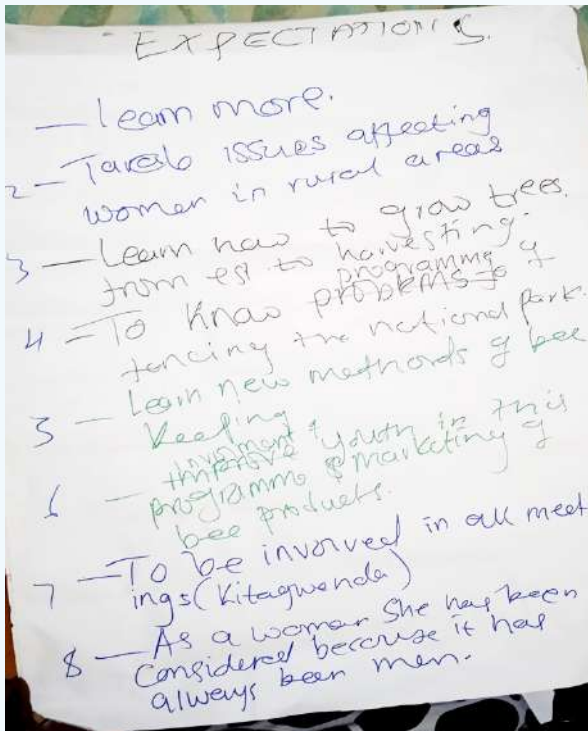
Successful conservation requires total public participation given that a shared vision is an achieved vision. However, it should be noted that generally, women have fewer opportunities to participate in making environmental decisions. As a result, their perceptions and interests are sometimes ignored or excluded when policies are designed. The absence of opportunities is often due to cultural restrictions, women's lack of schooling and low self-esteem, while logistical reasons may be the factor in other circumstances. Conservation efforts should work towards ridding segregative cultures, providing a platform for equity and fairness and when organizing community workshops deliberately plan to facilitate women's participation by taking care of children while their mothers attend the events.

- Integrating women into existing initiatives is generally more effective than a separate effort directed at women. However, this can depend, especially on cases where there is a tradition of women working together in groups or when they are the head of household.
- Board of Director positions have traditionally been held by men. However, the "Women Issues Secretariat" needs to be created and be led by a woman to open space for discussing the possibility of allowing women to become chief executives, a post traditionally occupied by men.
- Depending on the specific context, either create or strengthen women's organizations parallel to carrying out conservation activities. This will make it possible to establish spaces for women's public participation and for assuming responsibilities associated with their gender (Aguilar et al, 2002).
- Accompany activities with training for people who live and/or manage the protected areas, about gender themes and their connection with conservation and sustainable use. It is recommended that trainings be initiated with topics where the gender theme can be applied.

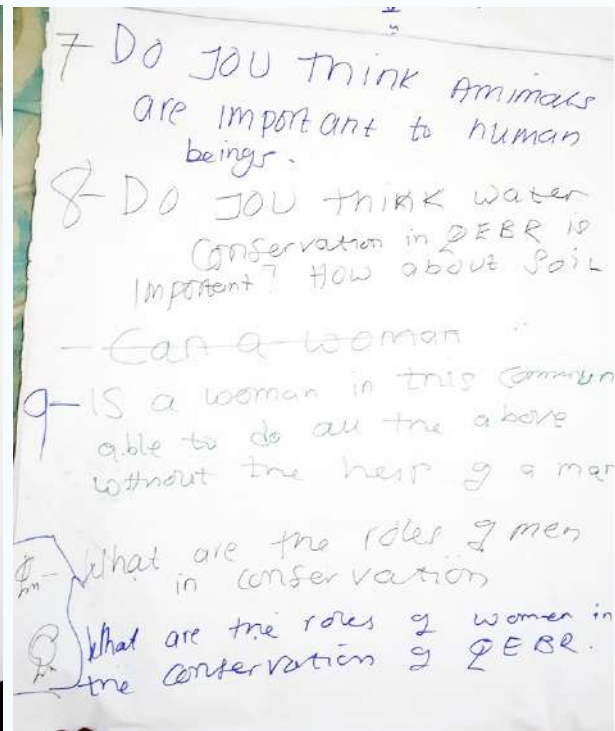
- Promote spaces for the exchange of experiences in which everyone has the chance to share lessons, successes and failures
- Hold activities at times and places enabling more participation for women, considering their schedules, the duration of the sessions, closeness to home, format and content of the materials, etc. For example, do not call a meeting at hours when this would interrupt priority tasks at their homes, and try to make sure that women sit in places where they can be heard and seen at the meetings.
- Incorporate a gender perspective into educational materials so that they “will most likely be accessible to women, and may therefore promote capacity building and encourage more equitable relations between men and women”.
- Workshops highlighted the inequality existing in decision making and natural resource management. The process made participants aware of the importance of gender, while women gained decision making power and increased possibilities of action on their farms.
- Adjust situations and conditions to make women feel more comfortable about participating. For example, women tend to be more open to talking with other women than with men. In such cases, specific participatory mechanisms should be established, such as contracting women from the region to facilitate these activities.
- Involve women in methods to monitor project advances with respect to conservation targets and protected area management.



