

MECA –MONITORING AND RESEARCH PLAN REVIEW.



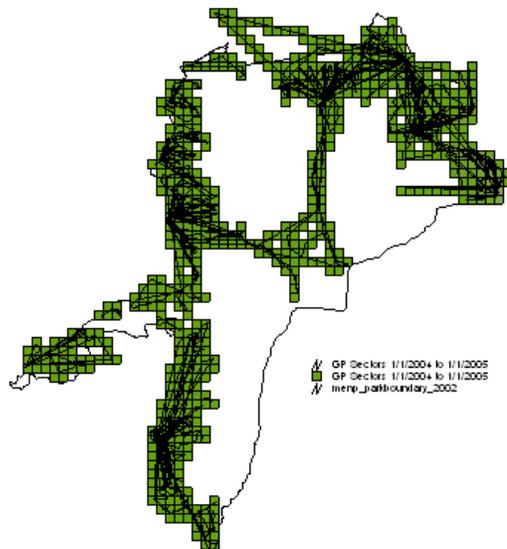
COMPILED BY THE MONITORING AND RESEACRH DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 2008

MENP-CONSERVATION TARGETS

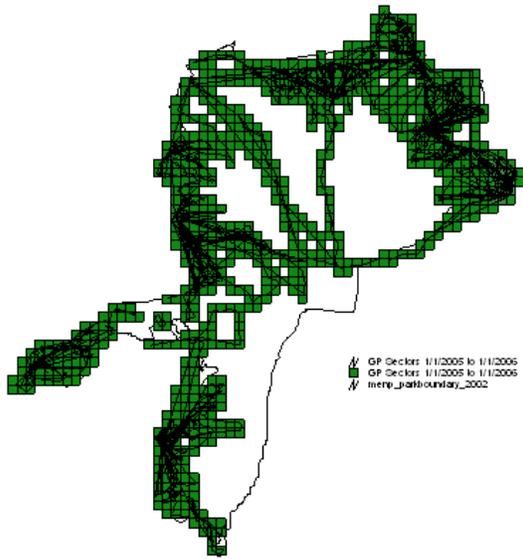
- Habitat
- Afromontane forest, Natural high forest, Bamboo zone, Heath land and Moor land
- Species
- Elgon Teak
- Podocarpus
- Prunus
- Aningeria
- Black and white colobus monkey
- Buffalo, Bushbuck
- Leopard
- Hornbill
- Lammergeyer (endemic to Elgon)
- Lobelias
- Scenacios

A MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PATOL COVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 2004.

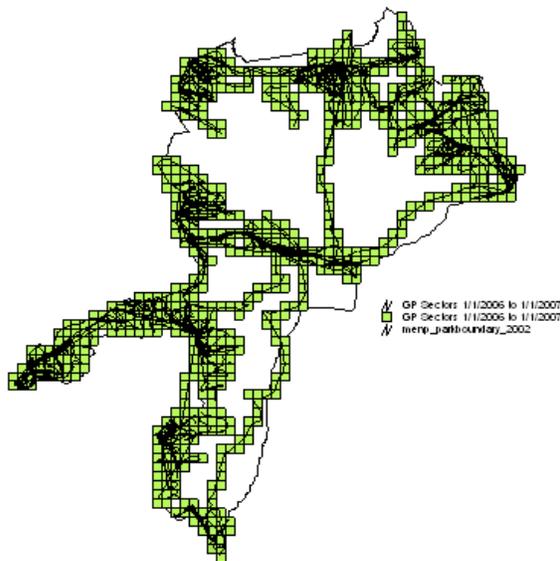


The patrols covered about 45% of the PA.

A MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PATROL COVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 2005.

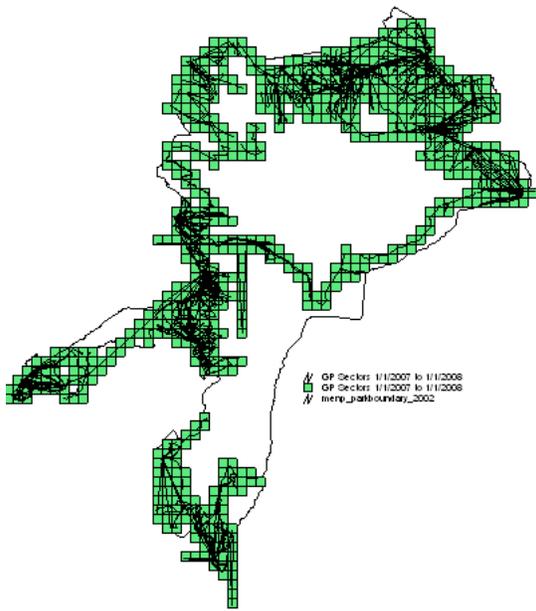


Most patrols are in the resource use zone and tourist trails.
A MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PATROL COVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 2006.



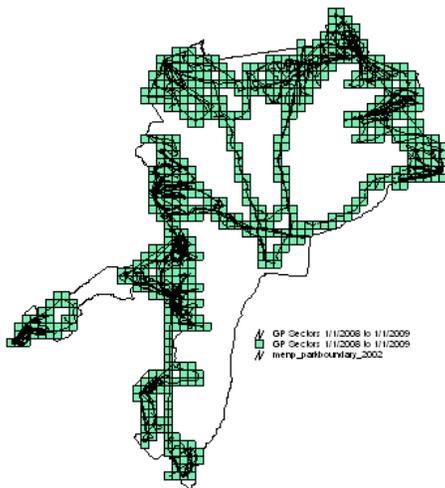
Fewer patrols were carried out due to political interference that limited rangers' movement but the highlight were the two coordinated patrols that were carried with Mt.Elgon National Park, Kenya.

A MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PATROL COVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 2007.



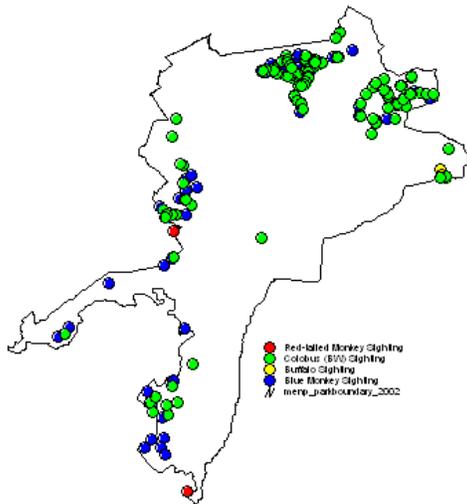
One coordinated patrol with Mt.Elgon National Park, Kenya was carried out.

A MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PATROL COVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 2008.



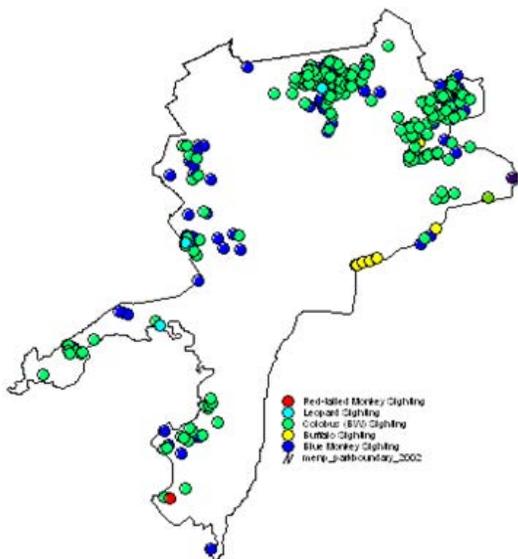
Rangers have ably patrolled the PA in the six months but it is noted that while as the upper part of the Kenyan border has been patrolled, the lower side was only patrolled in 2006.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE YEAR 2004.



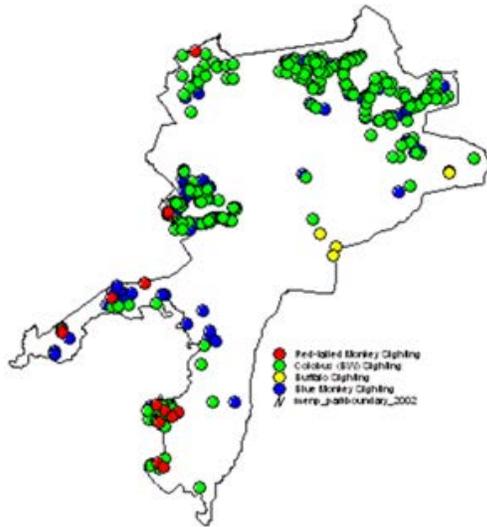
- This year registered the highest sightings for the BW Colobus Monkey (4164) and Blue Monkey (1721) and this was because the forests had not been encroached.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE YEAR 2005.



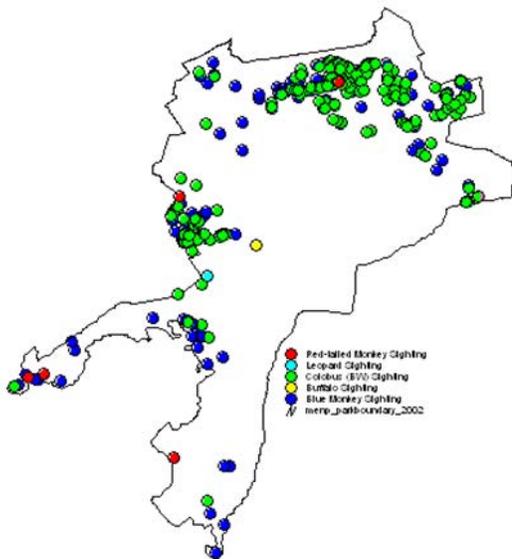
- The sightings for the BW Colobus monkey decreased by half and they were commonly observed in Kapkwata and the Benet.
- The high light of the year was the 6 sightings of a leopard and 14 sighting of a buffalo.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE YEAR 2006.



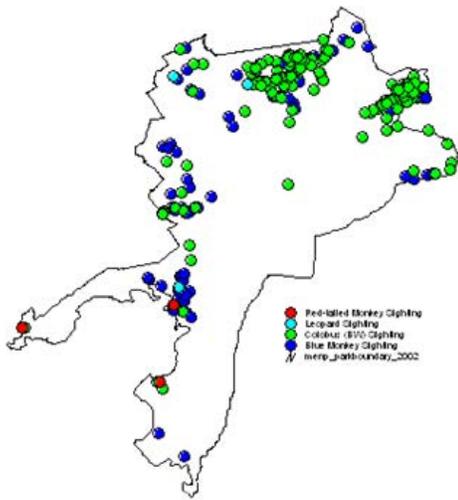
- There were a high number of Red Tailed Monkeys (42) sighting than the previous years
- The BW Colobus and Blue Monkey sightings drastically reduced as compared to 2004 and 2005.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE YEAR 2007.



- There was a reduction in mammal sighting in the Southern part of the Park.
- Key species sightings became irregular during the year.
- Mammal sightings were common in the forest zone.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING MAMMAL SIGHTINGS FOR THE YEAR 2008.

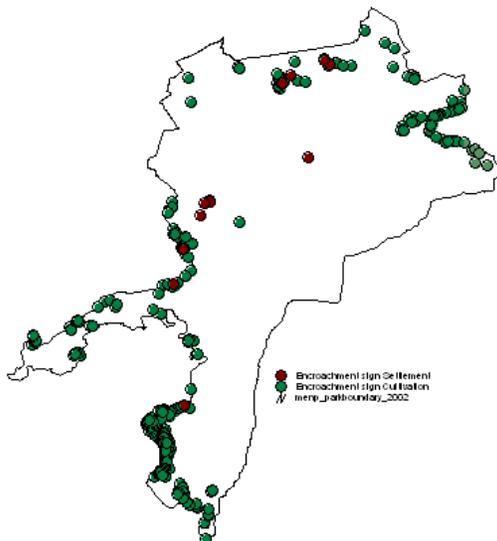


-The sightings are for the past six months and it is noted that the presence of BW Colobus and Blue Monkeys has increased in the Benet area because of the February evictions.

MENP THREATS.

