

**IMPACT OF COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ON THE LIVELIHOODS
OF THE ADJACENT COMMUNITIES OF BUDONGO CENTRAL FOREST RESERVE**

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**A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Master of Science
Degree in Natural Resources Management**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this submission is my own work towards Masters of Science in Natural Resource Management and that to the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published by another person nor material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree of a University; except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

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(Name of Student)

.....

Signature

.....

Date

APPROVAL

This is to certify the dissertation entitled “Impact of Collaborative Forest Management on the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities in Budongo Central Forest Reserve” being submitted by Nagawa Gladys to the school of Sciences, Nkumba University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Master of Science Degree in Natural Resources Management is a record of bonafide work carried out by her under my guidance and supervision.

Certified by:

Prof. Faustino Orach-Meza
(Name of Supervisor)

.....
Signature

.....
Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to the three very special people in my life, my husband Mr. Ssenyonga Steven, my children Ssenyonga Brian and Nanyonga Brendah and my Mother Mrs. Katumba Faith. You have been my inspiration, the reason for my perseverance in my studies and life. I always want to do more because of you. No words can truly capture and express the deep love that I have for you and I am truly blessed to have you in my life.

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ACRONYMS

CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
JFM	Joint Forestry Management
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
TFAP	Tropical Forest Action Plan

ABSTRACT

The role forests play in the livelihood of forest adjacent communities cannot be underestimated. In Africa and Asia, about 80% of target poverty groups are in rural areas (Todaro and Smith, 2009:238) and this is typical of Uganda, where majority of the poor live in rural communities with natural resources mostly forests being their source of livelihood. Uganda's forest base is shrinking at an alarming rate with increased loss forest cover from 92,000 hectares annually in 2005 to 174,000 hectares as per the state of forest report 2016. The Government introduced Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) approach as one of the ways to reduce conflicts, forest illegalities, create sense of ownership, promote sustainable use of forest resources and contribute to transforming the lives of the people involved. However, it's not very clear as to whether the introduction of CFM has led to the improvement or deterioration of community livelihoods. The study therefore assessed the impact of CFM to the livelihood of forest adjacent communities of Budongo Central Forest Reserve.

The study found that 50% of the respondents were dissatisfied with the practice of the CFM approach, 35% were satisfied while 15% were not so sure. Under the social, economic and cultural community livelihood status of the forest adjacent communities before introduction of CFM, the study found that communities living adjacent to the forest had unlimited access to the forest reserve resources such as firewood, grazing and timber cutting that led emergency of trading centres and job creation. Socially, the relationship between the local community and the NFA was very poor and hostile. After the introduction of CFM, the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities had three folds namely: their social and economic livelihoods situation improved (access to forest resources, land for tree planting and linkage of CFM members to other forest related companies and organisations), others deteriorated while others remained the same.

The study recommended NFA to stick to the provisions within the CFM agreements and provide feedback in case of any changes, revise the expired CFM agreements including those whose timeframe may not have yet reached but rather certain conditions and circumstance have prevailed that might necessitate revision e.g. eco-tourism and increasing the alternative economic enterprises to the communities living adjacent to the forest and ensure that the whole value chain is realized.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Forestry is crucial to lives of millions of Ugandans especially the poorest sections of society. The dependence of poor people on forest resources and their ability to improve their livelihoods through forestry has for long not been adequately recognised in Uganda. Benefits of forests and trees to Ugandans especially the poor has mainly focused on the numerous direct benefits in form of food, energy, employment, incomes, quality of life and increased resilience to shocks and stresses. Little attention has been directed at quantifying and valuing the many environmental and ecological benefits that forests provide. For example, forests and trees provide support to agriculture and many environmental services that are taken for granted or are poorly understood. Supply of clean water and maintenance of soil fertility are major services provided by forests and trees and are important to the poor who cannot afford alternatives such as piped water or fertilizers. Because these services are considered “free”, they are undervalued and without investment and adequate protection of forests and trees they are declining fast.

Forest management in Uganda is guided by several policies, acts and regulations. The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (NFTPA) 2003 repealed the Forests Act (1964) Cap 246, and the Timber (Export) Act 1965 Cap 247. The Act consolidated and operationalized the Uganda Forestry Policy (2001), the National Forest Plan (2002) and led to the establishment of the National Forestry Authority (NFA) as a legal entity to manage CFRs, while the District Forestry Services (DFSs) under local governments manage Local Forest Reserves and provide advisory services to local communities and private forest owners on management of their forests which constitute a larger percentage of forests in the country (MWLE 2002). The Act is an enabling law that provides new and positive opportunities for better management of the forestry sector to balance the traditional “regulatory” functions of government. It provides for new opportunities for collaboration of all sectorial partners, private sector and civil society. The NFTPA (2003) clarified institutional roles and responsibilities, including those for law enforcement in forest governance (Kamugisha-Ruhombe, 2007).

The Uganda Forestry Policy 2001 addresses 11 policy statements of which Collaborative Forest Management is one of them. Policy statement 5 is on Collaborative Forest Management and state

that Collaborative partnerships with rural communities will be developed for the sustainable management of forests of both government and private forest lands. The purpose of this policy statement is to “...address the disincentives associated with a protectionist approach to forest management, and the destructive practices associated with open access to forest resources”.

