

**SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL & GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES**

**Reflections and Recommendations from the
Collaborative Forest Management National
Dialogue**



A Dialogue

Report By

**African Union of Conservationists
(AUC) Kampala Uganda**



27th February, 2017

List of Session Chairs

Dr. Perpetua Ipulet of College of Natural Science Makerere University
Dr. Arthur Mugisha of AMMGREE

List of Facilitators

Mr. Godfrey Tumuhairwe
Dr. Daniel Waiswa
Mr. Raymond Katebaka
Mr. Davidson Madira

This report was written by: Reuben Katwinomugisha

Edited by: Raymond Katebaka

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Acronym and Abbreviations

4Rs	Roles Responsibility Rights and Returns
AUC	African Union of Conservationists
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFR	Central Forest Reserves
NFA	National Forest Authority
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
REDD	Reducing Emission from Forest Degradation and Deforestation
RSG	Rufford Small Grant

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The dialogue was organised on the premise that the situation of forests globally, including Uganda, is seriously threatened. In March 2014, African Union of Conservationists (AUC) launched a Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) project in Uganda which brought together many stakeholders including the Government of Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) forest managers and others such as researchers, academicians Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and CFM practitioners for a workshop to “promote CFM in degraded forests of central Uganda.” The workshop was organized in response to ongoing conservation programmes that:

- Strengthened CFM in central Uganda,
- Enhanced community participation to conserve fragmented forests in Central Uganda,
- Assessed the impact of forest fragmentation on forest biodiversity of Uganda.

The workshop raised awareness about CFM not only at policy level but also within National Forest Authority (NFA), an agency responsible for forest resource management in Uganda, and the local and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) among others.

1.2. Introductory to National Dialogue 2017

African Union of Conservationists (AUC) continued to reflect on an ambition to ensure the relevance of CFM to drive adjacent communities to contribute effectively and equitably towards solutions to degradation and deforestation. This signaled an aspiration to break the walls between forest managers and adjacent communities which is manifested in the idea of empowering communities to safeguard the forests and their biodiversity resources. To foster CFM further, AUC received a completion grant from Rufford Foundation (RSG) to supplement the previous work done around Mpanga and Gangu CFRs in Mpigi District and Kasonke CFR in Masaka District. For this to happen, AUC envisaged organizing a national dialogue. The National Dialogue was held on 27th February, 2017 at the School of Forestry, Environmental & Geographical Sciences, Makerere University with the following objectives:

- (i) To bring together CFM promoters and practitioners (including all Rufford grantees in Uganda) implementing projects on forest biodiversity to share information on forest best management practices in Uganda,

- (ii) To explore sustainable solutions vital for forest conservation in areas where human-caused impact is increasingly being recorded,
- (iii) To provide updates on progress of CFM process around Mpanga, Gangu and Kansoke CFRs, and
- (iv) To enhance conservation efforts needed to create a better future of forests beyond 2018.

It was ultimately hoped that addressing the above national dialogue objectives would support and sustain the efforts to develop and build CFM capacity at national level, targeting forest managers ,researchers, practitioners, scientists, NGOs/CSOs and their partners including RSG Grantees. This would result in improved forest management with reduced habitat fragmentation and a range of beneficial ecosystem services.

2. THE DIALOGUE

The dialogue was characterized by a series of presentations which were followed by discussions related to the presentations with a view of coming to a common understanding of the presented materials and issues.



Figure 2.1: Participants during the dialogue listening to Raymond's presentation

The other presentations made during the dialogue are reproduced below:

2.1.1. Management of CFRs in Central Uganda: challenges and opportunities

by

Dr. Daniel Waiswa

School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Sciences, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Makerere University.

<p>School of Forestry, Environmental & Geographical Sciences -MAK</p>	<h3>Uganda: Location & Basic Info</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uganda's area: 24.1 Million ha.• Approx. 82% land• Located in East Africa• Lies on the Equator• Land-locked country• Current population about 35 millions 	<h3>Uganda's Forest Cover</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forest cover is about 20 % of total land area:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Tropical High Forests○ Forest Plantations○ Woodlands• 30% forest cover in protected areas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Forest Reserves: Central and Local○ National Parks○ Wildlife Reserves• 70% forest cover on private land 
<p>School of Forestry, Environmental & Geographical Sciences -MAK</p>	<h3>Categorization of Forests</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural Forests• Plantation Forests• Forest Ownership/Control<ul style="list-style-type: none">➢ Government-Owned:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ National Parks - Natural forests managed by Uganda Wildlife Authority 	<h3>Categorization of Forests</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Central Forest Reserves managed by National Forestry Authority○ Local Forest Reserves managed by Local Governments (DFS)<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ CFRs and LFRs both natural & Plantation Forests  <ul style="list-style-type: none">➢ Private Forests<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Owned by individuals/Groups/Corporations✓ Include both natural and plantation forests 

Uses of Forests in Uganda

- Forest use driven by forest ownership & category
- Ecological and Industrial/production forests
 - National Parks
 - Central and Local Forest Reserves
 - Plantation Forests