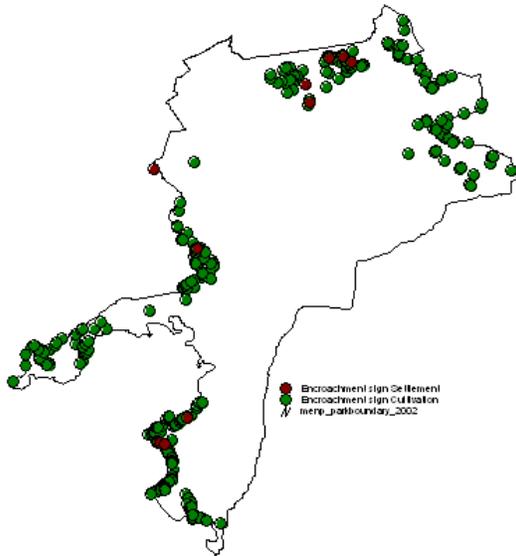
1. ENCROACHMENT.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ENCROACHMENT SIGN OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2004.



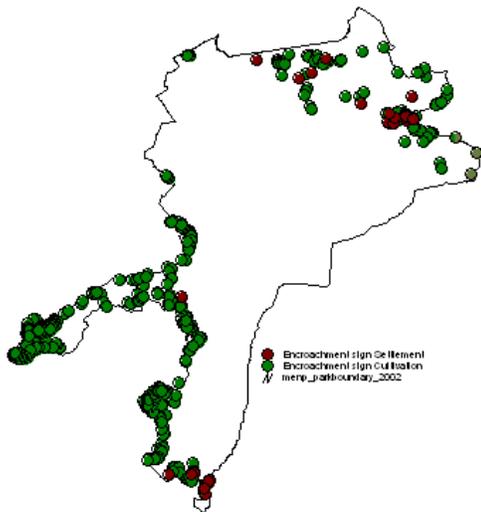
-Agricultural encroachment was minimal in early 2004 and this was in areas of Kapchorwa, Sironko and Manafwa Districts. Settlement started surfacing in Benet and Zesui due to management changes in MECA.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ENCROACHMENT SIGN OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2005.



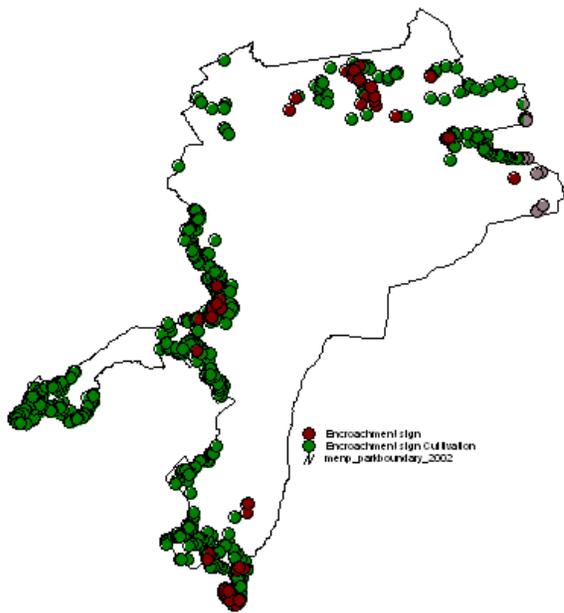
- Settlements in Kapsegek, Benet, Zesui and Buwabwala started expanding.
- People decided to enter the PA after realizing that the boundary was being retraced and thus they would be kept out.
- There are signs of cultivation outside the Taungya allocated plots in the soft wood plantations (Suam and Kapwata).

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ENCROACHMENT SIGN OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2006.



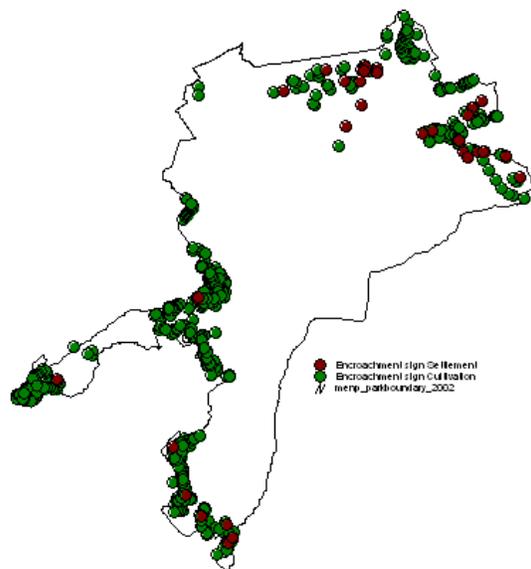
-A lot of people entered the PA to cultivate and settle due to political backing during the election period in areas of Wanale, Bushika, Buwabwala and Bumbo.
 -There were court injunctions in Buwabwala and Bumbo and this limited patrol in the contested areas. All UWA – Face planted in areas of Wanale, Bushika and Buwabwala were cut down for agricultural encroachment. In Bumbo all trees planted for Natural Forest Rehabilitation FD were cut down

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ENCROACHMENT SIGN OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2007.



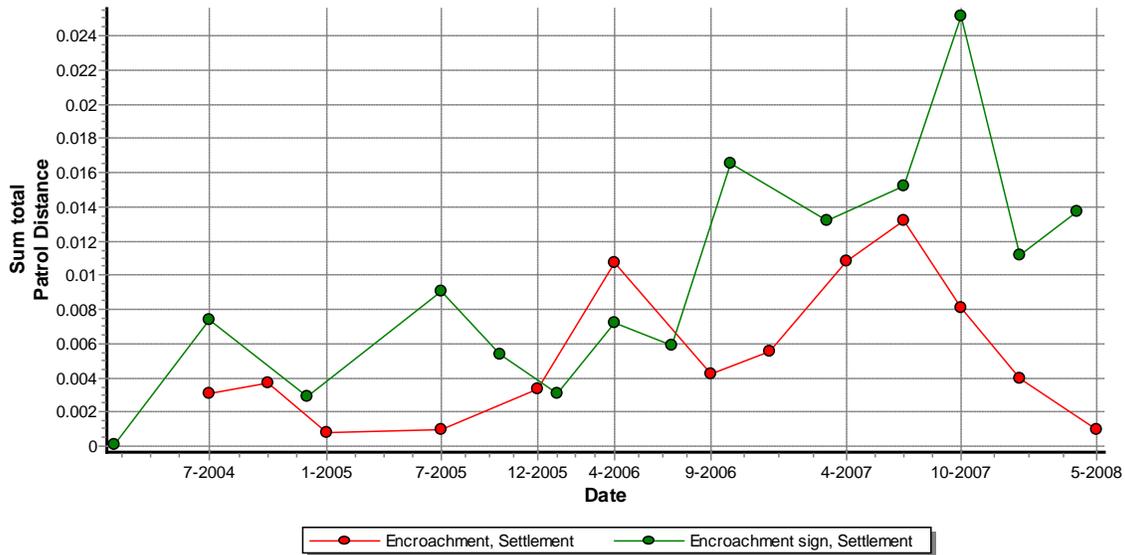
-The court injunction in Bumbo and Buwabwala were still on and thus the local people continued with the illegal activities.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ENCROACHMENT SIGN OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2008.



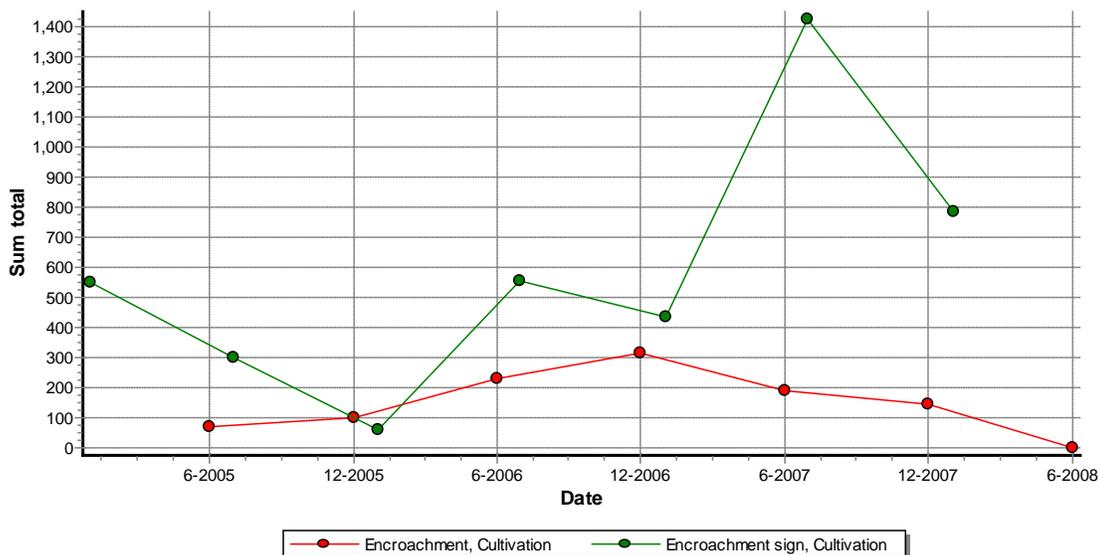
-After the death of a tourist in February, the people of Benet that were above the redline, Buwabala and Bumbo were removed from the Park however people have increasingly gone back into the Park in the areas of Wanale and Bufumbo.

A graph showing settlement occurrence trend for 2004-2008.



- Settlement started in 2004 and continued building up gradually as people were cultivating, huts were being constructed.
- It escalated during the election period as communities became unruly with political support.
- In Benet people were evicted from 819 ha leaving the encroachment at 2012 ha.
- In the other areas settlement covers 559 ha.

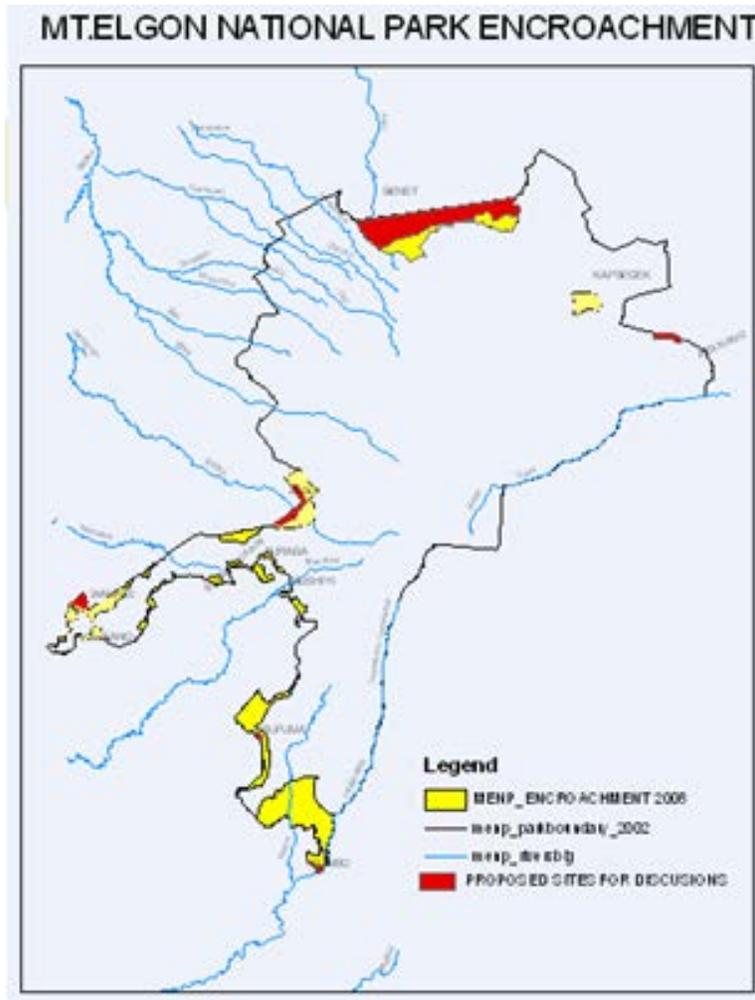
A graph showing cultivation occurrence trend for 2004-2008.



- 2004 had fewer occurrences of cultivation due to the boundary survey and intensified patrols.
- It picked up in 2005 due to the pillar construction where the community did not want to be denied ownership of the gardens and homes that were cut in the Park.