Community has largely been left behind in terms of forest governance, particularly in forest conservation governance. There continues to be conflict between community and government in dealing with the issues of securing livelihood and protecting natural resources. Collaborative management approaches have emerged as an effort to offer win-win solutions for this ongoing conflict. It serves as a bottom-up approach which emphasizes the ‘participation’ of stakeholders in meeting local needs and at the same time, achieve sustainable management of natural resources (Fisher 1995:7, Borrini-Feyerabend et al. 2004: xxi). The Uganda Forestry Policy 2001 states that Collaborative Forest Management is where people live near the government forests, there is typically a history of open-access use of these forest reserves, by individual farmers or residents who depend on these forests for wood and non-wood products. The government administration finds it increasingly difficult to police and regulate this open access without communal responsibility. According to the 2001 Uganda Forestry Policy, new developments in Collaborative Forest Management show that organised communities can play a key role in natural forest management and conservation in government forests, while substantially improving their livelihoods.

According to the background Briefing paper on why community forest management matters by Friends of Earth International, November 2015, Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) aims at enhancing sustainable forest management through active participation of interested parties. It allows people and communities to benefit from forests and land without depleting natural resources or damaging the climate. CFM is often a more effective and equitable way of conserving forests and biodiversity than the protected areas approach. This makes it a critical tool in the drive to reach the internationally agreed target of stopping deforestation by 2020 (SDKP, 2015). It is frequently argued that realization of local benefits by communities participating in CFM yields sustainable resource use patterns and hence an improved forest condition. The latter may also lead to an improved flow of socio-economic benefits to the communities thereby eliciting further participation in CFM (Ghate, 2003).

Although CFM is one of the most effective ways of forest management in Uganda, it is not clear whether the approach is contributing to improved community livelihoods especially those living adjacent to the forest.

Currently there are over 63 agreements that have been signed in Uganda and Budongo Central Forest Reserve has one of the earliest agreements. The research therefore proposes to assess the impact of CFM on the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities in that forest.

The anticipation is that the findings from the research are to provide information to policy and decision makers in the forestry sub sector on the best practices for implementing collaborative forest management particularly towards improving community livelihoods.

1.2 Problem statement

In most of the rural areas where forests exist, there are little or no economic activities to provide income for the people. The daily subsistence of the people is dependent on the forest. Hence, resources obtained from the forest include water, firewood, building poles, timber, medicinal herbs, vegetables, honey, fruits, and animals. There are agricultural practices and extractive activities (Moses, 2003) conducted in the forest. Collaborative Forest Management is one of the Participatory Forest Management (PFM) approaches which was introduced in Uganda in 1996. The CFM agreements define local rights, responsibilities and benefits to use and participate in the management of forests. There is a special focus on improving local livelihoods through mutually enforceable agreements and plans. Collaborative Forest Management supports local livelihoods, reduces illegalities of forest resources and promotes sustainable use of forest resources. It offers incentives to the communities living adjacent to the forest and may thus result in socio-economic, infrastructural, ecological, institutional, and policy impacts on the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities.

CFM programme is being practiced in all the seven forest management ranges as designated by the National Forestry Authority (NFA). A total of 63 CFM agreements have so far been signed by NFA and the communities of which 6 have been signed in Budongo CFR. The forest is rich in biodiversity and has a variety of Mahogany species though still threatened by forest illegalities. The agreements aim at protecting Budongo Central Forest Reserve from the escalated illegal forest activities. This affects the forests rich biodiversity and multiple purposes as well as

promoting sustainable use of the forest resources through community involvement especially those living adjacent to the forest.

However, since the initiation of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve that is over 10 years, there has not been a clear analysis of the impact of CFM on the livelihoods of the communities living adjacent to it. The actual benefits accruing to local communities under the Collaborative Forest Management agreement are largely unknown and according to Scher et al., (2004) understanding of Collaborative Forest Management actual benefits on the peoples' livelihoods around Protected Areas (PAs) are critical in sustainable forest management.

The thesis therefore presents the benefits and costs of introduction of CFM to communities living adjacent to Budongo Central Forest Reserve around the compartments where the CFM agreements were signed focusing on the situation before (10 years back) and after the introduction of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve.

1.3 Objectives

Overall objective

The overall objective of the study was to assess the impact of Collaborative Forest Management on the livelihoods of the adjacent communities of Budongo Central Forest Reserve with a view to provide recommendations on how CFM can best benefit the livelihoods of the communities living adjacent to the forest.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives were:

- i. To assess the practice of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve as per the national CFM guidelines
- ii. To analyse the social, economic and cultural community livelihood of the forest adjacent communities before introduction of CFM in Budongo Forest Reserve
- iii. To analyse the contribution of CFM to the socio-economic and cultural livelihoods of forest adjacent communities around Budongo CFR

1.4 Research questions

The following questions guided the research;

- a) What is the practice of Collaborative Forest Management in Budongo Central Forest Reserve as per the national CFM guidelines?
- b) What is the social, economic and cultural community livelihood of communities (women, men and youth) adjacent to Budongo forest before the introduction of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve?
- c) What is the contribution of CFM to the social, cultural and economic livelihoods of communities (women, men and youth) adjacent to Budongo Forest after the introduction of CFM in Budongo CFR?

1.5 Justification/significance

The outcomes of the study have provided recommendations to policy and decision makers in the forestry sub sector under the Ministry of Water and Environment on the best practices for implementing Collaborative Forest Management particularly towards improving community livelihoods.