CFR Management Challenges

- Main goal of forest management is sustainability
- Main challenge: Forest degradation and deforestation



Drivers of Forest Degradation and Deforestation

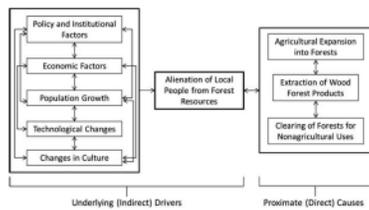


FIGURE 2 Theoretical model of drivers of deforestation in Uganda's Lake Victoria Crescent

- Land tenure
- Political interference
- Climate Change: Planting, food security, fire
- People
- Corruption
- Inadequate management skills with less adaptability
- Conflicting mandates stipulated in forest policies and acts
- Conversion of natural forests to plantations. Wise move?

Opportunities

- Climate change:
 - ✓ Any ways we can harness it to address our forest management challenges in Uganda?
 - ✓ Increased awareness
- Research
- Increasing demand for forest products

2.1.2. Challenges

(1) Forest degradation and deforestation.

It was noted that forest degradation and deforestation is driven by:

- ✓ Agriculture expansion into forests
- ✓ Extraction of wood/forest products
- ✓ Clearing of forests for other non-agriculture uses e.g. degazettement.

Other factors include:

- ✓ Policy and institutional factors
- ✓ Economic factors
- ✓ Population growth
- ✓ Technological changes and,
- ✓ Changes in culture

In Uganda, deforestation is driven by, among others:

- ✓ Land tenure
- ✓ Political interference
- ✓ Climate changes-planting, food security, fire etc
- ✓ People
- ✓ Corruption
- ✓ Inadequate management skills with less adaptability
- ✓ Conflicting mandates stipulated in forest policies and acts
- ✓ Conversion of natural forests into plantations.

However, it was mentioned that despite all this, there are underlying opportunities, for example:

- ❖ Climate change and this can;
 - ✓ Enables us convince people to protect forests
 - ✓ Increases awareness
- ❖ Research
- ❖ Increasing demand for forest products

School of Forestry, Environmental & Geographical Sciences -MAK

Way Forward

- Management of Central Forest Reserves should be guided by management objectives:
 - Conservation / Preservation/ Sustainable Forest Management?
 - Pure production?
 - Ecological functions?
- Focus needs to be put on more on addressing underlying drivers of forest degradation and deforestation
- Let us harness the existing opportunities for improved management of our forest reserves

2.2.

CFM in Central Forest Reserves

by

Ms. Justine Aheebwa (NFA)

CFM is a mutually beneficial arrangement in which a local community or forest user group and a responsible body share rights, responsibilities and returns (benefits) in a forest reserve or part of it. CFM defines a local community's rights to use and or participate in forest management and focuses on improving the livelihoods of poor rural people, through mutually enforceable forest management plans and licences, but that does not surrender ownership of a forest reserve to the partner stakeholders.

All sections of the community concerned have to be consulted with regard to the management of a forest reserve under CFM. Therefore the proposed/interested group who will apply for CFM must be representative of all sections of the community concerned and not simply a small group of people. The interested group applies to the Executive Director of NFA through the existing local government structures. See THIRD SCHEDULE of (NFTP).

CFM is a process which results in a negotiated agreement and plan and a registered community group. A number of CFM agreements have been signed but the challenge is lack of funds to implement the signed CFM agreements.

2.2.1. CFM proposals

Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) can step in and meet with representatives of all CFM groups that have signed an agreement with NFA and chart a way forward. The meeting should include NFA and the LCV chairpersons since these leaders signed the agreement as witnesses for the community. OWC and the Community Based Organisation (CBO) can then identify the priority activities/ enterprises according to what is in the CFM agreement. OWC can also build a honey collection centre where the CBOs can process and package their honey and distribute to supermarkets thereby cutting off the middlemen.

2.2.2. CFM progress and agreements signed to-date

The following Table 2.1 lists CFM agreements currently implemented to allow mutual benefits between communities and NFA in Uganda.