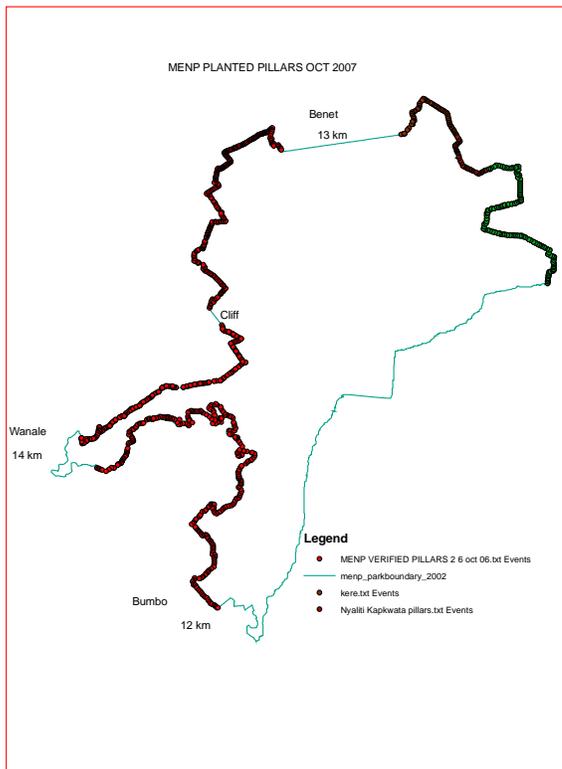
-In 2007 there was a pronouncement by the politicians about the 1993 line and thus the community dug up to their imaginary line hence the increase in encroachment.

-Cultivation gets high during the rainy seasons and commonly grown crops are maize, beans, carrots and Irish potatoes.



-The encroachment covers 8774 ha (8% of the PA).

-Some areas have been temporary given out for resettlement to the Ndorobos (Benet-192 ha and Kapsegek-318 ha).



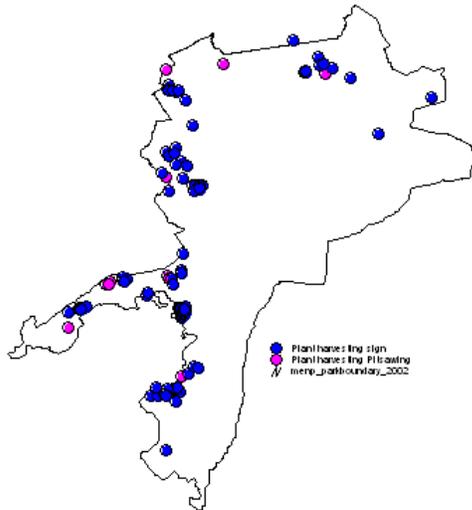
4,500 250 0 4,500 Meters



It should be noted that 39km of the PA boundary has no pillars yet.

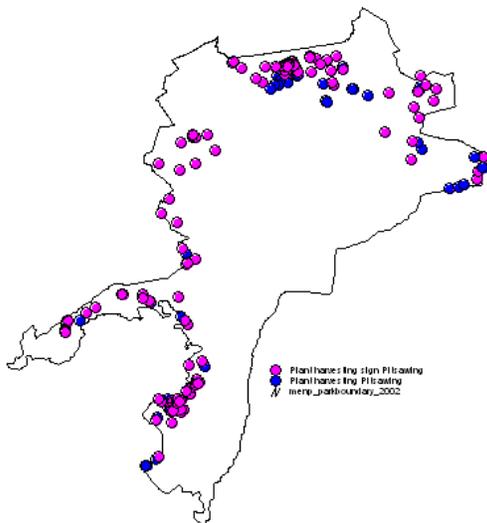
2. PIT SAWYING.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PIT SAWYING INCIDENCES FOR THE YEAR 2004.



- Pitsawing incidences were few in 2004 and it was common in Bubiita, Bushiyi and Zanzasi.

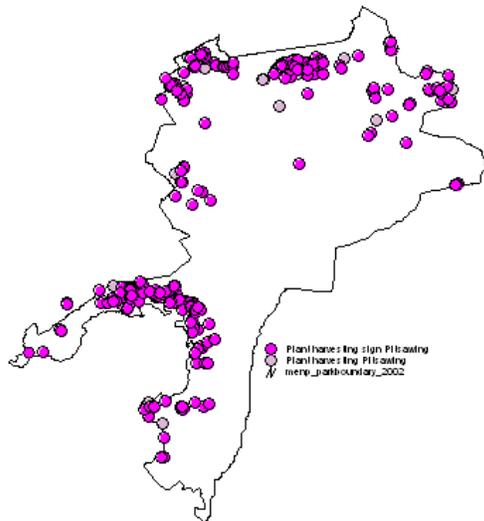
MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PITSAWYING SIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 2005.



-It is noted that pitsawing was common in encroached areas and most of the trees were cut down before cultivation.

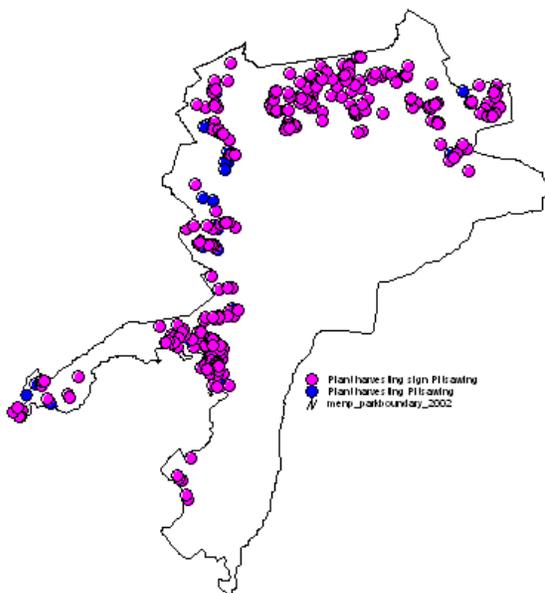
-Pitsawing incidence increased in areas of Benet and Bushiyi.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PITSAWYING SIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 2006.



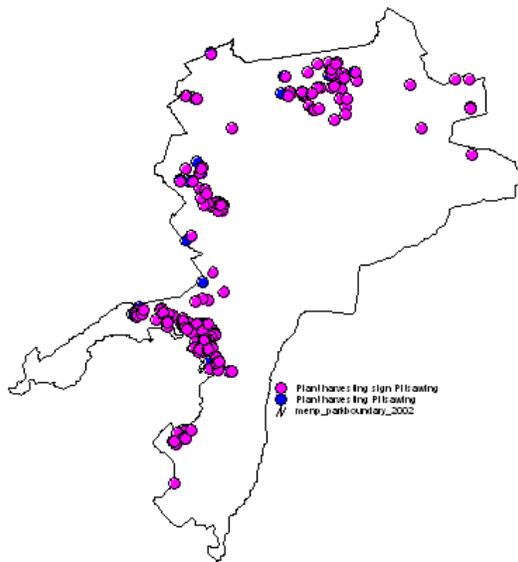
-As politicians encouraged people to enter into the Park, pitsawyers also increased and this was in areas of Bushiyi, Bumwalukani, Bushika, Kwoti, and Zanzasi.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PITSAWYING SIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 2007.



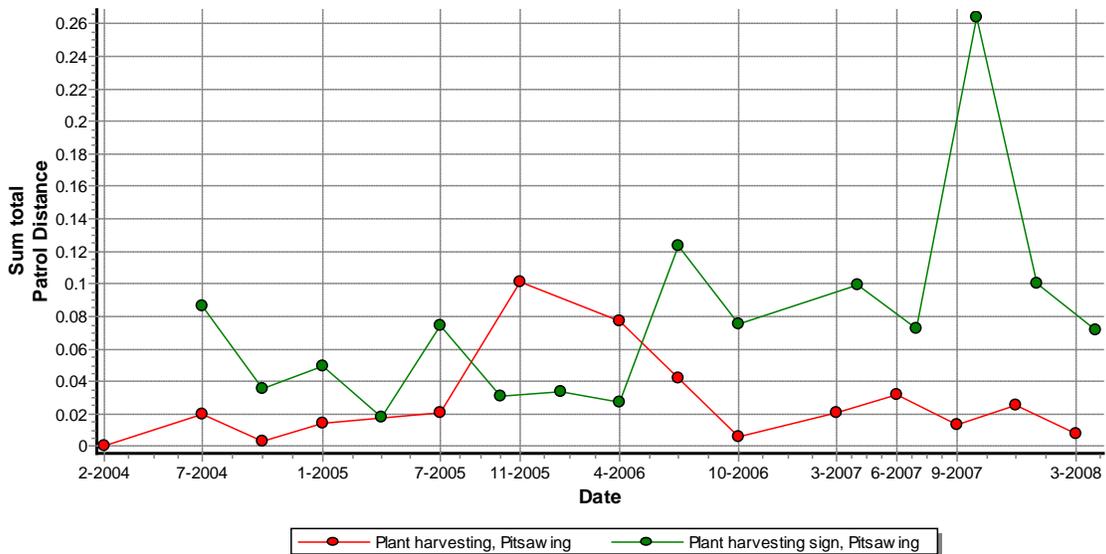
In 2007 the incidences went high and this was as a result of the 1993 boundary pronouncement by the politicians. Since nobody knows this boundary the community had liberty to cut down fresh Park areas of their choice. However UWA remains with one boundary that was resurveyed in 2002 and constructed with pillars.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING PITSAWYING SIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 2008.



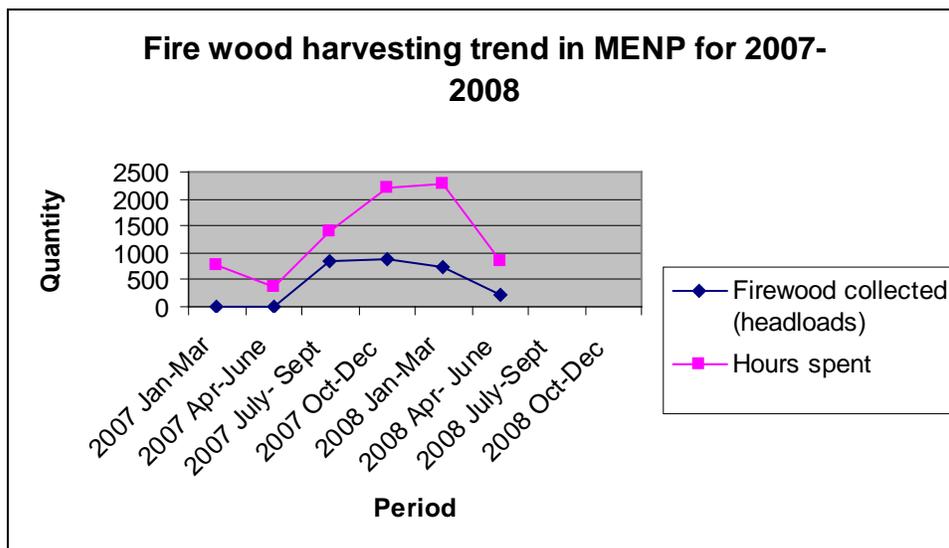
-Pit sawing remains a challenge but it is being checked through arrests of pit sawyers, their tools and dismissal of field staff who abet with them.

A graph showing plant harvesting observation trend for 2004-2008.



- The trend was highest in 2007 and lowest in 2004.
- In 2006 there were many encounters with pitsawyers because the political climate had given them liberty hence rangers could not confront them but then after restoration of rule of law in 2007, it was mostly pitsawying signs that were being registered due to fear of arrests.
- The commonly pit sawn trees are Aningeria and Podorcupus.

