



DISTRICT FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR KASESE . (2019/20-2029/30)



DECEMBER 2019

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AWMZ	Albert Water Management Zone
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DFDP	District Forest Development Plan
DFO	District Forest Office
DFS	District Forest Services
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
EoY	End of Year
FIEFOC	Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
FSSD	Forest Sector Support Department
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LGs	Local Governments
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries
MIFA	Mubuku Integrated Farmers Association
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding
MTTA	Ministry of Trade Tourism and Antiquities
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
NFSS	National Forest Stewardship Standards
NFTPA	National Forest and Tree Planting Act
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTFP	None Timber Forest Products
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OBR	ObusingaBwaRwenzururu
PFE	Permanent Forest Estate
PFOs	Private Forest Owners
PWD	People With Disabilities

QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
QEPA	Queen Elizabeth Protected Area
RCCDP	Ruboni Community Conservation and Development Program
RMNP	Rwenzori Mountains National Park
SPGS	Sawlog Production Grant scheme
SWOT	Strength Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WWF –UCO	World Wide Fund for Nature Conservation Uganda Country Office

Foreword

This District Forest Development Plan is the first of its kind in the Forest Sector in Kasese District. Forest is a critical sector in the life and wellbeing of the people. Without forests and trees life would never be at all given their role in the provision of oxygen. It is a sector that contributes to watershed management and thus the provision of quality water to the communities for their livelihoods. Forest also plays a big role in the sequestration of carbon dioxide one of the greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. Kasese district is focusing on the sustainable management and utilization of the forest / tree estate to ensure that they continue to provide environmental services as well as meaningful economic benefits to the communities.

The implementation of this plan is going to be participatory with individuals, private investors, private sector organizations, government departments and civil society organizations playing different roles to ensure the goal of this District Forest Development Plan (DFDP) is achieved. There is therefore a need to ensure that all these stakeholders are coordinated in a manner that synergises their different efforts. .

The plan comes at a time when the district is grappling with challenges of Disaster and risk management. A number of disasters like floods, landslides and droughts have been persistent in the district. This calls for better management of the forests and trees especially in disaster risk areas. This plan is a step in that direction.

We hope that this (DFDP) will inform the various stakeholders about the need of Forest development in the district and avail an opportunity for them to play their part. It has been prepared in line with the National Forest Plan (2011) and other relevant national legislation.

I call upon all people within the district as well as the various stakeholders from outside the district to actively participate in implementing this DFDP

I thank all those who have contributed towards its development and wish all readers the very best as you put this information to good use for the development of this district and the country at large.



Sibendire Geoffrey Thembo Bigogo
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON

Acknowledgements

This District Forest Development Plan was prepared with financial and technical support from World Wide Fund For Nature Conservation Uganda Country Office (WWF UCO) under the WWF UCO Civil society and Environment Program, 2018 -2022. We are grateful to WWF UCO for this support.

We would also like to register our appreciation to Steve NsitaAmooti the director of Havilah Company Ltd who provided meaning input especially in the logical frame work approach to the hierarchy of objectives. His interaction with the multi—sectoral committee was invaluable.


The preparation process itself was spearheaded by a District multi-sectoral planning committee derived from the District Technical planning Committee (DTPC) and appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer CAO). This Committee was chaired by CAO's office while the Forest Office was secretary. The rest of the members of the committee included: The District Natural Resources Officer, the District Community Development Officer, the Senior Planner, the Senior Environment Officer, the Senior Agriculture Officer, and the Physical planner. The committee adopted the Forest Supervisor from National Forest Authority (NFA), the Senior Environment Officer from Kasese Municipality and the Environment Officer from Hima Town Council to be part of the team. We appreciate the efforts and inputs of all these ladies and gentlemen.

We are also grateful for the information that was provided by all the stakeholders who were consulted either as individuals or groups. We also appreciate the inputs of other stakeholders, including the political and technical leaders, at district and lower Local Government levels, Civil Society Organizations, local communities, and individuals. Without their input, this DFDP would not have been as it is today.

To all those who have not been mentioned here, but who played a part in the preparation of this DFDP (e.g. drivers, office assistants, copy typists, etc.) we will remain forever grateful. It is the work you did that enabled all the other actors in the preparation process to succeed.

This DFDP is not a sigh of accomplishment but an opportunity for the development of forest resources in the district.

Allow me, therefore, to present the Kasese DFDP as our contribution towards the Uganda's Vision 2040 of putting the forest cover at 24% by 2040



Turyaheebwa Hanny
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The framework and context for the development of the District Forest Development Plan (DFDP) has its origin in the National Forest and Tree planting Act 2003 (NFTP) and the National Forest and Tree planting regulation, 2016 (NFTPR). The act provides for the following: the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda, declaration of Forest reserves for the purpose of protection and production of forests and forest produce, sustainable use of forest resources and the enhancement of the productive capacity of forests, promotion of tree planting and consolidation of the law relating to the forest sector and trade in forest produce. Part II sub-section 8 (1) of the regulations requires districts to develop DFDPs. Section 8 (2) provides that subject to sections 47 and 48 of the NFTP Act the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) shall prepare a district Forest development plan, focusing on local forest reserves, community and private forests and any other category of forests in the district.

The vision of this DFDP is “A green district by 2040”. The Mission is “to ensure delivery of services towards greening of the district for ecological benefits and improved community livelihoods. The goal is: Increased and sustainably managed forest resources for environmental and ecological benefits and improved community livelihoods. While the Purpose/Focus is Sustainable management and utilization of forest resources for improved livelihoods

This DFDP is a product of the stakeholders in natural resources management and was prepared by the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) on behalf of the DEC and supported by World Wildlife Fund for nature Uganda Country Office (WWF-UCO).

The DFDP is divided into six chapters namely: Introduction, Forest development planning, Situation Analysis, Plan of Action, Implementation of the plan and Monitoring and Evaluation.

The process of developing the DFDP used a participatory bottom-up planning approach. The Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) were undertaken to gather data from sampled Sub-counties in the district. Other stakeholders like Uganda Wild Life Authority (UWA), National Forest Authority (NFA), Timber Traders and Tree growers including conservation Civil Society Organizations like Mubuku Integrated Farmers Association (MIFA) were consulted. The “vision-based” participatory planning methodology was used at both the sub-county and district levels.

Data gathered through this process was analyzed and synthesized. This information was then reviewed to incorporate the new and emerging issues like Climate Change, Disaster Reduction and Risk Management. The major district issues or problems identified included reduced tree cover, inefficient timber conversion and wood utilization, reduced revenues/income from forest related enterprises, weak institutional capacities to manage and utilize forests and trees, reduced benefits from ecosystem services and ineffective implementation of responsible forest management and conservation practices. It was observed for instance that Kasese district has a bare hill area equivalent to 29.6 Km² which is a potential area for

commercial tree growing. The objectives of this plan address the issues above.

The total amount of money required to implement this plan in the 10 year period of the plan is 31 billion UGX. This money is expected to be financed by the different stakeholders including the Central and Local governments and the different stakeholders to this cause as named in the stakeholder analysis.

The monitoring and Evaluation scheme is incorporated as one of the major parts of the DFDP and actions to be addressed while implementing the DFDP are outlined. The continuous or periodic surveillance of the physical implementation of the DFDP will ensure that inputs, activities, outputs and external factors are proceeding according to plan.

Finally, it is worth noting that this DFDP belongs to the people of Kasese District especially the grassroots stakeholders from whom the priority issues/problems originated. The District Council approved this DFDP for implementation in order to restore and sustainably manage the degraded forest resources and realise the District Development and Forest Vision. At their various levels, the local governments through their local councils and sectoral committees for environment and production shall support and promote implementation of the DFDP. This shall be done together with the on-going activities relating to environment and natural resources management in the District, which, include Government of Uganda and bilateral donor supported projects and others by Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Forest management is the process of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests and other wooded land to meet specific environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives. It deals with the overall administrative, economic, legal, social, technical and scientific aspects related to natural and planted forests(<http://www.fao.org/forest/sfm/85084/en/>)

It also includes management for aesthetics, eco-tourism, recreation, urban values, water, wilderness, wildlife, wood products, forest genetic resources and other forest resource values. Management can be based on conservation, economics, or a mixture of the two. This forest development plan seeks to create an opportunity where the different stakeholders can identify areas of participation and promotion of forest and forest related activities in the district.

Uganda envisages a sufficiently forested, ecologically stable and economically prosperous country in its forest vision. This requires that the country's forest estates are sustainably managed to provide ecological and social services as well as making a contribution to the global community. The country's forest goal is an integrated forest sector that achieves sustainable increases in the economic, social, and environmental benefits from forests and trees by all the people of Uganda especially the poor and vulnerable.

In Kasese the total land under vegetation cover is about 1683.4 Km² accounting for 49% of the total District land area. These forest resources especially those outside National Parks have been heavily degraded while others have been converted into agricultural fields. The District envisages to restore these degraded ecosystems by undertaking re-forestation and afforestation on both private and public land. This is to be achieved through promoting participation of the population and enhancing private investments in forest, promotion of commercial tree growing on private land and adoption of green agricultural practices.

The goal for this District Forest Development plan therefore is to Increase and sustainably manage forest resources for environmental and other ecological benefits as well as improving community livelihoods.

With the emergency of new and unique issues like Climate Change, Disaster Reduction and Risk Management, it is important that we enhance carbon sinks by improving on the forest cover and management to reduce on the Green House Gas emissions.

1.2. How this District Forest Development Plan was Prepared

The District Forest Development Plan has been developed through a participatory planning process that was guided by World Wide Fund for Nature Conservation – Uganda Country Office (WWF-UCO) through an inception workshop that introduced the WWF-

UCO Civil Society and Environment Program, 2018 -2022 under which the preparation of this Plan was funded. This was followed by a district stakeholders meeting that put in place a multi-disciplinary committee to undertake the development of this Plan. The committee was appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) from among the members of the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC), where other members from the Municipality, Hima Town Council, National Forest Authority (NFA), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were added.

The Committee was tasked with; reviewing of relevant documents, conducting stakeholder meetings and consultations, collecting and analyzing field data, presentation of the draft plan to stakeholders for validation. The draft Plan was later presented to the Sectoral Committee for Production and Natural Resources for consideration and onward submission to the District council for approval.

1.3. Location

Kasese District is located in the western region of Uganda, astride the equator and directly to the North of Kazinga Channel, Lake Edward and Lake George, which it shares with Rubirizi District in the south. It lies between latitudes 0012'S - 00 26'N; longitudes 290 42'E - 300 18'E and is bordered by the districts of Bundibugyo in the North, Bunyangabu in the North East, Kitagwenda in the South East, Rubirizi in the South and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the West. The District Headquarters is approximately 360 kilometres (220 miles) west of Kampala the Capital City of Uganda.

Figure 1 shows the geographical location of the district.

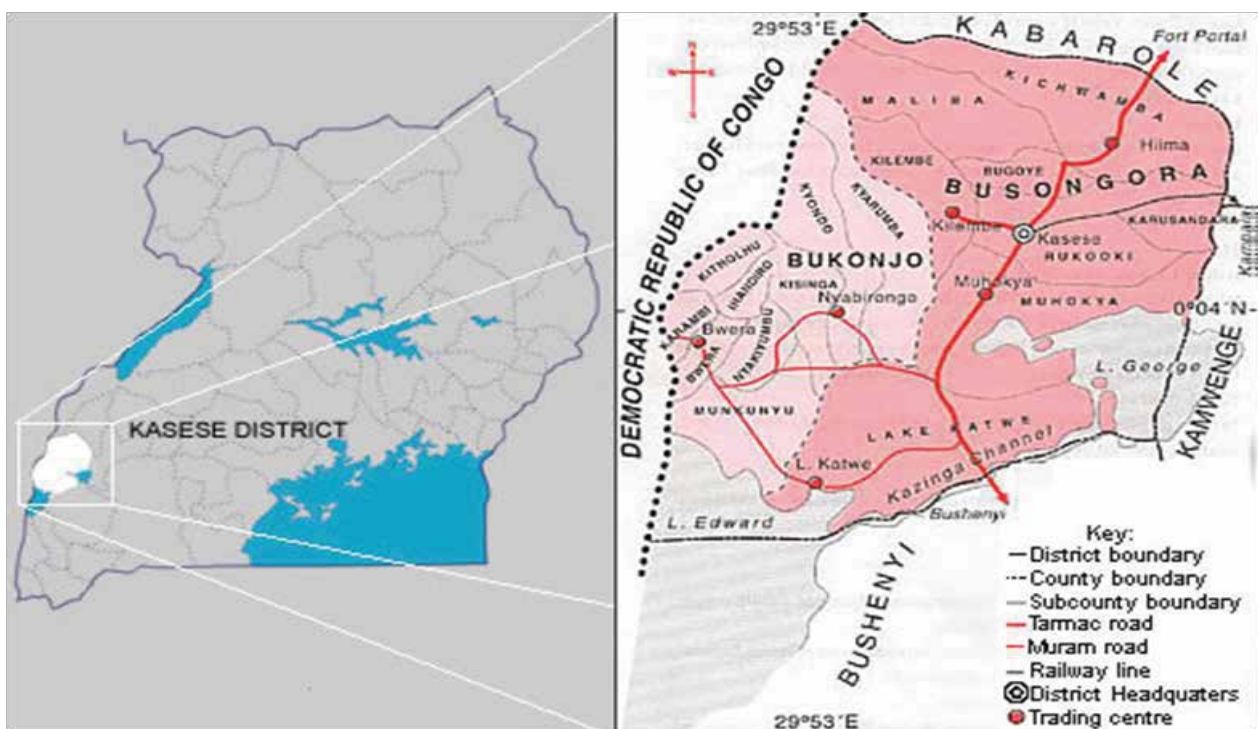


Fig 1: Map of Uganda showing geographical location of Kasese District. Source: <http://www.weinformers.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/map-of-Kasese-Uganda.jpg>

1.4 .Area

The total surface area of the district is 3,389.8Km², according to the biomass land use /cover stratification study of 1995. Of this area, 2,911.3 Km²is the dry land area; 409.7 Km²is open water, while 68.8 Km²is permanent swamp/wetland. Of the dryland area, 1683.4 Km²is protected leaving 1,227.9sq km available for other uses. However, of the available land,135.1Km²isput aside for Government institutions. The land that is available for use by the localpopulationis thus 1092.8km², equivalent to 32.2% of the total district area.