Community members participating while training in Kaseses



Community expectations while in Kasese- QEER



Community answered some of the questions during the training

## **Topics trained at both in MT Elgon and Queen Elizabeth BRs in Uganda**

1. **Woodlot Establishment:** with all related areas including Nursery and forestry management
2. **Beekeeping For Sustainable Livelihoods:** why bee keeping, its products, quality and its uses, types of bee hives and management, harvesting
3. **Bamboo Growing:** varieties and why bamboo, its nursery establishment to harvest time management, uses, pest and disease and marketing
4. **Pasture Management, Silage and Hay Making:** Description, benefits, livestock production systems in our communities, making hay and silage, marketing pasture, silage and hay.

## **Group work – issues raised for their demonstration sites**

### **5.1.7 MEBR; Issues raised and solutions identified by the participants during community training**

#### **5.1.7.1 Maendeleo women Agro forestry association**

##### Challenges

- Destruction of fence
- Stealing of tree seedlings
- Destruction of Bee hives
- Lack of gum boots and harvesting equipment for Honey
- Lack of Green net
- Lack of enough tree seed

##### **Solution**

- Support from other partners like the local government and UNESCO
- Drama and music through women and youth to create awareness

#### **5.1.7.2 Kapkors Environment Protection of water catchment Areas (KEPWA).**

Problems with UWA on grazing animals from the forest

##### **How to solve the issues affecting the community with UWA**

- Avail yourselves for community Mind set
- Do more of community dialogs with other partners instead of UWA meeting directly with the community
- Exchange Visits to Murchison falls or anywhere for better knowledge sharing
- Support us with 30 Bee hives

##### **Activities of the group**

- Tree Nursery, Bee keeping and improved farming methods

##### **Beekeeping Challenges**

- Pests which cause absconding / migratory swarming of the bees
- Lack of proper Market

- Forest animals including goats, cows, sheep's which may cause accidents
- Lack of enough capital to boost Beekeeping projects
- Need for extensive capacity building.

Selected demonstration site: We strongly accept

Kabara Beekeeping Association to be a demonstration site for crater Kabei - Bukwoi.e. Kortek, Kabei, Riwo, Mutushet and Brime sub – counties.

### **5.1.7.3 Cheripei Women and Youth Tree Nursery Group**

#### **Challenges**

- Lack Market for seedlings
- Shortage of some indigenous seedlings
- Scarcity of water around our Nursery bed
- Thief of seedlings

#### **Solutions for the above**

- Search for Market
- If UNESCO can help provide us with indigenous seeds
- Provide us with atap stand in our Nursery
- Getting money for Fencing materials in our Nursery.

### **5.1.7.4 Kapkwata Tree Nusery Group**

#### **Challenges**

1. Inputs like Certified seed is lacking
2. Polythene paper (potting material)
3. Capacity building
4. Exposure /Tours

### **5.1.7.5 Greeter Benet Multipurpose Apiary Group**

Location: Matupsoo village, Yatui Parish, Taikat Sub- County, Kween district

#### **Challenges**

- Honey Processing unit
- Harvesting gears
- Limited Number of Modern Beehives e.g., KTB etc.
- Processing equipment
- Lack of enough Capacity building
- Exposure visits /Tours

#### **Challenges for nursery operations**

1. Lack of seed species (High cost of the seed)
2. The cost of tree seed
3. Lack of enough Potting Material
4. Tree nursery and Equipment e.g., Water Pumps and Wheelbarrow
5. Cost of green houses
6. Lack of association of nursery operators
7. Unreliable market
8. Capacity Building in knowledge acquisition in mixing soil

9. Pests and insects
10. Capacity for record keeping
11. Lack of transport facilities

## **DEMONSTRATION SITE**

### **Sangasana Womens Group**

#### **5.1.7.6 Project: Beekeeping -Sironko District Beekeeping**

Location: Masere village, Nabodi parish, Zesui s/c

##### **Challenges**

- Inadequate provision of Beekeeping Tools and equipment e.g., protective gears, hive tool, Venom collector and smokers etc.
- Accessibility of new Apiary sites in the Biosphere reserve.
- Value addition
- Support for forage plants
- Support for Beehives for commercial production.
- Honey collection center for farmers to enhance marketing and bulking
- Access to better marketing
- Capacity building for farmers
- Lack of exposure to successful bee farmers
- Lack of market information and product development.

#### **5.1.7.7 Bulera environmental Beekeeping savings and credit Association.**

- Location: Mayiyi parish, Mayiy village, Burufirole sub county Sironko district
- Total Hives: 55 (one langstroth, 40 locals, –log type ,14 KTB).
- No. of hives in N. Park land is 30, of which 10/30 are colonized.
- Domesticated 25, <sup>20</sup>/<sub>25</sub> are colorized
- Out of 10 in park land **1/10 is ½** is colonized. 9 are local KTB – colonized.

##### **Challenges**

- with KTB –Petrol Fumes from power saw continues to repel bees
- Spray of nectar producing plants coffee and other habitats have destroyed bees
- Pests (including rats, insects, spiders, birds and locally namusingal
- Theft of hives and honey
- Drought hinders flowering
- Malicious fire
- Protective gears (Inadequate)
- Inadequate land for expansion
- Processing equipment (inadequate)
- Inadequate capacity building among the members and the community at large

#### 5.1.7.8 Bubiita Environmental Stewards and Caretakers

##### Challenges

- -Little or No knowledge about the environment among some community members
- Lack of collaboration between UWA and the community around the biosphere reserve.
- Poverty

##### Success stories

- We have acquired Knowledge of establishing tree nursery beds
- Each of our group members has had a chance of acquiring tree seedlings to plant in our homes
- Getting Employment opportunities

##### Solutions

- Continuous workshops about environmental conservation
- Provision of income generating activities
- Environmental officers at District levels should be facilitated to make sub county environmental committees factional and so follow ups should be considered

#### 5.1.7.9 Luma Conservation Projects,

Location: Luma Town Council, Namusindwa District

##### Challenges

- Lack of technical advice
- Community members have not received intensive education on gender sensitivity and conservation process
- There has been hostility between UWA armed Rangers and community at large
- My group has never accessed with funding from UWA head office as remittance of 25% to benefit community members who are adjacent to protected area of Mt Elgon BR.