1.6 Scope of the research

The research assessed the impact of Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) initiatives on the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities of Budongo Central Forest Reserve. It sampled three CFM agreements out of the six agreements that were signed for Budongo Central Forest Reserve. Further target was the CFM members of the three agreements and the non- CFM members that live adjacent to the compartments allocated to the CFM groups.

1.7 Conceptual framework

Community forestry attempts to give *de jure* authority of forest resource use and management to local users and communities, who may already have *de facto* rights to the forest. Set within a framework of decentralization and the right to market forest products, it is important to also consider elements of property rights that are most relevant to common-pool resources, which are ultimately what most community forests are. These five rights are as defined by Schlager and Ostrom (Agrawal and Ostrom 2001, 80-81) as:

Access; the right to enter a demarcated area and “enjoy non-subtractive benefits” (e.g. hiking, using the area as a short-cut to pass through).

Withdrawal; the right to extract resources and products (e.g. cutting wood, collecting medicine and food etc.).


Management; the right to regulate resource withdrawal and beneficially alter the area (e.g. setting limitations on wood or medicine/food collection, planting trees or thinning the forest).

Exclusion; the right to determine who is allowed access and use of the forest, including how that right may be transferred.

Alienation; the right to transfer management and exclusion rights, through sale or lease.

Liz Alden-Wily 2002,31; classifies community forestry based on the level of community ownership, ranging from no consultation through to community-based forest management (see Table 1).

Table 1: Classification of Community Forestry Based on Level of Community Ownership

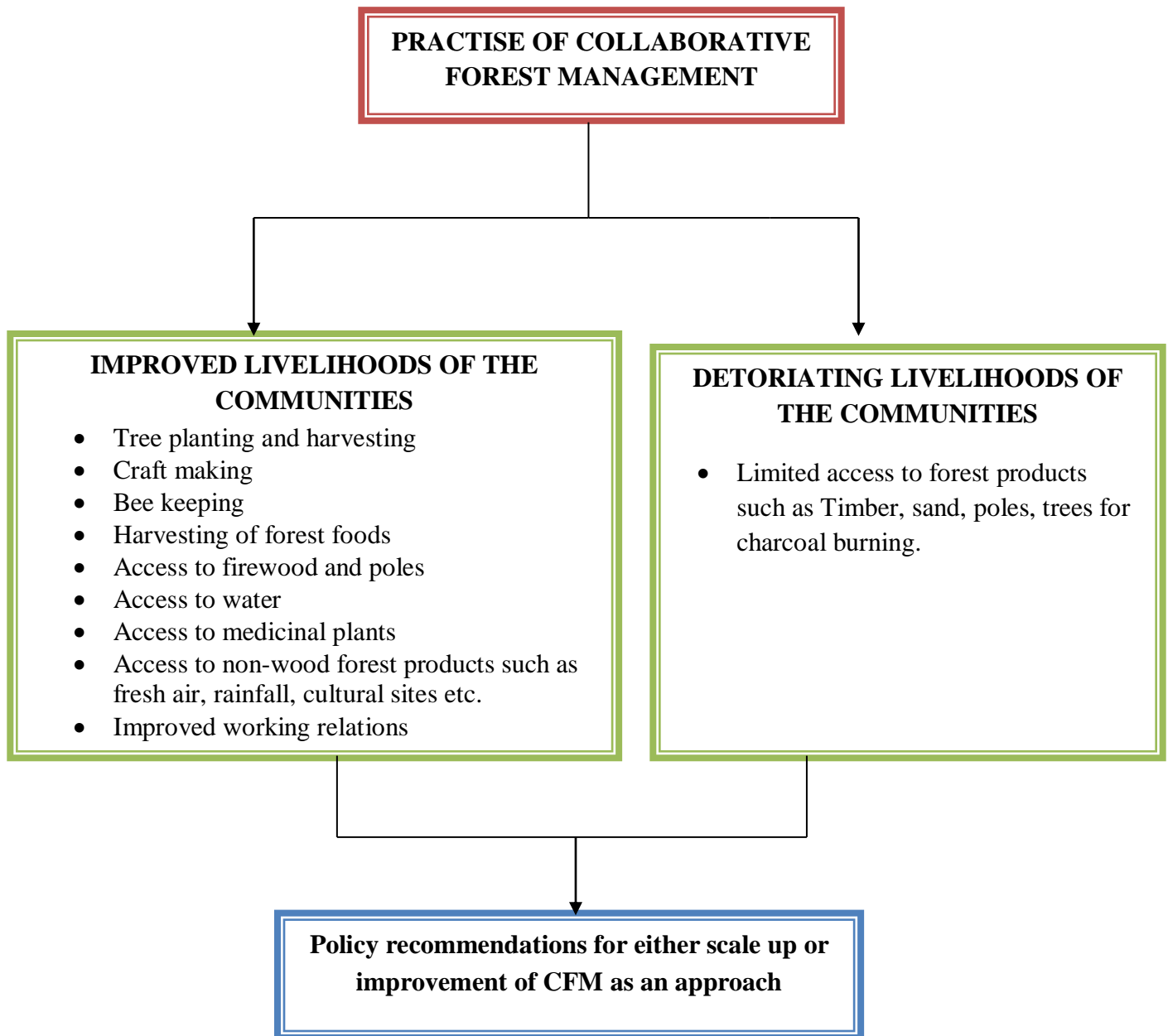
 <p>More Community Ownership</p> <p>Less Community Ownership</p>	Community Based Forest Management –communities have full jurisdiction, which may or may not include ownership
	Contractual Partnership– communities have more substantial roles (e.g. JFM, co-management; CBFM etc)
	No Consultation – communities may actively use and even manage local forest, but these activities are not recognized by the State, and are routinely over-ridden

Adapted from: (Alden-Wily 2002, 31)

As outlined in the figure, Alden-Wily utilizes a “community ownership” framework to place community forestry practices in a hierarchy. It is clear that Alden-Wily advocates Community-Based Forest Management stating that, “...local participation becomes a great deal more meaningful and effective when local populations are involved not as cooperating forest users but forest managers and even owner-managers in their own right” (2002, 31). However, this classification scheme also gives insight into property rights for community forests, especially when considered with Schlager and Ostrom’s framework of rights.