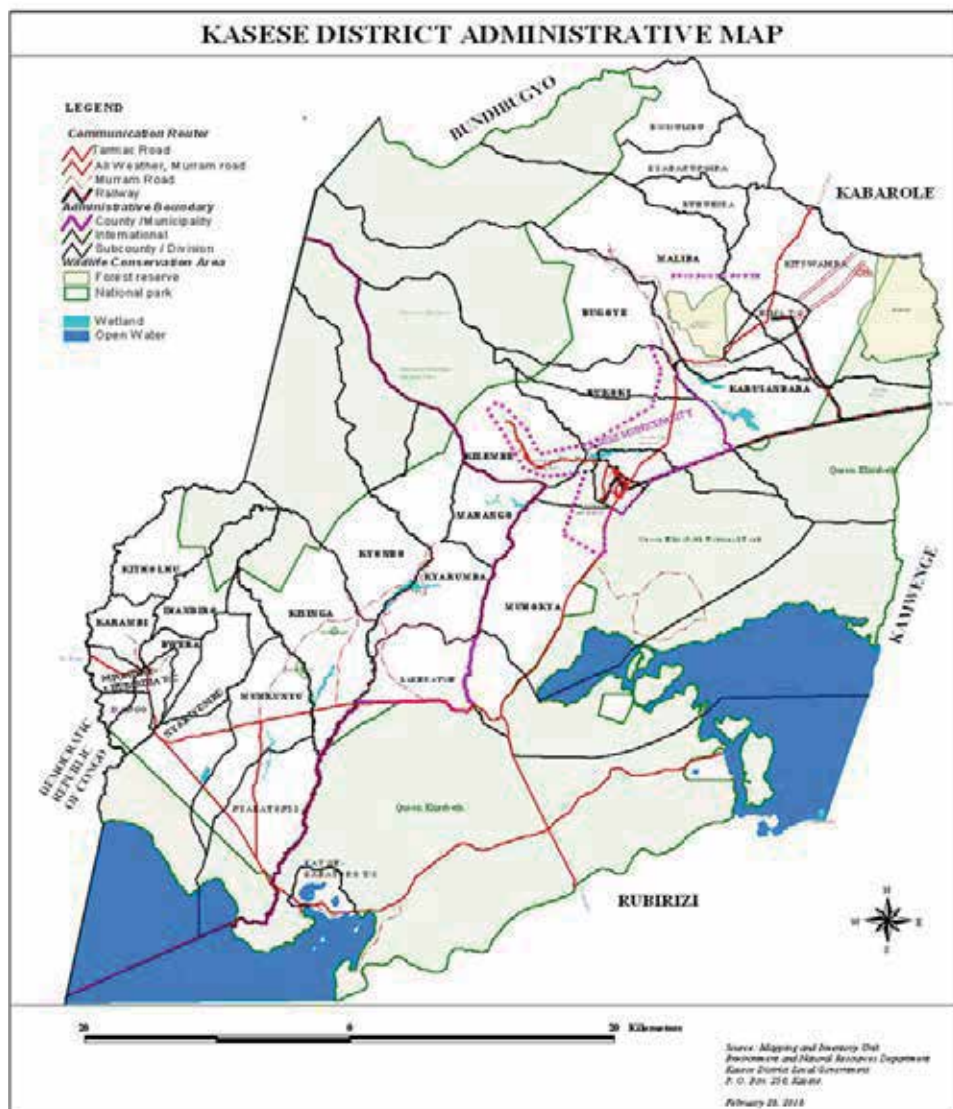
1.5. Administrative and Institutional setup

The administrative units in the district are shown in Table 1, and the map in Figure 2

Table 1: District Administrative arrangement

Counties	Rural Sub-counties	Town Councils	Town Boards	Municipalities	Divisions	Parishes	Villages
02	28	11	00	01	03	197	867

Fig 2: Map of Kasese District with Administrative Boundaries



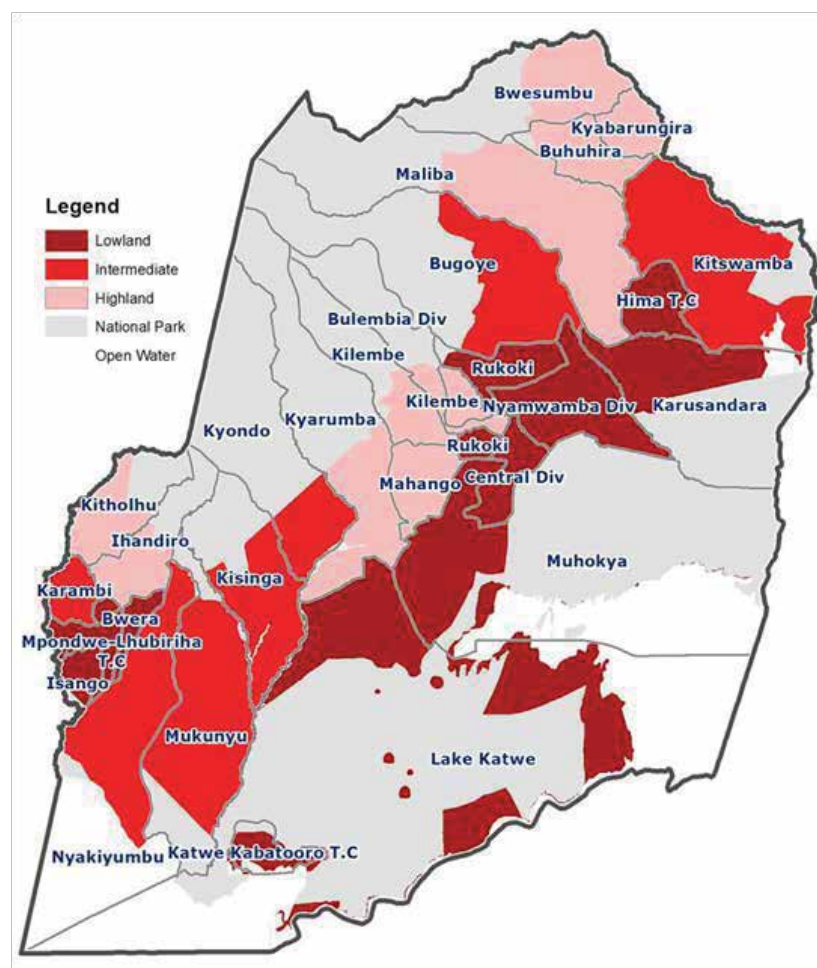
1.6. Physiognomy (Physical characteristics)

1.6.1. Topography

The geomorphology of Kasese gives an impression that there is a line running diagonally from South West to North East, which divides the district into two parts. The western half has mountainous terrain while the eastern half comprises the plains lying between 900m and 1800m above sea level.

Kasese district is comprised of principally three topographical features, namely the mountainous areas, which consist of rugged mountain relief, the undulating region at the foothills, and the lowland flat areas in the South and South-Eastern part of the district. The rugged mountainous part constitutes the whole ranges from the Western part of the District to the North and the NorthEast of Bunyangabu District. Between the rugged mountainous area and the flat lower region (commonly known as the lake region) is an expanse of land that undulates all the way from the South-Western side of the district, north of Lake Edward and runs north-East through Kasese Municipal Council and continues towards Kitwamba Sub county which borders Bunyangabudistrict (Physical Planning office-Kasese). Figure 3 shows the topography of the district.

Fig 3: Map of Kasese showing Topography of Lower Local Governments



Source: Kasese District Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2012

1.6.2. Climate

(i) Rainfall

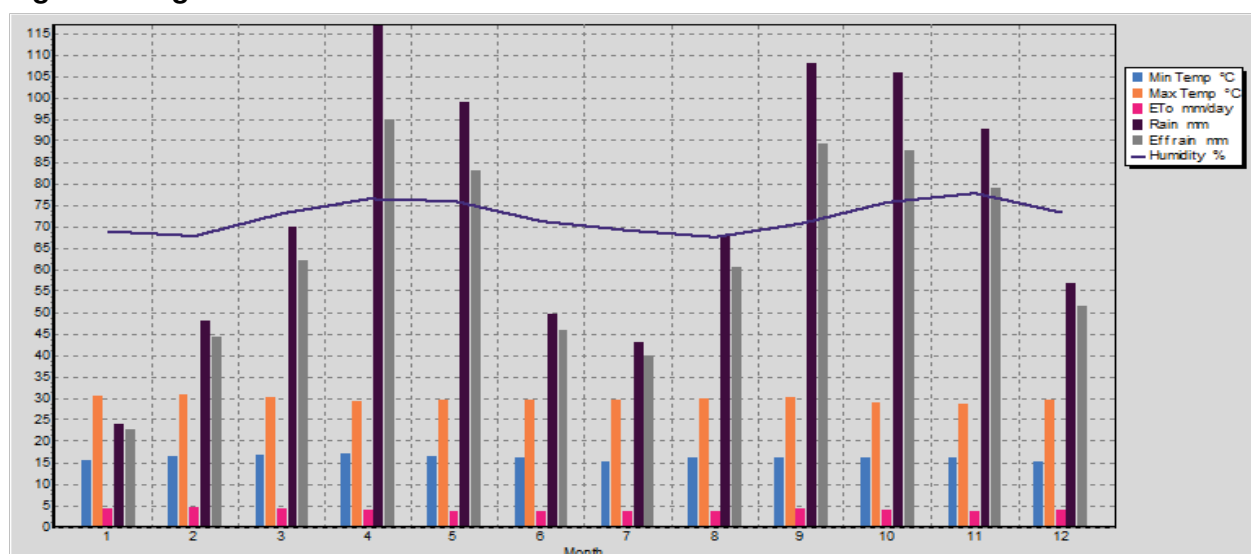
The district experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern. The first rains are short but fall with high intensity and occur during March-May season, and the longer rains from August-November with a low intensity. Annual rainfall ranges from 800mm to 1600mm, and is greatly influenced by altitude. In terms of total annual rainfall, the extreme southern to south eastern part of the district receives slightly less than 800mm. The savannah area in Queen Elizabeth National Park and Lake George and Edward, receive 800-1000mm. In the central part of the district stretching diagonally in the south-western to the northeast direction, annual rainfall ranges from 1000-1200mm. At the foothills of the Rwenzori Mountains the amount is 1200-1400mm. From the foothills to the mid-slopes rainfall received is 1400-1600 mm; and for the mid- slopes to the summit, the minimum rainfall amount is 1600mm.

(ii) Temperature

The district experiences wide temperature variations due to altitude. Temperatures can be extreme, from very high in the plains to below zero at the summit. From 1991 to 1995 annual average was 23.9 degrees centigrade, with minimum and maximum averages of 17.7 and 30.2 degrees centigrade, respectively (Kasese District Environment Profile, 1997). Recent records have shown that from 1999-2001 the annual average maximum temperature was 29.8 degrees centigrade and average minimum temperature was 17.5 degrees centigrade (UBOS, 2002).

The vast increase in temperatures has been due to a combination of factors; that is, reclamation of swamps and wetlands in the lower slopes of the Rwenzoris, cultivation of riverbanks, immense tree felling and continued bush burning. Figure 4 shows the average climatic values for Kasese District.

Fig 4: Average climatic values for Kasese



(Source: adopted-River Mubuku-Nyamwamba Management Plan 2012)

1.6.3. Drainage

Kasese District has two major drainage basins; Lakes George and Edward. Rivers Nyamugasani and Lhubirihawith their tributaries whose origin lies in Rwenzori bogs feed the Lake Edward system. The Lake George system is fed by rivers Muhokya, Nyamwamba, Rukoki, Mubuku, Sebwe, Hima, and Rwimi with their associated tributaries.