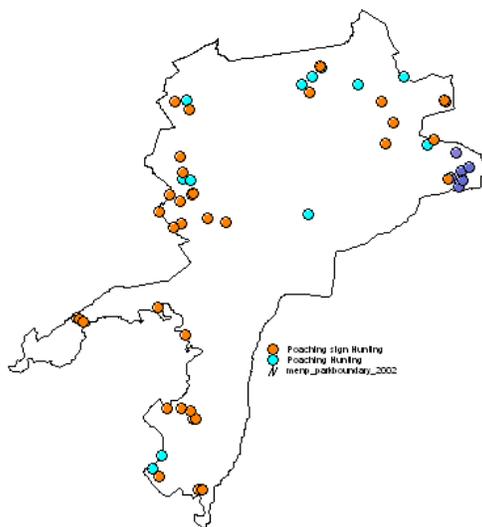
3. UNSUSTAINABLE HARVEST OF RESOURCES.



- Monitoring is only being done in six parishes of Bunasufwa, Busiya, Bunabudde, Bumasifwa, Gabugoto and Bufumbo.
- On average 2.7hrs is spent collecting one head load of firewood.
- There is a lot of resource use harvest going on and some communities have commercialized the sell of firewood and Bamboo shoots.
- Monitoring is only limited to the six parishes because the rest have no CRM agreements.

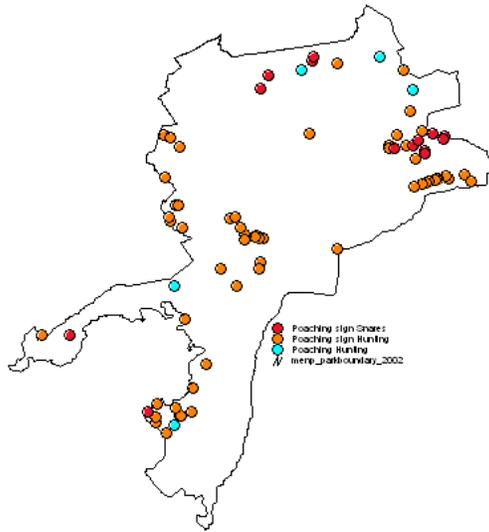
4. POACHING

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POACHINGS SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2004.



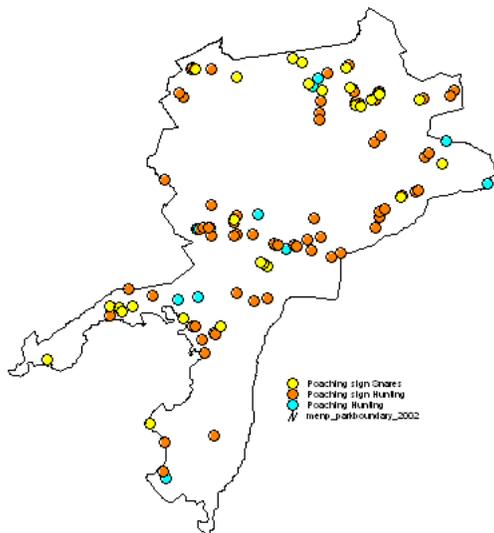
- Due intensified patrols there were less incidences of poaching signs in 2004.
- Poaching is common in Zanzasi and Buwabwala, Zesui and Softwood plantations.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POACHINGS SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2005.



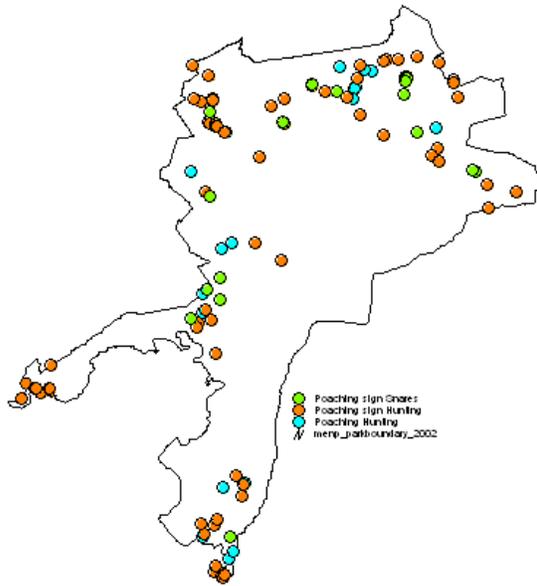
-Increased poaching was sited in the moorland, Suam and areas towards the Kenyan border where Buffaloes are killed and other mammals trapped.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POACHINGS SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2006.



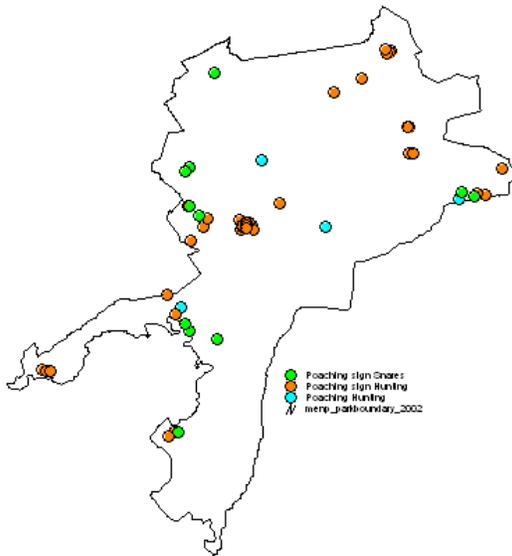
-More poaching was sighted in Benet, Moorland, towards the Kenyan border and Zesui areas.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POACHINGS SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2007.



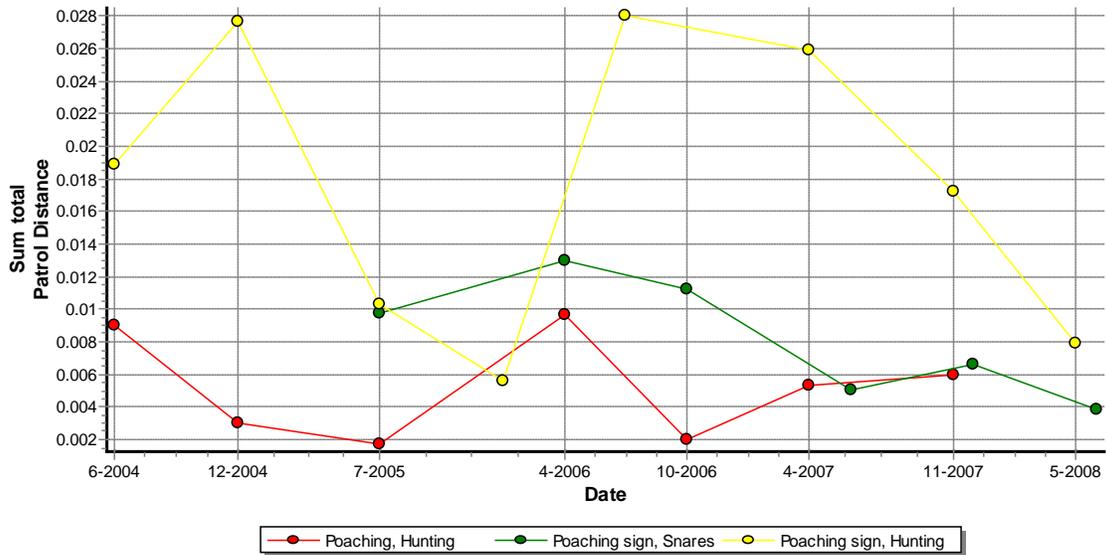
-In this year poaching concentrated in areas that were encroached i.e Zesui, Bumbo, Wanale and Benet.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POACHINGS SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2008.



- Half of this year poaching incidences have occurred at the Kenyan Border, Bulucheke, Zesui and the Moorland.

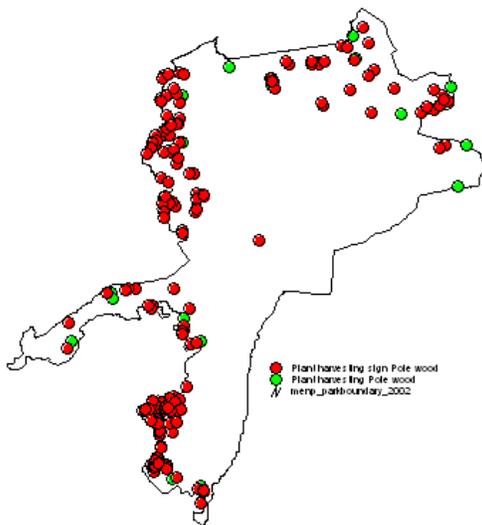
A graph showing poaching observation trend for 2004-2008.



- Poaching occurrences tend to increase during circumcision season (even years) where BW Colobus hides are required for the candidates.
- 2006-2007 saw an increase in poaching signs due to the unruly communities that forcefully entered the Park for different illegal activities during the election period.
- There is a decline after an operation that saw many people including the Benet leave the Park in February 2008.
- The most poached mammals are Bufaloes, BW Colobus and Blue monkeys, Bushbucks and Duikers.

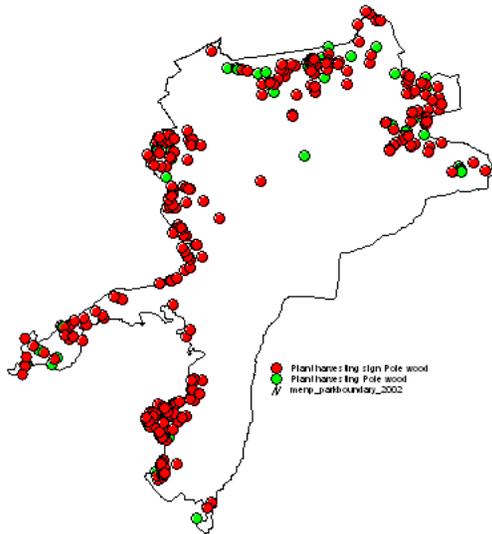
5. POLE CUTTING

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POLE CUTTING OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2004.



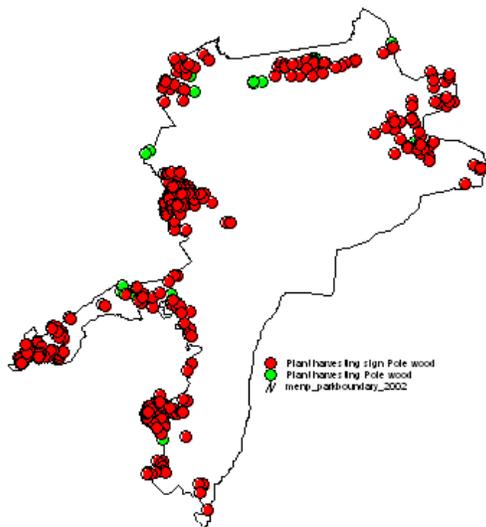
-Pole cutting mainly in agricultura areas were fields are cleared for cultivation (Buwabwa and Zesui).

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POLE CUTTING OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2005.



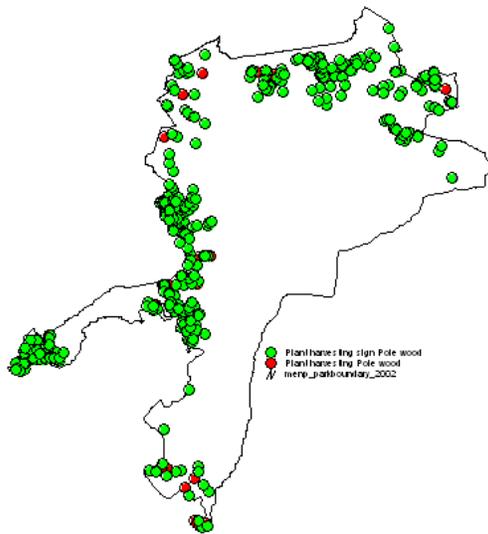
-Pole cutting in Wanale, Buwabwala, Benet and Kapwata as people cleared fields for cultivation.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POLE CUTTING OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2006.



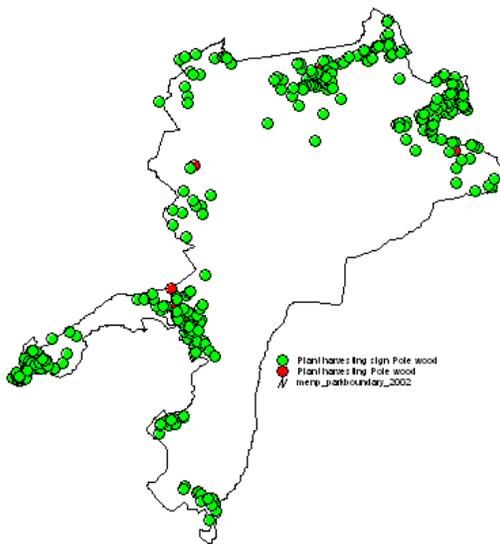
-This year registered an increase in pole cutting in Bulucheke, kwoti, Wanale, Zanzasi and Buwabwala.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POLE CUTTING OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2007.



