



BUNYANGABU DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FIRST DISTRICT FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLAN I

2025/26-2029/30

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ACRONYMS

Abbreviations	Details
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
DDP	District Development Plan
DFDP	District Forest Development Plan
DFS	District Forest Services
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
FLR	Forest Landscape restoration
IEC	Information, education and communication
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LGs	Local Governments
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFP	Nation Forest Plan
NFTPA	National Forest and Tree Planting Act
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PFE	Permanent Forest Estate
SC	Sub-county
SWOT	Strength Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WWF –UCO	World Wide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office

FOREWORD

Bunyangabu District is pleased to have its first District Forestry Development Plan (DFDPI). The district recognizes the role forestry plays in the sustainable development of district socially, economically and environmentally. Forestry plays a fundamental role in mitigating climate change impacts which is at the centre of focus at district, national and international levels. The DFDPI has come at a time when the district is facing sporadic climate related disasters such as wind storms, mud slide, floods etc, which have affected livelihoods.

Forests contribute to about 8% of the district economy in form of forest products such as timber, poles, off cuts and tree seedlings. Over 95% of the population in Bunyangabu District depend on fuel wood as a source of energy. All these are pertinent issues that emphasize the need for the district, the local community and other stakeholders to strengthen the conservation of forest resources in the district.

In view of the above, Bunyangabu District Local Government (BDLG) through the DFDP is committed to promotion, preservation and protection of forest resources. This will be achieved through awareness creation, strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders, fostering collaboration, coordination and networking for effective management of forest resources.

The District Forestry Development Plan has been prepared in line with International, National regulatory frameworks and the Bunyangabu District Development Plan IV. It is expected that it will guide responsible management of forest resources in the district as well as act a reference document in the management of forest resources. This Plan covers all types of forests and trees in the district, including national parks and local forest reserves but places more emphasis on the need to effectively manage and restore degraded farm lands, hills, steep slopes, river banks and shores of crater lakes in the district.

While this plan is a property of Bunyangabu District Local Government, its implementation is open to all stakeholders. To this end, I call upon all stakeholders to actively participate in implementing this DFDP.

.....
(Signature)

.....
(Name)

Chairperson, Bunyangabu District Local Government

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bunyangabu District Local Government is grateful to World Wide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office (WWF-UCO) for the financial and technical support towards the preparation of this District Forest Development plan. We are particularly grateful to the Hempel Foundation that funded the Restoration for Resilient Rwenzori (R3 project from which the funds for preparation of the DFDP were drawn.

The efforts and inputs of the District Technical Planning Committee who spearheaded process of preparation of the District Forest Development plan are highly appreciated. The District forestry development plan committee was technically supported by DIFONA Vision for Nature Limited which played a facilitator role; worked with the committee members to collect information from stakeholder through consultations, rapid reconnaissance surveys and review of relevant literature.. We are grateful to DIFONA Vision for Nature Limited for this support.

We sincerely acknowledge and appreciate the collective effort and input of the stakeholders such as the political and technical leaders, at district and sub-county levels, Civil Society Organizations, local communities, and individuals who participated in the in the development of this plan.

.....
(signature)

.....
(Name)
Chief Administrative Officer, Bunyangabu District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development of the District Forest Development Plan (DFDP) for Bunyangabu district is informed by the legal framework that governs the management of forest resources in Uganda. The Uganda Forestry Policy, 2003 and the National Forestry and Tree planting Act 2003 (NFTP) provide for the conservation and sustainable management of forests on government and private land for the benefit of the people of Uganda.

The policy emphasizes the need to maintain a permanent forest estate through effective management of forests on government land including local forest reserves and national parks. The policy also recognizes farm forestry as a means to sustain production of forest resources on farm land and maintenance of sustainable levels of tree cover on private land to provide goods and services to the population. Part II sub-section 8 (1) of the National Forest and Tree planting regulation, 2016 (NFTPR) 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 with specific focus on local forest reserves, community and private forests and any other category of forests in the district. This DFDP puts specific focus on the two local forest reserves (Nyakinoni and Nyakigumba), woodlots, and plantations, degraded areas on farmlands, river banks, lake shores, bare hills and steep slopes. The plan recognizes the efforts of UWA in the sustainable conservation of the wildlife protected areas in the district to realize the vision, goal and objectives of the DFDP.

The vision of this DFDP is “An eco- district with prosperous communities”. The goal is: “Increased and sustainably managed forest resources in Bunyangabu District by 2030”. The DFDP provides a framework for responding to the forestry related social, economic and environmental issues in the district. These include: limited integration of trees with crops and associated impacts; lack of management plans for local forest reserves; encroachment on LFRs, river banks, wetlands and lake shores; dependency on fuel wood as a source of energy; management of woodlots and trees on farm; preference of eucalyptus trees to indigenous trees; losses incurred by farmers during selling, harvesting and conversion of trees; poor land management and agricultural practices; limited enforcement of forest policies and laws; limited funding to the forest sector and inadequate collaboration and coordination among stakeholders.

The development of this plan was spearheaded by the Technical Planning Team with support from DIFONA Vision for Nature Limited contracted by WWF-UCO. The plan development process was participatory involving stakeholders, technical working committees and the district council. The process involved participatory situation analysis; stakeholder vision workshop, presentation of the draft plan to various committees and the district council for approval.

The DFDP is divided into 8 chapters namely: Background, Policy and legal framework; Environmental and Ecological Aspects; Social-Economic Aspects of Forestry; Strategic Direction and Priority Actions; Budget and Implementation Plan; Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; References.

The total amount of UGX **1,237,000,000** (One billion two hundred thirty seven million only) is required to implement this DFDP for a period of 5 years. The plan is a fundraising tool and it is expected that besides the district local government, other stakeholders will fund and implement various aspects of the DFDP. The plan provides for a monitoring and evaluation framework to guide assessment of progress towards its implementation and achievement of objectives. Regular monitoring of the plan will help to generate information for decision making. It is expected that a final evaluation will be conducted to assess the extent of realization of the vision, goal and objectives of the DFDP. The evaluation report will provide information for the development of the DFDP II.

PART ONE: BACKGROUND AND FORESTRY STATUS IN THE DISTRICT

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND THE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

1.1 Background about Bunyangabu District

1.1.1 Location and size

The Bunyangabu District is located in western Uganda on the foot hills of Mount Rwenzori. It is 33 Kms from Fort Portal City and 333 Kms from Kampala capital city. Borders the Districts of Kasese in the west, Kabarole in the south and Kamwenge in the east. Kibiito Town Council is the where the district headquarter is located. It lies between 0°22'0" N and 30°10'0" E in DMS (Degrees Minutes Seconds). It lies at Altitude of 1,216 meters above sea level. The district has a total area of 466 km².

1.1.2 Administrative Structure

The district has one county, 8 sub-counties, 7 Town councils, 55 Parishes and 338 villages (*Table1*).

Table 1: Lists of Lower local Governments, Parishes/Wards and Villages/Cells

Sn	Name of the LLG	No. of Parishes/Wards	No. of Villages/ Cells	Area in Sq. Kms (size)
1.	Buheesi SC	4	18	27.3
2.	Kiyombya SC	5	33	35.2
3.	Buheesi TC	2	29	33.7
4.	Katebwa SC	4	18	36.3
5.	Rwimi TC	4	19	41.4
6.	Kibiito SC	3	25	37.2
7.	Rwimi SC	4	11	44.0
8.	Kibiito TC	5	21	21.1
9.	Kisomoro SC	4	12	49.6
10.	Kyamukube TC	4	49	46.4
11.	Kabonero SC	3	27	114.3
12.	Rubona TC	3	15	12.5
13.	Kakinga TC *	5	17	
14.	Nyakigumba TC *	3	32	
15.	Bukara SC **	2	12	
TOTAL		55	338	466

1.1.3 Population size and structure

According to the 2024 Uganda National Population and Housing Census Bunyangabu county that was under Kabarole district had a population of 218,823 out of which 84,033 i.e. 49.4% are male and 86,214 i.e. 50.6% are female. The district has 3 major tribes with Batooro being the majority followed by Bakonjo and Bakiga. The Bakonjo occupy the mountainous areas and majority of the Bakiga occupy the low-lying areas of Rwimi Town Council, Rwimi Sub County and parts of Kibiito Sub County.

Table 2: Population of Bunyangabu County

	Sub County	Males	Females	Total
1	Buheesi	22,595	23,618	46,213
2	Kabonero	12,477	12,595	25,072
3	Kateebwa	13,130	13,605	26,735
4	Kisomoro	14,600	15,373	29,973
5	Rubona Town Council	3,517	3,671	7,188
6	Kibiito	11,712	12,310	24,022
7	Kibiito Town Council	8,076	8,511	16,587
8	Rwimi	11,048	11,219	22,266
9	Rwimi Town Council	10,537	10,227	20,764
	Total	107,691	111,129	218,820

Source: 2024 National Population and Housing Census

1.1.4 Climate

Bunyangabu District has a conducive climate with temperature ranging from 20°C to 30°C and rainfall ranging from 1,200mm to 1,500mm per annum. The district has two different agro ecological zones namely the highland (mountain) zone which favors apiary, coffee, bananas, passion fruits and apples among others whereas the low land favors dairy, maize, bananas, and horticulture among others. This makes the district the food basket for country and other neighboring countries.