The Edward system has various wetlands most of which are riverine that include; Lhubiriha, Nyamugasani valleys and the Northern parts of Lake Edward. The edge of Lake George is occupied by wetlands containing a very rich ecosystem that has attracted international attention in line with the Ramsar Convention of 1988.

1.6.4. Soils

The soils in the district are organic, ferrosols, podsols/eutrophic, and hydromorphic. The dominant soil type is clay-loams and contains fairly high reserve of weatherable minerals on alluvial deposits. The soils are generally rich in plant nutrients and contain fairly high reserve of minerals on alluvial deposits. These are the soils found on the middle slopes at an altitude of 1500m to 2400m. Productivity is medium to high and supports tree growing.

Organic soils are found on high altitude and are almost entirely the soils of the mountains, at altitude of about 3,000m up to the summit, while Podsollic soils (1,200-2400m) are highly leached soils in which translocation of iron and aluminum has taken place.

For the Hydromorphic soils, their development and characteristics are influenced by permanent or seasonal water logging with the dominant soil being peaty sands and clays whose parent material is papyrus residues and river alluvium.

1.7. Demographic characteristics

The population of Kasese is 694,084 people (National Census Report 2014). Of this 51.7% (363,233) are females and 48.3% (338,796) are males. The population growth rate in 2014 was 2.45% down from a growth rate of 3.6% between 1991-2002. The national growth rate is 3.03%. There are 140,697 households in the district with an average household size of 4.9 persons which is higher than the national average of 4.7. The rural population consists of 529,976 or 75.5% of the population while the urban population is 24.5%. (National Population and Housing Census 2014)

The population density of Kasese in 2014 was 235 persons Km² (642 persons per Km² in the area actually occupied by people) and the population growth rate is 2.45% per annum (Table 2).

Table 2: Population Density of Kasese, 1980-2014

Index	1980	1991	2002	2014
Population	277,697	343,601	523,033	694,084
Population density (persons per sq. km)	93	115	176	235

1.8. Road network

The total road network in Kasese district covers 2830.3km. This road network is in 3 categories of trunk roads, feeder roads and community access roads.

Table 3: Summary of the district road network

No.	Network	Total network (km)
1	Feederroads	386.9
2	Community access roads	2,338.1
3	Trunk roads	105.3
	Total	2,830.3

1.9. Major Economic Activities:

The major economic activities include: agriculture, fishing, forest, trade and commerce, transport, stone quarrying, sand mining, mineral mining, construction industry and tourism. Tree growing, however, has not been adopted on a large scale for commercial purposes. This is due to inadequate awareness on commercial tree growing a setback that this plan will address.

CHAPTER TWO: FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

2.1. THE CONTEXT

In 2007, Government of Uganda adopted the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) which outlines the principles and guidelines to be followed in developing national and decentralized long and medium-term development plans in the context or perspective of a shared National Vision. The main Purpose of the CNDPF is to provide a holistic framework for a coherent system of National Development Planning where short term interventions and activities are guided by long term development aspirations and objectives contained in various sets of cascading development plans.

The DFDP is a statutory requirement for implementation of forest activities in Local Governments (LGs). It provides forest activities for integration into other District Development Programs for implementation by relevant sectors. It also operationalizes the National Forest Plan 2011/12-2021/22. Section 8 of the National Forest and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016 commits the districts to develop DFDPs. Schedule 2 of these Regulations indicates a step by step procedure of how this DFDP should be developed. Development of the DFDP involved various stakeholders from Local Government Authorities, public and private sector actors, NGOs and local communities. Once approved, the DFDP will be the basis for making various decisions concerning forest development in the district.

2.2. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

.21. Relevant international instruments

This DFDP has been developed when forests and forest activities are given a special consideration at an international level due to global climatic changes. The international legal framework under which this plan has been prepared is described below.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC was ratified by Uganda in 1992 with an objective to stabilize levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere to a level that avoids changes in the climate systems. The attainment of this level would enable food production for sustainable economic development. For the operation of UNFCCC, Other commitments were made and these include:

- The Bonn Challenge (2014); Emphasizes restoration of deforested and degraded land of the world's 150 million hectares by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030 using the Forest Landscape restoration (FLR) approach. Uganda committed to restore 2.5m ha by 2030.
- The Kyoto protocol (1997); Commits member states to implement the objective on the UNFCCC

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 1992.

The major objectives of the convention are; to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its component parts, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of biological diversity.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 1975.

This seeks to ensure that the international trade in species of wild fauna and flora does not threaten the survival in wilderness of the species concerned. Species on the CITES list are considered of conservation concern.

Uganda has also ratified the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1968); signed the Protocol Agreement on the Conservation of Common Natural Resources (1982); and the Lusaka Agreement (1994) of Co-operative Enforcement and Operations Directed at illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and flora.

.2.2. National Legal Regulatory and Institutional framework

Uganda has been integrating forest development in various sectors and this is evidenced in the relevant legal and policy frameworks that support the operationalization of the National Forest Development Plan and subsequently the District Forest Development plan. Some of the legal frameworks are described below.

(i) National Policies and Plans

The Uganda Constitution, 1995:

Article 190 provides that District Councils shall prepare comprehensive and integrated development plans incorporating the plans of lower level local governments for submission to the National Planning Authority. Article 245, provides for management of the environment for sustainable development. To do this, all natural resources, forests inclusive, must be well planned for to avoid over utilization.

Vision 2040

“A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years”. Forest development planning seeks to contribute to the attainment of this vision.

National Forest Policy 2001

It addresses policy statements, each of which having abroad outline that it aims to achieve as shown in the table below:

Table 4: Policy statements for the Uganda Forest Policy (2001)

Forest on government land	The Permanent Forest Estate (PFE) under government trusteeship will be protected and managed sustainably. The main functions of the PFE include conservation of biodiversity, protection of environmental services, and sustainable production of domestic and commercial forest produce.
Forest on private Land	The development and sustainable management of natural forests on private land will be promoted. The main purpose is sustainable production of forest resources within the context of the wider integrated land use, and expanding agricultural needs.
Commercial forest plantations	Profitable and productive forest plantation businesses will be promoted. Forest plantations may be established on private or institutional lands, either by the land owners themselves or under contract arrangements with other parties.
Forest products processing industries	A modern, competitive, efficient and well-regulated forest products processing industry will be promoted in the private sector.
Collaborative forest management	Collaborative partnerships with rural communities will be developed for the sustainable management of forests of both government and private forest lands. The purpose of this policy statement is to "... address the disincentives associated with a protectionist approach to forest management, and the destructive practices associated with open access to forest resources".
Farm forest	Tree-growing on farms will be promoted in all farming systems, and innovative mechanisms for the delivery of forest advisory services will be developed.
Conservation of forest biodiversity	Uganda's forest biodiversity will be conserved and managed in support of local and national socio-economic development and international obligations.
Watershed Management	Watershed protection forests will be established, rehabilitated and conserved.
Urban forest	Urban forest will be promoted.
Education, training and Research	Government will support sustainable forest sector development through appropriate education, training, and research.
Supply of tree seed and planting stock	Innovative mechanisms for the supply of high quality tree seed and improved planting stock will be developed.

Source: State of Uganda's forest 2016

National Environment Management Policy, 1994

The overall goal for the policy is; sustainable social and economic development which maintains or enhances environmental quality and resource productivity on a long term basis that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Second objective is to integrate environmental concerns in all development oriented policies, planning and activities at national, district and local levels, with participation of the people.

National Forest Plan 2011/12-2021/22

It emphasizes "...sustainable development through preservation of natural resources such as forests and wetlands ..." with core objectives of restoring forest cover of degraded natural forests in forest reserves and private forests, reducing pressure on forest cover as a source of wood fuel and construction materials and promoting forest based industries and trade.

Other relevant laws and policies include:

The National Water Policy (1999); The National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources (1995); The Uganda Wildlife Policy (1999); The National Land Use Policy (2007); The Uganda Land Policy (2011); The National Environment Regulations on wetland and river bank management, 2000; The Water Act and The Prohibition of the Burning of Grass Act, 1974.

(ii) National Laws

Land Act 2013, Cap 227.

The Land Act Cap 227 provides for the ownership and management of land. This enables individuals to plan for investments on that land.

The Physical Planning Act, 2010

This Act requires the National Physical Planning Board to take into account securing of suitable provisions for environmental protection and natural resources conservation during preparations of national and regional physical development plans.

The National Forest and Tree Planting Act, 2003

This Act provides for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda; for the declaration of forest reserves for purposes of protection and production of forests and forest produce, and for the sustainable use of forest resources and the enhancement of the productive capacity of forests.

Local Governments Act 1997

The Local Governments Act 1997 provides for the decentralization and devolution of government functions, powers and services from the central to LGs, and sets up the political and administrative functions of the latter. It mandates LGs to develop plans that are deemed important for their operations.

The Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019

This Act aims at conserving wildlife throughout Uganda so that the abundance and diversity of species are maintained at optimum levels, commensurate with other forms of land use, in order to support sustainable utilization of wildlife for the benefit of the people of Uganda. It emphasizes sustainable management of wildlife conservation areas, conservation of selected examples of wildlife communities in Uganda, protection of rare, endangered and endemic species of wild plants and animals, ecologically acceptable control of problem animals and control of import, export and re-export of wildlife species and specimens;

National Environment Act 1995, Cap 153.

The National Environment Act Cap 153 provides for sustainable management of the environment. Section 18 (i) requires preparation of Environment Action Plans at the District level under which forest development is considered. Section 19 puts into consideration the reforestation and afforestation of fragile lands like the hill tops, hilly areas and mountainous areas. Section 45 requires issuance of guidelines and measures for management of all forests in Uganda and this management should be in accordance with the principle of sustainable management.

(iii) Regulations**National Forest and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016**

Part II of the regulation provides for forest management and planning. Under this Regulation No. 8 continues to require districts to develop DFDPs. The step by step procedure for developing these plans is elaborated in schedule 2 of the Regulations.

The National Environment (Hilly and Mountainous Areas) Regulations, 2000

These Regulations facilitate sustainable utilization and conservation of resources in mountainous and hilly areas. The District councils are permitted to make ordinances for the protection of mountainous and hilly areas which are at risk of environmental degradation.

CHAPTER THREE: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Institutional Arrangements

The National Forest Policy recognizes the wide range of stakeholders involved in the management and utilization of forest resources in Uganda, and promotes partnership in the management of these resources. The roles of central government agencies, LGs, private sector, NGOs/CBOs and local communities have been defined in the forest policy and National Forest Plan. In the district a number of stakeholders and partners are involved in forest activities. Among them include the following:

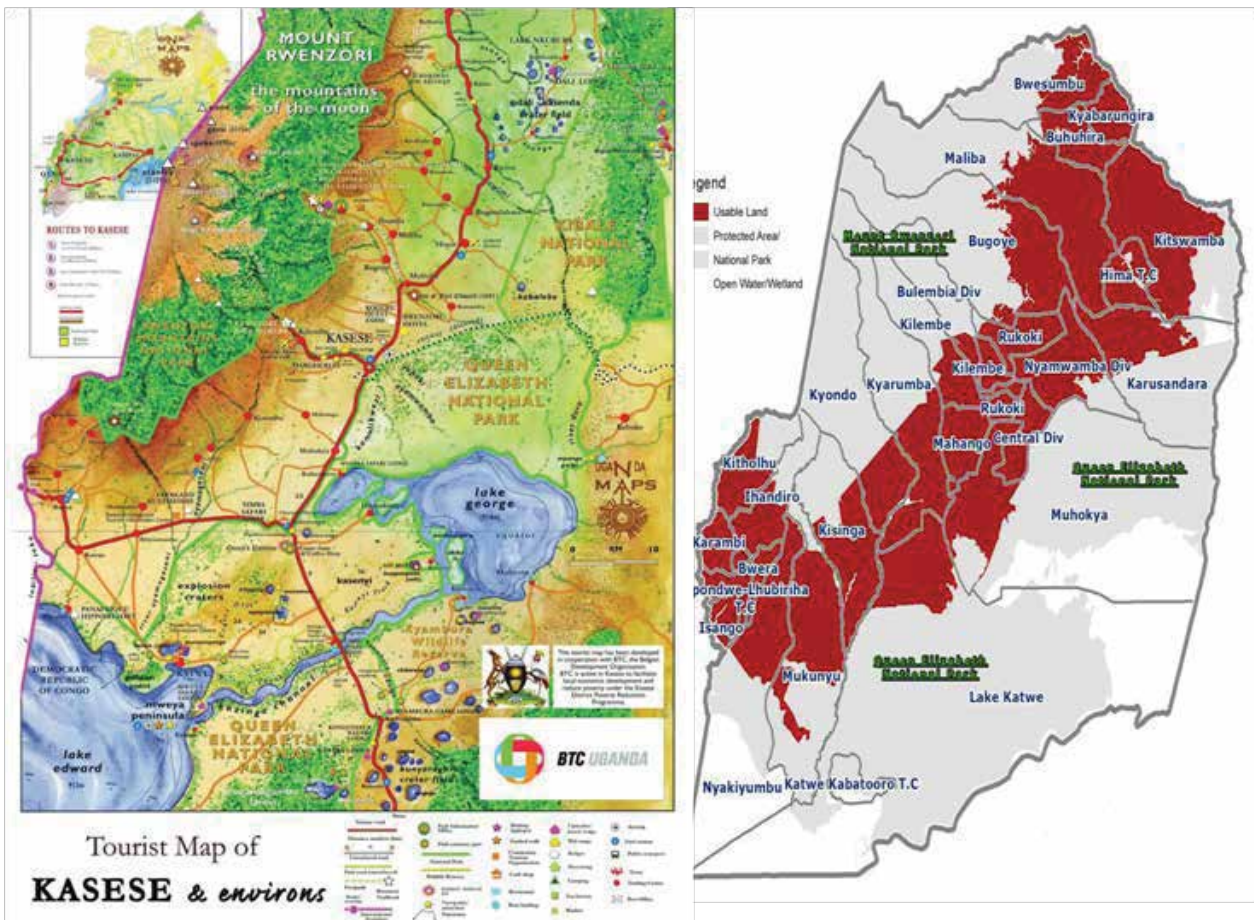
- Land owners: These are a critical category of stakeholders because forest is practiced on land and in order for it to succeed land owners must be brought on board. Their interest is to establish woodlots / plantations on their land. However, they can also be a source of destruction in as far as clearing forested areas for crop cultivation is concerned.
- Technical Officers: Forest being a technical practice requires that people participating in it receives technical and professional guidance and specifications. Technical officers at both Higher and Lower Local governments will be useful in the provision of technical guidance.
- Elected leaders: These are very handy in mobilization of the communities concerning all development programs forest inclusive. The communities believe and respect them and as such they are a vehicle of dissemination of information that concerns community development.
- The Cultural Institution: In Kasese the cultural institution has a lot of influence on its subjects and will play a central role in mobilization of the communities towards tree planting.
- Private sector players: In Kasese district there are a number of private sector players that are supportive of efforts towards forest activities. Among these include Hima Cement, Power generation companies and others that will soon come on board.
- Ministries, Departments and Agencies: Critical to this cause include Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD), National Forest Authority (NFA) and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). These are involved in resource mobilization, Support supervision, capacity building, monitoring and policy guidance.
- Tree Growers' and Timber Traders' Associations: These are dealers in forest produce especially timber. When this category of stakeholders adhere to professional ethics and standards in the processing and marketing of timber, it will add value the management and sustainability of the forest estate.

The full list of all the stakeholders is in annex 1.

3.2 The sandwich nature of Kasese District

Kasese District is a picture of a sandwich where private and institutional lands are surrounded by protected areas. Considering the size of the District you get the impression that it is a big district but on a closer observation you understand that the part occupied by the population is a narrow corridor that is sandwiched between protected areas.

Fig 4: Map of Kasese showing available land for settlement and cultivation.



Source: Kasese District Poverty Profiling & Mapping, 2012

The settlement area including land occupied by institutions like the Army, Prisons and Irrigation schemes is sandwiched by protected areas with Rwenzori Mountains National Park on the North West, Queen Elizabeth National Park on the South West and Kibale National Park on the North East. A big part of the district land area is occupied by water bodies, and other government projects such as irrigation schemes; prison and army farms leaving only 1,092.8 Km² available for, cultivation, cattle keeping, settlement, urbanization and industrialization and forest development.

This 1,092.8 Km² is the area holding the entire District population of 694,084. By a simple mathematical calculation you discover that the population density in the settlement area is 642 persons/Km². However, the official population density for the district is 235 persons / Km² as calculated from the entire district size. It should be considered however, that this population has no access to the protected areas meaning that it exerts considerable pressure on the available land which has resulted in increased land degradation like soil erosion, deforestation, riverbank destruction, overgrazing and bush burning. Table 5 illustrates the distribution of the different land use types.

Table 5: Distribution of land by protected areas and other government Institutions

Protected areas	Land area (km2)	Percentage of total District area
Queen Elizabeth National Park	944	27.848
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	627	18.496
Kibale National Park	95	2.802
Mubuku Central Forest Reserve	16.62	0.490
Kanyampara Local Forest Reserve	0.62	0.018
Nyabirongo Local Forest Reserve	0.16	0.004
Government Institutions		
Mubuku Prison farm	57.66	1.707
Hima UPDF Farm	29.14	0.859
Ibuga refugee settlement scheme	16	0.472
Mubuku Irrigation scheme	24.7	0.728
Hima Industrial area	7.6	0.224
Open water	409.7	12.086
Swamp	68.8	2.029
Land available for human settlement and associated activities	1,092.8	32.237
Total Land area of the District	3,389.8	100

3.3 Biodiversity

Kasese district is endowed with various forms of biodiversity broadly covered under vegetation and wildlife.

3.3.1 Vegetation

Kasese District is a region with varied vegetation types which exhibit unique association of dominant species.

(i) Vegetation in QEPA

In the General Management Plan of QEPA, the Park is rich in flora and fauna. There are grasslands, savanna woodlands, savannah thicket and different wet and dry forests which support a high level of biodiversity. The woody vegetation in this area has changed over years relating it to; change in mammal population since 1970s, changes in climate variables, and changes in fire frequency. Changes in vegetation types has led to introduction and high colonization of invasive species like *Dichrostyphis* spp (locally known as Kalemanjojo), *Lantana camara*, *Opuntia vulgaris*, *Pathenium* spp, *Imperetacylindrica* and thus changing the native vegetation. According to surveys done in 2010, large mammals in the QEPA included Buffaloes (8,128), Elephants (2,502), Uganda kob (8,483), Warthog (1,466) and waterbuck (2,483). These numbers of mammals have greatly contributed to the changes in vegetation patterns.

Wild fires usually appear in dry seasons (December-February and June-August). Cattle keepers are the leading cause of wild fires seeking to get fresh grass for their animals which they graze in the park sometimes at night. However, the park management also uses fire as a form of vegetation management. Areas that experience frequent fires are those that neighbor grazing communities.

Human population living in the wildlife sanctuaries has posed a great threat to the woody species in QEPA. Resources are utilized as firewood, construction materials and ambatch (which is used for floating during fishing).

(ii) Vegetation in RMNP

The vegetation of Rwenzori national park is largely determined by factors related to the elevation above sea level. Five distinct vegetation zones are distinguished. It has stratified vegetation zones of grassland, 1000m-2000m; montane forest, 2,000m-3,000m; bamboo/mimulopsis zone, 2500m-3,000m; heather/rapanea zone 3,000m-4,000m; Afro-Alpine zone 4,000m-5,000m. The most striking plants are found above 3000m. These are the giant tree heathers supporting aerial epiphytic gardens of outstanding botanical and aesthetic interest, some of which are unique to the Rwenzoris. The Afro alpine zone is home to the most graceful giant lobelia (*Lobelia wallastoni*) and groundsels (*Senecio admiralis*). These gigantic species are hallmarks of the Rwenzori and of high tourism importance. The forest in the Rwenzori is well protected under the management of the Uganda Wildlife Authority.

(iii) Vegetation in the Forest Reserves

Three forest reserves exist in the district. They include: Mubuku Central Forest Reserve (CFR), Kanyampara and Nyabirongo Local Forest Reserves (LFRs). All of these forest reserves are plantation forest with the local forest reserves having pure stands of Eucalyptus species.

These are grown by farmers for the purpose of building poles and firewood only. On the other hand the central forest reserve has a number of exotic and indigenous species that include: *Grevillea robusta*, *Sennasiamea*, *Pinus caribea*, *Albizia coriaria*, *Albizia zygia*, *Compretum guinizii*, *Balanites aegyptica*, *Euphorbia candelabrum* and a number of Eucalyptus species. In addition, grassland / bushlands consisting shrubs and scattered trees exist. Grasses like *Themeda triandra* and *Cymbopogon afronordus* also exist. However this reserve lies in a rain shadow receiving 800mm of rain or less rendering commercial tree growing in this reserve unprofitable in terms of timber production.

(iv) Trees on farmlands

The average land holding capacity per household in the district is one acre. This is the land a household uses for settlement, agriculture and tree planting where applicable. In view of the above, Agroforest is what is practiced on most farmlands by almost all households. Agro-forest is any land-use practice which entails deliberate growing of trees together with crops and or livestock. Agro-forest is practiced in all the cultivable area in the District. Majorly, this is traditional Agro-forest where farmers mix indigenous agro-forest species like *Albizia coriaria*, *Ficus spp*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Maesopsis eminii*, fruit trees (avocado, mangoes, jackfruit) and others with say coffee or bananas. This traditional Agro-forest is common on all the mountain slopes where coffee and bananas are the main agricultural crops. The agro-forest technologies commonly practiced include: planting trees along the boundaries, in the compounds, as shades in either coffee or banana plantations, scattering them in crops lands or establishing hedgerows for reduction of soil erosion.

Woodlots and plantations on private land

In the previous years the District has been benefiting from a number of tree planting programs and a number of individuals have established woodlots and plantations on privately owned land. The beneficiaries have included those individuals with enough land to establish woodlots or plantations. These plantations have been established for commercial purposes and comprise largely of exotic species of *Pinus caribea* and *Eucalyptus Spp*. The area covered under the different programs is summarized in table 6.

Table 6: Past efforts in tree planting

Year	Program	Location (Sub-Counties)	Area (ha) planted	species	Comment
2005 - 2009	WWF Rwenzori Mountains Conservation and Environmental management Program	Kitholhu, Munkunyu, Kisinga, Rukoki, Bugoye	300	Pinuscaribea, Eucalyptus, Maesopsis	On bare hills and water-sheds
2007 - 2012	Farm Income Enhancement & Forest Conservation Project Phase I	Kyarumba, Muhokya, L. Katwe, Kitwamba, Kyabarungira	500	Pinuscaribea, Eucalyptus, Maesopsis, fruits	On bare hills and water-sheds
2012 - 2019	Eco-Trust: Trees for global benefit	Bugoye, Maliba, Buhuhira, Kyabarungira, Bwesumbu, Kyarumba		Grevellearobusta, Maesopsiseminni, Albiziaspp	Integrated with crops and farmers paid for carbon
2009 - 2012	Kasese District Poverty Reduction Project	Bugoye, Ihandiro, Kilembe, Kisinga, Kyarumba, Kyondo, Mahango, Rukoki	100	Grevellearobusta, Maesopsiseminni, Albiziaspp, Pinuscaribea	Supported institutions & CBOs

(vi) Trees along the river banks

Kasese district is endowed with a lot of rivers. Due to population increase in a limited space, the river banks have been degraded through cultivation up to the water line. Where such cultivation has not taken place, the communities have planted Eucalyptus species along these banks because of the fast growth characteristics. This is becoming a big challenge as small rivers are reducing in size.

3.3.2 Forests and Woodlands

Forests and woodlands in Kasese district cover approximately 1,683.4 Km² which is 49.7% of the total land area. Compared with the national average of 9.0% this percentage can be misleading because it gives an impression that the district is highly forested. However, it must be understood, that this seemingly high percentage of forest cover is accounted for by protected areas as already indicated in Table 5 above.

3.4. Land tenure

Apart from the protected Areas and institutional lands, the rest of the land in the District is privately owned. In view of the fact that land is privately owned, it means that for any restoration effort to succeed, the private land owners must be brought on board to participate.

3.4.1 Land use

Land use types in the district include crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing, forest and conservation areas. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity within the district being carried out by majority of the population. The main food crops produced include matooke, cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, millet, sorghum, beans and groundnuts while the major cash crops include coffee, cocoa, cotton and vanilla.

3.5. Forest Tenure

Decisions about resource tenure – or who can use what resources of the land for how long and under what conditions – are among the most critical for forests and livelihoods in many contexts. Tenure over forests is about access and rights to use or withdraw forest resources; to make decisions about use patterns or transformation; to decide who can use the resources and who is prevented from using them; and to transfer, sell or lease the resources. (Improving governance of forest tenure, Rome 2013)

3.5.1 Private Forests

Before the NFTP (2003), private land owners could hold it in accordance with the land tenure systems enshrined in the Land Act (1998). This law provided for full ownership of private land but the land had to be managed in line with the relevant laws like the Forests Act (1964), and the Environment Act (1995). Under the then Forests Act, owners of natural forests on private land had to seek permission from the Commissioner for Forest to harvest produce for sale.

After the NFTP, owners of registered forests were put on equal footing with NFA, District Local Governments, and Community Forests as Responsible Bodies. That means in addition to owning the forests, they could manage the forests, license harvesting, issue forest products movement permits, and their transfer interests. i.e. they were given the full bundle of rights, but the rights were regulated within the framework of the Environment Act and other legal instruments.

The Act gives Private Forest Owners (PFOs) full ownership rights, including the rights of access and use, management, and harvesting and owning the forest products. However, the PFO's rights to enjoy those rights are contingent upon a forest management plan approved by the District Council.