Table 2.1: List of CFM agreements signed in Uganda

No.	Name of CFR	Area under CFM (Ha)	Name of Community Based Organisation (CBO)	No. of members	Year CFM Agreement signed
1.	Sango Bay	16,293	Community of Mugamba-Mujanjabula Village	168	November 2005
2.	-do-	246	Community of Nkalwe Village	72	-do-
3.	-do-	2023	Community of Kigazi Village	61	-do-
4.	Budongo	1522	North Budongo Forest Communities Association (NOBUFOCA)	65	2005
5.	Mabira	616	Nagojje Community Based Biodiversity Association (NACOBBA)	120	April 2006
6.	-do-	518	Conserve for future Sustainable Development Association (COFSDA)	60	-do-
7.	Rwoho	60	Rwoho Environmental and Protection Association (RECPA)	85	February 2007
8.	Echuya	Part of Echuya that falls within Muko sub-county	Muko Echuya Forest Conservation Development Association (MECDA)	93	October 2007
9.	-do-	Part of Echuya that falls within Bufundi sub-county	Bufundi Echuya Forest Conservation and Livelihood Improvement Association (BECLA)	120	-do-
10.	-do-	Part of Echuya that falls within Murora sub-county	Murora Echuya Forest Conservation and Poverty Alleviation Association (MEFCPAA)	72	-do-
11.	-do-	Part of Echuya that falls within Kanaba sub-county	Kanaba Community Development and Echuya Forest Conservation Association (KADECA)	95	-do-
12.	Kasyoha-Kitomi	Part of KK that falls within Ryeru sub-county	Buzenga Environmental Conservation Association (BUECA)	104	March 2008
13.	Budongo	768	Kapeeka Integrated Community Development Association (KICODA)	188	May 2008
14.	-do-	1813	Siiba Environmental Conservation and Development Association	89	-do-
15.	-do-	2619	Nyakase Environmental Conservation and Development Association (NECODA)	346	-do-
16.	-do-	1682	Karujubu Forest Adjacent Communities Association (KAFACA)	83	-do-
17.	-do-	4812	Budongo Good Neighbours Conservation Association (BUNCA)	350	-do-
18.	Bugoma	2688	Kidoma Conservation and	51	August 2008

			Development Association (KCDA)		
19.	-do-	3036ha	Kaseeta Tugende Omumaiso Association	91	-do-
20.	-do-	4651	Kabwoya Environmental Conservation Development Association (KEDA)	57	-do-
21.	-do-	6783	Kyangwali Twimukye Association	81	-do-
22.	Kasyoha-Kitomi	1962ha	Katanda 11 Tree Growers Association	255	September 2008
23.	-do	Part of KK that falls within Bitooma Parish	Bitooma Abetereine Turinde Ebyobuhangwa Association (BATA)	226	-do-
24.	-do-	Part of KK that falls within Rwajere parish	Rwajere Parish Tree Planting Association (RPTPA)	570	-do-
25.	-do-		Butoha Twetungure Turinde Ebyobuhangwa Association (BTTEA)	335	-do-
26.	-do-		Kanywambogo Environmental and Development Association (KEDA)	558	-do-
27.	-do-	3449	Ndagaro Environment and Conservation Association (NECA)	801	November 2010
28.	-do-	Part of KK that falls within Mwongyera parish	Mwongyera Parish Environment and Conservation Association (MPECA)	818	November 2010
29.	Rwoho	40	Kagoto Foundation for Development Association (KAFODA)	54	Jan 2012
30.	-do-	40	Kanywamaizi Development Association (KADA)	68	Jan 2012
31.	-do-	35	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)	71	Jan 2012
32.	-do-	32	Bushwere Environmental Conservation Association (BECA)	48	Jan 2012
33	Itwara	Part of Itwara that falls within Kabende parish	Kabende Sustainable Forest Users Group (KASUFU)	92	Feb 2012
34	-do-	Cpts 1,9	Kajuma Itwara Farmers and Environmental Conservation Association (KIFECA)	72	March 2012
35	Kihaimira	572	Kihaimira Collaborative Forest Management Association (KIKOFOMA)	127	March 2012
36	Wambabya	Part that falls in Buseruka, Kiziranfumbi sub-counties	Wambabya Forest Conservation and Development Association (WAFOCODA)	110	March 2012
37	Bugoma	840	Nyakasinini-Ngemwa and Zorobi Forest Conservation and Development Association (NZOFOCODA)	63	March 2012

38	Kasato, Kyamurangi, Rwengeye CFRs	417ha	Kikonda Tulinde Ebyobuhangwa Association (KTEA)	107	June 2012
39	Rwengeye CFR	329ha	Pachwa Linda Ebyobuhangwa Association (PLEA)	91	June 2012
40	North Rwenzori		Rwenzori Mountains United Farmers Association (RMUFA)	94	September 2012
41	Kasagala	50ha	Wambiti Environmental Conservation and Development Association (WECODA)	102	September 2012
42	-do-	50ha	Katugo-Kasagala Environmental Conservation and Development Association (KEKODA)	121	September 2012
43	Mubuku	100ha	Mubuku Integrated Farmers Association (MIFA)	352	September 2012
44	Kalinzu	943ha	Rwoburunga Bahigi Tulinde Ebyobuhangwa Group	131	June 2013
45	-do-	1,037ha	Ngangara-Nyakiyanja Parishes Tutungukye Group	103	June 2013
46	Butto-Buvuma	280ha	Butto-buvuma CFM group (BCFMG)	2844	Dec 2015
47	Lwamunda	370ha	Lwamunda Collaborative Forest Management Group	7200	Dec 2015
48	Kattabalalu	380ha	Kattabalalu Collaborative Forest Management group (KCFMG)	3216	Dec 2015
49	Wantayi	140ha	Wantayi CFM group (WCFMG)	1368	Dec 2015
50	Matiri	5431 ha	Matiri Natural Resource Users and Income Enhancement Association (MANRUIA)	240	Feb 2016
51	Towa	1506ha	Towa Forest Conservation Group	95	July 2016
52	Kalinzu		Swazi CFM Group	183	May 2016
53	-do-		Nyarugote Integrated CFM Group	185	May 2016