1.1.5 Drainage

The district has various freshwater sources like crater lakes, rivers and streams. The crater lakes, which form the biggest category of freshwater are eleven. The major rivers are Yerya, Mahoma, Igassa, Nsongya, Peripa and Rwimi. The water sources provide fresh water for human and animal consumption, fish, recreation purposes, tourism, transport, cultural values, and are used to generate hydroelectricity as it is the case of River Rwimi, Mahoma and Nsongya.

1.1.6 Soils

The soils of Bunyangabu are mainly black loams (volcanic) composed of sand and silt with small amounts of clay and sand in the low land areas.

1.2 The plan development process

Development of this plan was funded by the World Wide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office (WWF UCO) under the Hempel Foundation-funded project "Restoration for Resilient Rwenzori (R3)". WWF-UCO contracted DIFONA Vision for Nature LTD to provide technical support to Bunyangabu District Local Government in developing the plan. In order to ensure effective coordination and development of the plan, a nine-member Technical Planning Team was appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer. The roles of the committee included conducting a detailed situation analysis with support of DIFONA

Vision for Nature LTD; draft the DFDP and presenting it to the various committees and stakeholders for validation before approval by the District Council.

The process of the developing this plan therefore involved contracting the services of DIFONA Vision for Nature as a consultant; selection and appointment of the Technical Planning Team; presentation of the inception report at district level during which a roadmap of developing the plan was agreed upon. This was followed by conducting a situation analysis which involved a detailed review of literature, conducting rapid reconnaissance field surveys and stakeholder consultations. The process also involved conducting a comprehensive assessment of the different land use land cover types and trends in the district using Geospatial technologies. The land use cover maps generated were further validated through ground truthing during the reconnaissance surveys. The situation analysis generated background information related to forestry including the key issues that informed the strategic direction of the plan.

A stakeholder visioning workshop was conducted during which the situation analysis report was presented and the vision, goal, objectives and interventions were developed. This stage enabled the Technical Planning Team with support of DIFONA Vision for Nature to develop the first draft which was presented to the Sectoral Committee for Production and Natural Resources and District Executive Committee for consideration and approved by the District Council under **Minute MIN/BUNY/COU/08/20/12/2024**



Figure 1: Community dialogue

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Introduction

The planning frameworks, legal instruments, and pertinent national and international policies are all taken into consideration when Local Governments plan for forestry development. The planning process is also cognizant of the multidisciplinary nature of forestry. This includes consideration and integration of thematic issues including improving climate resilience, water for production, livelihoods for the community, and linkages for agricultural growth. This therefore calls for extensive stakeholder involvement to be able to come up with all-encompassing plans.

3. The Legal and Regulatory Framework

3.1.1 Relevant International Instruments

The District Forestry Development Plan is being developed at a time when forests and forestry activities are being given special consideration at an international level due to their contribution to addressing the most pressing environmental challenges of our time including global climatic changes and global biodiversity loss. Below are some of the key international instruments that indirectly speak to District Forestry Development Plan.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

In 1992, Uganda ratified the UNFCCC whose objective is to stabilize levels of greenhouse gas concentrations 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. To operationalize the UNFCCC, the following commitments were made;

a) 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. In the climate change summit, Uganda committed to restoring 2.5m hectares of degraded land by 2030.

b) The Kyoto Protocol, 1997

Commits member states to implement the objectives of 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

CITES seeks to ensure that the international trade in species of wild fauna and flora does not threaten the survival in the wilderness of the species concerned. Uganda also ratified the Lusaka Agreement in 1994 on the Co-operative Enforcement and Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora.

The United Nations Forest Instrument

The United Nations Forest instrument is a non-legally binding instrument that provides countries with a framework for promoting sustainable forest management. The Instrument articulates a series of agreed policies and measures at the international and national levels to strengthen forest governance, technical and institutional capacity, policy and legal frameworks, forest sector investment, and stakeholder participation.

Key elements as defined in the United Nations Forest instrument are:

- a) To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the shared global objectives on forests;
- b) To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular for poverty eradication and environmental sustainability;
- c) To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future. Forestry is a crosscutting discipline in the SDGs and it would directly contribute to the achievement of the 10 SDGs highlighted below;



3.2.2 Relevant National Legal and Institutional Framework

Several national regulatory and legal instruments facilitate the development and operationalization of the District Forestry Development Plan. Below are some key ones:

The Uganda Constitution, 1995:

The Uganda Constitution mandates Local Governments under Article 190 to prepare comprehensive development plans for submission to the National Planning Authority. Article 245, provides for the management of the environment for sustainable development. Thus, sustainable forest management must be prioritized and can only be achieved through proper forest planning at all levels.

Vision 2040

Uganda's vision by 2040 is "a transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years". Chapter 5 of Vision 2040 addresses elements of social transformation and includes section 5.8 on Environment and Natural Resources. Paragraph 295 highlights the need to restore degraded lands through tree planting on private land. Paragraph 300 highlights the role of civil society organizations in environmental management. Forestry development planning is the first step towards the contribution and realization of this vision.

National Forestry Policy, 2001

The NFP provides policy statements on planning and sustainable management of the different forest estates as highlighted below;

- a) The Permanent Forest Estate (PFE): These are forests under government stewardship and on government land that must be protected and managed for biodiversity conservation, environmental services provision, and sustainable value chains of forest products.
- b) Forestry on Private Land: Natural forests on private land will be developed and managed for the sustainable production of forest products and complement agricultural production
- c) Commercial forestry: Forestry plantation businesses will be established by the land owners themselves or under contract arrangements with other parties.
- d) Collaborative Forest Management (CFM): Partnerships with rural communities' adjacent government and private forest estates will be developed for their sustainable management.
- e) Urban Forestry: Urban forestry will be promoted.

The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003.

For the benefit of the Ugandan people, the NFTP provides for the conservation, sustainable management, and development of forests; it also establishes forest reserves for the preservation and production of forests and forest products; it allows for the sustainable use of forest resources and the augmentation of forests' productive potential.

National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016

The regulations state that a district shall develop a District Forestry Development Plan for purposes of; a) planning development of forestry; b) providing for coordinated management of forests; c) mainstreaming forestry in district development planning; and c) involving other interested parties in forestry management. The regulations add that according to sections 47 and 48 of the NFTP, the DTPC shall prepare a DFDP, focusing on local forest reserves, community and private forests and any other category of forests in the district. It prescribes in Schedule 2 the procedure to apply in the preparation of DFDP and gives the mandate for DFDP approval to the District Councils.

National Forest Plan 2011/12-2021/22

The NFP emphasizes development that is sustainable through the preservation of natural resources including forests, wetlands, water among others with the fundamental objectives of restoring forest cover of degraded natural forests in forest reserves and private forests, reducing pressure on forest cover as a source of fuel wood, construction materials, and promoting forestry-based industries and trade. One key result to be achieved over the next five years of the NDP III is to Increase the land area covered by forests from 9.1% to 15%. The DFDP provides the avenue for domesticating the NFP at the district and lower local governments.

The Physical Planning Act, 2010

This Physical Planning Act mandates the board to consider natural resources conservation during the development of National, regional and local physical development plans.

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 local governments (LGs) and sets up the political and administrative functions of local governments. It mandates LGs to develop plans that are deemed important for local government operations including District Development Plans (DDPs) and the DFDP is the statutory requirement for the implementation of forestry activities within the DDPs.

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 Development Plan (NDP IV) 2025/26 – 2029/30

The NDP IV addresses forestry and climate change through several strategies and key actions. These strategies aim to ensure the sustainable use and management of natural resources, enhance resilience to climate change, and promote economic benefits through forestry and environmental conservation. The District Forest Develop Plan for Bunyangabu district is aligned with and contributes to the following NDP IV objectives, strategies, and sub-strategies.

Objective 1: Sustainably increase production, productivity, and value addition in agriculture, industry, tourism, minerals, and oil & gas

Strategy 1.1: Increase Production and Productivity in agriculture, industry, minerals, oil & gas, tourism, ICT and financial services

Sub-Strategy 1.1.1: Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity

Sub-Strategy 1.1.2: Increase Tourism Production and Productivity

Sub-Strategy 1.1.5: Promote Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Strategy 1.2 Increase Value Addition in Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, and Oil & Gas

Sub-Strategy 1.2.1 Increase Value Addition in Agriculture

Sub-Strategy 1.2.2. Increase value addition in tourism

Strategy 2.8: Promote empowerment and livelihood programs for youth, women, children, elderly persons, and People with Disabilities (PWDs).

Strategy 3.3: Increase Market Access and Competitiveness

Strategy 3.4: Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships

Strategy 4.3: Increase Access to Clean, Reliable, and Affordable Energy

Strategy 5.3: Increase Government (both central and local government) Investment and Participation in Strategic Areas

Strategy 5.5: Leverage the Capacity of the Non-State Actors to Implement the National Plan

Parish Development Model (PDM)

The Parish Development Model (PDM) is a government program that aims to improve the quality of life of Ugandans by increasing household incomes. The PDM's goals include:

- 1) Creating wealth
- 2) Creating employment
- 3) Increasing household incomes
- 4) Transitioning subsistence-level households into the money economy

The PDM's vision is for parishes to be the center of community development, with access to minimum social and economic services. It's based on the principles of decentralization and establishing a sound financial base for each Local Government Unit. PDM has seven pillars: 1) Production, storage, processing, and marketing; 2) Infrastructure and economic services; 3) Financial inclusion; 4) Social services; 5) Mindset change; 6) Parish Based Management Information System (PDMIS); 7) Governance and administration. The DFDP is aligned with the above pillars and contributes to all the PDM goals.