##### Successes

- Good relationship between UWA and community members
- Inadequate knowledge education on gender equality and sensitivity
- Awareness meetings and seminars have reduced illegal activities done by community members.

##### Solutions

- Having regular meetings and seminars between community and UWA management
- Good linkage and working relationship between community and UWA people
- Knowledge on how to conserve the eco-system

The government needs to fund our group with remittance of 25% from UWA conservation area.

#### **5.1.7.10 Babisikwa mixed farmers Group**

##### **Challenges:**

- Lack of financial Support in Implementations of bee keeping and the Digging of trenches
- Money for Labour
- Inputs Like seeds & pitting materials
- Bee lives
- Farm tools for Digging Tranches

##### **Success story:**

Community is happy accessing, Resources from the protected area peacefully

##### **Solutions;**

- To establish our Nursery beds
- To have community revolving funds
- To use Energy saving cook stoves
- We request Local Government, UNESCO, UWA
- Community

##### **How-to live-in peace with UWA?**

By signing and respecting Term's & Condition in the MOU.

#### **5.1.7.11 Bukalas Poor Farmers Association**

##### **Challenges**

- Lack of enough and continuous sensitization
- Lack of enough knowledge
- Land slide

Achievement from these groups is that we can access Safe water, herbs Bamboos and mushroom

##### **Solutions**

- To create friendship with UWA people
- To plant trees
- To displace people in affected areas of Land slide
- The Government should relocate people in Risky areas.
- To live in harmony, we need to respect all the wild life in Mt Elgon

#### **5.1.7.12 Nabukh Farmers Group**

##### **Challenges**

- Inadequate tools used on the farm like spades, wheelbarrows beehives, hoes, horse pipes etc
- Unfavorable climatic condition during and after raising the nursery beds for seedlings eg strong wind and Rains.

- Lack of technical services for the group.
- Inadequate capital for running of the group.
- Lack of market for our honey

#### **Success Stories we have had as a group**

- We have ever supplied and planted trees to group members and to the entire community
- We have our permanent Nursery bed for the group
- We have successfully sited our and able to harvest honey
- The group also has her own woodlot which has solved our fuel problems

#### **Solutions**

- Help us to look for appropriate market for our honey especially
- Access for more technical knowledge/services for the group
- Support in buying most of the nursery and apiary tools
- The community must live in harmony with nature through promoting and protecting already existing physical features and the surrounding natural resources for sustainable use and make sure that the community get more education on important issues especially the youth and women.

#### **5.1.7.13 Bukacho Environmental Conservation group**

##### **Challenges**

1. Inadequate funds to facilitate our work eg Buying of hoes, Beehives and spades
2. No Radio talk shows for creation of awareness
3. Lack of enough Tree seed which is very expensive

##### **Solutions**

1. The government should provide some funds to solve the problem of equipment
- 2- The government should continue educating people on the importance of some tree species

UNATCOM in her capacity can help the community to plant more of these trees by buying for those who may not be able to buy on their own especially trees with medicinal value.

#### **DEMOTRATION SITES - NAMISINDWA DISTRICT**

- 5.1.7.14 Tree Planting: Bukokho Environmental Conservation Group
- 5.1.7.15 Beekeeping: Mt. Elgon Conservation sustainable Farmers initiative
- 5.1.7.16 Beekeeping project, Bupoto sub county Namusindwa district
- 5.1.7.17 Nabukli farmers Group, Mukoto sub county, namusindwa district

##### **Challenges**

- Lack of an Awareness of Planting Trees,
- Deforestation
- Climate change

- Too much fragmentation of Land
- Lack of funds to run the activities of the organization
- Lack of harmony in the activities being supported by the political wing – No money to buy modern Beehive.
- Lack of literature to the communities
- Encroachers in the project.
- No office spaced furniture
- Soil erosion, mud and landslide

### **Solutions**

- To have trainings on how to grow and maintain trees
- The Government to give out orders that whoever cuts one tree has to plant more others and become strict without corruption
- Every house hold has to plant trees
- Sensitization of the community Men and women as Gender and include youth to participate all the conservation activities
- We as nursery operator should be exemplary before the community. If planting trees should bring peace between UWA and community then no one in the community should be allowed again in to the National Park for fuel wood Collection
- Improved participation of all stake Holders and community
- Enough facilitation both from government and Donor communities
- Establish institution for refresher courses
- Excursion mission in the places of Learning i.e., Queen Elizabeth National Park
- Bwindi gorilla. e.tc. Kidepo National
- A lot of reference Books
- Study areas for promotion of Gender based alliance
- In put – Conservation world Bio Diversity be taught in schools
- Avail facilitators to community at all times
- To continuously be our whistle blowers for conservation as it was John Baptism in the Bible by fully supporting us.