The owner of a registered private forest can mortgage or transfer his or her interest in the registered area, but this requires the permission of the District Land Board, on the advice of the District Forest Officer. Where the District Land Board permits the mortgage or transfer, the mortgagee or transferee must hold the registered land subject to the terms, conditions and encumbrances to which the private forest was held. The private forest or part thereof can be deregistered but it requires the written permission of the District Land Board and on the advice of the District Forest Officer.

Private forests in the District refer to those that individuals have established on their private lands. They are majorly plantations forests of mainly Pinus and Eucalyptus species established under government tree planting programmes like FIEFOC or NGO efforts or just by the initiatives of individuals. A few individuals neighbouring the RMNP own pockets of natural forests of less than a hectare each. These natural forests are continuing to disappear as owners clear them for crop cultivation. All forests both the natural and the planted are currently not registered. It will be part of this plan to have the owners of these private forests to register them.

3.5.2 Community Forests

Before the NFTP, community forest tenure regime did not exist, but local community members could harvest, for domestic use, in reasonable quantities.

The NFTP granted management, maintenance, and control of an area which is located within a community's jurisdiction and which is declared by the Minister as a community forest. The Act vests the community's rights in the Responsible Body (which can be a forest adjacent community, a specific forest user group, a Communal Land Association, a Cooperative Society, Farmers' Group, or a Non-Government Organization that draws its membership from the local community). The Act also grants the Responsible Body the right to generate revenue and invest it in sustainable management of the

community forest and the welfare of the local community. The community, through the Responsible Body can change land use or ownership only with the approval of the District Council by resolution, and the written consent of the Minister.

In addition, the Land Act, 1998 grants a community the right to communal ownership and management of land through a Communal Land Association (CLAs). The Association then vests its rights in a management committee. The land may be under any of the four tenure regimes by the Land Act.

Areas that can be registered as Community Forests include¹:

- Former public land held by the District Land Boards,
- Land designated as “fragile ecosystem” in accordance with the Environment Management Act, 1995 and its subsidiary legislation
- Areas to be planted as community managed plantations (may be in forest reserves under license)
- Areas that are communally used under customary tenure (often controlled by traditional or cultural leaders as defined in Section 3 of the Institutional or Cultural Leaders Act, 2011)

In Kasese District there is only one natural forest that could be referred to as a community forest. It is called Buraro forest owned by an organization called Ruboni Community Conservation and Development Programme (RCCDP). It is a natural forest measuring 31ha and neighbouring the Rwenzori Mountains National Park. The RCCDP is conserving it as a buffer to the RMNP and for Eco-tourism. This forest is not declared by the Minister as a community forest. RCCDP is however, in the process of acquiring a customary certificate of ownership for it from the District Land Board. The leadership of RCCDP consulted the District Forest Office and prepared a working document that is guiding its management. It is being managed exclusively for conservation purposes in collaboration with UWA and Kasese district LG. Under this plan the owners will be encouraged to have it registered as a community forest.

3.5.3 Collaborative Forest Management

Before the NFTP, collaborative forest management (CFM) did not exist legally. After the NFTP, a responsible body may enter into a CFM arrangement with a forest user group for the purpose of managing a central or local forest reserve or part of it in accordance with regulations or guidelines issued by the Minister. The Act does not expressly grant any rights to the collaborating communities in a CFM arrangement. The rights are negotiated with the Responsible Body and entrenched in a CFM agreement and CFM Plan. Typical rights for the CFM communities enshrined in CFM Plans may include among others:

- Plant trees in CFR land under license
- Collection of fuelwood, fibres, craft materials, forest foods and herbs, bee keeping, and other NTFPs, but under the supervision of NFA
- Support for development of livelihood options on their individual/family lands outside the CFR, but only if NFA has the resources, this includes linking the communities to other financing and technical cooperation agencies

The NFTP also gives the right to any member of a local community (not necessarily within the CFM arrangement) to cut and take free of any fee or charge, for personal domestic use in reasonable quantities, any dry wood or bamboo from a forest reserve or community forest

¹ GUIDELINES for the Registration, Declaration and Management of Community Forests (2015)

In Kasese District only one CFM agreement exists. It was signed between Mubuku Integrated Farmers' Association (MIFA) and NFA in September 2012 for a period of 20 years. This agreement granted MIFA 75 ha of Mubuku Central Forest Reserve land for the purpose of tree planting to improve the livelihoods of the members. Seven years down the road 33 ha have been planted with timber species including *P. Caribea* and *Eucalyptus* spp. MIFA cited the challenge of free range grazing animals as the reason for not having covered the entire allocated land of 45ha. They faulted NFA for not doing enough to restrict the grazers from grazing in the forest reserve. They were contemplating not renewing the agreement once it expires because of the frustration they experience as a result of grazing animals destroying their trees.

In addition, Kanyampara and Nyabirongolocal forest reserves have been given to neighbouring communities for tree growing. Memorandums of understanding (MOUs) have been signed between the Kasese District Local Government and individual farmers witnessed by the Lower Local Governments where these reserves are located. These MOUs only allow farmers to grow trees on government land for their own livelihood improvement but not to have ownership rights.

3.6 Current Activities Implemented By District Forest Office

District Forest office is implementing the activities that are provided for in the District annualwork plans and budgets, as described below.

3.6.1 Tree planting and afforestation

Through its Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) supports District Forest Office with seedlings under the Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation (FIEFOC) project. For the last 5 financial years (2014/2015 to 2018/2019) a total of 204,000 seedlings have been supplied to the district and distributed in the Nyamwamba river catchment. There are other partners such as Eco-trust, WWF and Private sector who are distributing seedlings to the tree farmers. Under this DFDP, the District Forest Office will demand to coordinate the distribution by the other partners and to build a data base of what is distributed and where.

3.6.2 Forest regulation and inspection

District Forest Office is mandated to carry out compliance monitoring, inspection and regulation of all transactions in Forest produce. This activity is constrained by two major factors: the skeletal staff in the department coupled with little or no facilitation at all to the staff. To lessen the burden the District Forest Office organized all the timber dealers in the District into associations. The leadership of these associations works hand in hand with the Forest staff to fight illegalities in the trade.

3.6.3 Training in plantation establishment, forest protection and management

Training is given to farmers newly establishing woodlots and those who are managing old woodlots. Farmers who benefitted from the previous tree planting programs are given skills in management techniques like pruning, thinning, pest and fire management.

3.6.4 Responsible Timber Procurement Initiative:

Under the Forest law enforcement governance and trade (FLEGT) program, Kasese District Council pronounced itself on the Responsible Timber Procurement Initiative during her council seating on 10th December 2015. This initiative appealed to the district to procure only legally sourced and processed timber during her contractual works as a key entry point in ensuring that legally sourced timbers are part and parcel of the routine goods supplied for construction works. In line with this the Senior Forest Officer was appointed a member of the district contracts committee. Under this arrangement the

contractors for the various works that involve the use of timber are required to use legal timber. The overall purpose of this initiative is to reduce on the rate of deforestation and ensure that the LG raises revenue from the timber business. However, both the timber growers' and traders' associations are still lacking modern harvesting technology to produce the required timber for the market.

3.7 Challenges

Kasese District is faced with a number of challenges in the forest sector as described below:

3.7.1 Deforestation

There is such a high demand for forest products in the district that the current forest cover cannot accommodate. This demand is not being reciprocated with an equivalent effort to establishment additional forests or trees. This has led to scenarios of over exploitation of the current wood stocks to the extent that both charcoal and sawn wood are being imported from neighbouring districts. This necessitates that a lot of effort need to be put in the restoration of the tree cover.

3.7.2 Un-regulated timber market

The timber market in Uganda is largely un-regulated. This is a challenge to potential commercial tree growers because everyone invests resources in anticipation of profits. When the timber market gets flooded with illegally sourced and processed timber, it affects the prices and this is a discouragement to the intending tree growers at a commercial level. Both the central and District LGs will have to address this challenge in order to attract investment in commercial forest.

3.7.3 Inadequate extension staff

The current structure of the forest department at district level is very thin, yet the supervision and provision of technical guidance to the management of LFRs, private forests and community forests is under their mandate. The last restructuring of 2015/16 provided for only 4 staffs under the District Forest Office who included the Senior Forest Officer, Assistant forest Officer, one forest ranger and one forest Guard. Kasese District has 36 Lower LGs and the District Forest Office's skeletal staff is over stretched in coordinating and supervising the different forest activities taking place in the district. Of the 4 staffs 3 are currently in post as indicated in Table 8

Table 8: Natural Resources Staff Establishment 2015/2016

Job Title	Establishment	Filled Posts
Natural Resources Officer	1	1
Senior Land Management Officer	1	1
Senior Environment Officer	1	1
Senior Forest Officer	1	1
Physical Planner	1	1
Environment Officer	1	1
Staff Surveyor	1	1
Assistant Forest Officer	1	0
Forest Rangers	1	1
Forest Guards	1	1
Totals	10	9

Source: District Human Resource Section

The implementation of the plan will therefore call for concerted efforts to realize the desired benefits.

3.7.4 Inadequate funding

The forest department does not receive any central government transfer funds. It is funded under locally raised revenues which in most cases are not realised in the course of the financial year. We appeal to the central government especially the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through the Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) to consider a central government transfer to the department and also to increase the staffing structure for the district

3.8 The Need for Forest Investment

3.8.1 The Global perspective

The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) defines Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) as an active process to bring people and institutions together to identify, negotiate and implement practices that restore an agreed optimal balance of the ecological, social and economic benefits of forests and trees within a broader pattern of land uses (GPFLR)². It aims at regaining ecological functionality of forests and enhancing human well-being across deforested or degraded forest and landscapes (Mansourian et al, 2005)³. FLR is about restoration of whole landscapes to meet present and future needs and to offer multiple benefits and land uses over time. Forest landscape restoration is an integrated framework that can, and is applied across a range of land uses to re-establish ecological integrity and human well-being in the degraded forest landscapes www.iucn.org/themes/fcp/publications/. According to (De-Souza and Batista, 2004), restored forest landscapes play a critical role in mitigating climate change by sequestering carbon and maintaining diversity of plant and animal communities. A FLR presents an opportunity for all interest parties (farmers, foresters, hydrologists, conservationists, and biologists) to be holistically integrated at the same unit level (the farm).

Forest and landscape restoration reinstates functionality and productivity of degraded lands and forests. Activities include new tree plantings, managed natural regeneration, agro forest, or improved land management to accommodate a mosaic of land uses, including agriculture, protected wildlife reserves, managed plantations, riverside plantings and more (<https://www.iucn.org/theme/forests/our-work/forest-landscape-restoration>) and livestock and pasture management. In addition to wood products restoration of forests and trees in agricultural landscapes boost food productivity through enhanced soil fertility, moisture conservation and other ecosystem services (Chazdon, 2008), and enhances resilience. Among others, the outcomes of restored landscapes include supply of clean water, reduced erosion, habitats for wildlife, and sequestration of carbon.

3.8.2 Forest as a business

The spirit of this plan is to motivate the farmers and other stakeholders to engage in tree growing as a business. While contributing to ecological and environmental wellbeing, farmers will primarily participate in tree growing for economic gain. For this reason this plan will promote fruit tree growing in an agroforest manner for small holder farmers. Forest is one of the gainful enterprises that farmers can do for livelihood improvement. Being long term in nature, farmers tend to shy away from it because majority of the people look at short term gains. However, forest is a better option for fragile and marginal ecosystems that would not be very useful for agricultural enterprises.

² Available at <http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org>

³ Mansourian, S., Vallauri, D., Dudley, N., eds. (in cooperation with WWF International) 2005. Forest Restoration in Landscapes: Beyond Planting Trees, Springer, New York

What the farmers will need here is the economics of commercial tree planting and the species site matching techniques to give them confidence that they will have return on their investments. For instance considering a 1 ha eucalyptus woodlot at 4 years managed at coppice rotation to produce posts, class II (10-15cm) poles and firewood, the profitability is at a rate of return of 10% (Gombya, 1999) The same plantation at 15 years which is 900m³/ha of wood yields UGX 5million per year (SPGS 2010).

Kasese district has a bare hill area of 29.6Km² (National Biomass study of 2000). Currently the situation is likely to have worsened. If these bare hills and other fragile areas are restored, it would be a reasonable investment in forest geared towards improving community livelihoods in future. Additionally, it would also contribute to Uganda's commitment to the Bonne Challenge; as well as contributing to the development of the entire district. The demand for forest products in the district and the region is high which justifies the need for investment in forest.

3.9 Crosscutting Issues

3.9.1 Energy

The population depends on bio mass for its energy consumption. This dependence is very high

98.8% of rural population depend on firewood for cooking

88% of households use the three stone fire stove

16% of urban homes depend on firewood for cooking

22.9% of rural population depend on charcoal for cooking and using metallic charcoal stoves

93.7% of urban homes depend on charcoal for cooking. (Kasese District Renewable Energy Strategy, 2013).