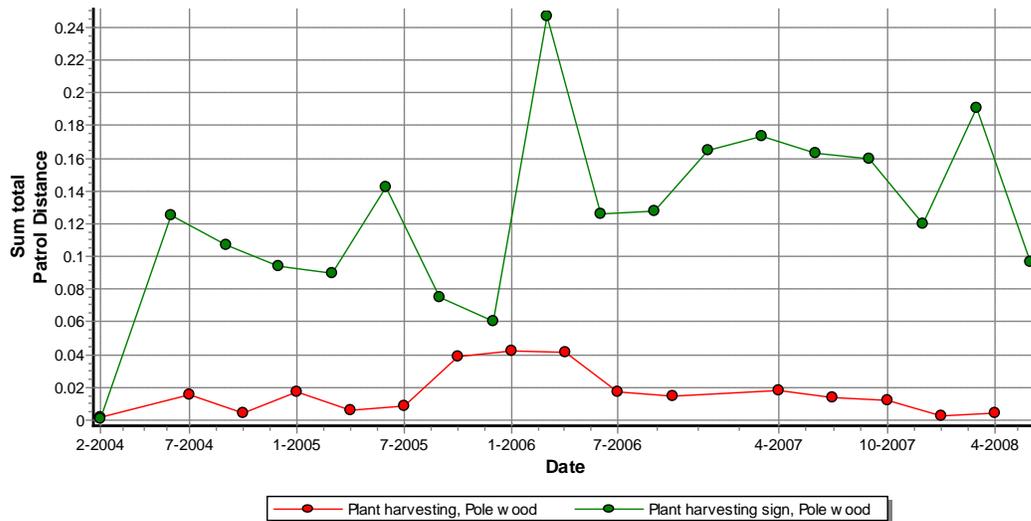
-Pole cutting was heavy in Zesui, Wanale, Benet and Bulucheke.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING POLE CUTTING OBSERVATION FOR THE YEAR 2008.



-There was a lot of pole cutting in the softwood plantations, Benet, Wanale and Bulucheke.

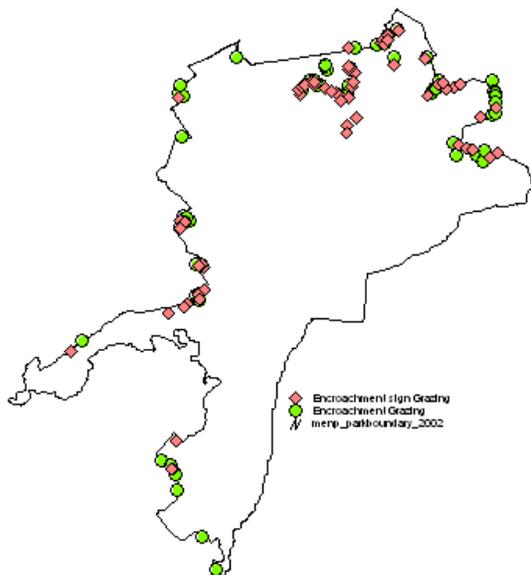
A graph showing pole cutting observation trend for 2004-2008.



- There were less occurrences of pole cutting in 2004-2005 due to the many patrols that were being carried.
- 2006 saw a rise in this illegal activity because there were reduced patrols as people had been given liberty to enter the Park due to political interference.
- People kept on sneaking into the Park until some were evicted early this year.

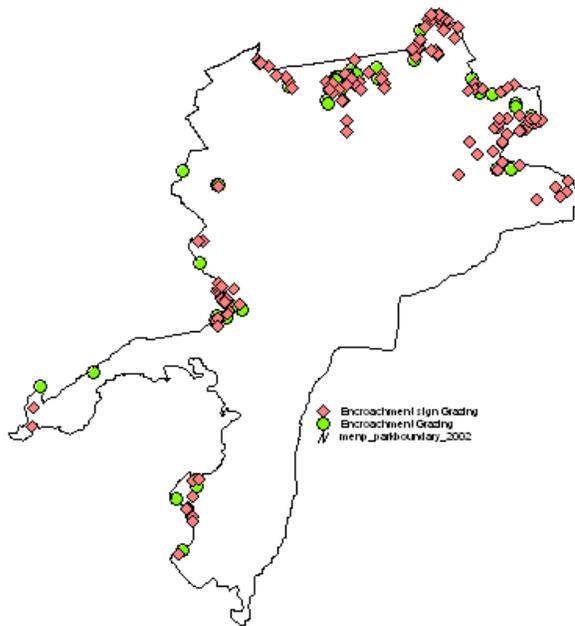
6. GRAZING.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING GRAZING SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2004.



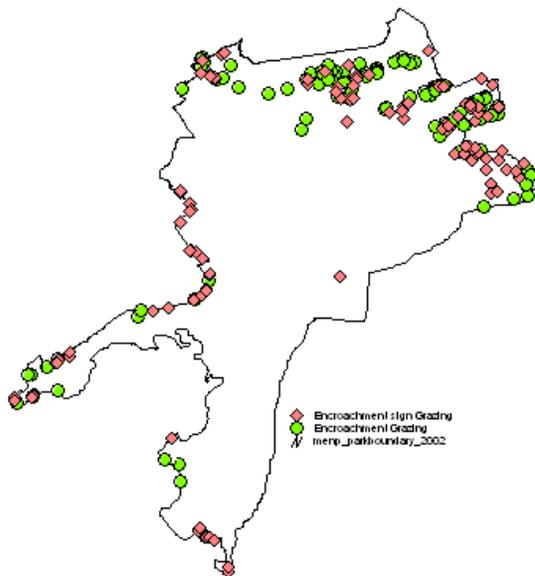
- Grazing was mainly in Benet, Kapwata and Zesui.
- The incidences were few compared to other years.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING GRAZING SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2005.



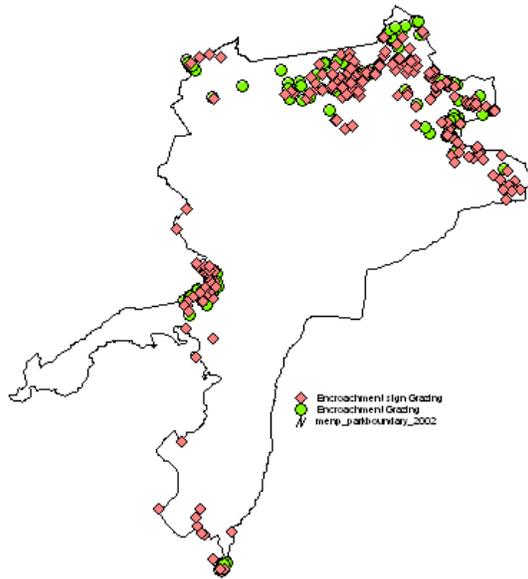
-Grazing incidences increased as compared to 2004 but was still concentrated in Bukwo and Kapchorwa Districts.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING GRAZING SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2006.



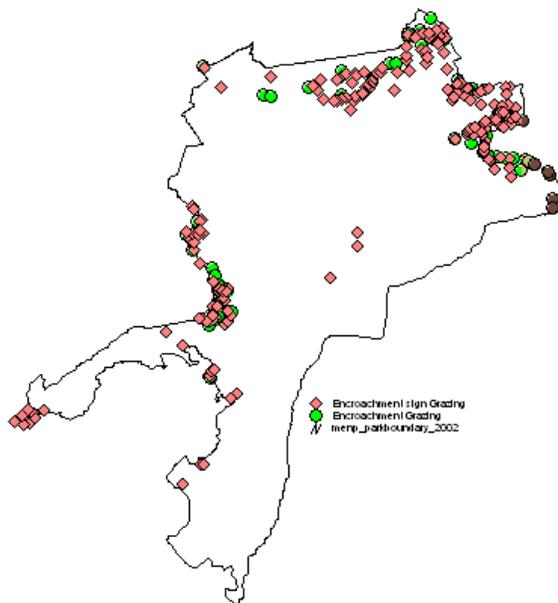
-Grazing still concentrated in the softwood plantations and Benet.
-The isolated sighting towards the Kenyan border indicates cross-border cattle rustling.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING GRAZING SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2007.



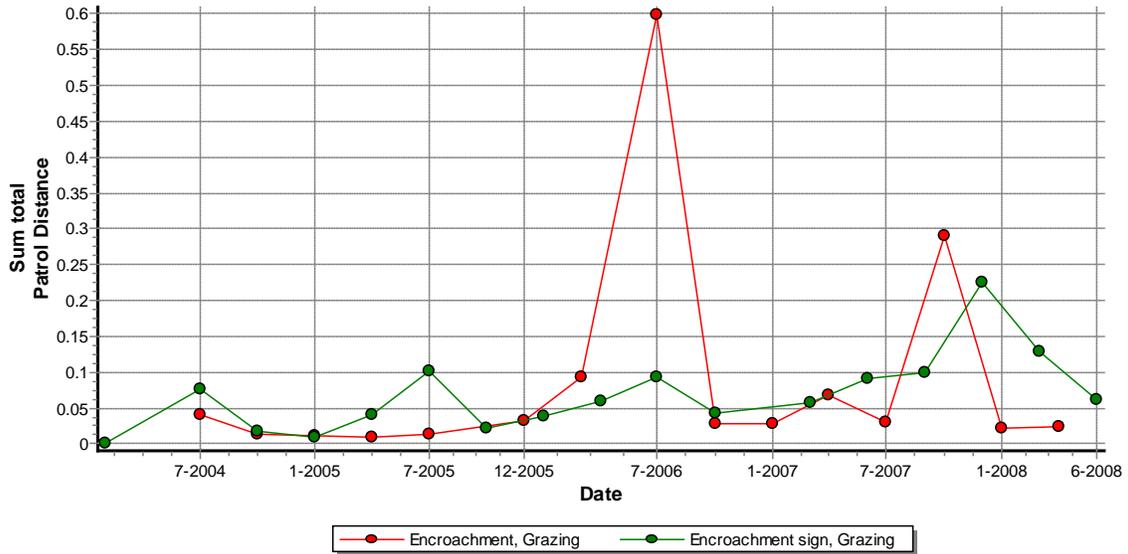
-Grazing was common in the districts of Bukwo and Kapchowa where MoUs were signed but people kept on grazing in the PA after their expiry.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING GRAZING SIGNS FOR THE YEAR 2008.



-Many animals were arrested from the PA after the February eviction.

A graph showing grazing trend in MENP for the period 2004-2006.

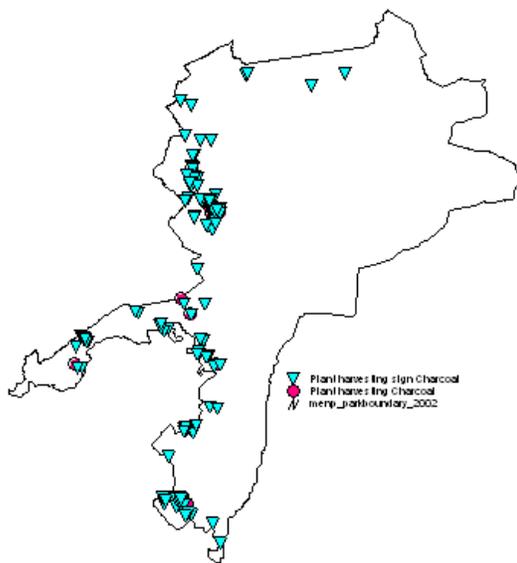


-The Sabiny's entered the Park to graze due to insecurity caused by the Pokots in the low land.

-It should be noted during cultivation period animals are pushed to graze in the Park and go back to open fields after harvest.