This research built onto this theory that emphasizes community participation and involvement in the management of the forests and making decisions related to forest conservation and sustainability. This participation through a legalized manner that is Collaborative Forest Management either contributes to improving community livelihoods through the forest related services and products or contributes to the deterioration of community livelihoods and it's the basis on which recommendations have been developed. This is illustrated in the diagram below;

Figure 1: Proposed conceptual framework for CFM



1.8 Definition of key terms

Below are definitions of key terms used in this study as per the Uganda Forestry Policy and the guidelines for implementing collaborative forest management in Uganda:

Central Forest Reserve

A Central Forest Reserve is a body of forest or woodland managed by the National Forestry Authority (NFA) under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 8/2003.

Benefit sharing

Benefit sharing refers to the distribution of both the monetary and the non-monetary benefits generated from the forest.

Collaborative Forest Management

As per the guidelines for implementing CFM in Uganda, Collaborative Forest Management “means” a mutually beneficial arrangement in which a local community or forest user group and a responsible body shares roles, responsibilities and benefits in a forest reserve or part of it.

National Forestry Authority

The National Forest Authority is a body of the Ugandan central government that is responsible for managing the country's Central Forest Reserves. It was created as a semi-autonomous corporation through the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act of 2003.

Forest Adjacent Communities

These are communities that live near or surround any forest be it one owned by Government or community or a private owner. Their livelihoods depend on the services and products of that forest that they are adjacent to. They are usually referred to as the frontline villages.

CFM agreement

It's an agreement between the forest adjacent communities and a forest responsible body and for the case of Uganda its National Forestry Authority for Central Forest Reserve, UWA for forests under the National Park and District Forest Services for Local and community forests.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Participatory Forest Management and Collaborative Forest Management

In many developing countries, management of natural resources has gradually become participatory and typically involves a broad range of stakeholders (Turyahabwe et al., 2012). Many national governments have developed or are in the process of drafting policies to institutionalize Participatory Forest Management (PFM) of which Collaborative Forest Management is one of them. The introduction of Participatory Forest Management was ignited by several international and local factors such as the Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP) that sought to reverse deforestation by involving local stakeholders in management of forest resources and the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that scores the value of sustainable use of biodiversity and equitable sharing of associated benefits.

At the local level, the original argument for increasing community participation in the maintenance of rural conservation projects stemmed from the need to better target people's needs, incorporate local knowledge, ensure that benefits were equitably distributed and to lower management costs (Wily, 1998). The inclusion of communities in the management of state-owned or formerly state-owned forest resources has become increasingly common in the last 25 years. Almost all countries in Africa, and many in Asia, are promoting the participation of rural communities in the management and utilisation of natural forests and woodlands through some form of Participatory Forest Management (PFM) (Wily & Dewees, 2001). Many countries have now developed, or are in the process of developing, changes to national policies and legislation that institutionalize Participatory Forest Management.

Collaborative Forest Management is a co-management arrangement widely practiced in India, Nepal, Philippines and Latin America (Ghate, 2003; Malla, 2000) as government forest agencies and other actors recognize its potential in supporting local well-being and sustainable forest management. CFM has also gained recognition as a means of ensuring flow benefits to local people and is widely practiced in many African countries like Tanzania, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana, Mali and South Africa (Willy, 2002). Many Scholars (Borrini-Feyerabend, 1997; Ghate, 2003; Malla 2000; Victor,1996) believe that CFM provides local incentives for

conservation of forest resources by sharing the costs and benefits of conservation. Furthermore implementation of CFM may result into ecological, socio-economic, institutional, infrastructural and policy impacts to both the communities and forestry sub-sector. The ecological impacts may include stabilised and/or forest resource use patterns and improved quality and or condition of forests. The economic impacts include improved livelihoods through sale of forest products, increased skills, employment and exclusion of non-CFM actors from accessing forest resources. Other authors (Beck, 2000; Campbell et al., 2003) noted that the impact of CFM on community livelihoods directly influences their participation or involvement. They argue that participation and commitment of communities under CFM encourage regulated legal access to socio-economic benefits. The more the community are involved and benefit from CFM, the fewer the number of illegal activities in the forest managed under CFM and the higher diameter at breast height, the basal area and density of trees. In contrast, lack of community involvement and benefit may result in high occurrence of illegal activities and lower basal area and density of trees. It is thus argued that providing socio-economic benefits to communities under CFM results in sustainable utilisation of forest resources by local communities and hence improved conditions of the forest. Improvement in the condition of the forest may also lead to increased socio-economic benefits to the communities and increased community participation in CFM (Ghate, 2003). If CFM provides no socio-economic benefits to communities, illegal activities may increase leading to forest degradation and loss.