### **Solutions**

- Attending workshops and seminars to get knowledge and skills.
- Improvising materials like polythene bags and use to polythene bags for waragi
- Get seeds from mature trees

### **Successes Stories**

- Registered with government awarded with legal documents
- Opened a Bank account for the group.
- We have been invited in several workshops for learning
- Group members have a lot of knowledge about making Beeping keeping a Business and conservation of Environment.
- Helped us to fight poverty in our home
- Created Jobs to people in a community like potting a watering mixing soil.

- Avoided boredom because all the time people are busy
- Our tree nursery site is used as study area for students on internship

#### **5.1.7.18 Bunambale Aids Community /Initiative**

- Since the Massive encroachment which occurred in 2004 to date the entire community of Tsekululu Sub County has not resumed collaborative agreement with UWA.
- As the group, we intended to uplift our group activities examples Nursery beds establishment for tree planting, bee keeping, and HIV /AIDS awareness because this disease is also a threat to environment as many people die. Many trees are cut to mark coffins
- The group lacks capacity building so the more information can be spread
- To in harmony with nature we need to think outside the box more as UNESCO and UWA organize environment al tours to places which have co-existed with protected areas new ideas can be imparted to them.
- UNESCO identifies for us partners who can integrate us in their programmes so that our house hold incomes can be uplifted.

#### **5.1.7.19 Bunambale Aids Community Initiative**

Kasuuni Environment Conservations  
BUDUDA KASUUNI

##### **Challenges**

- Lack of enough Land
- Lack of adequate Knowledge
- Lack of planting materials examples seedlings.

##### **Solutions**

- We pray good relationship with government so that the community doesn't destroy
- We need to get knowledge so that we can use the small land we have
- We request the government to get us seedlings.
- Good relationship UWA and community
- We should get knowledge to know where the community stop and UWA so that we live well
- To live in harmony: you should keep the land, water, animals etc. safely

#### **5.1.8. Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve**

##### **5.1.8.1 Honey and Crafts Project**

##### **Challenges**

- We lack training in leadership skills
- Market for our honey and craft products is not sufficient

##### **Solutions**

- To be trained in Leadership Skills
- Linkages with bigger market for honey and crafts

- Expand market for honey and crafts
- We need to integrate gender with conservation

#### **Related Issues**

- Women play a great role in conservation since in most cases they always use most of these resources and yet most of the tree planting activities are done by women
- Women can also engage in conservation sensitive campaigns that are meant to conserve the environment in their community.
- Women can do conservation without men because most of the women do work at home in the absence of men like agriculture and tree planting and teaching children about conservation when they are still young promotes a lifetime eco-friendly habit.
- The training was very good and discussions were very beneficial
- The bad thing is that the training started late
- UNESCO needs to go on ground to the different Districts and Sub-Counties and even parish to help in trainings and financial support.

#### **5.1.8.2 Banyatumbi United development association**

- We have supported the biosphere reserve (QEBR) through conservation farming groups
- The only problem we face in the BR affecting us as a community is lack of sensitization and animal human conflict
- There is need for us to plant our own trees to avoid dependency on the BR because it is controlled by government and not easy for access as you wish
- For those living in and out of the BR to understand importance of diversity, we shall need:
  - Sensitization meetings through music, dance, drama and radio presentations
  - Writing articles in news papers
  - Conducting community dialogues
  - Involving women and youth in parish council meetings

**Question posed to all groups:** What should you do as community to conserve the biosphere reserve, what can UNESCO do for you as a community, what should the local leaders (local governments) do

#### **Responses by each group:**

##### **5.1.8.3 Kitholhole sub-county**

The seminar has been very good. We have learnt a lot of things from UNESCO and known that even women can do the same work as men.

We request that UNESCO continue giving us trainings and make follow ups

##### **5.1.8.4 Isango vamin guard savings and credit association**

Training has been good

There is need for more sensitization training

Request: Support from unesco to boost our projects

Need for follow ups to our project villages for further guidance by us and leaders

#### **5.1.8.5 Kitabu anti-poaching group**

The training has very good and wonderful; such trainings should continue to cover all our group members

#### **Group request:**

- The orphans of those poachers who died in the park should be thought of by putting up a supporting project to help them to improve their livelihoods together with their widows
- Debates, radio talk shows on BR conservation issues
- Funding of group projects for improving livelihood of households

#### **5.1.8.6 Fr. David Kissa at Kifabu Parish (covering 5 sub-counties) –**

Orphans and widows cause poaching for organized anti-poaching companies now called “Agency for Community Rehabilitation and Development” (ACREDE) this is after consulting UWA at Muhaja office in Kasese. Organized 10 anti-poaching groups UWA supported to buy goats, seeds and milling machine. Requested to be part of capacity building and any related support to these communities.

#### **5.1.8.7 Buteraniro Tukwatanise tree planting group – Bihanga sub-county**

Thanked UNESCO for the good training and knowledge received. They feel now that they are good mobilisers and going to do so.

Requested for:

- More training
- Certificates that we were well trained for us to train others (we shall be able to show them)
- Provide us with some T-Shirts
- Support our project further capacity building as a team
- Support us visit other subcounty and district projects and they also visit our group and we also show them our good things and also that we can train good things

#### **5.1.8.8 Feedback on issues of concern raised by the participants**

On the need for more training, Mr. Chemangei Awadh informed the participants that the project had developed a training manual that is being used by the Consultants and a hard copy was going to be given to the Natural Resource Management Department of every District Bordering the Biosphere Reserve. He also added that the Environment and Natural Resources Officers were brought on board for continuity and sustainability of what has already started since they are civil servants based at the District with specialties in the different areas that is covered in the training manual.