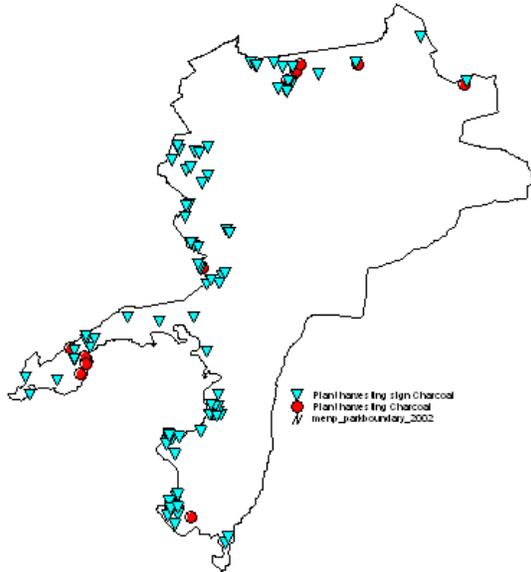
7. CHACOAL BURNING.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING CHARCOAL BURNING OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2004.



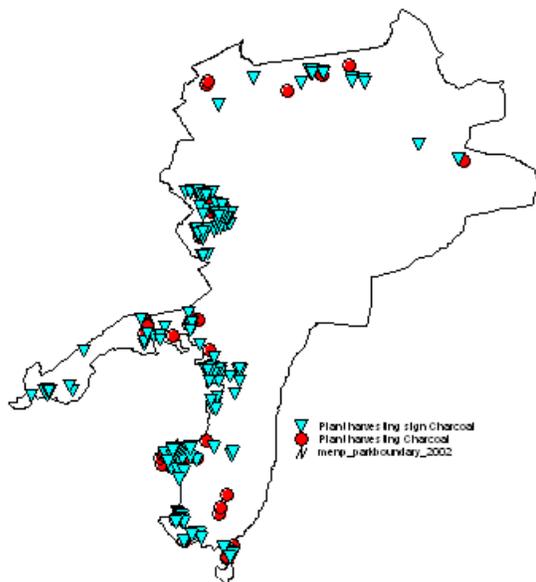
-Charcoal burning incidences were concentrated along the boundary and was minimal.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING CHARCOAL BURNING OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2005.



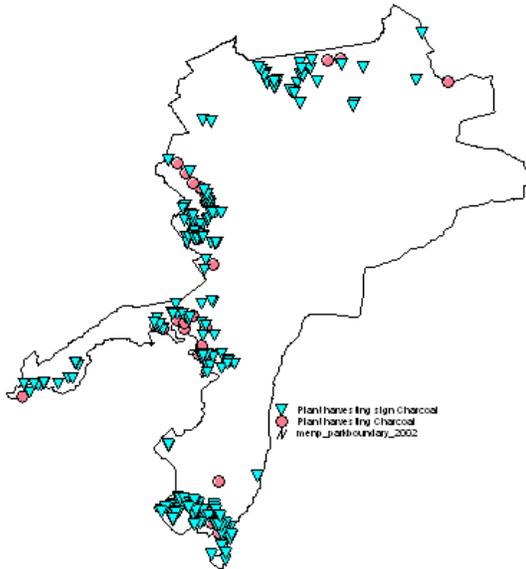
-Charcoal burning was in areas of Buwabwala, Namisindwa, Bushiyi and Benet.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING CHARCOAL BURNING OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2006.



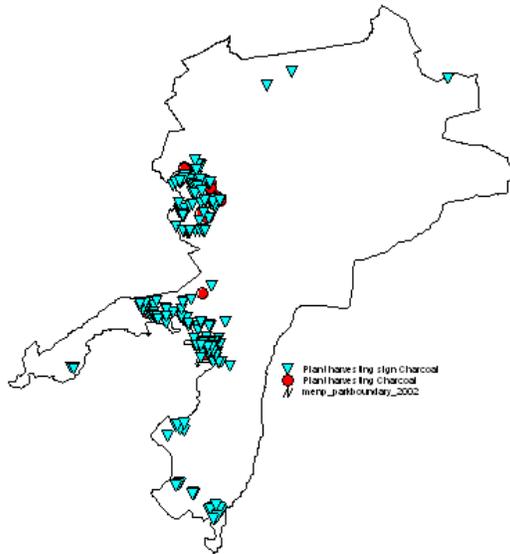
-The political tension increased the occurrence of charcoal in areas of Zesui, Bwabwala and Bubita.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING CHARCOAL BURNING OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2007.



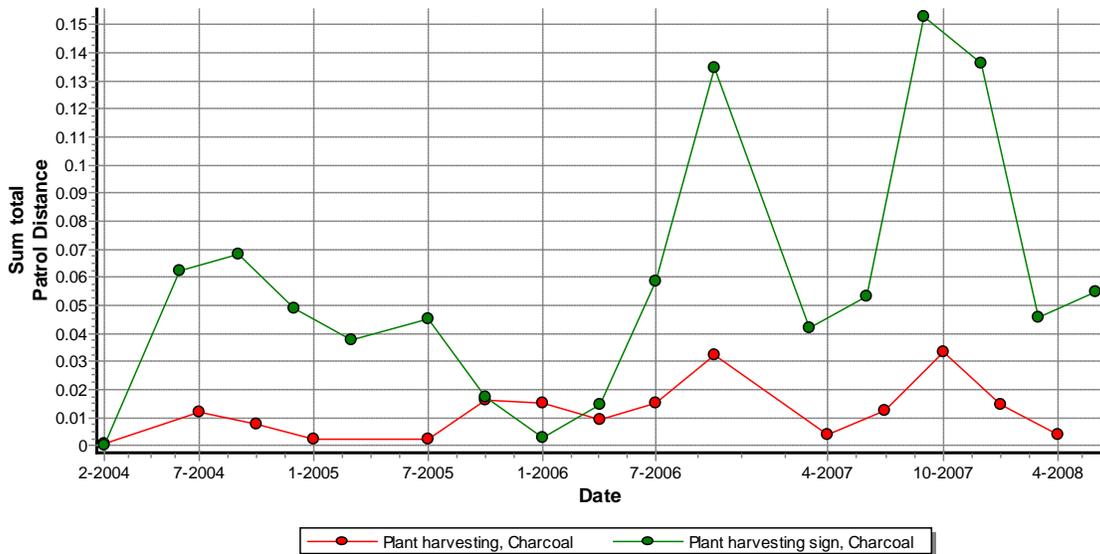
-The court injunction enabled people in Bumbo to enter the PA for agriculture and charcoal burning activities.
-The occurrence also increased in Zanzasi.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING CHARCOAL BURNING OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2008.



-Charcoal burning was on the increase in areas of Buwanlukani, Bushiyi and Zesui that have settlement.

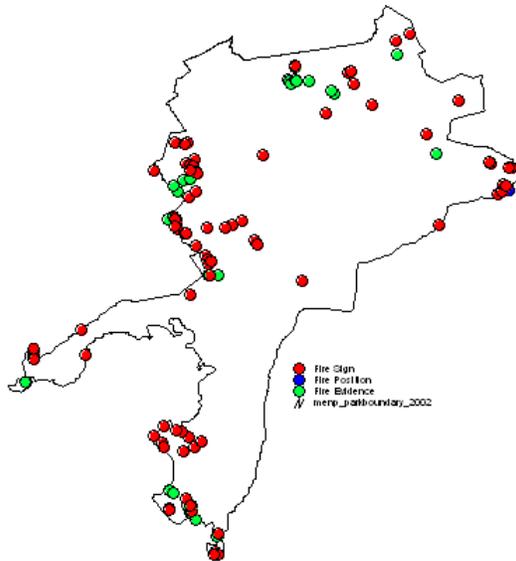
A graph showing the trend of charcoal burning in MENP for the period 2004-2008.



- Charcoal burning is common in areas where there is agricultural encroachment where by trees cut down are turned into charcoal.
- 2006-2007 saw an increase in charcoal burning due to the court injunctions of Buwabwala and Bumbo.
- Charcoal burning is rampant due to the high market demand.

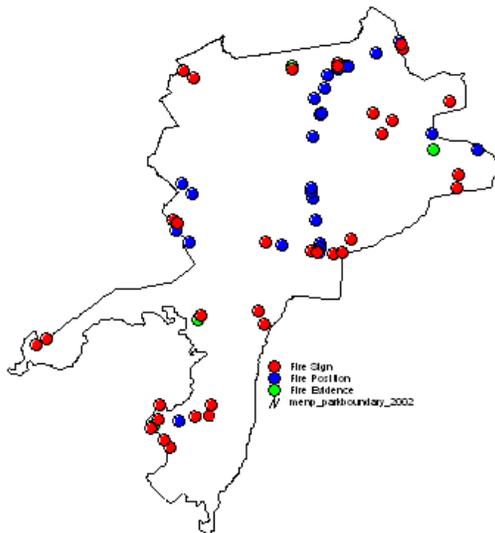
8. FIRES

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING FIRE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2005.



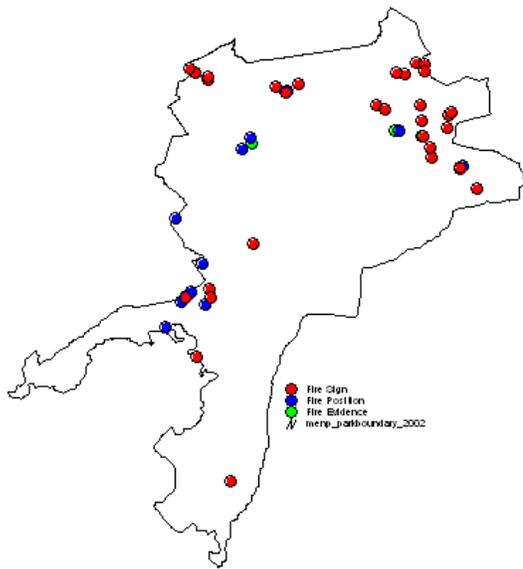
-Fire incidences were concentrated along the Park boundary.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING FIRE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2006.



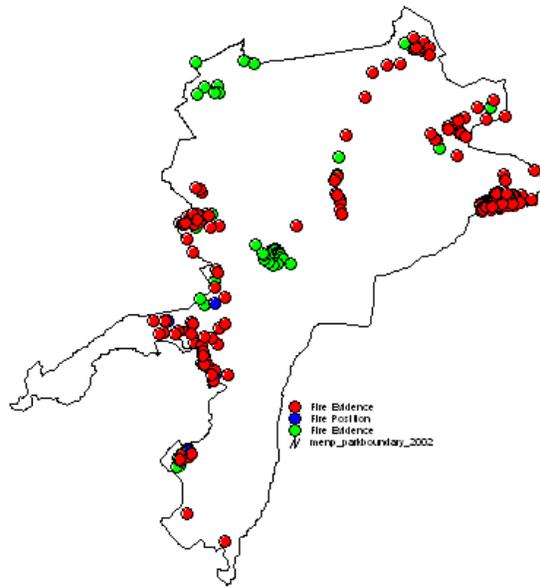
-Fire was common on the tourist trail and this was majorly set by poachers.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING FIRE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2007.



-Only spotted incidences in Zesui and the softwood plantations.