2.2.3. The Third Schedule of National Forestry Act

Table 2.2: CFM process

THIRD SCHEDULE APPLICATION FORM FOR COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT FORM B
The Executive Director, National Forest Authority Thru The Range Manager, NFA The LCV, The LC111, The LC1,

Re: Application for Collaborative Forest Management in.....CFR.
Content of Application Letter
1. Name of Applicant
2. Number of members of the Applicant
3. Registration details (if any)
4. Name of sub-county
5. Name of District
7. Forest has a Management Plan or not
8. Why applicant should be given priority.
9. Name of the forest being applied for
10. Historical use of the forest known to the applicant
11. Applicant's objectives
Members of the Forest Management Committee and their designation
<i>[Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and 4 Members]</i>

Chairperson

Secretary

2.3. Sustaining CFM around Mpanga, Gangu and Kasonke CFRs

By

Raymond Katebaka



Background

- Since 2009 – 2018 AUC has continuously received support for the forest biodiversity management from the Rufford Foundation
- RSG funds have been used to **Sustain, Strengthen, Promote, Enhance & Understand** of forest biodiversity in central Uganda region
- Communities adjacent central Forest Reserves (CFRs) as **KEY** stakeholders and MoU with National Forest Authority (NFA)
- Mainly areas of Mpanga, Gangu and Kasonke CFRs



Genesis

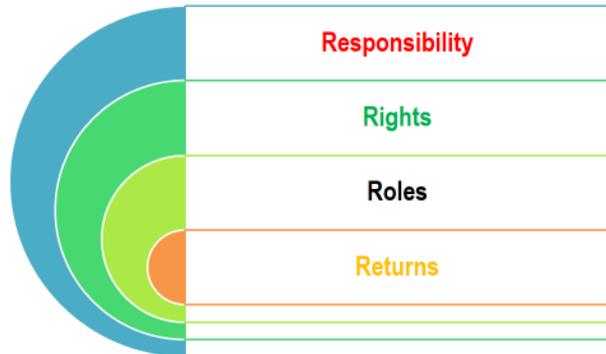
- In 2009-2010.; **Understanding the impact of forest fragmentation on forest hornbills in central Uganda (RSG)**;
- In 2007/2008.; **Towards Developing Sustainable, Biodiversity-Rich Agricultural Systems in central Uganda (Leverhulme Trust (LT))**,
- 2005-2009.; **Conserving biodiversity in the modernising farmed landscapes of central Uganda;**



Area of concern



Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)





Work done to-date



NFA team @ Mpanga CFR proposed CFM area being visited



Raising awareness & community training



Tourist Community Market

Identified opportunities



CFM activities around Kasonke CFR



Medicine for body organs



Good for paper making



Increasing threats around Mpanga CFR



Appearance of Gangu CFR





Future Proposed Activities - 2018

- Processing a CFM Agreement for Mpanga CFR but there is a need to explore sustainability actions
- Undertake a learning exchange visit between adjacent communities of the concerned CFRs (*but this may not be so important alone*)
- Promote Environmental Education & Climate Change as recommended by (*UNICEF*). This is continuously demanded by the communities but require extra funds too

Challenges

Dialogue expectations

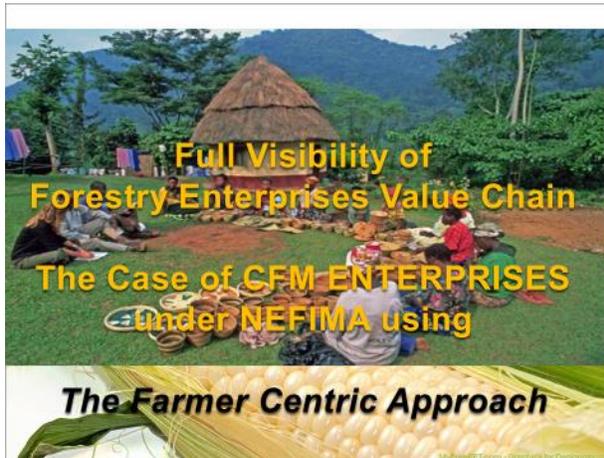
- **Economically:** poverty is on increase among the communities adjacent CFRs
- **Politically:** Local politicians ask for money during implementation of CFM activities
- **Infrastructural development:** such as transmission lines, road construction are eating away CFRs crossed
- **As forest loss continues in central Uganda:** other ecosystems are being affected e.g. transitional wetlands
- **Unmanageable urban sprawl towards CFRs**
- Weak collaboration among CFM promoters/practitioners
- Obtaining funding that would directly support CFM community engagements/livelihood activities

- Design “*Towards enhancing conservation efforts needed to create a better future of forests* beyond 2018” programme.
- Issues to **address** in the sustainability to enhance forest conservation efforts,
- Changes & activities urgently needed to safeguard forests,
- Must we consider scientific modelling applications in CFM to save remaining forest enclaves?