Bunyangabu District Development Plan (2020/2021 – 2024/2025)

The DDP provides a framework for implementation of development programmes in the district across several sectors including forests. Plan highlights challenges in the forest sector and proposes interventions to address them. Some of the challenges include deforestation which has resulted into land degradation and associated impacts such as floods, soil erosion and climate change; and limited declaration of the quantity of forest produce sold resulting into loss of local revenue to the district. Some of the forestry interventions proposed in the DDP include promotion of afforestation and use of renewable energy technologies; and restoring degraded forests and land lost to poor agricultural practices; establishment of tree nurseries in various sub-counties; and planting of indigenous trees in on all district open spaces and road reserves. Overall, the DDP targets to increase forest cover from 7% to 9% of the total land area of Bunyangabu district.

CHAPTER FOUR. ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

4.1 Land use land cover

Bunyangabu district has a total of 59,755.5 hectares of land which is endowed with fertile soils which are favorable for human activities. Key activities taking place on the land are protected areas accounting for 33.894%, agricultural activities 27.511%, mixed use 27.349%, human settlement (*residential, commercial, industrial and civic*) 6.251% and others such as forestry, wet-land, open water, and landfill 4.995%. Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the changes in land use

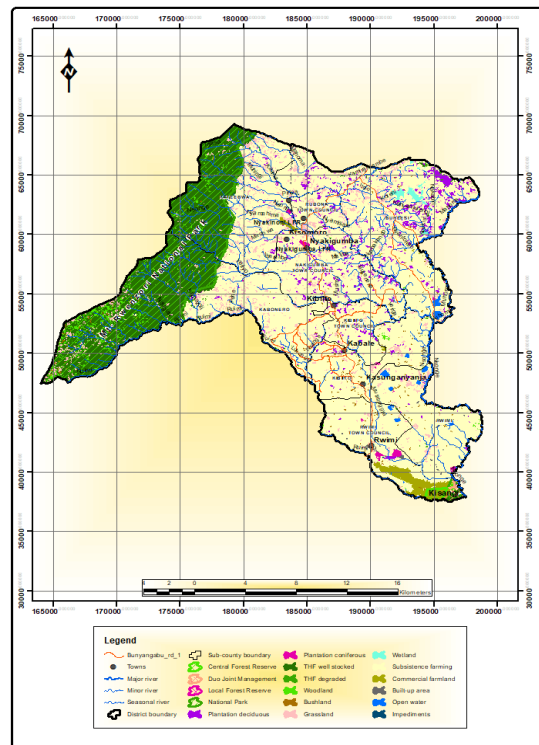


Figure 3: Bunyangabu district land use land cover 2024

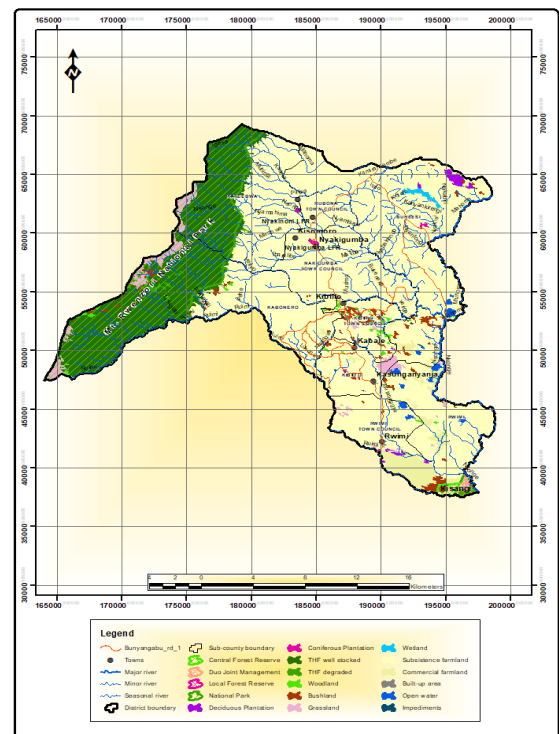


Figure 2: Bunyangabu district land use land cover 2015

Table 3 Land use/land cover acreage trends for 2015 and 2024.

DISTRICTS		BUNYANGABU	
Code	Land cover type	2015	2024
1	Plantation deciduous	204.9	1475.7
2	Plantation coniferous	19.8	134.6
3	Tropical high forest well stocked	9808.2	9706.0
4	Tropical high forest degraded	271.7	211.9
5	Woodland	297.2	624.0
6	Bushland	832.2	320.4
7	Grassland	1254.9	3084.4
8	Wetland	118.4	184.1
9	Subsistence farmland	35061.5	32921.0
10	Commercial farmland	1648.9	768.0
11	Built-up area	53.9	229.2
12	Open water	261.1	207.7
13	Impediments	52.1	8.8
TOTAL		51899.8	51899.8

4.1.1 Agricultural land

Agriculture is the main livelihood and economic sector in Bunyangabu district and therefore occupies the biggest percentage of the total land area of the district. The main crops grown both at commercial and subsistence levels include bananas, maize and rice. Rwimi Prisons farm alone is over 4000 acres mostly occupied by maize. The growing of these crops involve the clearing of all standing trees which impacts negatively on the availability of forest resources and other forestry services.



Figure 4: Maize growing in Rwimi Prisons farm.

4.1.2 Forest coverage and National parks

Mountain Rwenzori National Park occupies an appreciable large portion of the Bunyangabu district. The National Park is predominantly a natural forest and plays a significant role in the protection of the Mountainous areas of the district against soil erosion, mud and landslides. The district also borders with Kibale National Park in the east. The district has two local forest reserves namely Nyakinoni and Nyakigumba occupying 5 and 11.7 acres respectively. The forest reserves have been planted with a mixture of trees species such as *Grievellia*, *Eucalyptus* and indigenous tree species in order to maintain forest cover.

a) Private commercial tree plantations

Despite the limited average land ownership per house, there are individuals with relative extensive land acreages on which they have established private commercial tree plantations. The plantations contribute to the provision of wood resources required within and outside the districts. Table 4 shows the plantation owners, location and acreage.

Table 4 Tree Plantation owners in Bunyangabu district.

S/N	Tree / plantation owner	Species	Location (Sub- County)
1	Monday Bwandondo	Eucalyptus	Buheesi S/C
2	Vincent Tumuramye	Eucalyptus	Kakinga T/C
3	Kurama Justus	Grevellia, Eucalyptus, Prunus Africana, Maesopsis eminii	Kakinga T/C
4	Adolf Mwesige	Pinus caribaea	Kibiito S/C
5	Ngomayondi Abel	Eucalyptus	Rwimi T/C
6	Rwimi Prison	Eucalyptus	Rwimi T/C
7	Sebamenya Bosco	Maesopsis eminii, Eucalyptus	Kyamukube
8	Ahebwa Robert	Eucalyptus	Rwimi S/C
9	Kule Charles	Eucalyptus, Pine	Kyamukube T/C
10	Mitandi SDA	Pinus caribaea, Eucalyptus	Kyamukube T/C

b) Woodlots

In Bunyangabu district woodlots are form the main approach to tree growing. They are distributed in many parts of the districts mostly occurring in wetlands which is against the management standards of wetlands. Woods contribute significantly to the wood demands of the district in form of timber, firewood and poles. The drive to conserve wetlands however, pose a risk of losing most the woodlots and this will live Bunyangabu district devoid of trees.

c) Trees on farm land and road reserves

Besides, woodlots there are scattered trees on farmland and around homes. But given the nature of crops grown and limited appreciation of agroforestry, integration of trees with crops is very limited. As such extensive areas of banana plantations, maize and rice garden do not have trees. Examples of such areas include Rwimi Prisons Farm and private lands in Rwimi Town Council and Rwimi Sub-county where maize are rice are grown extensively. Tree growing on road reserves has taken off as expected apart from a few portions of the Fort Portal Kasese road.

4.1.3 Wetlands

The district is endowed with many wetland resources: most valleys are waterlogged streams or swamps, springs and a few of man-made water sources like ponds and wells. However, most of the wetlands have been encroached on by human activity in form of cultivation, eucalyptus tree planting, sand and mining and animal grazing.

4.1.4 Crater lakes

The district has 11 crater lakes that are spread in the 3 sub counties of Rwimi, Kibiito and Kiyombya. They form a great potential for irrigation, home use, tourism, livestock farming and other economic activities. Under the River and Lakeshore Regulations of 2000, the lake shores are supposed to be protected with their natural vegetation and only developed using recommended guidelines from the responsible bodies (NEMA, District Environment Office etc). The lake shores provide spaces for maintenance indigenous /natural forests and trees. However, most of lake shores have been degraded and the crater lakes are exposed to soil erosion and siltation. Table 5 shows the crater lakes, their location and the status of the lakeshores and adjacent catchments.