In Uganda, CFM is the most popular form of Participatory Forest Management. It is defined as structured partnerships between key stakeholders such as mandated government entities, interested organisations and community groups in the management of forest resources. CFM programme is currently being practiced in all the seven forest management ranges as designated by the National Forestry Authority and a total of 65 CFM agreements have so far been signed by NFA and the communities.

2.2 Policy and legal framework of CFM in Uganda

The 2001 National Forestry Policy emphasizes government commitment to “promote innovative approaches to community participation in forest management on both Government and private forest land” (MWLE, 2001). The policy emphasizes public involvement especially, forest adjacent communities, and benefit sharing from sustainable forest management, including the application of CFM. It states that: “Collaborative Forest Management will define the rights, roles and responsibilities of partners and the basis for sharing benefits from improved management. There will be a specific focus on wide stakeholder participation, collective responsibility and equity and on improving the livelihoods of forest dependent communities”. The National Forest Plan (NFP) 2002 is a sectoral plan for forestry development in Uganda that provides a framework for implementing 2001 Uganda Forestry Policy into action.

The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) is a legal framework for development of CFM agreements for various categories of forest reserves in Uganda (GOU,2003). Section 15 of the Act states that one or more responsible bodies may enter into a CFM arrangement with the Central or Local Government for the purpose of the management of the whole or part of a Central or Local Forest Reserve in accordance with generally acceptable principles of forest management as may be prescribed in guidelines issued by the Minister. A responsible body refers to a body appointed to manage, maintain and control a forest reserve and includes the National Forestry Authority, a Local Council, a Local Community, a lead agency, a private contractor, a non-governmental organisation or stakeholders (NFA, 2003). Section 28 of the Act commits the Responsible Bodies to prepare management plans for all forest reserves and further guides that this “shall be in consultation with the local community”.

To guide the step by step process of undertaking Collaborative Forest Management are CFM Guidelines (2003) that have been put in place. Part 3 of the CFM Guidelines describes the purpose for CFM which includes: rehabilitation of degraded forests, maintenance of forest reserve boundaries, regulation of access to forest products, joint law enforcement and public participation in forest management (GOU, 2003). Further to the development of CFM Guidelines are the CFM Regulations which provide for the rules and requirements for CFM

and pave way for better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of concerned parties.

2.3 CFM process in Uganda

As per the Collaborative Forest Management Guidelines, the CFM process in Uganda has nine steps as described below:

Step 1: Initiating the process

This is the first stage that involves the responsible body or local community or any other interested party initiating the need for CFM. This entity must be representative of all sections of the community concerned and not only a small section of the community. This stage involves; creation of awareness in the forest adjacent communities, local administration and politicians about the need for CFM in line with the forest related policies and regulations; building the local community skills required for initiating CFM; Initiate a good working relationship between the responsible body and the local community and to assess the possibility of CFM in the forest reserve.

Step 2: Preparing an application for CFM

The step focusses on submitting a CFM application to the responsible body and the expected outputs are; a public meeting held to discuss and agree on the CFM application; submitting the application to the responsible body and getting a response from the responsible body to the CFM applicant. This step involves a number of activities which include; drafting an application for CFM; interested group holding an official internal meeting to agree on groups intention to apply for CFM; publicing the CFM application; submitting the application to the responsible body; responsible body reviewing the application file and providing the response.

Step 3: Meeting between applicant and responsible body

The step involves the responsible body organizing a meeting at an appropriate place in the field for stakeholders to further review the CFM application. The expected outputs are; agreeing on the objectives and application of CFM; roes and teams for the CFM process; launching the CFM process including documenting the minutes of the proceedings.

Step 4: Participatory situation analysis

The responsible body and the applicant form a planning team that will help to facilitate the process including the situational analysis. The objectives of this step are to; understand the resource use patterns and values local communities attach to resources; identification of the threats to the forest resources; identification of the forest uses and other interested parties who can influence or can be influenced by the management of the forest; identification of the social, economic, physical and institutional set up of the community; identification of conflicts at the beginning of the CFM process so as to manage and reduce the conflicts and ensuring that the interventions can be tailored to meet needs of the targeted groups/community

Step 5: Initial Negotiation and drafting a CFM plan

The step starts with the formation of a negotiating team with the objective of encouraging faster completion of the CFM process. This involves organizing for a meeting and carrying out elections. A CFM plan is developed with support from the committee that defines the management objectives and strategies arising out of the problems to support in preparation of a CFM plan.

Step 6: Institutional formation and development

In order to sign a CFM agreement, the community concerned must have legal personality. Examination should start with existing institutions. The objectives are to; support the formalization of an institution at the local community level to manage the forest; agree on the membership criteria and election procedures which ensure that all gender groups are equally represented and build the capacity of the institution to operate effectively.

Step 7: Continuation of Negotiations

This step is sometimes conducted concurrently with step 6 and its main objective is to agree on roles, responsibilities, rights and benefits among key stakeholders in CFM. This is when a draft CFM agreement and plan is developed.

Step 8: Review of the Plan and Agreement by stakeholders

The step aims at presenting the draft CFM agreement and plan to all stakeholders for final review and approval; producing the final version of the forest management plan and CFM agreement;

the parties formally signing the commitment to the agreement and render legal effect to the agreement and management plan.

Step 9: Implementation of the CFM Agreement and Plan

Step 9 aims at supporting the implementation of the management and CFM agreement; preparing a monitoring plan and evaluation framework including forest annual plans. It also involved generating feedback and to establish a regular review and adaptation process within the planning cycle.