Figure 2.2: Raymond PPT

2.4. CFM Based Forestry Enterprises

By Madira Davidson



BRIEF BACKGROUND OF NEFIMA LTD
Full name: Natural Enterprises Finance and Marketing Agency Limited
Year of Reg: Aug 2014 but subsidiary of NED LTD reg in 2006
Member of AIFIN Group of Company, UK, Level 39
Ownership: 90 Professionals in Digital and conventional Banking and Investment management/Business development
Core business: 1- Digital Banking systems, 2-Digital Value chain management systems, 3-Mobilization and structuring of investment capital 4-Administration of Investment funds 5-Marketing value chain products 6-Business Organizational capacity building 7-Business Networking



The Farmer Centric Approach

Provides full visibility all the way to the last mile of Agriculture Value Chain where smallholder farmer plays an important role

Enable Farmer Organizations, Agribusinesses, Government and Non-Government agencies working with large number of smallholder farmers do better informed decisions and improve overall operational efficiency



Farmer Centric Approach Cont.



Farmer & Farm enrollment

Farmer & Farm Enrollment is the first and mandatory step towards a **Farmer Centric Approach**:

- Farmer and Farm data are collected and a profile is created in a Centralized Database
- Profile data can be basic information of farmer to complete profile fully compliant with most of the Certification Standards such as Fairtrade, Organic, UTZ and Rainforest Alliance
- Geo-referenced Farm data including plot area and perimeter is also captured during the enrollment process with the mobile application



Advisory Services / Crop Monitoring

Provides capabilities such as field visits, trainings and automated messaging to the Farmers

- During field visits technical staff capture the purpose, notes and geo-referenced photos and link all the information with the Farmer and Farm Profiles.
- Field visits are also useful to keep track of new farming practices, status of microloans for farm renewal and experimental plots.
- Two way communication can be established with farmers using SMS messages which can play a vital role in providing advisory and extension services to farmers.
- With ESE™ software it is simple to configure reminders for fertilizing or warn about adverse weather conditions and how to prepare.
- Training sessions can also be tracked using ESE™ software including attendees and training topics. Each attendee will have a centralized record with all the training he assisted.



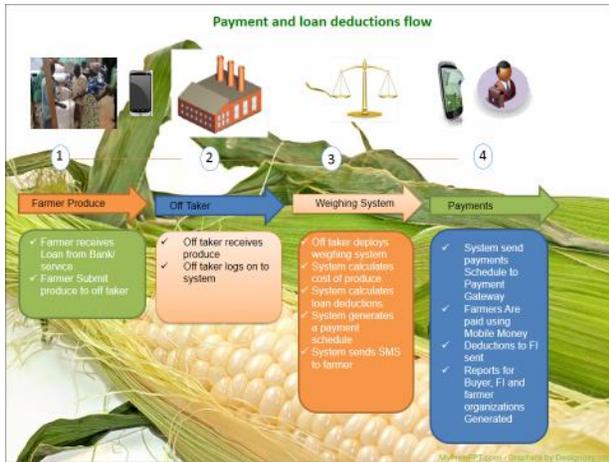
Procurement & Payment Processing

Procurement is one of the most important transactions in the **Farmer Centric Approach**.

Using ESE™ software Farmer Organizations and Agribusinesses can do efficient purchase of any agriculture produce in the field or at collection point

- Transactions reported and transmitted in real time digital + printed receipt ensure a highly reliable process
- Quality, Quantity, and Price are captured and associated to the Farmer
- "Farmer Accounts" can be settled instantly (delivered inputs or Cash vs. Procured produce)
- Payment process can be automated and expedited.
- Procured produce is automatically added to receiving station stock
- For high value commodities full traceability can be established using the lot numbers and batch numbers at the time of the procurement





Traceability

Traceability is one of the hardest process to achieve along the agriculture value chain. With **Farmer Centric Approach** traceability is built-in capability in software:

- Farmer & Farm profiles and farming practices are recorded using Farmer & Farm Enrollment, Advisory Services and Certification ICS transactions
- Estimated volume of produce is also known by the Farmer Organization in advance, and produce deliveries above normal limits can be easily spotted in real time with ESE™ software during Procurement transaction (comparing estimated volume Vs. delivered produce)
- At the time of procurement a unique ID is generated which identifies the source (Farmer) of the produce and links it with all the Farmer Centric data, like certifications, farming practices, and other relevant information.
- Upstream traceability is unique for each Farmer Organization and SourceTrace ESE™ software has the flexibility to adapt to each scenario.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Data collection through Mobile, Web or Paper
- All data is centrally in a database
- Farm area calculation using built-in mobile GPS
- Additional evidence capture through photos and GPS location
- Full profile for Farmer Organization, Farmer, Farm and Crop
- Customized surveys using Survey Creator built-in tool

Activity Planner / Crop Calendar

Effective **time management** while delivering the services to the farmer should be motto of any project. SourceTrace's **exclusive planner** gives the project the liberty of planning, delivering and implementing various operations

Cropping Calendar: The optimum utilization of farmer resource with high degree of output lies with timely application of doing farming operation. This can be interpreted in seasonal calendar, so that the project can monitor and suggest a best way around to reap maximum benefit. This will also give indication of material availability at given point of time.