This scenario requires heightened efforts in tree plantings

3.9.2 Climate change

In addition to contributing to the tree cover in the district the implementation of this plan will contribute to carbon sequestration; and will be an effort towards mitigation and adaptation to climatic changes. The district has had a share of the severe effects of climate change including flooding, landslides and droughts that have led to loss of lives in some severe cases.

3.9.3 HIV / AIDS

This plan will be cognizant of the fact that HIV /AIDS is still prevalent and impoverishing the communities by robbing them of resourceful people. During the implementation communities will be sensitized on the threat and danger of HIV / AIDS. This sensitization will particularly target the youth who are most vulnerable. Also people living with HIV / AIDS and have land will be targeted to benefit from the tree growing and other interventions that this plan offers. In the same vein People With Disabilities (PWDs) will be treated in a similar manner.

3.10 SWOT Analysis

This section analyses the internal strength of the District to effectively implement the

objectives of this plan. It also analyses the weaknesses that might affect the achievement and how they can be mitigated. There is also analysis of the opportunities that can be tapped into such as availability of willing development partners to support the district. Lastly, it analyses the threats to the implementation of the development plan (Table 9).

Table 9: SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Lower Local Government units to support DFO in implementing activities. • Increased community awareness concerning tree planting • Approved Responsible Timber Procurement guideline by the District Council. • Two staff from natural resources sector appointed on the contracts committee to spear head Responsible Timber Procurement • Sufficient demand for forest products • Presence of Timber Traders' and Tree Growers' Associations • Availability of private and public land for Forest Landscape Restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff within the sub sector to carryout forest extension services and law enforcement. • Inadequate transport to enhance forest extension services • Un certified source of seed by private tree nursery operators • Inadequate capacity building opportunities • Inadequate technology to access spatial data about forest cover in the district. • No equipment for updating forest data. • Limited funding to implement the planned activities • Planting of Eucalyptus species along the river banks.
Opportunity	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability technical staff in the government, private sector, FBOs and NGOs o provide technical guidance in the implementation of the plan • Presence of supportive partners in the conservation effort. • Availability of private nursery operators • Reliable rainfall • Fairly fertile soils • Rich culture which encourages tree planting and conservation of specific species • Availability of other related plans that include: the District Environment Action plan, the Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and management plan, the District Renewable Energy strategy, the Rivers Mubuku /Nyamwamba Sub-Catchment Management plan, Albert grabben physical development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing and cultivation activities in the Forest reserves. • Dependence on locally raised revenues for DFO activities • Use of wasteful timber harvesting tools like chain saws that promote unsustainable forest utilization • Bush fires • Stray domestic animals • Problem animals

CHAPTER FOUR: PLAN OF ACTION

4.1. BASIS FOR THE DISTRICT FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Further to the forest policy and legal frameworks, Uganda has since the late 1980s' pursued decentralization policies characterized by transfer of powers, functions and services from the central government to local councils. Decentralization is expected to contribute to development by empowering the people and institutions at every level of society including public, private and civic institutions; improve access to basic services; increase people's participation in decision-making; assist in developing people's capacities; and enhance government's responsiveness, transparency and accountability.

The decentralization of the forest sector under the Local Government Act (1997) was intended to shift responsibility for forest management to elected local government councils. Under this arrangement the LG is entrusted with the management of Local Forest Reserves (LFRs) on behalf of the people of Uganda, and to supervise all of the forests outside protected areas. Kasese District LG is therefore expected to manage LFRs to generate own revenue and safeguard the public goods generated by those reserves. It is also expected to guide private and community owners in the management of their own forests so that they can earn from them using responsible forest management and utilization practices. It is against this background that the district has embarked on the development of this plan to contribute to the national efforts below:

- NDP II (2015/16 – 2019/20) – increase forest cover from 14% in 2012/13 to 18% in 2019/2020
- Vision 2040 puts forest cover at 24% by 2040
- Bonn Challenge commitment – Uganda to restore 2.5m ha during 2014-2020

In view of the LGs legal mandate to manage LFRs and supervise the activities of private and community forests, the achievement of the national targets will either succeed or fail depending on the actions of the LGs.

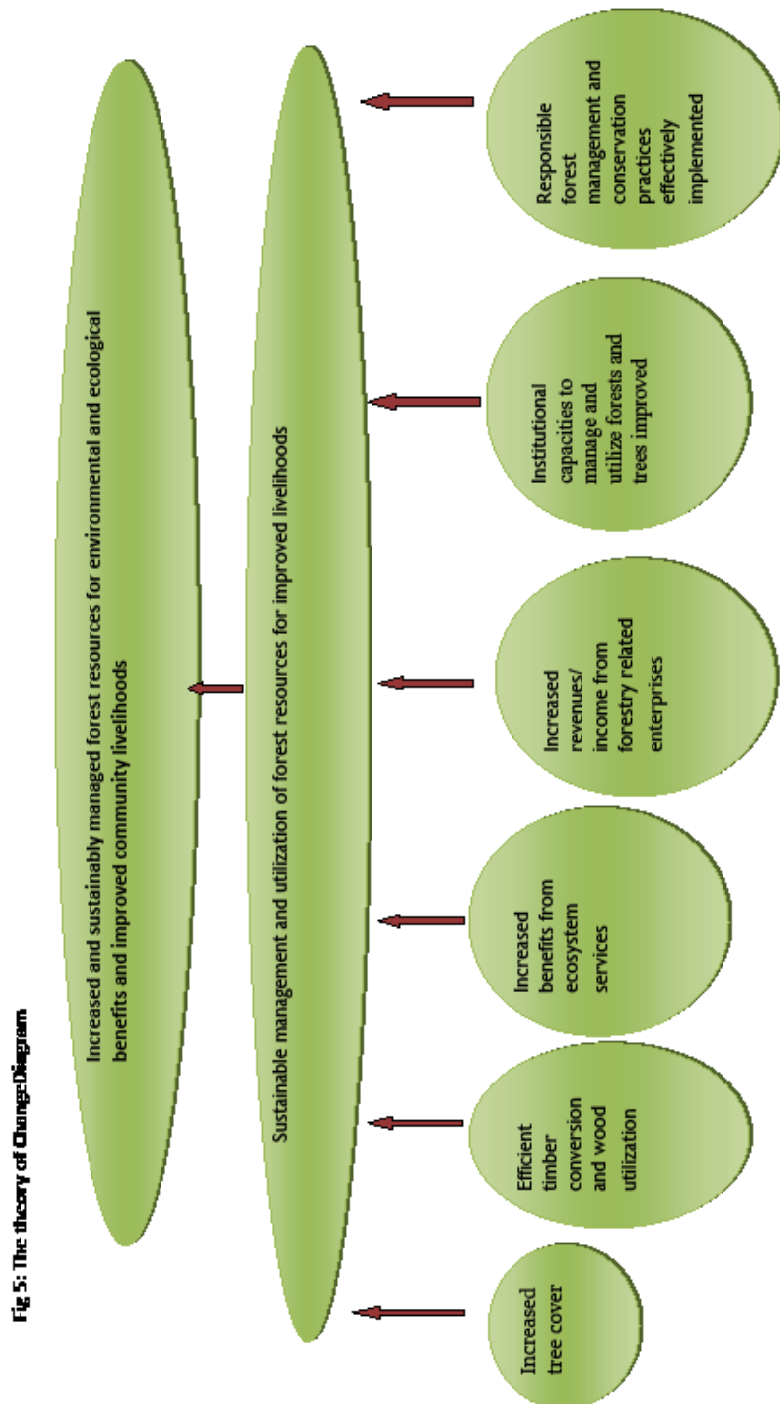
Tree planting is going to focus on the fragile areas like bare hills, river banks, mountain roads, green belts and the over cultivated farmlands. This will also include forest reserves. Restoration of natural forests / wood lands will target Rwenzori Mountains and Queen Elizabeth national parks. The district forest office will be available to support UWA in the management of the forests in the protected areas.

4.2 THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

The theory of change for this DFDP states that, it is possible to increase and sustainably manage forest resources for environmental and ecological benefits and improve community livelihoods:

If there is increased tree cover
 If there is efficient timber conversion and wood utilization
 If there are increased revenues/ income from forest related enterprises
 If Institutional capacities to manage and utilize forests and trees are improved
 If benefits from ecosystem services are increased
 If responsible forest management and conservation practices are effectively implemented
 See Figure 5.

Fig 5: The theory of ChangeDiagram



4.2.2 Assumptions of the theory of change

These are some of the assumptions for this theory of change;

The government of Uganda will allocate sufficient funds to implement this DFDP
The linkages between Government, Development Partners, CSOs and private partners will remain or even become strengthened.

The lead persons in implementing this plan will have all the necessary resources to undertake all the planned actions.

Procedures for access to investment capital will be simplified

The political situation will remain stable

Favourable weather conditions will prevail

International markets for forest products will remain favourable to maintain motivation for responsible forest management

Physical development plans that incorporate forests and trees will be developed in urban councils

4.3 OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

4.3.1 Vision and Goal of the District Forest Development Plan

The vision of this DFDP is “A green district by 2040 ”.

The Mission of the DFDP is “to ensure delivery of services towards greening of the district for ecological benefits and improved community livelihoods.

4.3.2 Goal of the DFDP

Increased and sustainably managed forest resources for environmental and ecological benefits and improved community livelihoods.

4.3.3 Purpose/ Focus of the DFDP

Sustainable management and utilization of forest resources for improved livelihoods

4.3.4 Specific objectives

The District seeks to work on the objectives stated below to achieve the goal of the DFDP

- Increased and maintained tree cover
- Efficient timber conversion and wood utilization
- Increased revenues/ income from forest related enterprises
- Institutional capacities to manage and utilize forests and trees improved
- Increased benefits from ecosystem services
- Responsible forest management and conservation practices effectively implemented

4.4 The Logical Framework

A logical framework approach has been preferred to state the hierarchy of objectives so that it is clear that the activities will achieve the objectives and the objectives will achieve the goal and so on.

This helps to see the entire plan at a glance.

Objectives	Targets (10 years)	Activities	Achievement Indicators	Means/ Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective/ Goal: Increased and sustainably managed forest resources for environmental and ecological benefits and improved community livelihoods					
Purpose/ Focus: Sustainable management and utilization of forest resources for improved livelihoods			Incomes for forest owners increased by 20% by end of year (EOY) 10 Forest cover in the district increased by 30% by EOY 10 (base year 2015 State of the Forests Report, 2015) Time spent/ distance travelled to collect firewood and water reduced by 30% by EOY10 (base year 2018: Statistical Abstract)	Mid-term and end-term reviews Annual M&E reports	Procedures for access to investment capital simplified The political situation will remain stable
Objectives: Increased and maintained tree cover	2,000,000 seedlings	Establish tree nurseries	20,000ha of natural forests restored by EOY 10 1000ha of forest plantations and woodlots established by EOY 10 Acreage of land under agroforest systems increasing by 3000ha by EOY 10	Annual Reports Satellite imagery Specialized studies Mid-term and end-term reviews	Favourable weather conditions

	2,000,000 seedlings	Provide quality planting materials			
	5 nurseries (1 per constituency)	Certify nursery operators for quality planting materials			
	20 sub counties (4 per constituency) All schools, health centres & Faith based organizations	Mobilize and sensitize communities and institutions on benefits from forests and trees			
	15 bye-laws targeting mountainous subcounties 1 ordinance	Develop and enforce a District ordinance and sub-county bye-laws on tree planting, management and utilisation			
	3200ha 1000km along roads	Plant trees in fragile areas (like the bare hills, river banks and along road sides, forest reserves) and other areas			
	3000ha	Restore degraded forest lands			
	35,000 households in hotspot areas	Offer training and advisory services to agroforestry and other tree farmers			
	20 forest management units with fire control mechanisms	Control forest fires			
	All outbreaks	Control tree pests and diseases			

		Support the making and use of alternatives to -fuel wood			
	50 institutions/ households	Conduct a baseline for acreage under agro-forest systems			
	1 study	Acquire and utilise efficient sawlog and conversion technologies			
Efficient timber conversion and wood utilization	3 portable saw mills 1 briquette making machine 1 morden charcoal kiln		Volume of timber on the market in Kasese District meeting the national timber standards increasing by 10% annually Recovery of timber during sawmilling increased by 10% by EOY 5 Number of households using energy saving cook stoves increased by 10% by annually (Baseline in WWF Survey)	Annual Reports Specialized studies Mid-term and end-term reviews	
	50,000 lorrena stoves 20,000 improved charcoal stoves 20 institutional stoves	Construct and use improved cook stoves at household and institutional level.			
	200 timber growers 50 institutions 70,000 households	Train in use of efficient timber conversion and wood utilization technologies			