2.4 Principles guiding the CFM in a forest reserve process in Uganda

The guidelines for implementing Collaboration Forest Management in Uganda, identifies the following principles guiding the Collaborative Forest Management process in Uganda

- A process approach based on learning by doing – communities as well as forest resource managers learn from one another. This means that more time is taken to build trust and relationships.
- Meaningful participation and shared analysis, communities getting deeply involved and where stakeholders are given enough time to adjust to new roles.
- There is negotiation and consensus building, exchange of opinion, the buy-and-take approach. There is discussion of real problems that concern the parties and resources involved to fairly address local community livelihoods
- Appropriate representation and responsibilities with due consideration of women, the elderly and the disadvantage groups.
- A supporting legal and policy framework. This involves analysing, understanding and sharing information on policy and legal provisions for CFM within the CFM Guidelines
- Building capacity for change and tolerating one another. Stakeholders are empowered to take lead and efforts to ensure good representation of all stakeholders.
- Long term perspective such as forestry enterprises and thus agreements must be stable and honoured by all parties.
- Transparent communication to attract marginalized stakeholders. Information is put in a format understandable to all stakeholders including women, youth and disadvantaged groups.

2.5 Benefits of Collaborative Forest Management

According to Rumi Naito in Collaborative Forest Management Guidelines, the main parties that undergo CFM arrangement have reasons for being part of the process and these mainly include:

a) Timber concessionaires

- Smoother logging operations with fewer conflicts with communities timber resources
- Easier control of the inventory/tracking of trees
- Increased trust from buyers for the legality of forest resources
- Greater market access for certified wood products and better access to consultation and support for certifications (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council)

b) Communities

- The development of greater decision-making power and skills (community empowerment)
- Easy and legal access of forest products from the forest reserve
- Improved livelihoods because of the good environmental conditions (e.g. cleaner water, more fish, less soil degradation and erosion, and more biodiversity)
- More employment opportunities and new sources of income (e.g. employment with timber cutters)
- More rights for indigenous peoples and greater protection of their cultural heritage
- Better control over land tenure issues
- Minimized conflicts with key stakeholders such as the NFA and licensed timber cutters

c) The NFA and local governments

- Improved sustainable management of forest reserve
- Reduced illegalities in the forest reserve and greater control over illegal activities
- Improved relations with the community living adjacent to the forest reserve and reduced resource use conflicts.
- Increased tax revenue from legitimate logging activities

2.6 Target sites for CFM

Collaborative Forest Management approach mainly happens in sites with the following descriptions:

a) Sites where conflicts over forest resource use between local communities and concessionaires exist or are likely to occur

Most of the sites where conflicts over resource use are those in the strict nature reserve and production zones for the case of forest reserves and forests under the management of Uganda Wild Life Authority. Some of the causes leading to such conflicts are un clear forest boundaries and contradicting policies and regulations.

b) High conservation value forests

According to the Forest Stewardship Council’s High Conservation Value Forest Assessment Framework, High Conservation Value Forests can be selected for a variety of “values” that merit additional protection and management. High Conservation Value Forests in category 1 are described as “Forest areas containing globally, regionally, or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refugia).” Furthermore, significant concentrations of biodiversity values are described by FSC as: “areas that contain concentrations of rare/threatened/endangered species, natural communities or other biodiversity values that occur in numbers, frequency, quality and/or density that are sufficiently outstanding to be considered unique or highly important in comparison with other areas within the ecoregion in which the forest management unit is located.”

c) Forests on which local communities mainly depend for their livelihoods

Uganda’s forests are an important and treasured natural asset contributing about 8.7% to the national economy based on conservative estimates (NEMA, 2011). Forests that the communities depend on for their livelihoods include those that are habitat for many native flora and fauna species, renewable products and energy, wide range of wood and non-wood products, clean water resources, and play a vital role in the mitigation of climate change.

d) Sites where all stakeholders are committed to conflict resolution

2.7 Pre- conditions for successful CFM collaboration

According to Nelson Turyahabwe, David Tumusiime, Patrick Byakagaba and Susan Tumwebaze Journal of Sustainable Development; Vol. 6, No. 10; 2013; while different parties may demonstrate different level of willingness to collaborate, certain preconditions must be met to achieve successful collaboration. The basic requirements for Collaborative Forest Management include;

- All parties have agreed on the need to achieve responsible forest resource management
- All parties must respect the interests of others and adopt proactive and equitable approaches towards institutional arrangements
- There should be a facilitator who has a clear understanding of interests of all stakeholders and is trusted by all parties
- All parties agree on a common approach to CFM implementation through legal agreements

2.8 Livelihoods of forest adjacent communities

Over the centuries, the world has experienced vast forest loss with the spread of agriculture and population growth. According to the World Bank brief on enhancing livelihoods of forest communities 2016, an estimated 1.3 billion people – about one-fifth of the global population, derive direct and indirect benefits from forests and trees in the form of employment, forest products, and contributions to livelihoods and incomes. Some 300–350 million people--about half of whom are indigenous, live within or close to dense forests and depend almost entirely on forests for subsistence. Hundreds of millions more, including people in cities, depend on forest resources for food, construction materials, and energy. For rural households living near forests, as much as 22 % of their income comes from timber and non-timber forest resources, a contribution larger than wage labor, livestock or self-owned businesses. About half of the income from forests is non-cash and includes food, fuel, fodder, construction materials, and medicine. This non-cash contribution, or “hidden harvest,” is especially important for the extreme poor and women-led households. This is not different from Uganda. Forests provide a crucial safety net for rural people, especially those adjacent to the forests, in times of economic distress, helping them to offset agricultural income lost due to weather shocks, crop failure, or changes in commodity prices. Since they rely on forests for their income, they also face

uncertainty regarding forest access and use in locations where ownership is ill defined, contested or insecure. Climate change tends to have the greatest impact on those dependent on natural resources and as such conservation and climate change mitigation activities can restrict their forest access and forest-related trade and investments coupled with regulations often bring few benefits to such communities.