Skill Development calendar: The various activities carried out to improve the livelihood of the community is being scheduled in the calendar and training is given.

Training Calendar: This calendar gives the project an overall view of the training details such as training reference, Training topic, Criteria information, Target group and training methods.

Benefits of Farmer Centric Approach

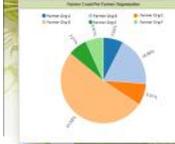
- It is the first step into smallholder farmer digital revolution
- Improved quality of the services offered by the Farmer Organizations and enables the creation of new services
- Opens new opportunities in the relationship with the farmer
- Improved connectivity with the farmers and make the relationship more sticky
- Increased loyalty of the new generation of farmers
- Less time to process transactions and data (collect, transcript, transmit and store the data) compared with traditional methods (paper + Excel + backend system)
- Increased efficiency in all the stages of the value chain



MobiPay AgroSys Limited

software data analytics

- Advanced georeferenced maps
- Real-time Charts and Dashboard
- Key in reports: farm area, volume, projected volumes, income, output
- Reports / Analytics data exportable to Excel and PDF



MobiPay AgroSys Limited

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The key areas which need to be addressed if these rural based SMFEs are to play their desired social-economic role in the country's development include;
- Creating an enabling environment for SMFEs;
- Creating adequate mechanisms, processes, and structures which articulate local needs /local organizations, groups, and associations representing the poor;

- Promoting active private sector institutions and linkages;
- Creating effective and functioning infrastructure (both hard and soft);
- Promoting access to integrated and open markets;
- Promoting access to effective and efficient support services;
- Promoting management capacity of emergent entrepreneurs.

2.5 Pictorial of Dialogue Participants



Figure 2.3: A pictorial for the dialogue participants at Makerere University



Figure 2.4: 2D of participants attending dialogue



Figure 2.5: RSG grantees

Attended the CFM Dialogue who include: Dr. Dianah W. Nalwanga (PhD) from right followed by Henry Seguya, Raymond Katebaka in the centre and David Nkwanga.

3. REQUIRED PROGRESS

3.1.1. Progress and Challenges of CFM in Uganda

There is an increasing deduced management of CFRs which should be guided by management objectives e.g. conservation/preservation and sustainable forest management, power production and ecological functions.

3.1.2. Focus needs to be put more on addressing underlying drivers

It should be a mandate of NFA to delve into explaining what CFM is, i.e. a situation where a community expresses interest to partner with NFA in the management of the forest. The interested group informs NFA what they would like to do in the collaborative management, the authority and that particular community enters into signing an agreement stating the specifics and the terms of reference.

At least to-date, 53 agreements have been signed between NFA and various communities around the country. A few more are considerably under evaluation pending signing.

3.2. Recorded Challenges Emerged from the Dialogue

The following were challenges as recorded during the dialogue:

- ✓ The public (People) are not sensitized, therefore civil society need to do more sensitization
- ✓ NFA is still on policing something that is making a complex situation
- ✓ There is a need for training for the NFA staff in regard to CFM process and implementation. As some technical staff within NFA think that CFM is meant for poor people only
- ✓ NFA has little capacity due to limited budget from the government
- ✓ NFA needs a strengthened collaboration with civil society in the implementation of CFM
- ✓ Sometimes CFM programmes are interpreted as promoting illegal activities e.g. selling out the chunks of land allotted out from the main forest to the CFM group.
- ✓ When formed, CFM groups, most times are left at large by the civil societies who help in forming them. Most of these groups do not know and have the capacity to carry on by themselves
- ✓ There is need for incentivizing, because there are always few people who join CFM many remain outside and continue to deplete the forest and hence conflicts between these groups
- ✓ There is need to have CFM assistant at every NFA field offices not only headquarters
- ✓ There is also need to bring Community Development Officers (CDOs) at Sub Counties and at District on board
- ✓ The CFM groups collapse quickly.

In spite of all the stated challenges, there are success stories recorded in the CFM implementation which include signing of various agreements by several groups and giving out of 5% of the forest land to these groups to do their developmental projects that contribute towards livelihood.