Table 5. Crater lakes and status of the lakeshores and the surrounding catchment

S/N	Name	Location	Status
1	Lake Nyamugoro	Kibiito S/C	Partially encroached on
2	Lake Nyamiteza	Kibiito S/C	Partially encroached on by farming
3	Lake Mwegenyu	Buheesi S/C	Still intact
4	Lake Ntanda	Kiyombya	Encroached on
5	Lake Kanyamukale	Rwimi S/C	Much degraded by farming and eucalyptus trees planting
6	Lake Kitere	Rwimi S/C	Still intact
7	Lake Njarayabaana	Rwimi S/C	Encroached on by farming
8	Lake Mubiro	Kibiito S/C	Degraded
9	Lake Nyamugasaani	Rwimi S/C	Degraded
10	Lake Kyanga	Rwimi T/C	Degraded.
11	Lake Ntambi	Rwimi S/C,	Still intact

4.1.5 River banks

River banks are important buffers for protecting rivers. Ideally the rivers are expected to have natural vegetation including riverine forests. However, most of the river banks of major rivers in the district such as Rwimi river have been encroached by the population who are engaged in economic activities ranging from agro-farming, brick making, sand extraction, tree planting especially eucalyptus, car washing, and construction of houses. This has affected the weather and resulted into water pollution, flooding and land and mud slides in the Rwenzori Mountain areas.

5.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Table 6. Analysis of stakeholders in terms influence and interests

5.2 Relevant institutions and their responsibilities.

Table 7. Institutions /organizations and responsibilities in forestry

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District Environment office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning for the management of wetlands, river banks and lake shores ▪ Community conservation on environmental conservation ▪ Restoration of degraded river banks and lake shores
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of extension services on sustainable agriculture and land management practices ▪ Promote soil and water conservation ▪ Promote agroforestry at community level
Private forest owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment and management of their tree plantations

5.3 Development partners in the forestry sector and their contributions

Development partners play a crucial in the effective management and development of forest resources in the district.

Table 8 summarizes the roles being played the various partners in the forestry sector in Bunyangabu district. It is expected that the partners will support the implementation of the DFDP.

Table 8. Current forestry activities by various stakeholders in Bunyangabu district

S/N	Name of stakeholder/ organization	Current program / activities in the district
1	World wide Fund for nature WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Bunyangabu DLG to mobilize tree farmers and formation of Bunyangabu tree growers and timber traders' association • Supporting Bunyangabu tree growers and timber traders' association on the strategic plan development process • Supported Bunyangabu tree growers and timber traders' association with a revolving fund of UGX17 million to boost savings and credit among association members. • Provision of free tree seedlings to farmers for planting every planting season and first priority is normally given to farmers located along the buffer zones of mountain Rwenzori national park. • Train tree farmers in different silvicultural operation before receiving seedlings for planting to ensure the highest survival percentage. <p>Supported Bunyangabu district tree growers and timber traders' association with funds worth UGX 52 million to start up a district tree nursery which has been established and is providing farmers with seedlings for planting.</p>
2	Eco-trust (Environmental conservation Trust)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is implementing the Restore Africa Carbon project in the sub-counties of Katebwa, Bukara, Kabonero and Rwimi Town council. The project is financed by catholic relief services.
3	CARE International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is implementing the Restore Africa project in the sub-counties of Rwimi, Kisomoro, Kiyombya and Kakinga town council. The project is financed by catholic relief services.
4	Common ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of farmers to protect wetlands and conserve the environment • Have also established 8 tree nurseries in different sub counties and town councils with in the district to help provide seedlings to farmers for planting.
5	Dream international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have established a tree nursery in Kyamukube town council • They provide free seedlings to farmers and schools for planting.

5.4 Community Associations / groups involved in forestry in Bunyangabu district

Local communities play a fundamental role in management of forest resources. They are main implementers of interventions being promoted by government and development partners. In recent years, communities have formed themselves into groups or associations for the purpose of promoting sustainable conservation of forest resources. The local communities through their associations / groups will play a central role in the implementation of the DFDP. The main associations include: Bunyangabu district tree growers and timber traders' association; Bunyangabu district development link; and Bunyangabu environment conservation association.

Table 9. Distribution of tree nurseries in Bunyangabu district

Sub-county	Number of Tree Nurseries	Owners of the tree nurseries	Main tree species being raised	Estimated number of seedlings raised per year
Nyakigumba TC	1	Bunyangabu district development Link	<i>Maesopsis emnii</i> , <i>Grievelia robusta</i> , <i>Prunus africana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	100,000
Kibiito	1	Bunyangabu District tree growers and timber traders' association.	<i>mahogany</i> , <i>Prunus africana</i> , <i>Messopsis emnii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> .	150,000
Mintandi (Agri Evolve community tree nursery)	1	Pure (NGO)	<i>Messopsis emnii</i> , <i>Barthidevia</i> , <i>Red mahogany</i> , <i>Bamboo</i> , <i>Terminlia</i> , <i>Caliandra</i> , <i>Ficus etc</i>	200,000
Rwimi, Kisomoro Kyamukube town council, Katebwa, Buheesi, Kibiito, Kabonero and Bukaara sub counties.	8	Common Ground	<i>Prunus african</i> , <i>mahogany</i> , <i>Grievelia</i> , <i>maesopsis emnii</i> and <i>Bamboo...</i>	100,000
Kyamukube town council	1	Dream international	<i>Grievelia</i> , <i>Maessopsis emnii</i> , <i>Pprunus africana</i> , <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> .	100,000

5.5 Private Tree plantation investments in Bunyangabu district

There are several tree growing investments ranging from small scale plantings to large scale tree plantation investments in Bunyangabu district. People with limited land acreage have established Eucalyptus woodlots which together contribute greatly to the vegetation cover of Bunyangabu District. There are also prominent tree farmers with extensive tree plantations and these are spread in different sub-counties in the district as shown in table 10.

Table 10. List of prominent tree farmers in Bunyangabu district

S/N	NAME	SPECIES	LOCATION
01	Monday Bwadondo	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Buheesi Sub-county
02	Vincent Tumuramye	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Kakinga Town Council

03	Kurama Justus	<i>Grievellia, Eucalyptus grandis, Prunus Africana, Maesopsis eminii</i>	Kakinga Town Council
04	Adolf Mwesige	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Kibiito Sub-county
05	Ngomayondi Abel	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Rwimi Town Council
06	Rwimi Prison	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Rwimi Town Council
07	Sebamanya Bosco	<i>Eucalyptus grandis, Maesopsis eminii</i>	Kamukube Town Council
08	Ahebwa Robert	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Rwimi Sub-county
09	Kule Charles	<i>Eucalyptus grandis, pine</i>	Rwimi Sub-county
10	Mitandi SDA	<i>Pinus caribaea, Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Kamukube Town Council

5.6 SWOT Analysis

This section provides an analysis of the internal strength of Bunyangabu district to effectively implement and realize objectives of the District Forestry Development Plan. It also analyses the weaknesses that might affect the implementation of the plan and the possible mitigation measures. The opportunities that can be tapped by the district to enhance realization of the DFD objectives are also analyzed. The threats to the implementation of the plan are also analyzed. Table 10 summarizes the SWOT analysis.

Table 11. Summary of SWOT analysis for Bunyangabu district

Strength <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of the local government structure to support the DFS in planning and implementing forestry activities. ▪ Presence of the Natural Resources department for effective coordination of forestry activities. ▪ Presence of environment conservation associations at community level 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited number of forestry staff to provide forestry advisory services and law enforcement ▪ Inadequate funding to the forestry sector ▪ Un coordinated forestry efforts by different partners
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of development partners with interest in supporting forestry and conservation activities ▪ Availability of market for forestry products in the district and outside the district ▪ Availability technical staff in government departments, authorities and CSOs /NGOs with forest programmes and activities in the district. ▪ Presence of degraded landscapes (river banks, lake shores, bare hills, steep slopes etc) for restoration ▪ Presence of the DDP that emphasizes the conservation of forest resources 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harvesting of immature trees ▪ Poor pricing of trees for timber ▪ Forced cutting of trees planted in wetlands ▪ Neglect of indigenous tree species ▪ Use of chainsaws for timber cutting ▪ Limited adherence to silvicultural practices ▪ Changes in weather patterns ▪ Population increases

5.7 Forest Trends Analysis

a) Forest product demand and supply

The main forest trends in Bunyangabu district relate to the increasing demand for forest resources. While it is not possible to determine the demand in absolute terms, there are indicators that show that the demand for forest resources together with scarcity is increasing. These include the premature harvesting

of trees and the conversion of fruit trees (Ovacado and Jackfruit trees) into timber. The demand relates to the increasing population and the mushrooming urban centres most of which have been upgraded to town council status. Urbanization comes with increased demand of forest resources such as timber and firewood to produce bricks for construction.

b) Budget and revenue trends

Budgets for the forestry sector in Bunyangabu district show that there has been increasing/decreasing investment in the sector over the last five years. The budget has been mostly for extension services, seedling production and distribution and monitoring. The budget investment is still inadequate to fund interventions to address the prevailing forestry challenges in the district.

Forests contribute to about 8% of the district economy in form of forest products such as timber, poles, off cuts and tree seedlings. Part of this contribution is in form of revenue. The revenue trends, however show that over the last five years, the revenue collections are more than budget investments. This implies that if more budget was invested into the sector, it can contribute significantly to revenue generation for the district while at the same time improving livelihoods and household incomes.

c) Investment opportunities

The main investment opportunities related to forestry in Bunyangabu district include:

- i. Restoration of the degraded crater lake shores and development of tourism sites
- ii. Investing in value addition e.g furniture making; briquette making etc
- iii. Tree nursery establishment with a diversity of species
- iv. Tree growing especially for those with relatively extensive land

5.8 Main Economic activities

The main economic activities related to forestry in Bunyangabu district include trade in timber within and outside the district; poles usually used for construction, off cuts and slabs which are used for construction of poultry houses etc firewood and tree seedlings.