On conflict with UWA officials, Ms. Achola Pauline, the Programme Officer Sciences at UNATCOM informed the participants that sensitization meetings had also taken place with UWA and they too raised some of the challenges they face in handling community members who are staying within and bordering the Biosphere Reserves at both Mt. Elgon and Queen Elizabeth. She added that the Commission together with the MAB National Committee was already working on a proposal that will help train the Managers and Staff in the Biosphere Reserve for a better understanding on how to handle communities coexisting with Nature.

On financial support, the PO/ Sciences advised the different group leaders present to ensure that their groups are registered at both Sub-County and the District since the Government always support organized groups existing in the communities through fundings sent to the District under Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) and Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) among others.

On support to the different groups with equipment, she informed the participants that some of the groups would be identified and supported with equipment's for the different enterprises agreed upon.



Figure 1: Training in Kasese (QEBR)



The DCDO Sironko (MEBR) giving high lights of the gender perspective in biosphere reserve and later welcomed everybody into the meeting



A group member in MEBR describing the importance of gender in the conservation of the biosphere reserve

## 6.0 ANNEXES

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### 6.1 ANNEX I Guiding questions

- 1- From the time you realised you are part of Biosphere reserve what have you done to conserve the diversity eco-system
- 2- In your view do you think there is any serious problems affecting the community within the BR?
- 3- Is there any need to plant more trees since we already have the forest If yes why?
- 4- How can we help those living in and around or outside the BR to understand the importance of conservation diversity?
- 5- Do you think women have a role to play in as far as conservation is concern? what is their active role in the BR.
- 6- Can women do conservation without men?
- 7- Is there need to involve our children in our daily activities in promoting conservation? DISCUSS.
- 8- What challenges are you facing in your group and what would you want UNESCO and local government to do to address the above issue
- 9- Have you benefited from this programme?
- 10- What was your best topics and the worst topics?
- 11- What advice can you give to the team for future improvement and better service delivery?

**6.2 ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****ATTENDANCE LIST FOR BIOSPHERE RESERVE MANAGERS SENSITIZATION TRAINING HELD ON THE 19<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2021  
QUEEN ELIZABETH BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

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**SENSITIZATION MEETING FOR GENDER RESPONSIVENESS PP IN BR FOR MT. ELGON BR MANAGERS AND STAFF, HILL TOP HOTEL, MBALE, 14<sup>TH</sup> OCT. 2021**

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION/TITLE	CONTACT
1	KATSEGEGEY JOSEPH SATYA	UWA/HEAD RANGER	<a href="mailto:kapsjosat@gmail.com">kapsjosat@gmail.com</a>
2	WASAGAMI WILSON	UWA RANGER	wwassamiyahoo.com
3	WASBUAW BLIZIBI	UWA	<a href="mailto:wsalzic@gmail.com">wsalzic@gmail.com</a>
4	CHELANGAT IMMACULATE	CONSULTANT	<a href="mailto:chelangatimmaculate1984@gmail.com">chelangatimmaculate1984@gmail.com</a>
5	CHEMANGE AWADH	CONSULTANT	<a href="mailto:chemawadh@gmail.com">chemawadh@gmail.com</a>
6	DR. DOMINIC MURDRUNGO-OGO LALI	ASG	<a href="mailto:dmogalal@unseco-ugamda.ug">dmogalal@unseco-ugamda.ug</a>
7	ANGELA ATUKUNDA	SIS	<a href="mailto:aatukunda@unesco-uganda.com">aatukunda@unesco-uganda.com</a>
8	ALLEN NOMBYO.K	UWA (MT ELGON)	<a href="mailto:allnambozo5@gmail.com">allnambozo5@gmail.com</a>
9	PAULINE ACHOLA	UNATCOM	<a href="mailto:pachola@unesco-uganda.ug">pachola@unesco-uganda.ug</a>
10	NAKKS LYAN	UWA (MT. ELGON)	nakks.lyan@gmail.com
11	KYOTALE MICHEAL	UWA -AWLE	<a href="mailto:michael.kyetante@wildlife">michael.kyetante@wildlife</a>
12	OMUTE JUSTINE	UWA- RANGER	<a href="mailto:justineomute903@gmail.com">justineomute903@gmail.com</a>
13	KULOBA VINCENT	UWA- CC RANGER	
14	SOITA JAMES	UWA – AWP	<a href="mailto:jsoitak@gmail.com">jsoitak@gmail.com</a>
15	AMONGIN REBECCA	UWA – LEGAL RANGER	<a href="mailto:rebeccaamongin100@gmail.com">rebeccaamongin100@gmail.com</a>
16	OKUTA CHAKU	UWA RANGER GUIDE	<a href="mailto:charles.okuta@gmail.com">charles.okuta@gmail.com</a>
17	WALUSANDA MEDI	UWA RESERVATION	0775278741
18	ABIRKA MOSES	UWA	<a href="mailto:Mosesabiriga07@gmail.com">Mosesabiriga07@gmail.com</a>
19	ANGELA NAMUKWAYA	UNATCOM	<a href="mailto:anamukwaya@unesco-uganda.ug">anamukwaya@unesco-uganda.ug</a>
20	EBYEU PASCAL	UWA	ebyapascal@gmail.com