Increased revenues/ income from forest related enterprises	3 timber traders associations 1 tree growers association	Build the capacity of tree growers' and timber traders' associations in tree related business	Local government revenues from forest increasing by 30% annually Volume of timber on the market sourced from within Kasese District increasing by 25% annually UGX 1.5 billion earned by private forest owners annually	Annual revenue returns Annual reports Specialized studies	International markets for forest products will remain favourable to maintain motivation for responsible forest management
	10,000 Patrols	Enforce the laws, regulations governing trade in forest products			
	40 Meetings with timber traders and tree growers association 40 radio talk shows	Promote application of standards and guidelines			
	1000 Radio talk shows Training	Promote use of quality forest products			
	100Kilometer of roads 5 Improved stores	Improve forest infrastructure (extraction roads, storage facilities,			
	All District and municipal councils bid documents on construction works	Mainstream responsible timber procurement in the district procurement cycle			

Increased benefits from eco-system services	5 sub catchment plans	Develop catchment management plans	20,000ha of natural forests restored by EOY 10 Volume of water in rivers and other water sources originating in restored landscapes increased by 10% by EOY10 (baseline data on Albertine WMZ) 1 ha of green belts established in each of 10 urban areas by EOY 10	Mid and end term reviews Specialized studies Stores surveys M&E reports	Physical development plans that incorporate forests and trees developed
	29600 hectares bare hills 50 Hectares of river banks 1000ha buffer zone to the RMNP 1000 ha under Sustainable Land Management practices	Restore degraded catchments (e.g. erosion control, river banks, buffer areas etc.)			
	municipalities 15 town councils	Prepare management plans for urban forests and trees			
	20 hectares	Grow and maintain trees in urban areas			
	3 networks 10 strong partnerships	Develop networks for carbon emissions trading Engage and establish partnerships with private sector players			

	10 sites	Development eco-tourism facilities			
	80 Radio talk shows	Sensitize the public on correct harvesting, processing, and use of herbal medicines			
	100 hectares	Grow medicinal plants ex situ			
	50 hectares	Grow trees for aesthetic purposes			
Responsible forest management and conservation practices effectively implemented	3 management plans	Prepare management plans for the Central and LFRs and Private forests	At least 1 group certified in line with Uganda's NFSS by EOY10 At least one alternative livelihood activity per collaborative management group established around protected areas during the first 2 years Skills of all district forest sector related staff enhanced by EOY3 (baseline) TBD	Group certificate Mid and end term reviews Specialized studies Stores surveys M&E reports	
	10,000 Fliers 2,000 Posters 50 Radio program 5 Documentary 200 Music, dance and Drama shows	Develop and disseminate best practice guidelines			
	10 Demonstration plots 20 Field days	Implement best practices in forest management and utilization (silviculture, CFM, harvesting, etc.)			

	165 MOU Re- newed	Renew MOUs with parties planting trees in local forest reserves				
	1 data base	Develop and populate a database of private forests owners				
	1 register main- tained	Register private for- ests				

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

5.1 Operationalization of the DFDP

This DFDP is a document that avails opportunity for the different stakeholders to participate in the forest related activities in the district. Its implementation will therefore involve the participation of all the stakeholders relevant to the forest activities. Operationalizing the DFDP will aim at implementing the actions that will achieve the purpose that is indicated in the logical frame work. In order for the DFDP to be meaningful and relevant, contributing to the development of the district and improved livelihoods of the communities, the communities will be encouraged to participate since they are the land owners that will host some of the actions. This will call for heightened community mobilization and sensitization which will require the support and indulgence of the elected leaders from the grassroots to the district level political leadership. The tree growers and timber traders associations are going to be critical in the implementation of the plan since it is aimed at sustainable management and utilization of forest resources for improved livelihoods. The District as a consumer of wood products through its contractual obligation will also be critical in as far as the implementation of the responsible timber procurement initiative is concerned. The District Forest Office will be the lead implementer of this DFDP, other implementing partners like development cooperation agencies, the private sector and civil society will also be involved. Section 8 (4) of the National Tree planting regulations, 2016 provides that each department in the district local government shall include in its annual work plan activities in the DFDP that is relevant to forest.

5.2 Gender Mainstreaming

The plan is gender sensitive and therefore, it will provide opportunities for the participation of women, youth and people with disabilities. They will be directly involved in tree planting. In addition they will be encouraged to participate in the production of alternatives to fuel wood like briquette making and use.

5.3 Framework for Financing the DFDP

Overall, the most successful implementation modality will match the multi sector character of this plan and the best entry point will be to mainstream and integrate it into the DDP, which is the main vehicle in the district for resource mobilization and service provision.

Implementation of this DFDP cannot be possible without funding. It will require the district and other development partners to consider the various areas of funding and participate accordingly. Different sectors will consider the relevant areas to them and take action. There is a detailed budget in the annex2. However, a summary of the budget per objective per annum has been indicated below:

5.3.1 Budget summary

This plan will cost a total of UGX 31 Billion Forty seven million Twenty two Thousand ten only over the period of ten years.

This is to show the magnitude of what needs to be done in order to achieve the goal of this plan over the planned period.

Objective	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Total
Objective 1: Increased Tree cover	801,886,000	794,688,300	806,375,115	840,018,785	882,019,725	926,120,708	972,426,747	1,021,048,082	1,072,100,486	1,125,705,512	9,242,389,460
Objective 2: Efficient timber conversion and wood utilization	1,003,860,000	1,022,553,000	1,073,680,650	1,081,059,683	1,135,112,668	1,191,868,300	1,251,461,715	1,314,034,801	1,379,736,541	1,448,723,368	11,902,090,726
Objective 3: Increased revenues/ income from forest related enterprises	423,880,000	445,074,000	467,327,700	490,694,086	715,228,789	639,991,706	671,991,289	705,590,855	740,870,396	905,542,275	6,206,191,096
Objective 4: Institutional capacities to manage and utilize forests and trees improved	271,170,000	15,666,000	16,449,300	17,271,766	18,135,355	17,485,058	18,359,310	19,277,276	20,241,139	21,253,196	435,308,400
Objective 5: Increased benefits from ecosystem services	256,500,000	269,325,000	282,791,250	279,566,438	293,544,761	276,314,958	290,130,706	304,637,241	319,869,104	335,862,559	2,908,542,017
Objective 6: Responsible forest management and conservation practices implemented	42,000,000	38,850,000	35,280,000	32,255,875	26,741,138	34,459,604	29,482,105	37,991,710	33,554,018	41,885,861	352,500,311
Total	2,799,296,000	2,586,156,300	2,681,904,015	2,740,866,633	3,070,782,436	3,086,240,334	3,233,851,872	3,402,579,965	3,566,371,684	3,878,972,771	31,047,022,010

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

Implementation of the DFDP involves a series of activities stretched over a period of time (2019/2020-2029/2030), therefore, a means of tracking the plan's effectiveness and efficiency is needed so as to achieve the planned purpose. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a tool that will be used to measure the progress of this DFDP implementation, where all the suggested priority actions will be tracked for success or failure through a number of indicators.

Because actions will be implemented by different agencies or sectors, monitoring will also be participatory. Monitoring will be carried out regularly to ascertain implementation of activities and evaluation will be at midterm to assess its short term achievements. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the DFDP period to assess the final outcomes and impacts. A review of the DFDP will be required at 5 years of its implementation. M&E for the different objectives will be integrated in the general monitoring by other sectors within the District.

The M&E matrix is presented in Table 11.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Table 11: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR AND MEASUREMENT UNITS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	REPORTING PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	KEY ASSUMPTIONS
Objective 1: Increased tree cover	20,000ha of natural forests restored by EOY 10 1000ha of forest plantations and woodlots established by EOY 10 Acreage of land under agroforest systems increasing by 3000ha by EOY 10	Annual Reports Satellite imagery Specialized studies Mid-term and end-term reviews	Five years	NFA, UWA DFO /	Favourable weather conditions
Objective 2: Efficient timber conversion and wood utilization	Volume of timber on the market in Kasese District meeting the national timber standards increasing by 10% annually Recovery of timber during sawmilling increased by 10% by EOY 5 Number of households using energy saving cook stoves increased by 10% by annually (Baseline in WWF Survey)	Annual Reports Specialized studies Mid-term and end-term reviews	Bi-annually	NFA / Forest supervisor DFS / SFO	Cooperation of growers and dealers
Objective 3: Increased revenues/ income from forest related enterprises	Local government revenues from forest increasing by 30% annually Volume of timber on the market sourced from within Kasese District increasing by 25% annually UGX 1.5 billion earned by private forest owners annually	Annual revenue returns Annual reports Specialized studies	annually	Chief Finance Officer	Markets for forest products will remain favourable to maintain motivation for responsible forest management No alternatives to forest products are developed over the plan period.
Objective 4: Institutional capacities to manage and utilize forests and trees improved	4 private forest owners and forest products dealers associations operating in line with forest related standards (e.g. timber grading; NFSSs) Skills of all district forest sector related staff enhanced by EOY3 (baseline) TBD 5 new public/ private partnerships formally established and contributing to objectives of this DFDP by EOY5 District Forest Office has the equipment necessary to undertake effective law enforcement and extension work (e.g. transport, GPSs, camera, etc.) (baseline TBD)	Mid and end term reviews Specialized studies Stores surveys M&E reports	Bi-annually	DFO,	

Objective 5: Increased benefits from ecosystem services	20,000ha of natural forests restored by EOY 10 Volume of water in rivers and other water sources originating in restored landscapes increased by 10% by EOY10 (baseline data with Albertine WMZ) 1 ha of green belts established in each of 10 urban areas by EOY 10	Mid and end term reviews Specialized studies Stores surveys M&E reports	Quarterly	AVMZ, UWA	Physical development plans that incorporate forests and trees developed
Objective 6: Responsible forest management and conservation practices implemented	At least 1 group certified in line with Uganda's NFSS by EOY10 At least one alternative livelihood activity per collaborative management group established around protected areas during the first 2 years Skills of all district forest sector related staff enhanced by EOY3 (baseline) TBD	Group certificate Mid and end term reviews Specialized studies Stores surveys M&E reports	Annually	NFA, UWA	Cooperation and willing of stakeholders to participate

ANNEX 1: STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST IN KASESE DISTRICT

Stakeholder category	Actual Stakeholder	The Stakes (interests, fears, hopes, concerns)	Importance (High, medium, low)	Influence (High, medium, low)	How will they participate?
Land owners	Land owners, Tree growers	Profit from the tree planting Expansion of land for cultivation, Quality planting materials Species	High	High	Establish woodlots / plantations Sustainably manage the trees Clearing forested areas for crop cultivation Marketing
Political leaders	District, urban, Sub-county, parish and village councils	Livelihood Improvement for the beneficiaries Protection of the environment Political interference	High	High	Community mobilization Bye law formulation Monitoring
Technical officers	District, urban & Sub-county Technical planning committees.	Adherence to technical specifications Restoration of degraded areas Advisory services	High	High	Resource mobilization Provide technical guidance Support supervision Monitoring
Cultural Institutions	ObusingaBwaRwenzururu (OBR)	Sustainability of the snows on the Rwenzori Mountain	High	High	Community mobilization towards restoration of degraded areas

Timber Traders associations	Bukonzo timber traders association Kasese timber traders association Busongora timber traders association	High returns	High	Low	Trade in legal forest produce Contribute to deforestation Sensitize members
Tree growers associations	Kasese tree growers association	High returns	High	low	Sensitize members Train members Grow recommended species Adhere to tree growing specifications Acquire modern harvesting technology
Law enforcement officers	Police, UPDF, Judicial officers, Uganda Prison Service	Law enforcement	high	Low	Arrest and prosecute offenders Participate in tree planting on UPDF and Prison farms
Private sector	Hirma Cement, Hydro-power companies, Mining companies	Greening the landscape water quality and quantity enhancement	High	Medium	Provide funding through CSR and PES Support catchment restoration
	Cudwell Industries Ltd	Increasing the stock of Prunusafricana in the district	Medium	Low	Providing market for P. African bark & providing planting materials for the same
	Umeme&Kilembe Investments Ltd	Transmission Poles Clearing way leave for their lines	High	High	Plant their own trees Reduce tree cutting during way leave survey
Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	MWE, MGLSD, MAAIF, MTA, FSSD, NFA, NEMA, UNRA, NWSC, AWMZ, UWA (RMNP & QENP)	Promoting tree planting and Sustainable management of the forest estate Livelihood improvement	High	High	Resource mobilization, Support supervision, capacity building, monitoring and policy guidance.
International NGOs	WWF	Sustainable management of the forest estate	High	High	Resource mobilization, capacity building, monitoring & supervision
	Red cross	Promoting tree planting and	High	Medium	Resource Mobilization and capacity building
	Fair ventures world wide	Promoting Agro-forest in schools and communities Site species matching for Agro-forest trees	High	Medium	Collaborate with schools to Raise Agro-forest tree seedlings. Partnering with indigenous CBOs to reach out to communities to participate in Agro-forest