Figure 5: Timber yard for one of the prominent timber traders in Kibiito town council

5.8 Key Forest issues in Bunyangabu district

The most outstanding issues in the forest sector in Bunyangabu district that need to be addressed are briefly explained below.

a) Limited integration of trees with crops

Currently, farmers have not embraced suitable agroforestry technologies that can promote integration of tree with crops especially banana, rice and maize. This has left vast areas which were once covered by trees and forests empty especially in Kakinga, Rwimi Town Councils, Rwimi and Kiyombya Sub-counties. Rwimi prison farm for example has opened extensive areas for maize growing and left not a tree standing.



Figure 6: A cross-section of Rwimi Prisons Farm

- b) **Wind storms.** As a result of the above, incidences of heavy wind storms with devastating effects are common especially in Kakinga, Rwimi Town Councils; Rwimi and Kiyombya Sub-counties due to scarcity of trees to counter the wind.
- c) **Lack of management plans for local forest reserves.**
The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003 requires each forest reserve to have a management plan to guide its management activities. However, the two local forest reserves of Nyakinoni and Nyakigumba do not have approved management plans to guide developments therein.
- d) **Encroachment**
Nyakigumba local forest reserves faces some encroachment. This requires to be addressed with urgency it requires before the encroacher claims more land. Wetlands, river banks and shores of crater lakes have also been heavily encroached upon replacing the wetland vegetation and forests that used to provide a buffer to these resources. Rwimi prison farm has also encroached on the banks of Rwimi and Ntabagu Rivers. This has contributed to reduction of forest cover in Bunyangabu district.
- e) **The wetland restoration drive and the risk losing forest cover.** Some people have planted Eucalyptus woodlots and plantations in the wetlands. With the government's effort to restore the wetlands, the woodlots are being harvested at fast rate which will consequently lead to reduction of forest cover. It is going to be difficult for the majority of the people to provide alternative land for tree growing once they vacate the wetland.
- f) **Dependency on fuel wood as a source of energy.** Over 95% of the population in Bunyangabu District depend on fuel wood as a source of energy majorly for cooking. Most households do not have energy saving cook stoves, they still rely on the tradition 3-stove cook stove. Thus, the rate of

firewood consumption per household is very high and this poses threat to tree cover, woodlots and existing forests.

g) **Poor management of woodlots.**

Many tree farmers end with planting and a bit of weeding for the trees. They do not undertake other recommended silvicultural practices such as thinning. As such, the trees do not grow to attain the best quality. This translates into low prices at the time of selling. Part of the reason for this is the limited forest extension services due to limited staffing and resistance of some farmers to adhere to technical advice.

h) **Preference of eucalyptus trees to indigenous trees.**

Many farmers prefer eucalyptus to indigenous trees because of its fast growth rate. This is affecting the diversity of tree species in the district with the tree cover on private land being predominantly eucalyptus.

i) **Losses during selling, harvesting and conversion of trees.**

While farmers have committed to growing trees amidst land scarcity; they are not getting the expected profits out of their efforts. This is because many of them harvest the trees prematurely while others use un recommended tools especially chainsaws for conversion into timber. Another area of loss is the selling of trees in terms of acreage rather than the standard units of for example volume of round wood. This is making tree growing a non-profitable venture and many farmers are bound to abandon the investment in favor of other crops.

j) **Poor land management and agricultural practices.**

Poor land management practices especially on the steep slopes have left many hills and mountain slopes degraded/bare. Many communities still use slashes and burn practices which end up causing forest fires leading to deforestation and forest degradation.

PART 2 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

CHAPTER SIX: STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

6.1 The Theory of Change

The theory of change for this DFDP states that:

If awareness on forest related aspects is created to the different stakeholders;

If tree cover in Bunyangabu district is increased by 15%;

If the capacities of key stakeholders in forest management and related issues are strengthened.

If the provision of alternative income generating enterprises is promoted;

And

If collaboration, networking and partnerships with various forest related stakeholders is nurtured;

Then forest resources in Bunyangabu District will be increased and sustainably managed by 2030

Then Bunyangabu will be an eco- district with prosperous communities by 2030.

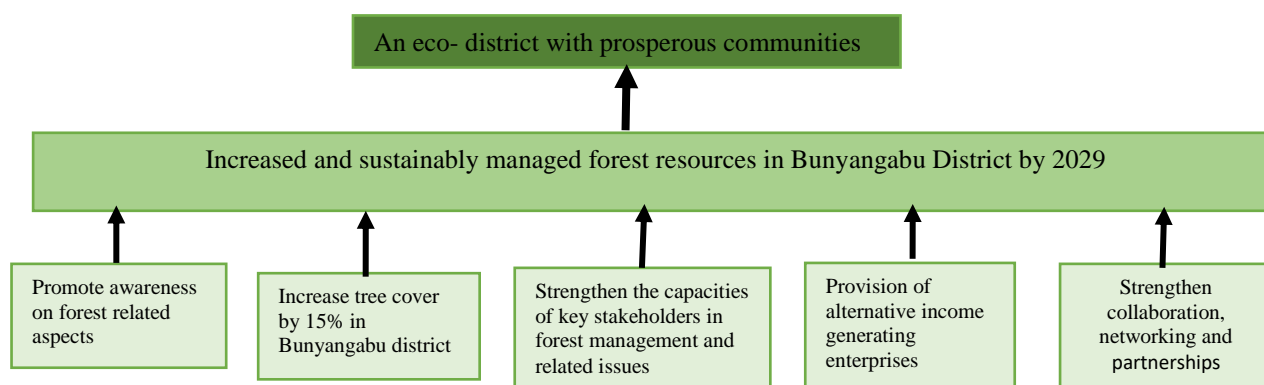


Figure 7. The theory of change for the DFDP

6.2 Assumptions

The theory of change above is based on the following assumptions:

- Stakeholders such as UWA fulfil their mandate of protecting and conserving the protected areas under their jurisdiction.
- Private land owners are willing to invest, develop and conserve forest resources on their land guided by the DFDP.
- Development partners, CSOs and private sector will remain committed to the development and support of the forestry sector in Bunyangabu district.
- Government through the district council will provide sufficient funds to facilitate implementation of the DFDP.

6.3 Vision, Goal, Objectives and interventions

The vision, goals and objectives have been developed basing on the situational analysis which includes the environmental ecological and social-economic aspects; the Bunyangabu District Development Plan (2020/2021 – 2024/2025) and NDP IV 2025/2026- 2029/30.

6.3.1 Vision

An eco- district with prosperous communities

6.3.2 Goal

Increased and sustainably managed forest resources in Bunyangabu District by 2030

6.3.3 Specific objectives

- i. To create awareness on forest related issues
- ii. To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%
- iii. To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and non-government) in forest management and related issues
- iv. To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities
- v. To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of the forest resource in Bunyangabu district

6.3.4 Thematic interventions

Specific objective 1: To create awareness on forest related issues to stakeholders at different levels

- a) Conduct stakeholder mapping meetings
- b) Hold district and sub county sensitization meetings
- c) Conduct mass media engagements e.g. radio programmes
- d) Conduct social media interventions
- e) Hold community baraaas
- f) Conduct public caravan trails
- g) Conduct school outreaches
- h) Conduct Forum theater (Music, Dance and Drama)
- i) Selection and facilitation of change agents/champions e.g. community groups, councilors MP's, Church leaders etc.
- j) Establishment of facilitation community groups
- k) Development of IEC materials

Specific objective 2: To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%

- a) Development of a forest inventory of tree cover and its ownership
- b) Establishment and management of tree nurseries
- c) Provide technical guidance on forest related aspects e.g. planting and growing of trees, certification of tree nursery operators
- d) Development of forest management plans for 2 Local Forest Reserves
- e) Conduct sensitization meetings on tree growing
- f) Conduct evictions/enforcement interventions in encroached forest reserves
- g) Provision of tree seedlings to the community to support tree planting
- h) Conduct forest restoration interventions e.g. on river banks, lake shores and in Forest Reserves
- i) Conduct agro- forestry interventions on private and farm lands
- j) Conduct Joint technical back stopping and supervision of tree cover related interventions

Specific objective 3: To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and non-government) for better forestry service delivery

- a) Assessment of forest related training needs and development of capacity building plans
- b) Support the implementation of the forest capacity building plan e.g. on job skills training, exposure visits, refresher trainings.
- c) Facilitate the operations of the Environmental/forestry committees at parish, sub county and district level.

Specific objective 4: To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities

- a) Identification and selection of forest and non-forest enterprises.
- b) Training of key stakeholders at district, sub county and community level in forest and non-forest enterprises
- c) Facilitate the establishment of forest and non-forest enterprises
- d) Conduct campaigns on green businesses e.g. fruit tree growing
- e) Conduct value chain analysis and linkages
- f) Hold exhibitions
- g) Conduct engagement meetings with the private sector involved in forestry
- h) Promote Public, private partnerships

Specific objective 5: To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of forest resources in Bunyangabu district

- a) Hold periodic stakeholder fora and engagement meetings at district and sub county level
- b) Establishment and facilitation of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform
- c) Conduct joint supervision and monitoring of forest related interventions
- d) Hold joint fundraising initiatives e.g. proposal writing
- e) Conduct research and studies by the academic institutions
- f) Conduct joint forest related enforcement activities
- g) Facilitate the establishment of ordinances and bi- laws
- h) Attend existing coordination arrangements/meetings at district, sub county, and parish level
- i) Participate and or organize district, national and international events and forums.