**PROMOTING GENDER-RESPONSIVE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN BIOSPHERE RESERVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE ON 5/11/21 BUDUDA AND NAMUSINDWA**

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	INSTITUTION/ DISTRICT
1	MWANGALE MICHEAL	M	SENIOR FORESTRY OFFICER	NAMISINDWA
2	MAKANDA GERESON	M	C/MAN	BUKOKOHO ENVIROMENT
3	MATAYA ISAAC	M	MEMBER	BUKOKOHO ENVIROMENT
4	BUTEME ROSE	F	SEC	BUKALASI PFA
5	NABULO JANIPHER	F	MEMBER	PFA
6	WAMBETTE DAVIS	M	C/MAN	MT. ELGON CONSERVATION
7	NASIMOLO GEORGE	M	PARTON	NABUKHA FARMER GROUP
8	KHAKOSI GEORGE	M	C/PERSON	BUNAMBALA AIDS COMMUNITY UNIT
9	NASIMOLO SAM ANDREW	M	SEC	NABUKHI FARMERS
10	MASABA NATHAN	M	NURSERY OPERATOR	SAO – METG
11	MUNGA LAWRENCE	M	NURSERY OPERATOR	MTEGE
12	MUSUYA CAROLINE	F	SEC	MT. ELGON CONSERVATION
13	KASOLO SAM	M	G/SEC	BABISIKWA MIXED FARMERS
14	ALLEN NAMBOZO KITOR	M	DWC	UWA – MEWP
15	AMIROIT JANE	F	DFO	BUDUDA DLG
16	MWANGA JOHN	M	SEC	BUBITA ENVIRONMENTAL
17	MUWUMBWA GEOFFREY	M	SEC	LUWA CONS
18	KHAUKHA ESAU AWPOYA	M	CONSERVATION PROJECT	LUWA TREE PLANT
19	FLORENCE NASILU	F	TREASURER	BUDUDA
20	WAMBOYO ROBERT	M	C/PERSON	KASUNI ENVIRONMENTAL
21	NADUDI FRANSISCA JANE	F	TREASURER	BUSHIYI COMMUNITY FARMERS
22	NANDUTU JANE	F	C/PERSON	BUSHIYI COMMUNITY FARMERS
23	SEELA GRACE	F	TREASURER	BOBISIKWA MIXED
24	KHANUKHA JOHN	M	MEMBER	MEMBER
25	NAMUTOSI JUSTINE	F	MEMBER	BUBIITA ESC GRP
26	NABUTSALE ESTHER	F	MEMBER	BUIITA
27	KITALE RICHARD	F	OFFICER	MANAFWA
28	ACHOLA PAULINE	F	PO/SS	UNATCOM
29	CHEMANGETI AWADH	M	CONSULTANT	KAPCHORWA DLG
30	WABWIRE DAVID	M	DFO	MANAFWA DLG
31	NAMUNYALA GEOFFREY	M	CLEANER	MANAFWA
PROMOTION GENDER RESPONSIVE				

**PROMOTING GENDER-RESPONSIVE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN BIOSPHERE RESERVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE ON 4/11/2021 IN KAPCHORWA, KWEEN, BULAMBULI, SIRONKO**

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	INSTITUTION
1	NAMUSOSO TOMAS	F	SEC	GANZO YOUTH BEE KEEPING
2	SIMINYE RICHARD	M	C/PERSON	BEE KEEPING
3	GIDENGO MILTON	M	SEC	ZEBOLE
4	PAULINE ACHOLA	F	PO/SS	UNATCOM
5	CHELANGAT IMMACULATE	F	CONSULTANT	REEMIC
6	MUKALAZI LUKE	M	DRIVER	KAPCHOWA DLG
7	NAMALIKYE VICTORIA	F	TREASURER	MOES
8	MUDUKU SIMON	M	MOBILIZER	SIRONKO
9	NANGAI. A. WILFORCE	M	C/PERSON	SIRONOKO
10	NABUTSALE CATHERINE	F	C/PERSON	KAPCHORWA
11	KAINZA .J.HARRIET	F	MOBILIZER	SIRONKO
12	BIRABI CHARLES	M		SIRONKO
13	NAMUSISI SARAH	F	TREASURER	KAPCHORWA
14	NAMATAKA MOREEN	F	MEMBER	
15	NATUNA OLIVER	F	SEC	
16	CHEBET SLYVIA	F	SEC	
17	SANDE RICHARD	M	IT	
18	CHEPTEKE JACKSON SALIMO	M	TREASURER	
19	CHEROP PHILIS	M	MEMBER	
20	CHELANGAT JUDITH	F	MEMBER	
21	CHEROP JOSELINE	F	C/PERSON	
22	MONGE MOSES	M	SEC	
23	CHERUKI EVALINE	F	MEMBER	
24	WODELO KEVIN	M	BEE KEEPING	
25	MADIBO MUBARAK	M	NURSERY BED OPERATOR	
26	WANGODA ROGERS	M	DIRECTOR	
27	CHEROTICH REBECCA	F	TREASURER	
28	KIBET CONNEL	M	C/MAN	
29	SABILA FRANCIS	M	GEN.SEC.	
30	TOSKIN NELSON	M	MEMBER	
31	MUGUSHA STEPHEN	M	DFO	
32	CHEBET RACHEL	F	SEC	
33	RACHEL NANDELAGA	F	SDO	
34	AMIZA MUSIWA	M	ARO	
35	CIMEYI NIMROIS	M	CCR	
36	CHEBEB ALEX	M	MEMBER	
37	MWANGA ROBERT	M	SEC	
38	CHELIMO VIOLET	F	MEMBER	
39	MARGET FRANCO	M	DFO	
40	WOGIDOSO FRANCIS	M	C/PERSON	
41	MUTENYI SIMON	M	G/SEC.	