	Save the children	Disaster risk reduction	Medium	Low	Resource mobilization Community mobilization
National NGOs	Eco-Trust	Promoting trees for global benefit	Medium	Low	Mobilize farmers to participate in carbon trade Financial Support to farmers planting trees for global benefit
Local NGOs / CSOs	MIFA	Restoration of degraded riverbanks, Promotion of Agro-forest	Medium	Medium	Partner with government and private sector to restore river banks, partners with Eco-trust and farmers and promotes trees for global benefit
Media	Print media Radio	Information to public	High	High	Awareness creation
Educational institutions	Primary Secondary Tertiary	Wood fuel Shade Fruits	Medium	Low	Plant trees
Faith based institutions	Churches Mosques	Beautification Shades Fruits	Medium	Medium	Plant trees Awareness creation
Traditional healers	Herballists	medicine	Low	Low	Plant medicinal trees
Private Tree Nursery Operators	All Private Tree Nursery owners	Make money	High	High	Raise good quality seedlings

ANNEX 2: DETAILED BUDGET ESTIMATES

Assumptions: Annual Inflation = 5%

Objective and Activity	Sub-activities	Targets	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Total	Notes
Objective 1: Increased tree cover														
a) Procure tree seedlings	Seedlings	2,000,000 seedlings	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,250,000	115,762,500	121,550,625	127,628,156	134,009,564	140,710,042	147,745,544	155,132,822	1,257,789,254	Average cost of a seedling is UGX 500 including nursery establishment costs
b) Distribute quality planting materials	Distribute	2,000,000 seedlings	40,000,000	42,000,000	44,100,000	46,305,000	48,620,250	51,051,263	53,603,826	56,284,017	59,098,218	62,053,129	503,115,701	cost of vehicle hire and handling
c) provide advisory services to nursery owners		5 nurseries (1 per constituency)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	See activity (h) for combined costs of DFO's field visits
d) Mobilize and sensitize communities on benefits from forests and trees	Community meetings	20 subconstituencies (4 per constituency)	5,726,000	6,012,300	6,312,915	1,893,874	1,988,568	2,087,996	2,192,396	2,302,016	2,417,116	2,537,972	33,471,153	
	Radio talk shows	20	3,200,000	3,360,000	3,528,000	1,764,000	1,852,200	1,944,810	2,042,051	2,144,153	2,251,361	2,363,929	24,450,503	

e) Develop and enforce bye-laws on tree planting, management and utilization	Technical advice	15 bye-laws targeting mountainous sub counties	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	5 days for all the 15 sub counties @500,000 per day
	meetings at sub counties		24,540,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,540,000	2 meetings per s/county
	meetings by technical staff to draft		16,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,500,000	10 s/county staff & 3 district staff
	Community meetings	covered above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
	Sub county Council meeting	normal council meetings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
	Printing & stationery		1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	
f) Plant trees in fragile areas (like the bare hills, river banks and along road sides, forest reserves) and other areas	planting	3200ha	304,000,000	319,200,000	335,160,000	351,918,000	369,513,900	387,989,595	407,389,075	427,758,528	449,146,455	471,603,778	3,823,679,331	320ha per year @ average of UGX 950000								

	500	1000km along roads (i.e. 500ha)	47,500,000	49,875,000	52,368,750	54,987,188	57,736,547	60,623,374	63,654,543	66,837,270	70,179,134	73,688,090	597,449,895	spacing of 5 metres = 0.5ha/km; 100km per year
g) Restore degraded forest lands	strip planting 1000 ha	3000ha	42,500,000	44,625,000	46,856,250	49,199,063	1,659,016	54,241,966	56,954,065	9,801,768	62,791,856	65,931,449	534,560,433	Strip planting 1000ha @ UGX 425,000
	pro-tection 2000ha		15,000,000	15,750,000	16,537,500	17,364,375	18,232,594	19,144,223	20,101,435	21,106,506	22,161,832	23,269,923	188,668,388	5 patrolmen @ 250,000 per month
h) Offer training and advisory services to agrofor-est and other tree farmers	training	35,000 households in hotspot areas	65,800,000	69,090,000	72,544,500	76,171,725	79,980,311	83,979,327	88,178,293	92,587,208	97,216,568	102,077,397	827,625,329	700 trainings to cover 35,000 h/hs at annual inflationrate of 5%
i) Control forest fires	facilitate fire gangs	20 forest management units with fire control mechanisms	54,000,000	56,700,000	59,535,000	62,511,750	65,637,338	68,919,204	72,365,165	75,983,423	79,782,594	83,771,724	679,206,197	450000 for 20 fire units of 9 members each
j) Control tree pests and diseases	survel-ence	All outbreaks	3,680,000	3,864,000	4,057,200	4,260,060	4,473,063	4,696,716	4,931,552	5,178,130	5,437,036	5,708,888	46,286,645	
k) Man-ufacture and use of alterna-tives to fuelwood	biogas plants	50 institu-tions/ house-holds	50,000,000	52,500,000	55,125,000	57,881,250	60,775,313	63,814,078	67,004,782	70,355,021	73,872,772	77,566,411	628,894,627	5 plants per year each at 10,000,000

I) Conduct a baseline for acreage under agroforest systems	1 study	25,440,000	26,712,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,152,000		
Sub-Total		801,886,000	794,688,300	806,375,115	840,018,785	882,019,725	926,120,708	972,426,747	1,021,048,082	1,072,100,486	1,125,705,512											
Objective 2: Efficient timber conversion and wood utilization			-																			
a) Acquire and utilise efficient sawlog and conversion technologies	Procure	40,000,000	42,000,000	44,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126,100,000		
		10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000,000		
	Procure	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000		
b) Construct and use improved cook stoves at household and institutional level.	Construct	750,000,000	787,500,000	826,875,000	868,218,750	911,629,688	957,211,172	1,005,071,730	1,055,325,317	1,108,091,583	1,163,496,162									9,433,419,402	5,000 lorreana per year each at 150,000	

Build the capacity of tree growers' and timber traders' associations in tree related business	training	3 timber traders associations,	2,820,000	2,961,000	3,109,050	3,264,503	3,427,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,582,280	3 trainings per year each 940,000
		1 tree growers association	1,880,000	1,974,000	2,072,700	2,176,335	2,285,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,388,187	2 trainings per year each at 940,000
Enforce the laws, regulations governing trade in forest products	patrols	1000 Patrols	52,000,000	54,600,000	57,330,000	60,196,500	63,206,325	66,366,641	69,684,973	73,169,222	76,827,683	80,669,067	80,669,067	654,050,412	
Promote application of standards and guidelines		40 Meetings with timber traders and tree growers association	2,440,000	2,562,000	2,690,100	2,824,605	2,965,835	3,114,127	3,269,833	3,433,325	3,604,991	3,785,241	3,785,241	30,690,058	4 Meetings per year each at 610,000
Promote use of quality timber	talk shows	40 radio talk shows	3,200,000	3,360,000	3,528,000	3,704,400	3,889,620	4,084,101	4,288,306	4,502,721	4,727,857	4,964,250	4,964,250	40,249,256	4 Radio Talk shows each at 800,000
Improve forest infrastructure (extraction roads, storage facilities,		100Kilometer of roads	300,000,000	315,000,000	330,750,000	347,287,500	364,651,875	382,884,469	402,028,692	422,130,127	443,236,633	465,398,465	465,398,465	3,773,367,761	10 Kms per year each at 30 million
		5 Improved stores	0	0	0	0	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,250,000	115,762,500	121,550,625	127,628,156	127,628,156	680,191,281	1 store per year at 100 million

Main-stream responsible procurement in the district procurement cycle	Pre-bid meeting	All District and municipal councils bid documents on construction works	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1,215,506	1,276,282	1,340,096	1,407,100	1,477,455	1,551,328	12,577,893	1 pre-bidding meeting per year each at 1 million
Mobilize and sensitize tree growers and dealers in forest produce about benefits of paying of forest fees and taxes	Meetings	200 tree growers	2,440,000	2,562,000	2,690,100	2,824,605	2,965,835	3,114,127	3,269,833	3,433,325	3,604,991	3,785,241	30,690,058	4 Meetings per year each at 610,000
		500 dealers	6,100,000	6,405,000	6,725,250	7,061,513	7,414,588	7,785,318	8,174,583	8,583,313	9,012,478	9,463,102	76,725,144	10 meetings per year each at 610000
Conduct routine compliance monitoring and inspections		1000 Compliance monitoring	52,000,000	54,600,000	57,330,000	60,196,500	63,206,325	66,366,641	69,684,973	73,169,222	76,827,683	80,669,067	654,050,412	1 compliance monitoring visit at 520,000

	Training	4 existing associations	940,000	987,000	1,036,350	1,088,168	1,142,576	1,199,705	1,259,690	1,322,674	1,388,808	1,458,249	11,823,219	1 meeting per year at 940000
c) Build the capacity of staff of forest service institutions	training	40Staff trainings	3,760,000	3,948,000	4,145,400	4,352,670	4,570,304	4,798,819	5,038,760	5,290,698	5,555,232	5,832,994	47,292,876	4 Trainings per year at 940,000 per training

d) Procure and maintain relevant equipment (e.g. vehicles, GPS, field equipment, etc.)	Procure	1 Vehicle	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000,000	1 double cab- in pick-up
		10 Motorcycle	22,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,000,000	
		10 GPS	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	
		5 Diameter tapes	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	
		100 Pruning saws	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000	
		100 Tape measures	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	
		1 Vertex machine	15,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000,000	
		3 Calipers	3,000,000																		3,000,000	
e) Write proposals for increased funding to the sector		10 proposals	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,013	2,552,563	2,680,191	2,814,201	2,954,911	3,102,656	25,155,785	1 proposal per year at 2million								

f) Collaborate and network with relevant stakeholders (CSOs, NGOs Government agencies, Development partners, cultural institutions	Platform meetings	10 Multi-stakeholder platform meetings	5,000,000	5,250,000	5,512,500	5,788,125	6,077,531	6,381,408	6,700,478	7,035,502	7,387,277	7,756,641	62,889,463	1 meeting per year at 5 million
	data Collection & analysis	Maintain a record of an up to date register of actors	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,013	2,552,563	2,680,191	2,814,201	2,954,911	3,102,656	25,155,785	Data collection annually
Sub-total			271,170,000	15,666,000	16,449,300	17,271,766	18,135,355	17,485,058	18,359,310	19,277,276	20,241,139	21,253,196		
Objective 5: Increased benefits from ecosystem services													-	
a) Develop catchment management plans	workshop	5 sub catchment plans	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	0	0	0	0	0	55,256,313	1 plan per year each 5 million
b) Restore degraded catchments (e.g. erosion control, riverbanks, etc.)	Planting trees, Practicing SLIM activities	1000 ha under SLIM, 1000 ha of river banks & watersheds	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	360,000,000	1000 ha of river banks and watersheds restored

c) Prepare management plans for urban forests and trees	workshop	3 municipalities	15,000,000	15,750,000	16,537,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,287,500	0	0
d) Grow and maintain trees in urban areas		15 town councils	15,000,000	15,750,000	16,537,500	17,364,375	18,232,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,884,469	0	0
e) Develop networks for carbon emissions trading	meetings	3 networks	2,500,000	2,625,000	2,756,250	2,894,063	3,038,766	3,190,704	3,350,239	3,517,751	3,693,639	3,878,321	31,444,731	3,878,321	1000,000	1000,000	12,000,000	Engaging them for their participation in financing the plan	
f) Engage and establish partnerships with private sector players	Lobbying and advocacy	10 partnerships	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	1000,000	12,000,000	Engaging them for their participation in financing the plan	
f) Development ecotourism facilities	planning and construction	10 sites	150,000,000	157,500,000	165,375,000	173,643,750	182,325,938	191,442,234	201,014,346	211,065,063	221,618,317	232,699,232	1,886,683,880	232,699,232	221,618,317	221,618,317	1,886,683,880		
g) Sensitise the public on correct harvesting, processing, and use of herbal medicines	talk shows	80 Radio talk shows	64,000,000	67,200,000	70,560,000	74,088,000	77,792,400	81,682,020	85,766,121	90,054,427	94,557,148	99,285,006	804,985,122	99,285,006	94,557,148	94,557,148	804,985,122		

	shows	200 Music, dance and Drama shows	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	12,762,816	13,400,956	14,071,004	14,774,554	15,513,282	115,778,925	
c) Implement best practices in forest management and utilisation (silviculture, CFM, harvesting, inventory, etc.)	demos	10 Demonstration plots	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,472,875	3,646,519	3,828,845	4,020,287	4,221,301	4,432,366	4,653,985	34,733,678	
		20 Field days	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1,215,506	1,276,282	1,340,096	1,407,100	1,477,455	1,551,328	11,577,893	
d) Re-new MOUs with parties planting trees in local forest reserves	meetings	165 MOU Renewed	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,050,000	0	2,050,000	
e) Develop and populate a database of private forest owners	data collection, entry and analysis	I data base	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
f) Register private forests	data entry	1 register maintained	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1,215,506	1,276,282	1,340,096	1,407,100	1,477,455	1,551,328	9,425,393	
Sub-total			42,000,000	38,850,000	35,280,000	32,255,875	26,741,138	34,459,604	29,482,105	37,991,710	33,554,018	41,885,861		