CHAPTER SEVEN: BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1 Implementation modalities

7.1.1 Implementation Approaches

In order to effectively implement the thematic activities under this plan the following are some of the approaches which will be employed.

a) Awareness creation

Awareness creation will aim at changing the mindsets of different stakeholders including the community on the importance of forests as well as imparting knowledge regarding forest related terminologies, approaches and interventions. This will be in form of stakeholder awareness meetings, community sensitization meetings, use of music, dance and drama and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

b) Media engagement

Media engagements will entail the use of both social and mass media. Mass media avenue will include radio [programmes and jingles, TV shows and newspapers clips and adverts. The district will tap into the radio programme space allocated to the Resident District Commissioner. Social media will involve the use of Facebook, twitter and the district website.

c) Capacity building

Capacity building interventions will aim at enhancing knowledge and skills of stakeholders on forest related interventions such as agro forestry, policy and legal framework, tree planting, restoration, extension services among others. Capacity building will entail conducting a capacity assessment which will lead to the development of a capacity building plan. Several approaches are to be used while implementing the capacity building plan such as trainings, exposure visits, mentoring and coaching.

d) Collaboration, networking and partnerships

The district will identify potential and existing networks and partnerships that it will need in profiling forestry issues. These will include Ministries, CSO's, private sector, development partners among others. Networking and partnership meetings will be conducted aiming at promoting learning, avoiding duplication and joint fundraising.

e) Enactment and enforcement of bi-laws

A coherent bylaw will be enacted to enable responsible management of the forests and trees in within Bunyangabu the district, especially on private lands, river banks and lake shores. These will be passed at lower local government level.

f) Forest restoration

Forest restoration will involve restoring the forest ecosystems and improving the species diversity of the two local forest reserves, river banks, shores of crater lakes through planting of indigenous tree species. It will also include controlling invasive species, maintaining tree diversity, returning species composition and structure to a more natural state. Besides restoration planting, natural regeneration where applicable.

In order to ensure successful restoration, control measures against fires and damage to trees by domestic animals will be put in place.

g) Agroforestry

Agroforestry will involve integrating trees on farm lands on private land. Forestry, agricultural extension staff and NGOs will support the community to identify suitable trees that can be intercropped without causing adverse effects on the crops. As much as possible multiple value tree species will be promoted to enhance benefits to the community. Degraded farm lands, hills and steep slopes will be targeted. Agro forestry will not only contribute to increasing tree cover but also improve productivity and production.

h) Fundraising/resource mobilization

This District Forest Development plan is to be implemented by multiple stakeholders who have an interest in increased and sustainably managed forest resources in Bunyangabu District by 2030. Therefore, there is need to have a clear fundraising strategy to support the district in mobilizing financial resources for implementation of the plan. The fundraising strategies will involve conducting fundraising drives, one on one meetings with development partners among others.

i) Documentation

Documentation will be done in forms of brief updates, website uploads, reports and short documentaries. This will aim at showcasing the relevance of forestry in the district, key advocacy issues for addressing and the successes being registered in relation to the implementation of the District Forest Development Plan.

7.1.2 Institutional arrangements

This District Forest Development Plan cuts across various sectors including forestry sector, water environment, and agriculture among others. In addition, the CSOs, development partners and private sector have crucial role in implementation of the plan. The district local government structure from the village to district level is also important for effective implementation of the plan. While the District Forest Services is responsible for forestry management in the district, they will need to coordinate with other sectors for effective implementation of the Development plan. The plan proposes establishment and functionalizing a multi-stakeholder forum to ensure effective coordination in management and development of forest resources in the district. The Chief Administrative Officer through the Natural Resources Department will define the details of the forum.

7.1.3 Work plan

A work plan to guide implementation of District Forest Development Plan is shown in Annex 2.

7.2 Budget

In order to implement the plan effectively an estimated total of UGX **1,237,000,000** (One billion two hundred thirty-seven million only) will be required over a five-year period.

Table 12: A summary of the budget requirements for each objective per year.

Item	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Objective 1: To create awareness on forest related issues to stakeholders at different levels	354,000,000	84,500,000	85,000,000	64,000,000	72,000,000	49,000,000
Objective 2: To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%	290,000,000	98,000,000	73,000,000	73,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
Objective 3: To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and non-government) for better forestry service delivery	130,000,000	50,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Objective 4: To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities	234,500,000	22,000,000	98,000,000	60,000,000	40,500,000	14,000,000
Objective 5: To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of forest resource in Bunyangabu district	228,500,000	51,100,000	63,100,000	46,100,000	34,100,000	34,100,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,237,000,000	305,600,000	339,100,000	263,100,000	189,600,000	140,100,000

7.2.1 Financing the budget

i. Financing Principles

Bunyangabu district is to use the following principles to guide its resource mobilization efforts:

- Establishment and nurturing of relationships and partnerships.
- Investing time in planning and developing potential proposals.
- Where necessary, the district will hire the services of a consultant or resource persons to support in some of the fundraising drives and proposal writing initiatives.
- When negotiating with donors, the district will ensure that the terms and conditions of funding agreements, procedures and reporting schedule are mutually acceptable.

ii. Sources of funding

The district will fund some of the proposed interventions in this plan from its annual financial budgets. Given the district has financial constraints, it is not able to fund all the activities. Therefore, the following fundraising avenues have been proposed for the district to tap into in order to raise funds to finance the implementation of its five-year forest development plan 2025-2030.

Below are the proposed fundraising avenues that the district will tap into to finance the implementation of its five-year forest development plan 2025-2030.

- National forestry programmes funded by development partners
- Nurturing and sustaining the existing funding channels
- Donations/ grants.
- Donor funds through proposal development for projects
- Forming of consortiums
- Conducting fundraising drives
- Private sector support

CHAPTER EIGHT: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation will be based on the results and monitoring and evaluation frameworks shown in annexes 3 and 4 respectively. A results framework shows the objectives, expected outcomes, outputs and targets that will be measured during the monitoring and evaluation processes. Based on the results framework a monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed with indicators, means of verification and time frames against various interventions as presented in Annex 4. Using the indicators, the Bunyangabu District Local Government and other stakeholders will conduct continuous monitoring to assess progress of implementation. The information collected will be used to inform management decisions including corrective measures to improve implementation of the plan.

8.2 Participation in monitoring

Implementation of this plan will involve several stakeholders. Monitoring being part of implementation will also involve several stakeholders. Given that a multi-stakeholder forum will be operationalized, participatory monitoring will be part of their roles. Participatory monitoring will generate information for discussions during forum meetings. Participatory monitoring will generate lessons and actions to address issues identified during monitoring. Stakeholder reports on interventions being implemented will also form part of participatory monitoring.

8.3 DFDP Reviews and updates

The DFDP will be reviewed and updated after 2.5 years of its implementation. The review will be informed by reports from continuous monitoring provided by different stakeholders. A final evaluation / review will be conducted three months before end of the duration of the plan to assess the extent of achievement of the planned objectives and the impacts created. The evaluation report will be used to inform the development of DFDP II.

8.4 Integration of gender and other cross cutting issues

Aspects of gender and other cross-cutting issues such as climate change will be monitored through the implementation of this plan. Below are the ways in which aspects of gender and climate change will be integrated in the plan which will form the basis of monitoring.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in this district forest development plan of Bunyangabu focuses on the different gender categories such as women, men, girls, boys, elderly and persons with special disabilities without discrimination on the basis of gender, age, ethnicity and disability. The different gender categories will have equal and fair opportunities to most of the proposed interventions within this plan such as training, forest and non-forest related enterprises, participation in decision making processes, nursery establishments among others.

Climate change

Climate change has been integrated in the District Forestry plan of Bunyangabo with an aim of managing and restoring forest ecosystems to mitigate the impacts of climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide, while also adapting forestry practices to cope with changing weather patterns like increased droughts

and floods, thereby enhancing resilience of communities dependent on forests and promoting sustainable livelihoods. The plan has proposed strategies of integrating climate change such as; planting drought-resistant tree species, implementing agroforestry practices; protecting existing forest cover through improved management strategies; reforestation and afforestation efforts to restore degraded forest areas; promotion of climate-smart forestry practices and adaptation strategies; and strengthening the capacities of relevant forest stakeholders

CHAPTER 9: REFERENCES

Bunyangabu District Development Plan (2020/2021 – 2024/2025)

Government of Uganda. National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003

Government of Uganda. National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016

Government of Uganda. Forestry Nature Conservation Master Plan, 2002

Government of Uganda. National Forestry Plan 2011/12-2021/22

Government of Uganda. National Forestry Policy, 2001

Government of Uganda. Land Act 2013, Cap 227

Government of Uganda. The Uganda Wildlife Act, 1996

National Planning Authority. The NDPIV Strategic Direction (2025/2026 – 2029/2030)

Ministry of Local Government. Implementation Guidelines for the Parish Development Model 2021