**ATTENDANCE LIST COMMUNITY TRAINING TAKING PLACE IN BUKWO DISTRICT ON 3/11/2021 ON ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF LIVELIHOODS FOR COMMUNITY LIVING ON MT. ELGON BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>SEX</b>	<b>INSTITUTION/ GROUP</b>	
1	BARTUMBE PATRICK	F	MUTUSHET BEE KEEPING GROUP	
2	CHESANG BRENDA	F	AGRO FORESTY	
3	OMOLI ROGERS	M	KEPWA	
4	CHEMUTAI BETTY	F	MAENDELAO AGRO – FORESTRY	
5	YEKO EVERLYNE	F	MAENDELO AGRO-FORESTRY	
6	CHEMACK AUGUSTINE	M	KEPWA	
7	KOREYENY RISPA	M	CHEMBEL WOMAN/YOUTH TREE NURSERY GROUP	
8	CHEBET ELIA	M	KABARAK B/WA	
9	CHEBET JANE	F	KABARAK B/WA	
10	MUKAMBI TITUS.C	M	BWKWO DLG	
11	CHEMTAI GETRUDE	F	BUKWO DLG	
12	PAULINE ACHOLA	F	UNATCOM	
13	CHELANGAT IMMACULATE	F	CONSULTANT	
14	RONO BENSON	M	BUKWO DLG	
15	CHEMITA OLIVE	F	BUKWO DLG	

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR A ONE DAY TOT TRAINING FOR GROUP LEADERS AT QUEEN ELIZABETH BIOSPHERE RESERVE ON ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS AND GENDER RESPONSIVENESS IN CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT – 10 /12/2021**

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SEX</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>GROUP NAME</b>
1	MWESIGWA ASIIMWE	M	AG. GISO BWARA	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
2	TWINOBUSINGYE GIDEON	M	DEFENCE L.CII	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
3	KAGAYANO .K. CHRIS	M	VICE BUDA	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
4	BYAKATONDA SANDI	M	C/P LCIII BWAMBARASK	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
5	TUMWESIGYE KEZEKIA	M	C/P RWESIGIRO	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
6	NAHONTNYE HERNY	M	C/P LCII KIKARARA	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
7	BUCUUNKU APPOLLO AKIIKI	M	C/P LCI RWESIGIRO	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
8	NKABACENGA GEOFFREY	M	V/SEC BUDAI	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
9	MUYAMBI GERSHOM	M	GEN. SEC. LCII	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
10	MWIZA JULIET	F	C/P RPACA	RUKUNGIRI PROTECTED AREA
11	KOSHABA REBECCA	F	GEN SEC RPACA	RUKUNGIRI PROTECTED AREA
12	CHEMUTAI SYLVIA BAHATI	F	V/CP	RUKUNGIRI PROTECTED AREA
13	BARIGYE CHARLES	M	INFORMATION OFFICER	RDLG
14	KYOSHABA PENLOEPE	M	C/P TPG	TPG
15	MUGISHA MAGURETI	M	TROPICAL BEE KEEPING	RDLG
16	AGABA MOSES	M	MEMBER	TROPICAL
17	TWINOMUJUNI ARTHUR	M	MEMBER	KYAMBWA
18	KASIIME WILBFORCE	M	COORDINATOR	KATAARA WOMEN
19	BIRUNGI MWANJE	M	DFO – RUBIRIZI	POVERTY ALLEVIATION GROUP
20	TUMURAMYE CHARLES	M	DFO – RUKUNGIRI	RUBIRIZI DLG
21	NIWAMANYA AMON	M	SAS – BWAMBARA	RUKUNGIRI DLG
22	MUGARE ROBERT	M	NEWS REPORTER	RUKUNGIRI DLG
23	TINYINEKABI ISAAC	M	C/P LCIII BWAMBARASK	BANYABUTUMBI (BUDAI)
24	MURUNGI RITAH	F	DFO- RUBIRIZI	RUBIRIZA DLG
25	OWOYE ENSUBEDES	M	C/M RUBIRIZI	BUDA
26	KARTARUGOKWE GERSHOM	M	C/P BUDAI	BANYABUTUMBI
27	OWOYESIGIRE DEUS	M	C/P L.CI	REFORMED

28	NTIMBO MEDEDI	M	C/P GROUP	KYENYABUTONGO
29	MATSIIKO ELLISA	M	SECRETARY	KYENYABUTONGO
30	KWARIKUNDA BESON	M	C/P	KYENYABUTONGO
31	NGYIRABAKUNZI HABERT	M	MEMBER	KYENYABUTONGO
32	TURYAMUREBA EUNICE	F	TREASURER	KYENYABUTONGO
33	HILLARY BESEKYA	M	DIRECTOR	TROPICAL BEE KEEPING
34	TUMUSIIME VINCENT	M	MEMBER	EX- PORCHER
35	TUMUSIIME DEO	M	C/MAN	PORCHERS
36	KAGABS R. NDARA	M	DCURO	RUKUNGIRI DLG
37	RONALD KABANZA	M	JOUNALIST	RUKUNGIRI
38	ZOE ANTHLEM	M	JOUNALIST	RADIO RUKUNGIRI
39	MWESIGWA ASIIMWE			