Collaborative forest management approach is one of the ways where the forest will be conserved, mitigating some of the aspects of climate change as well as the communities benefiting from the sustainable use of the forest resource near them.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study design

The research was mainly descriptive in nature comparing the community livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities before and after the introduction of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve. It used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. Systematic random sampling was used in selecting sample households using the CFM membership lists.

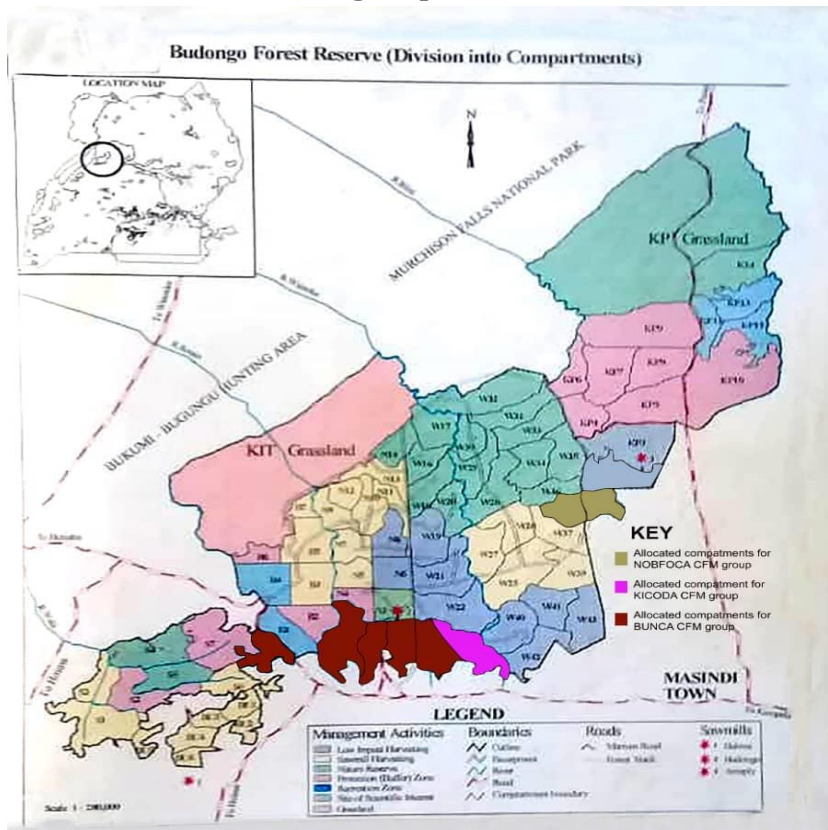
3.2 Study area

The research was conducted in areas surrounding Budongo Central Forest Reserve. Focus was more on the villages surrounding the compartments that were allocated for the three CFM groups under the CFM agreements as shown in table 2 and figure 2

Table 2: Allocated compartments within Budongo CFR for the 3 CFM groups

No	CFM Group	Allocated compartments
1	NOBFOCA CFM group	KP1 and W38
2	BUNCA CFM group	N1, N2, N15 and S8, W23
3	KICODA CFM group	W24

Figure 2: Map of Budongo Central Forest Reserve highlighting compartments allocated for the 3 CFM groups



Location and area

The impact of Collaborative Forest Reserve on the livelihoods of forest adjacent communities was conducted in Budongo Central Forest Reserve because it is one of the forest reserves in Uganda where some of CFM arrangements were first initiated. Budongo Forest Reserve is located at N 1o43'26", E 31o32'41", within Budongo Sub County in Masindi and Buliisa Districts with an area size of 42,500 ha. It is also rich in bio diversity that supports community livelihoods. There are over 6 agreements around Budongo Central Forest Reserve of which two are in the north, two in the central and two in the southern part of the forest reserve. The Forest Reserve is a medium altitude, semi-deciduous tropical rainforest which was gazetted as a reserve in 1900 under the responsibility of National Forest Authority (NFA). It is in the north west of Uganda about 3 hours' drive south of Murchison Falls. The forest covers 825 km² and of this about 430 km² is continuous forest. It is part of the Albertine Rift, which is in turn part of the Great Rift Valley. The forest covers Masindi, Hoima and Bulisa (where the biggest part falls) districts.

Human population

Masindi district has a total population of 291,113 people with 150,522 males and 140,591 females (UBOS 2014) and a total of 64,935 households. Budongo Sub-county has a total population of 34566 people with a total of 6914 households. The population of the parishes where the study is to be conducted is as follows: Kabango (6558 people 1,312 Households; Nyabyeya 5930 people, 1186 Households; Labong parish 5470 people 1312 Households.