Annex 1: Participants in the District Forest Plan development process

S/N	Name	Designation	Phone number
1	Ddamba John Mmuli	DNRO-Bunyangabu	0703331000
2	Rugumba Elon	SAS-Kiyombya	0702199801
3	Allan Rutanta	ERRU	0775398742
4	Kamanyire Patrick	SAS-CAO's office	0751636229
5	Tusingwire Maxwell	SCDO	0784394898
6	Akugizibwe Nicholus	Representing private sector	0772779967
7	Wakanyambia Erisa	C/P BUNYANGABU DTGTTA	0773131069
8	Businge Simon	SOS	0756196580
9	Bwambale Uzia	PAS	0788298215
10	Edgar Muganzi	SEO	0772395749
11	Peter Nyakaana Kabagambe	DCO	0772637722
12	Kobugabe Elizabeth	Planner	0778451492
13	Okiror Andrew	Physical Planner	0782879585
14	Orishaba Elvis	Physical planner	0774668711
15	Mujuni David	F.O	0772395749
16	Nyangoma Kezia	DCDO	0772693051
17	George Willy	SAS	0781360841
18	Kaakyo Jane	SAS-Rwimi	0787297338
20	Maduke Amon	For SAS Bukara S/C	0783825699
21	Kansiime Grace	EO	0788673230
22	Tusiime Daniel	EO	0784493806

Annex 2: Proposed work plan for implementation of the District Forest Development plan for Bunyangabu district

No	Proposed activities	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Responsible actor
1	Specific objective 1: To create awareness on forest related issues to stakeholders at different levels						
1.1	Conduct stakeholder mapping meetings						
1.2	Hold district and sub county sensitization meetings						
1.3							
1.4	Conduct mass media engagements e.g. radio programmes						
1.5	Conduct social media interventions						
1.6	Hold community baraaas						
1.7	Conduct public caravan trails						
1.8	Conduct school outreaches						
1.9	Conduct Forum theater (Music, Dance and Drama)						
1.10	Selection and facilitation of change agents/champions e.g. community groups, councilors MP's, Church leaders etc.						
1.11	Establishment and facilitation of community groups						
1.12	Development of IEC materials						
2	Specific objective 2: To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%						
2.1	Development of a forest inventory of tree cover and its ownership						
2.2	Establishment and management of tree nurseries						
2.3	Provide technical guidance on forest related aspects e.g. planting and growing of trees, certification of tree nursery operators						
2.4	Development of forest management plans for 2 Local Forest Reserves						
2.5	Conduct sensitization meetings on tree growing						
2.6	Conduct evictions/enforcement interventions in encroached forest reserves						
2.7	Provision of tree seedlings to the community to support tree planting						
3	Specific objective 3: To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and non-government) for better forestry service delivery						
3.1	Assessment of forest related training needs and development of capacity building plans						
3.2	Support the implementation of the forest capacity building plan e.g. on job skills training, exposure visits, refresher trainings						
3.3	Facilitate the operations of the Environmental/forestry committees at parish, sub county and district level						

4	Specific objective 4: To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities						
4.1	Identification and selection of forest and non-forest enterprises						
4.2	Training of key stakeholders at district, sub county and community level in forest and non-forest enterprises						
4.3	Facilitate the establishment of forest and non-forest enterprises						
4.4	Conduct campaigns on green businesses e.g. fruit tree growing						
4.5	Conduct value chain analysis and linkages						
4.6	Hold exhibitions						
4.7	Conduct engagement meetings with the private sector involved in forestry						
4.8	Promote Public, private partnerships						
5	Specific objective 5: To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of forest resource in Bunyangabu district						
5.1	Hold periodic stakeholder fora and engagement meetings at district and sub county level						
5.2	Establishment and facilitation of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform						
5.3	Conduct joint supervision and monitoring of forest related interventions						
5.4	Hold joint fundraising initiatives e.g. proposal writing						
5.5	Conduct research papers and studies by the academic institutions						
5.6	Conduct joint forest related enforcement activities						
5.7	Facilitate the establishment of ordinances and bi- laws						
5.8	Attending existing coordination arrangements/meetings at district, sub county, and parish level						
5.9	Participate and or organize district, national and international events and forums						

Annex 3. Proposed budget for the 5 year District Forest Development Plan

No	Item	Description	Unit	Unit cost	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	Specific objective 1: To create awareness on forest related issues to stakeholders at different levels									
1.1	Conduct stakeholder mapping meetings	Meetings	1	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000				
1.2	Hold district, sub county and community sensitization meetings	Meetings	6	4,500,000	47,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	10,500,000		
1.3	Conduct mass media engagements e.g. radio programmes	Engagements	5	15,000,000	75,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
1.4	Conduct social media interventions	Interventions	5	6,000,000	30,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
1.5	Hold community baraazas	Baraazas	5	3,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1.6	Conduct public caravan trails	Caravan trails	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
1.7	Conduct school outreaches	Outreaches	3	9,000,000	27,000,000		9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
1.8	Conduct Forum theatre (Music, Dance and Drama)		3	2,000,000	6,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
1.9	Selection and facilitation of change agents/champions	Years	3	4,500,000	13,500,000		4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	
1.10	Establishment and facilitation of community groups	Years	5	9,000,000	45,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
1.11	Development of IEC materials	Years	3	18,500,000	55,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000		18,500,000	
	Total Objective 1				354,000,000	84,500,000	85,000,000	64,000,000	72,000,000	49,000,000
2	Specific objective 2: To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%									

2.1	Development of a forest inventory of tree cover and its ownership	consultancy fees	1	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000				
2.2	Establishment and management of tree nurseries	Nurseries	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
2.3	Provide technical guidance on forest related aspects e.g. planting and growing of trees, certification of tree nursery operators	Years	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
2.4	Development of forest management plans for 2 Local Forest Reserves	Plans	30	5,000,000	150,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000		
2.5	Conduct sensitisation meetings on tree growing	Meetings	5	2,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
2.6	Conduct evictions/enforcement interventions in encroached forest reserves	Interventions	5	2,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
2.7	Provision of tree seedlings to the community to support tree planting	Seedlings	5	4,000,000	20,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Total objective 2				290,000,000	98,000,000	73,000,000	73,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
3	Specific objective 3: To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and non-government) for better forestry service delivery									
3.1	Assessment of forest related training needs and development of capacity building plans	Consultancy fees	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000				

3.2	Support the implementation of the forest capacity building plan e.g. on job skills training, exposure visits, refresher trainings	Lump some	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
3.3	Facilitate the operations of the Environmental/forestry committees at parish, sub county and district level	Lump some	5	8,000,000	40,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
	Total objective 3				130,000,000	50,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
4	Specific objective 4: To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities									
4.1	Identification and selection of forest and non-forest enterprises	Lump some	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000				
4.2	Training of key stakeholders at district, sub county and community level in forest and non-forest enterprises	Trainings	3	12,000,000	36,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000		
4.3	Facilitate the establishment of forest and non-forest enterprises	Lump some	1	60,000,000	60,000,000		30,000,000	30,000,000		
4.4	Conduct campaigns on green businesses e.g. fruit tree growing	Campaigns	2	22,500,000	45,000,000		22,500,000		22,500,000	
4.5	Conduct value chain analysis and linkages	Lump some	1	15,500,000	15,500,000		15,500,000			
4.6	Hold exhibitions	Exhibitions	4	12,000,000	48,000,000		12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

4.7	Conduct engagement meetings with the private sector involved in forestry	Meetings	3	4,000,000	12,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	
4.8	Promote Public, private partnerships	Years	5	2,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Total objective 4				234,500,000	22,000,000	98,000,000	60,000,000	40,500,000	14,000,000
5	Specific objective 5: To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of forest resource in Bunyangabu district									
5.1	Hold periodic stakeholder fora and engagement meetings at district and sub county level	Meetings	10	1,800,000	18,000,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
5.2	Establishment and facilitation of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform	Years	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
5.3	Conduct joint supervision and monitoring of forest related interventions	Years	5	4,000,000	20,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
5.4	Hold joint fundraising initiatives e.g. proposal writing	Years	5	1,500,000	7,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
5.5	Conduct research papers and studies by the academic institutions	Studies	2	17,000,000	34,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000			
5.6	Conduct joint forest related enforcement activities	Years	5	3,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
5.7	Facilitate the establishment of ordinances and bi-	Ordinances / bi-laws	2	12,000,000	24,000,000		12,000,000	12,000,000		

	laws									
5.8	Attending existing coordination arrangements/meetings at district, sub county, and parish level	Years	5	2,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
5.9	Participate and or organize district, national and international events and forums	Years	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Total objective 5				228,500,000	51,100,000	63,100,000	46,100,000	34,100,000	34,100,000
	GRAND TOTAL				1,237,000,000	305,600,000	339,100,000	263,100,000	189,600,000	140,100,000