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR A ONE DAY TOT TRAINING FOR GROUP LEADERS AT QUEEN ELIZABETH BIOSPHERE RESERVE ON ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS AND GENDER RESPONSIVENESS IN CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT – 9 /12/2021**

NO	NAME	SEX	TITLE	DISTRICT
1	NINSIIMA DOREEN	F	Sec	KAMWENGE
2	TWESIIME ELIPHUZ	M	V/CHAIRPERSON	KAMWENGE
3	NINSIIMA MENECHIAD	M	CHAIRPERSON	KAMWENGE
4	BAKECHURA EDITH	F	MEMBER	KAMWENGE
5	KYAMPERE GAUDENSIA	F	TREASURER	KAMWENGE
6	KATUSHABE ANNETI	F	MEMBER	KAMWENGE
7	TUSIIME ROSE	F	SEC	KAMWENGE
8	MUGABIRWE NORENCE	F	ASS. FORESTRY	KAMWENGE
9	AGABA EDSON	M	DRIVER	KAMWENGE
10	HAKIZA EMMAUNEL	M	C/PERSON	IBANDA
11	BAORUEYO DEUS	M	MEMBER	IBANDA
12	BOONABAANA CLAIRE	F	MEMBER	IBANDA
13	KYORAKORE SIRIVIA	F	MEMBER	IBANDA
14	RUKONDO CHRISTINE	F	V/CHAIRPERSON	IBANDA
15	KYARIMPA ROSETTE	F	MEMBER	IBANDA
16	BWAMBALE WILSON	M	SEC	KASESE
17	SIBAMINIA WILSON MBAKONDA	M	C/PERSON	KASESE
18	MASEREKA AUGUSTINE	M	V/CHAIRPERSON	KASESE
19	MBAMBU MARY	F	F/OFFICER	KASESE
20	ITHUNGU ELIZEBETH	F	MEMBER	KASESE
21	KABUGHO HARRIET ISLERI	M	MEMBER	KASESE
22	AHIMBISIBWE DALTON	M	FORESTRY OFFICER	KITAGWENDA
23	AHIMBISIBWE NICHOLAS	M	C/P KANARA BEE KEEPER	KITAGWENDA
24	NIGHT OLIVER	F	MEMBER	KITAGWENDA
25	KAMUKUMA ANNET	F	MEMBER	KITAGWENDA
26	BASEMERE GORRET	F	SEC KANARA	KITAGWENDA
27	MUGISHA BOSCO	M	MEMBER	KITAGWENDA
28	KYALIMA ALEX	M	NURSRY BED	KAMWENGE
29	KYOSIIMIRE IMMACULATE	F	C/PERSON	KAMWENGE
30	KIIRYA ERRY	M	DFO IBANDA	IBANDA
31	KABANDA LEOSIU	M	SECRETARY	KASESE
32	MUHINDO ANNA MARIA	F	TREASURER	KASESE
33	MASIKA VENNIE	F	SEC	KASESE
34	MASEREKA JULIUS	M	CHAIRPERSON	KASESE
35	MASEREKA JOICE	F	TREASURER	KASESE
36	LODA BIIRA	F	VICE CHAIRPESON	KASESE
37	AYEBAZIBWE MOREIN	F	MEMBER	KASESE
38	WINE NISIIMA	F	MEMBER	KASESE
39	NATUHWERE HAMU	M	SEC. PRODUCTION	KASESE
40	PAULINE ACHOLA	F	PO/NS	KAMPALA

### **6.3 ANNEX III contacts of community group representatives**

Kap Kors Environment Protection of water catchment Areas (KEPWA).  
Onouli Rogers - 0786457293

#### **Kabara Beekeeping Association** for crater Kabei – Bukwo.

Contact person(s) Mukambi Titas C - 0789 071 607  
Bartimbe Patrick - 0784 072 555

#### **Cheripei Women and Youth Tree Nursery Group**

CHEBT ELIUD - 0783356099  
Karen Rispera - 0783284907

#### **Kapkwata Tree Nursery Group**

Conduct Person: Cheptegei Jackson Salimo (0777251658)

#### **Greater Benet Multipurpose Apiary Group**

**Conduct Person:** Kibet Connel - 0705507155/0781931820/0770491049

**Location:** Matupsoo village, Yatui Parish, Taikat Sub- County,  
Kween district

#### **SANGASANA WOMENS GROUP**

Contact: 0786 594 899 / 0754 806 352  
Beekeeping Sironko District Beekeeping  
Location: Masere village, Nabodi parish, Zesui s/c  
Contact person: Wangeda Rogers - 0775 553 905

#### **Bulera environmental Beekeeping savings and credit Association.**

Location: Mayiyi parish, Mayiyi village, Burufirole sub county Sironko district

#### **Luma Conservation Projects,**

**Location:** Luma Town Council, Namusindwa District  
**Contact Person:** Khaukha Esau mwpuya; 0779 408 877, 0759 510 196  
Nabukh Farmers Group 0775 026 985/0784 939 001

#### **Isango vamin guard savings and credit association**

Contact Person: Sibaminy Wilson Mbakwanda. 0778 718 755/ 0775 287 291)



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