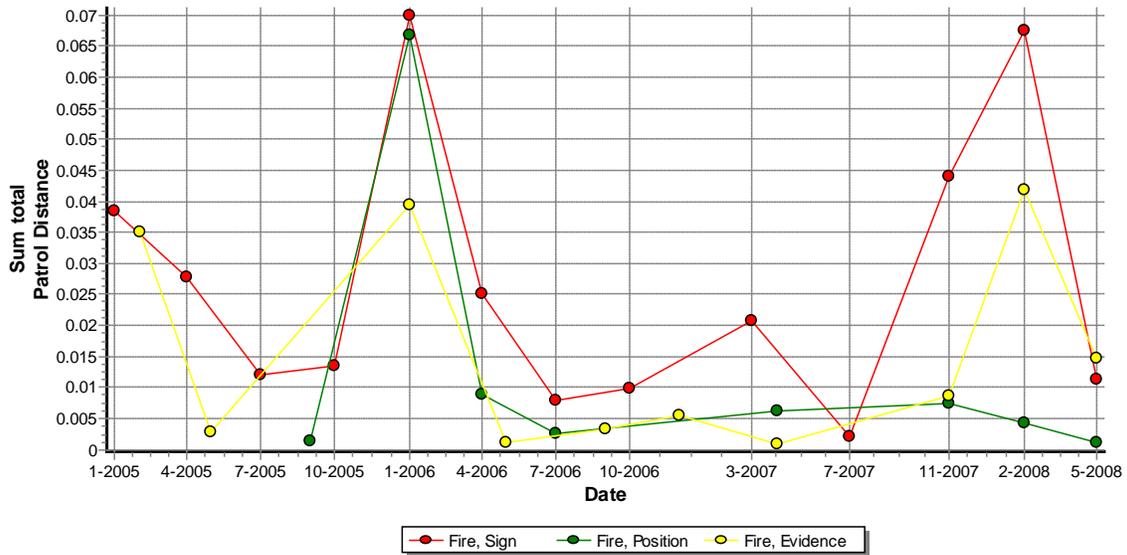
MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING FIRE OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 2008.



-Fires are concentrated around settlements of Zesui and Bumwalukani.

-There were a lot of fires in the softwood that were maliciously set.

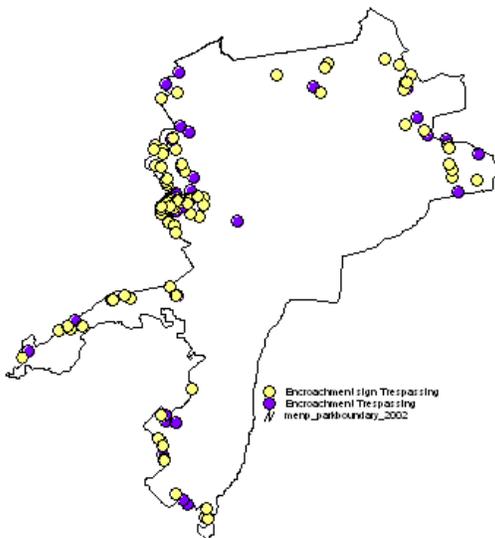
A graph showing the trend of fire occurrences in MENP for the period 2004-2008.



-Fires are common in January-February as people prepare their gardens for cultivation.
 -2007 registered a lot of fire incidences in the Moorland due to prolonged dry season.

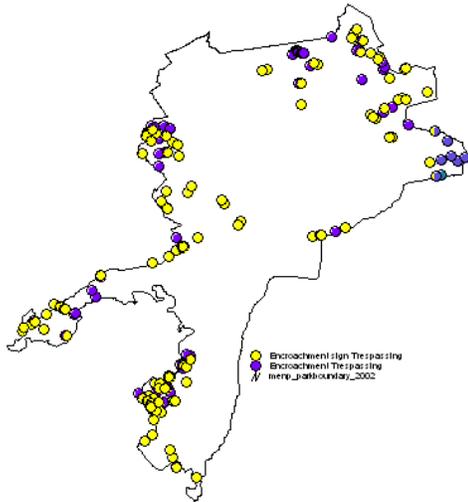
9. ILLEGAL ENTRY.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ILLEGAL ENTRY INCIDENCES FOR THE YEAR 2004.



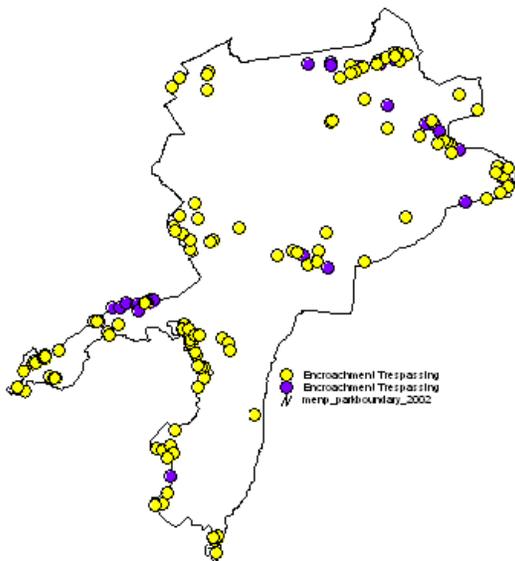
-Trespass was along the boundary and majorly in Zesui settlement.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ILLEGAL ENTRY INCIDENCES FOR THE YEAR 2005.



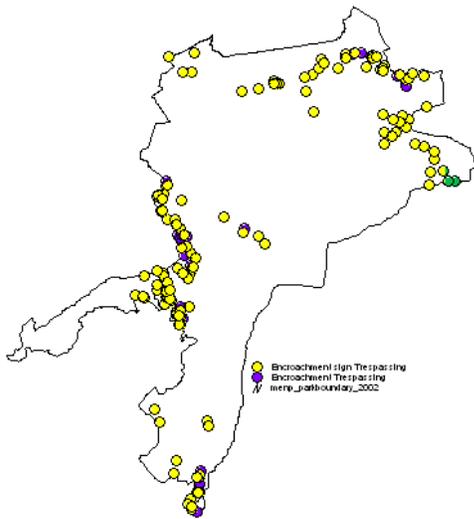
-Trespass concentrated in Bubiita, Buwabwala, Masira, around softwood plantations and the tourist trails.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ILLEGAL ENTRY INCIDENCES FOR THE YEAR 2006.



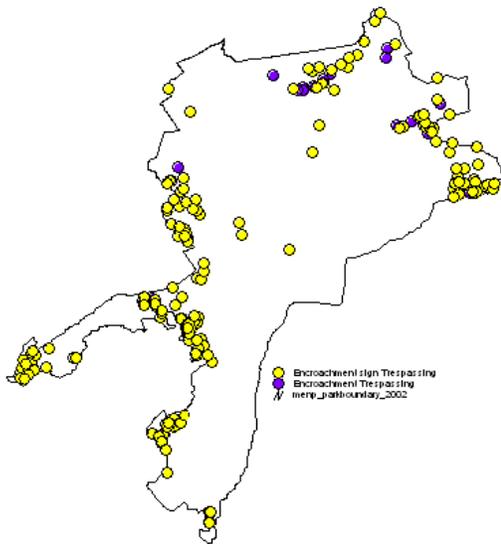
-Trespass was common in the Park and Kenyan border, softwood plantations, Buwabwala and Bushiyi.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ILLEGAL ENTRY INCIDENCES FOR THE YEAR 2007.



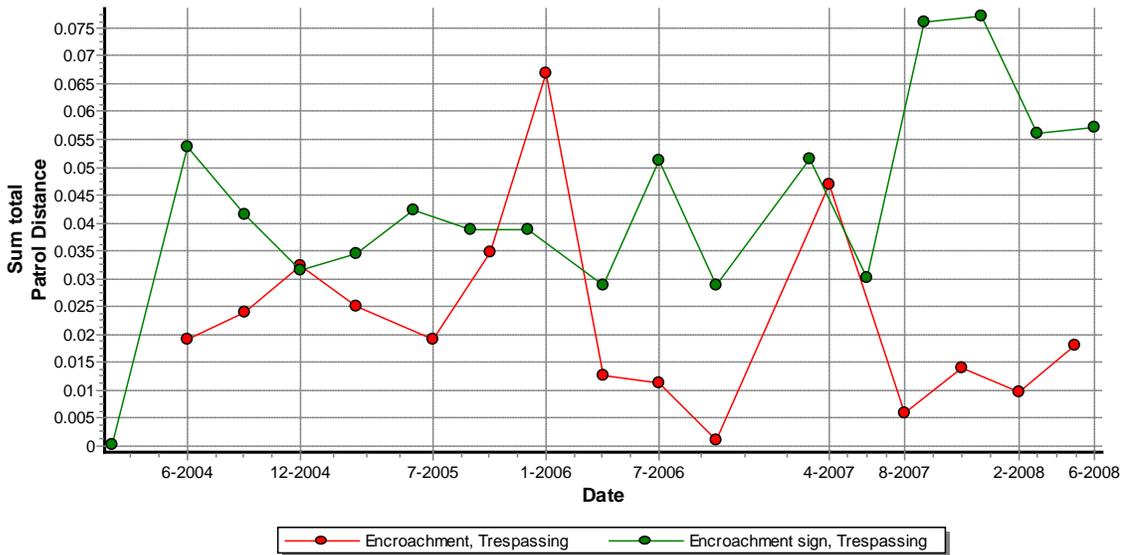
-Trespass incidences concentrated in Zesui,Buwanlukani-Bushika,around the softwood plantations and Bumbo.

MIST MAP OF MENP SHOWING ILLEGAL ENTRY INCIDENCES FOR THE YEAR 2008.



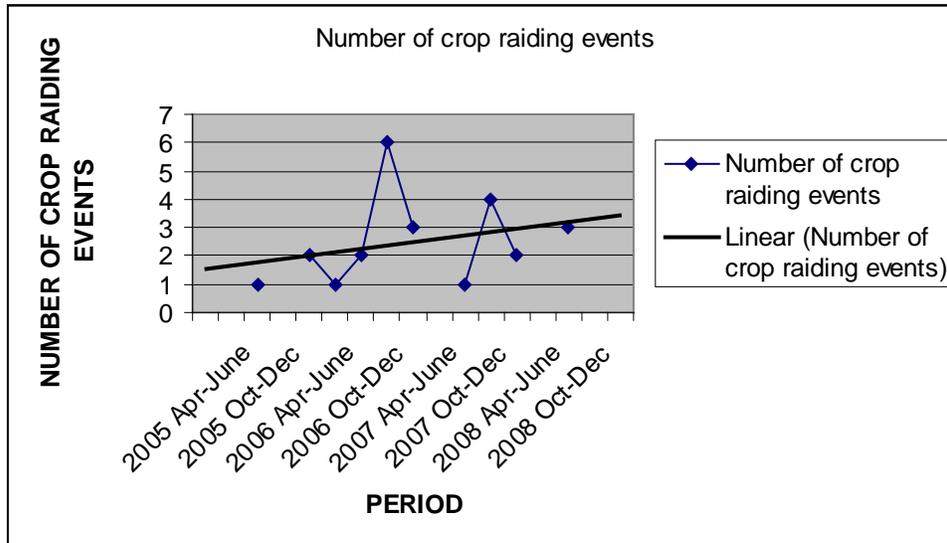
-Trespass still concentrating around the softwoods, Zesui, Buwalukani-Bushiya, Buwabwala-Bubiita and Wanale.

A graph showing illegal entry incidences in MENP for the period 2004-2008.



- Most people enter the PA to illegally harvest resources and poach.
- People often cross from one village to the other through the Park.

10. HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT.



- Problem animal cases always occur between April-December when the gardens are ready with crops.
- Hippo cases arise during rainy seasons.
- The common problem animals are Hippotamus, Crocodiles and leopards.

MATHENIKO BOKORA WILDLIFE RESERVE.

CONSERVATION TARGETS.

Habitat

- Savannah
- Forest (Scattered)
- Swamps

Species.

- Ostriches
- Gazelles
- Lesser kudu
- Bushbuck
- Dik-Dik
- Oribis
- Clip Springer
- Jackson Hartebeest
- Golden jackal
- Leopards
- Roan antelopes
- Greater kudu

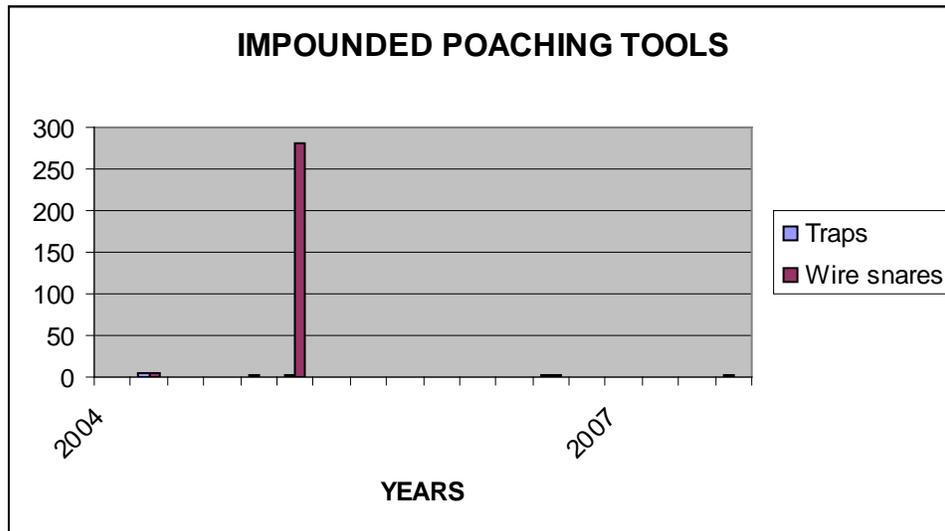
MONITORING PLAN

1. POACHING

A TABLE SHOWING RECOVERED WILD MEAT FOR 2004-2008.