3.3. Discussion

After several speakers' presentations, there was an open discussion and contributions from various dialoguers and the following were some of the views that were highlighted include;

- Telecom companies i.e. MTN, AIRTEL and others have budgetary contribution for environmental conservation which end up not being utilized- why can't NFA solicit support from private companies?
- There is need to have CFMs throughout the country
- There is need for a comprehensive national dialogue for CFMs and it was also suggested that AUC should lead the way
- It was also observed that there is no coordination in the management of the forests by the stakeholders- RDCs, Police etc.
- An advice emerged that Reducing Emission from forest Degradation and Forest Deforestation (REDD+) have money to support indigenous people, this can be used to support CFM
- A compliment was made for the good work being done by AUC and such dialogue needs to be taken up to a bigger perspective i.e. national and international if possible.
- The dialoguers recommended that we could have the CFM groups visiting one another to learn from each other's experiences in order to promote best management practices (BMPs)
- There was an inquiry as to whether NFA can explore opportunities in carbon trade
- There was an observation that was made if there isn't change of attitude among the politicians, there may not be break-through for CFM progress. Political leaders in the areas of CFM need to be involved to deepen in the concept
- There is a need to make the policy documents interpretation into local languages so that people/communities can easily understand them
- Transparency is needed in the budgets - income and its distribution so that people know their share in order to get motivation of protecting these forests
- Continuous sensitization the community about climate change so as to have mitigation measures
- It is also necessary, but complementing CFM work ought to deal with externalities- involve media, etc.
- The public need to be trained in group dynamics - they need to be taught on the programme development and implementation

- There has to be a review of NFA and its CFM programme implementation after 20 years
- There is a need for AUC to conduct a situation analysis and write a proposal for support on best way to manage forests in Uganda
- There is a need for NFA to make the monetary value of the forests clear, because people protect something whose value they do not know.

3.4.

Forest Enterprises for CFM-NEFIMA

Model Discussion



Figure 3.1: Mr. Davidson Madira giving a talk

The farmer centric approach which helps the farmer's activities to get visibility in very pertinent. It is important to reminded people that it's hard to get government's attention when you are not paying a lot of taxes, therefore the higher the taxes, the higher the attention. There is a need to digitalizing CFM products and the automatic monitoring of the input and the output. This may lead to integrate digital finance that can help in the monitoring of the forests if they are encroached on and when their perimeters are entered. With digitalization, any new development can easily and readily be viewed. This method can help promote the CFR adjacent community beneficial programme activities in accessing markets for their products as well.

3.4.1. What do communities need to do?

The farmer has to:

- ✓ Enroll
- ✓ Register ongoing activity/crop/product that has market etc

A farmer mobile telephone money number is his/her bank account.

3.5. Convention on Biological Diversity: View of CFM Approaches

By

Dr. Abdon Karekna (PhD)

AUC participated in the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, of the Third Science for Biodiversity Forum, held from 1st – 2nd December, 2016 at the Cancun International Convention Centre in Cancun, Mexico. The participation contributed towards Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Conference of Parties (CoP) Third Science for Biodiversity. AUC participated and contributed towards this forum because of the partnership and collaboration with International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS). This Science for Biodiversity Forum was co-organized by the National Commission for Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity of Mexico (CONABIO), the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), Future Earth in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other partners.

This Third Science for Biodiversity Forum aimed at contending that Global community believes that CFM is the way to go. *“Global scientists at this meeting committed to working in close partnership with decision-makers and other stakeholders to support mainstreaming efforts and ensure the sustainable use of biodiversity, community development and societal well-being. This will resonate through development that stimulate and increase efficiency and growth in each of the sectors of society. Yet, insufficient attention has focused on how to sustain the critical components and processes of nature and society that underlie human well-being and economic activities. Safeguarding biodiversity is essential to improve our ability to adapt to abrupt changes such as extreme climate events or sudden financial market crashes and to transform the deep roots of unsustainable practices and inequity”. Mainstreaming biodiversity means integrating actions related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within strategies, plans and policies relating to all sectors.*

Forum participants highlighted four main areas of contribution from science to strengthen mainstreaming. Each of these areas need further research and will benefit from close collaboration with decision-makers and civil society:

- *Assessing and monitoring the ways in which biodiversity changes affect different constituents of human well-being in the short- and long-term, e.g., capabilities, food security, etc.*
- *Recognizing the interactions (synergies and trade-offs) among the diversity of values of biodiversity held by individuals and society;*

- *Ensuring policy coherence within and across production sectors towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. using planning at the landscape scale, creative appropriate incentives);*
- *Creating partnerships between different stakeholders and scientists to co-generate relevant information and knowledge that can foster transformative change.*

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The following were conclusions and recommendations of the CFM dialogue;

- It was concluded that instead of carrying a big number of people for exchange visit of other CFM groups, which may even be expensive, rather use visual aids to be shared among the CFM groups.
- The dialogue recommended that the CSOs need to cause a big budget to be apportioned to environmental management by the government.
- There should be someone to translate data from research in the stakeholder institutions like NFA for further utilization.
- Targeting private sector to popularize the issue of environment and climate change is needed urgently.
- There is a need lobby government to take interest in use research and its findings.
- The ongoing review of ongoing enabling environment how to address and appropriate implementation handle CFMs.
- Economical and situational analyses need to be conducted on CFM communities to know their needs.
- There is a need to find means of publicizing some recommendations made from such dialogues so that attention can be got especially from government and other stakeholders.
- Increase the use of media to attract the attention of everybody including the president for the best way to manage the forest.
- As indicated in the Roles, Responsibility, Rights and Returns (4Rs), when it comes to responsibility, no one is responsible, for example, when AUC project closes, what is the way forward for CFM.

