

PROJECT PROFILE

<u>Sector</u>	Natural Resources
<u>Sub-sector</u>	Environment
<u>Code</u>	NR 06(A) [formerly EP-02(B)]
<u>Title</u>	Kibale/Semliki Forest Conservation and Development Project Phase II
<u>Implementing Agency</u>	Ministry of Lands, Water and Environment
<u>Location</u>	Bundibugyo, Kabarole and Kasese Districts
<u>Total Plan Exp</u>	US\$ 0.56m
<u>Funds Secured</u>	US\$ 0.56m
<u>Funding Gap</u>	Nil
<u>Start Date:</u>	1993
<u>Completion Date</u>	2001

Background

The first phase, originally called Sustainable Development and Forest Conservation project, commenced in September 1988 and combined Mt. Elgon, Kibale and Semliki Forest Reserves. The Semliki/Kibale forests are of great national and international value due to their unique endemic flora and fauna and as important sources of wood and forest products. The project aims at better protection and management of the forests, at the same time addressing the needs of the local communities living adjacent to the forests.

Objectives

- to develop appropriate land use strategies for the surrounding areas
- to conserve biological diversity

Expected output

- capacity of Kibale and Semliki National Parks management authority strengthened.
- completion of tourism facilities.
- development of park income generating activities leading to increased park revenues.
- rehabilitation and/or construction of park infrastructure.
- provision and replacement of transport for parks.
- provision and replacement of equipment for parks.
- training of park staff.
- preparation of annual workplans and their implementation of annual workplans.
- parks carrying out EIAs.

Performance Indicators:

- Districts environmental action plans in place.
- district officials trained, workshops, seminars, meetings for local key actors in natural resource management organised.
- formation and maintenance of district and local environment committees, measures to improve watershed management in Bundibugyo implemented.
- strategies to conserve biological diversity outside protected areas developed and implemented.
- environmental by-laws developed and enforced, action plans being tested at sub-county level.
- reduced negative impacts by local communities on biodiversity values within the target ecosystems.
- measures to create environmental awareness implemented;
- soil and water conservation and management measures implemented;
- tree nurseries established;
- tree planting activities;
- fuel-efficiency cooking methods developed;
- crop diversification taking place;
- Agric. diversification into bee keeping and fish farming in Bundibugyo District;
- crop raiding prevention measures implemented;
- strategies to conserve biological diversity outside protected areas implemented.
- capacity of parks and local communities to implement collaborative management strengthened.
- Eco-tourism established and managed by local communities;

- collaborative management between the two Parks and neighbouring communities undertaken and an effective system in place, community-based conservation fund established.
- natural resource management and conservation policies at national, district, and local levels strengthened.
- practical implementation of natural resource management and conservation policies at district level;
- Inventory and assessment of natural resource management and conservation policies completed (by end 1998);
- interpretation of policies is available in local languages (by June 1999);
- locally resident people show greater awareness and understanding of policies (by end 2000);
- collaborative relationships established with relevant bodies.

Technical Description

The second phase had the following activities:

- resource planning: baseline data collection; parish/village resource plans; forest management plans; and tourism development plans;
- forest management activities; boundary marking and maintenance; patrolling; flora and fauna inventory studies; mapping; reforestation; and, promotion of sustainable use of non-timber forest products;
- education and extension activities: parish/village extension support; training of local community members and professional project staff; a public awareness campaign consisting of publication and materials production, education and information centres, road shows, resource library; and, support of Wildlife Clubs of Uganda and Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources;
- Sustainable development activities: community nurseries, wood lot development and homestead tree planing; improved processing; fruit tree promotion; soil conservation; crop diversification and fish pond development.

Feasibility Study

No feasibility study as such was carried out, but IUCN prepared a document which was accepted by the funding agencies and GoU.

Financing

Phase I was funded by the Governments of Norway and Uganda. Phase II, which commenced in January 1993, was financed by the Netherlands Government through IUCN.

Plan of Operation

The project was implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and executed by IUCN.