Species/carses	Quantity
Jackal	2
Bush duiker	22kg
DikDik	17kg
Python skins	2
Ostrich	1
Porcupine	1
Reedbuck	21kg
Wild rats	77

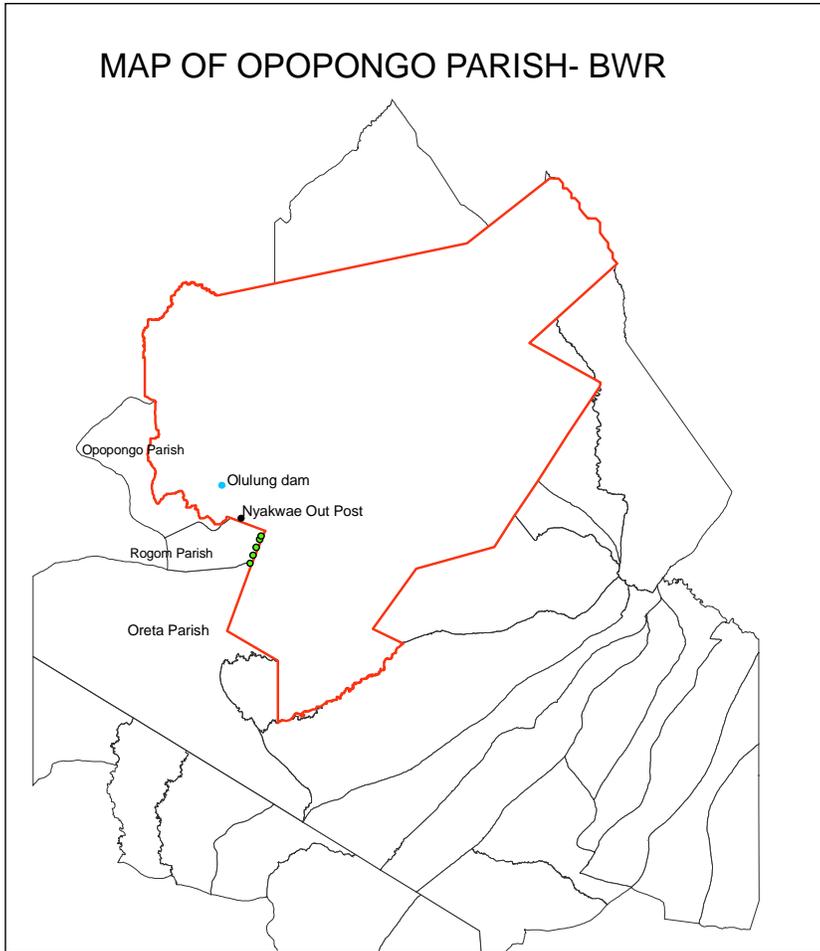
- Wild meat is common in Abim and Kotido Districts.



- 2005 saw the highest number of wire snares that is 287 snares were recovered.
- There was a reduction in the number of patrols for 2006 due to insecurity that was caused by the disarmament exercise in Karamoja.

4. ENCROACHMENT

MAP OF OPOPONGO PARISH- BWR



Legend

- bkwr_parishes
- bkwr_parkarea_2002
- bkwr_parkboundary_2002
- Pillars

11,000 5,500 0 11,000 Meters



- Boundary conflicts erupted during the pillar construction.
- MBWR gave up some land in MWR and added land from community land into BWR because of the wildlife presence.

PIAN UPE WILDLIFE RESERVE.

CONSERVATION TARGETS.

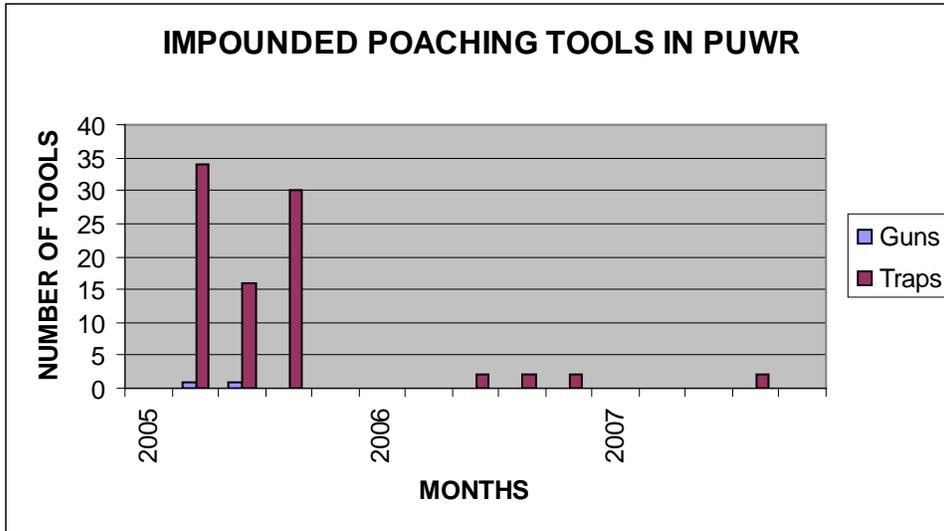
Habitat

- Swamps
- Seasonal rivers
- Grasslands
- Woodland
- Lakes
- Rock out crops
- Riverine forest

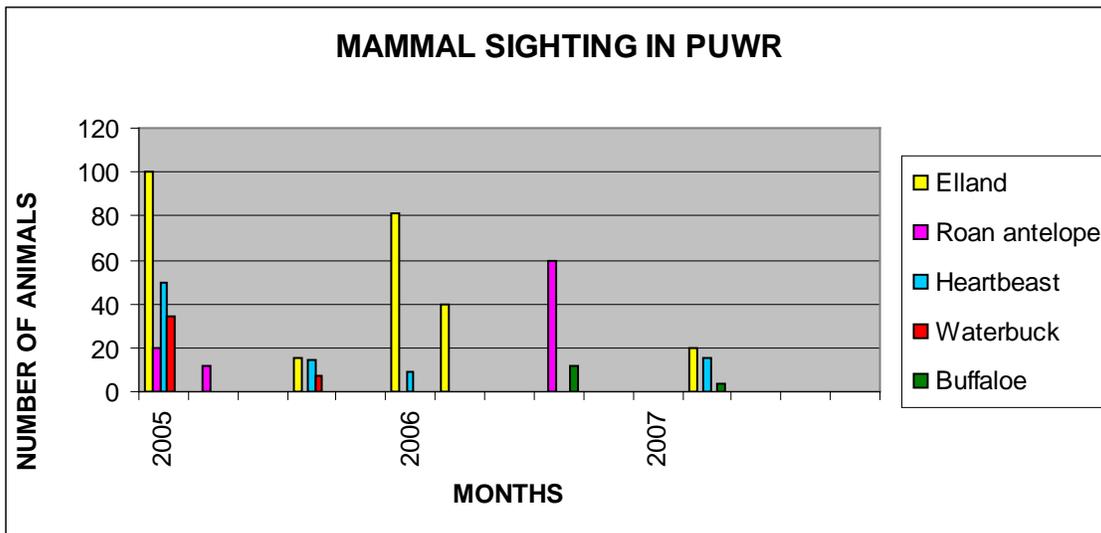
Species

- Cheetah
- Roan antelope
- Eland
- Topi
- Zebra
- Hartebeest
- Water buck
- Buffaloes
- Ostrich
- Giraffe
- Leopard
- Balanites (Tree)
- Kudu
- Clip Springer

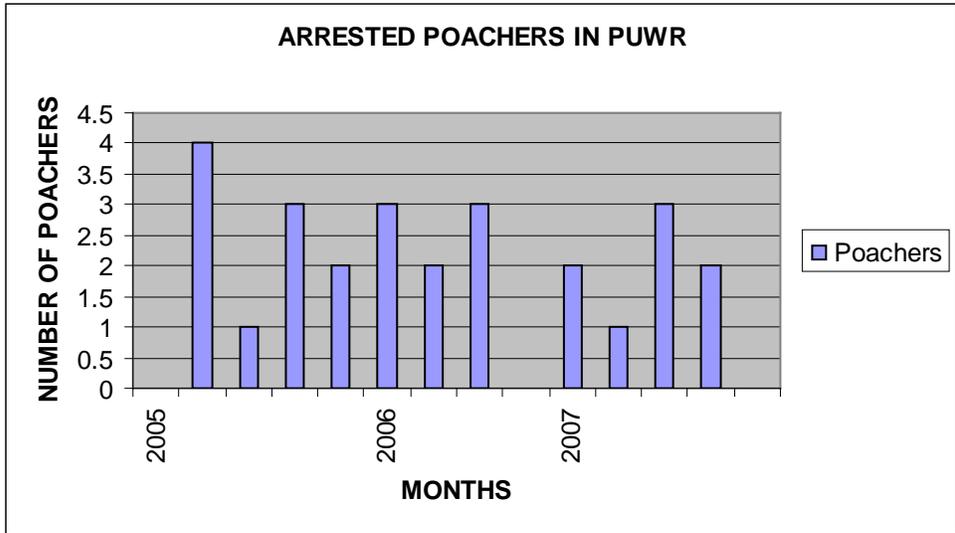
1. POACHING



- Many patrols were carried out in 2005.
- There was a decrease in patrols in 2006 due to insecurity caused by disarmament exercise in Karamoja.
- There were limited patrols in 2007 due to floods and the boundary marking exercise.



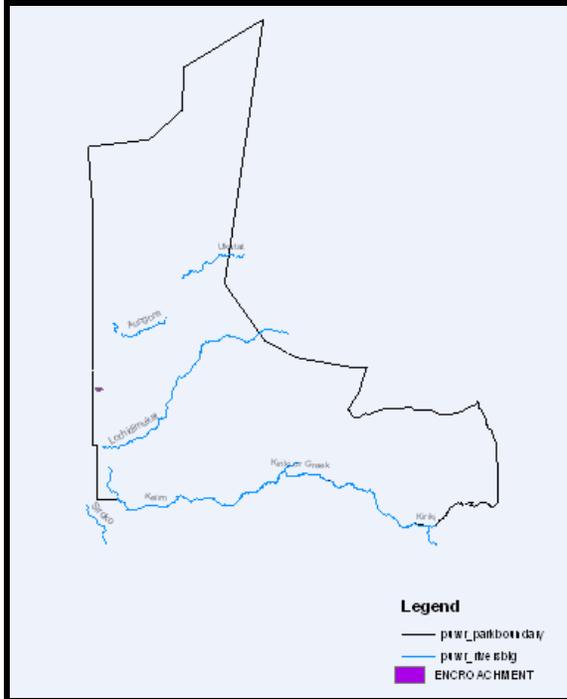
- Wildlife has migrated to inaccessible areas due to the presence of people in the Reserve.
- There has been many incidences of poaching that could have scared wildlife away.



- One poacher arrested with 36 tortoises.
- Others were arrested with dry meat.

ENCROACHMENT

MAGORO ENCROACHMENT(32ha)



- This encroachment came about as a result of the land bill early this year.

CHALLENGES.

- MIST data is being manually entered into the MBWR and PUWR databases so the gap could not allow us to produce reports and maps.
- MENP has few GPS units hence most of the patrols are not covered in MIST.
- Insecurity in MBWR and PUWR has limited patrols to motorable areas.
- Lack of weather equipments.
- Poor GPS handling by field staff.