5. CLOSING REMARKS BY PROF. JACOB AGEA

The closing remarks were made by Professor Jacob G. Agea of Makerere University's Department of Extension and Innovation Studies, School of Agricultural Sciences, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.



Figure 5.1: Remarks by Professor Jacob Godfrey Agea

The Professor remarked that:

- ❖ CFM is still operating in Uganda and that what is needed is to take it to another level.
- ❖ Dialogues should be encouraged to deliberate on such issues that concern the citizens of this country.
- ❖ The dialogue like this need bring out policy briefs. These briefs should be given to the government at least of about (two pages). The professor used analogy that “*if a woman wants men to always talk to her, she should avoid putting on long dresses*”.
- ❖ There is a need for a media at the centre to promote CFM programme.
- ❖ Develop guidelines where all stakeholders feel at the same level- for example, most people think that forestry responsibility is only for NFA. This has to be clarified in approach like CFM.
 - ❖ There is a need for a clear mechanism of giving incentives to CFM communities for example 10% of the forest revenue back to the community to appreciate their efforts in safeguarding the forest.
 - ❖ Formulation of guidelines/regulations to stipulate who does what in the forest should in place by now.
 - ❖ There is a need to lobby central government to apportion budget to forestry and particularly for CFM programs.
 - ❖ CFM agreements need to be interpreted to the communities in their local languages for them to understand their 4Rs.

- ❖ Put in place breakdown research from universities and other institutions for public consumption.
- ❖ There is a need to scale up localized CFM countrywide perhaps for one success story that can be a motivation for another area.

PROJECT PROPOSAL RESPONSE MATRIX

(filled leaflets were collected by Fiona)

Project Title	Towards enhancing conservation efforts needed to create a better future of forests	No. of participants proposing
Purpose	To develop Eco-tourism through community involvement in all existing CFRs in the country.	17
Output	Improved peoples' livelihoods through community tourism by those communities adjacent to Central forest reserves.	24
Outcomes		
Outcome 1	Communities adjacent to the reserves sensitized on environmentally friendly projects like tourism, crafts, afforestation.	13
Outcome 2	Improve peoples' standards of living through sell of crafts, fish farming, and forest walls.	29
Outcome 3	Skills of natural forest management i.e. protection	30
Outcome 4	Existing forests are protected and conserved by the communities adjacent	32
Outcome 5	Climate change managed around the area	29
Outcome 6	Encouraged model for sustainable land use to reduce deforestation and forest degradation	14

Original Proposed Draft

Project title	Towards enhancing conservation efforts needed to create a better future of forests
Purpose	
Outputs	
Activities per output	
Output 1	
Output 2	
Output 3	
Output 4	

Dialogue schedule

DIALOGUE PROGRAMME

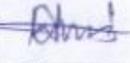
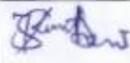
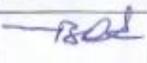
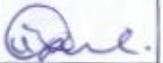
Sustaining Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) in central Uganda (beyond 2018)

Time	ACTIVITY	Designation
8:30-9:00am	ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION	AUC Secretariat Ms. Kansime Phionah
	<i>Session Chair: Dr. Ogaram David</i>	
9:00 - 9:15am	Dialogue Objectives	Mr. Godfrey Tumuhairwe
9:20 - 9:40am	Opening remarks (FSSD) Commissioner	Com. Margaret Adata FSSD (Commissioner of Forestry)
9:45 - 10:10am	Central forest reserves management challenges in central Uganda	Dr. Daniel Waiswa
10:20-10:40am	Progress and challenges of collaborative forest management (CFM) in Uganda	Mr. Stephen Galima
10:40-11:10am	DISCUSSION	
	HEALTH BREAK	Godfrey/Phionah
	<i>Session Chair: Prof. Gerald Eilu</i>	
11:10-11:30am	Sustaining collaborative forest management around Mpanga, Gangu and Kasonke CFRs	Mr. Raymond Katebaka (AUC)
11:40-12:00pm	Forest enterprises for CFM: NEFIMA Model	Mr. Madera Davidson
12:10-12:30pm	CBD view of Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) approaches	Mr. Abdon Karekoona
12:40-13:20pm	DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD TOWARDS <i>Towards enhancing conservation efforts needed to create a better future of forests</i>	All
13:20-13:30pm	Closing Remarks	Prof. Jacob Agea
	Lunch	All
	Departure: Tumuhairwe Godfrey	Administration

List of participants



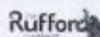
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