Annex 4. Results Framework for the Bunyangabu DFDP

Objectives	Outcome /Results	Outputs	Targets
1. To create awareness on forest related issues	1.1 Targeted stakeholders aware of forest related aspects 1.2 The targeted stakeholder's mindset is changing in favour of sustainable forest management interventions 1.3 Increased involvement of women, youth and men in forestry related interventions	1) Stakeholder mapping meetings conducted	1 meeting
		2) District and sub county sensitization meetings held	6 meetings
		3) Community sensitization meetings conducted	To be determined
		4) Mass and social media engagements conducted	5 annual media engagements
		5) Community Barrazas held	5 Barrazas
		6) Public caravan trails conducted	5 trails
		7) School outreaches conducted	3 Outreaches
		8) Forum theater (Music, Dance and Drama) held	3 skits
		9) Selection and facilitation of change agents/champions e.g. community groups, councilors MP's, Church leaders	Selected after 2 year and no to be determined
		10) Established community groups facilitated	5 annually
		11) IEC materials developed	3 packages every after 2 years
2. To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%	2.1 Improves management of forest resources 2.2 Increased biodiversity and ecosystem system services 2.3 Improved weather conditions 2.4 Trees integrated in farming systems	1) Development of a forest inventory of tree cover and its ownership	1 Inventory of tree cover
		2) Establishment and management of tree nurseries	5 tree nurseries
		3) Provide technical guidance on forest related aspects e.g. planting and growing of trees, certification of tree nursery operators	4 times a year
		4) Development of forest management plans for 2 LFR	2 Forest management plans
		5) Conduct sensitization meetings on tree growing	5 Annual sensitizations
		6) Conduct evictions/enforcement interventions in encroached forest reserves	Per year
		7) Provision of tree seedlings to the community to support tree planting	10 seasons
		8) Conduct forest restoration interventions e.g. on river banks, lake shores and in Forest Reserves	4 seasons
		9) Conduct agro- forestry interventions on farm lands	To be determined
		10) Conduct Joint technical back stopping and supervision of tree cover related interventions	20
3. To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and	3.1 Targeted stakeholders acquire the necessary knowledge and skills for delivering forestry services	1) Assessment of forest related training needs and development of capacity building plans	1 consultancy
		2) Support the implementation of the forest capacity	To be determined basing the findings of the assessment

Objectives	Outcome /Results	Outputs	Targets
non-government) for better forestry service delivery		building plan e.g. on job skills training, exposure visits, refresher trainings.	
		3) Facilitate the operations of the Environmental/forestry committees at parish, sub county and district level.	To be determined
4. To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities	4.1 Various stakeholders including women, youth and men are participating forest and non-forest enterprises 4.2 Improved incomes and community livelihoods	1) Identification and selection of forest and non-forest enterprises.	To be determined
		2) Training of key stakeholders at district, sub county and community level in forest and non-forest enterprises	2 trainings
		3) Facilitate the establishment of forest and non-forest enterprises	To be determined
		4) Conduct campaigns on green businesses e.g. fruit tree growing	2 campaigns
		5) Conduct value chain analysis and linkages	To be determined
		6) Hold exhibitions	4 exhibitions
		7) Conduct engagement meetings with the private sector involved in forestry	4 meetings
		8) Promote Public, private partnerships	2 per year
5. To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of forest resources in Bunyangabu district	5.1 Stakeholders at various levels are participating effectively in the management of forest resources in Bunyangabu district 5.2 Improved management of forest resources I Bunyangabu district	1) Hold periodic stakeholder fora and engagement meetings at district and sub county level	10 meetings
		2) Establishment and facilitation of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform	1 platform
		3) Conduct joint supervision and monitoring of forest related interventions	20
		4) Hold joint fundraising initiatives e.g. proposal writing	5
		5) Conduct research and studies by the academic institution	2 studies
		6) Conduct joint forest related enforcement activities	20
		7) Facilitate the establishment of ordinances and bi- laws	2
		8) Attend existing coordination arrangements/meetings at district, sub county, and parish level	40
		9) Participate and or organize district, national and international events and forums	10

Annex 5. Monitoring and evaluation framework for the DFDP

No	Proposed activities	Success indicators	Means of verification	Frequency of data collection	Responsible entity
1	Specific objective 1: To create awareness on forest related issues to stakeholders at different levels				
1.1	Conduct stakeholder mapping meetings	No of stakeholder mapping meetings conducted	Activity reports	Bi annual	DFO
1.2	Hold district sub county and community sensitization meetings	No of district, sub county and community sensitization meetings	Activity reports	Bi annual	CDO and DFO
1.3	Conduct mass media engagements e.g. radio programmes	No of mass media engagements conducted No of people listening in and calls	Radio and TV scripts Recorded radio and TV programmes	Annually	DFO and DNRO
1.4	Conduct social media interventions	No of social media engagements conducted	Social media links registered Recorded social media discussions	Annually	DIO and DFO,
1.5	Hold community baraaazas	No of community baraaazas conducted	Activity reports	Annually	DFO and CDO
1.6	Conduct public caravan trails	No of public caravan trails conducted	Activity reports	Annually	DFO
1.7	Conduct school outreaches	No of school outreaches conducted	School outreach reports	Annually	DEO and DFO
1.8	Conduct Forum theater (Music, Dance and Drama)	No of MDD sessions conducted	MDD scripts Photographs		CDO
1.9	Selection and facilitation of change agents/champions e.g. community groups, councilors MP's, Church leaders etc.	No of change agents/champions selected No of change agents/champions facilitated	Presence of change agents/champions Activity reports	Annually	DNO and CDO
1.10	Establishment and facilitation of community groups	No of community groups established	Presence of community groups	Establishment once Facilitation annually	CDO
1.11	Development of IEC materials	No of IEC materials developed No of IEC materials disseminated	Activity report		DFO and DIO
2	Specific objective 2: To increase tree cover in Bunyangabu District by 15%				
2.1	Development of a forest inventory of tree cover and its ownership	No of forest inventory developed	Presence of a forest inventory	Once	DFO
2.2	Establishment and management of tree nurseries	No of tree nurseries established and managed	Presence of functional tree nurseries	Continuous	DFO, DPMO

2.3	Provide technical guidance on forest related aspects e.g. planting and growing of trees, certification of tree nursery operators	No of technical guidance support provided	Activity reports	Annually	DFO
2.4	Development of forest management plans for 2 Local Forest Reserves	No of forest management plans developed	Presence of forest management plans	Once	DFO, DP
2.5	Conduct sensitisation meetings on tree growing	No of sensitisation meetings on tree growing conducted	Activity reports	Bi annual	DFO, DCDO
2.6	Conduct evictions/enforcement interventions in encroached forest reserves	No of evictions/enforcement interventions in encroached forest reserves conducted	Activity reports	First two years	DNRO and DPC
2.7	Provision of tree seedlings to the community to support tree planting	No of tree seedlings provided to the community	Activity report Presence of planted tree seedlings	Annually	DFO
3	Specific objective 3: To strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (government and non-government) for better forestry service delivery				
3.1	Assessment of forest related training needs and development of capacity building plans	No of assessment and capacity building plans developed	Presence of capacity building plans	Once	DFO and CDO
3.2	Support the implementation of the forest capacity building plan e.g. on job skills training, exposure visits, refresher trainings	No of intervention derived from the capacity building plan implemented	Activity reports	Annually	DFO
3.3	Facilitate the operations of the Environmental/forestry committees at parish, sub county and district level	No of environmental/forestry committees at parish, sub county and district level facilitated	Activity reports	Annually	DFO and DEO, DCDO, SAS
4	Specific objective 4: To promote forest related income generating and livelihood activities				
4.1	Identification and selection of forest and non-forest enterprises	No of forest and non-forest enterprises identified and selected	Activity report	Once	DFO, DPMO, DCDO
4.2	Training of key stakeholders at district, sub county and community level in forest and non-forest enterprises	No of key stakeholders at district, sub county and community level trained in forest and non-forest enterprises	Training reports		DFO and SAS, DCDO, DCO
4.3	Facilitate the establishment of forest and non-forest enterprises	No of forest and non-forest enterprises established	Presence of established forest and non-forest enterprises	Annually for the 2 nd and 3 rd year of the plan	DFO, SAS, DCO
4.4	Conduct campaigns on green businesses e.g. fruit tree growing	No of campaigns on green businesses conducted	Activity reports	Twice in the DFDP	DFO and DCO

4.5	Conduct value chain analysis and linkages	No of value chain analysis and linkages conducted	Activity reports		DNRO, DFO
4.6	Hold exhibitions	No of forest related exhibitions conducted	Activity reports	Annually	DFO
4.7	Conduct engagement meetings with the private sector involved in forestry	No of engagement meetings conducted	Activity reports		DFO, CAO, DCDO
4.8	Promote Public, private partnerships	No Public, private partnerships promoted	Activity reports		CAO, DCDO
5	Specific objective 5: To foster effective collaboration, coordination and networking for management of forest resource in Bunyangabu district				
5.1	Hold periodic stakeholder fora and engagement meetings at district and sub county level	Hold periodic stakeholder fora and engagement meetings at	Activity reports		DFO, CAO, SAS, DCDO
5.2	Establishment and facilitation of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform	No of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform established and facilitated	Presence of Bunyangabu District Forest Multi Stakeholder forum/platform		CAO, DFO
5.3	Conduct joint supervision and monitoring of forest related interventions	No of joint supervision and monitoring of forest related interventions conducted	Activity reports	Annually	DFO and partners
5.4	Hold joint fundraising initiatives e.g. proposal writing	No of joint fundraising initiatives conducted	Activity reports	Annually	DFO, CSOs
5.5	Conduct research papers and studies by the academic institutions	No of research papers and studies by the academic institutions conducted	Presence of research papers and studies	Once	Academic Institutions
5.6	Conduct joint forest related enforcement activities	No of joint forest related enforcement activities conducted No of culprits conducted	Activity reports		DFO, CAO, SAS
5.7	Facilitate the establishment of ordinances and bi- laws	No of ordinances and bi-laws developed	Activity reports	When need be	District and Sub-councils
5.8	Attending existing coordination arrangements/meetings at district, sub county, and parish level	No of existing coordination arrangements/meetings attended	Activity reports	Annually	DFO, other stakeholders
5.9	Participate and or organize district, national and international events and forums	No of district, national and international events and forums conducted	Activity reports	Annually	DFO, DNRO, DEO