3.3 Sample size

Kabango, Nyabyeya and Labong parishes in Budongo Sub-county, Masindi District were the sampling frames for both CFM and non CFM members. The CFM members were purposively selected from 3 out of the six CFM groups and these include: Kapeka Integrated Community Development Association (KICODA), North Budongo Forest Communities Association (NOBFOCA) and Budongo Good Neighbour Conservation Association (BUNCA).

The sample size for both the CFM and non CFM members were selected using Krejcie & Morgan's table which was derived using the following formula:

$$S = \frac{X^2NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P)}$$

Where:

S = Required Sample size

X = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

N = Population Size

P = Population proportion (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

d = Degree of accuracy (5%), expressed as a proportion (.05); which is margin of error

Table 3: Sample size for CFM members

CFM Group	Sub county	Parish	Number of CFM members
North Budongo Forest Conservation Association (NOBFOCA)	Pakanyi sub county	Labong parish	60
Budongo Good Neighbour Conservation Association (BUNCA)	Budongo Sub county	Nyabyeya parish	250
Kapeeka Intergrated Community Development Association (KICODA)	Budongo sub county	Kabangu parish	188
Total Number of people (N)			498
Population Sample Size (S)			217

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

Subjecting the 498 total population of the three CFM group members N to the Krejcie & Morgan's sampling table, the required sample size (s) of the CFM members, the study sampled 217 people. The members that were interviewed were purposely selected to represent the women, men and youth. Three focus group discussions were held separately with men, women and youth in each CFM group. Three focus group discussions were conducted per each parish each comprising of 20 members. A total of 9 focus group discussions were conducted with 180 members. The other remaining 37 CFM members were interviewed at household level.

The sample size for non CFM members for each parish where each of the 3 CFM group exists excluding the population of the CFM members in each particular region is presented in Table 4

Table 4; Sample size for Non CFM members

No	Sub county	Parish	Population excluding CFM members
1	Pakanyi sub county	Labong parish	1,255
2	Budongo Sub county	Nyabyeya parish	825
3	Budongo sub county	Kabangu parish	998
Total Number of people (N)			3,078
Population Sample Size (S)			341
Household 4.3 people			79

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

Subjecting the 3,078 population of the non CFM members of the three parishes N to the Krejcie & Morgan's sampling table, the study sampled 341 people. However both the total and sample population included men, women, youth and children. According to the population census report of 2014, the average household size for Masindi is 4.3 people per household. Since both the population and the sample size included the children, the study focussed on the household in order to capture the views at that level. By subjecting the sample size to the household size, the study interviewed 79 households distributed among three purposefully selected CFM group members. Using purposive sampling, three focus group discussions (one per each parish) were conducted for non CFM members in areas around compartments that had been allocated under CFM arrangement, one per parish consisting of 20 members. A total of 60 households were involved in the focus group discussions and the remaining 19 households were interviewed at household level. They were purposely selected to represent the various household categories such as women headed households, the elderly and youthful households. On average, 10 key informants were selected through purposeful sampling to participate in the study and these included NFA officials, District Forest Services staff, local leaders/elders and the CFM coordinators.

3.5 Study tools/instruments

The research used both quantitative and qualitative participatory approaches of data collection and both primary and secondary data was collected as described below:

Focus Group Discussions

The study conducted a total of twelve focus group discussions two from each of the targeted CFM groups. The focus group discussions were for women and another one for the youth. The focus discussions targeted both CFM and non CFM members in the targeted CFM compartments.

Key informant interviews

The study used a structured questionnaire to conduct key informant interviews. The study targeted technical staff such as the District Forest Services, District Natural Resources officer, National Forestry Authority staff, the CFM coordinators/focal persons and the District Production Department. This was supported by observations within the community environment and the three CFM forest agreement compartments.

Literature review

The study reviewed several documents related to the subject matter. These include the Collaborative Forest Management guidelines, the forestry policy, Budongo Forest Reserve Management plan, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003 and the CFM agreements, plans, and minutes of meetings.

Observation

The study used observation as one of the tools. This involved seeing physically some of the aspects that had been mentioned during the focus group discussions and key informant interview. Observation was backed up with photography.

3.6 Data collection

Primary and secondary data were collected from the selected local community and stakeholders using key informant interviews, unstructured questions, focus group discussions, observations and audio recordings. The primary data contained current information to fulfill the research objectives. Secondary data was collected through literature review of collaborative forest

management and the policy environment including the livelihoods of the forest adjacent communities. This involved review of the Collaborative Forest management guidelines, the forestry policy, the Constitution of Uganda and literature from other scholars.

3.7 Data analysis

The data that analyzed were got from the field questionnaires, field notes, documents such as the CFM agreements and constitutions and audio recordings. Qualitative data were analyzed by identifying common patterns within the responses from the interviews.

The collected quantitative data involved critical analysis and interpretation of figures and numbers and attempts to find rationale behind the emergence of main findings. This was coded as per themes, entered and analyzed using excel sheets and SPSS. The entered data was supported by the descriptive analysis which focused on data collected in relation to the sample size. Frequency distribution was used in analyzing the situation of the forest adjacent communities before and after introduction of Collaborative forest management. This was backed up with central tendency that generated the average opinions of the adjacent communities in relation to the impact of Collaborative Forest Management.

3.8 Data quality assurance

The tools were pre- tested, and a final version developed was administered by the data collectors and the researcher herself. The research used data entrants/enumerators were trained on how to administer the questionnaires and collect data prior to data collection exercise. They were closely supervised by the researcher who validated the data at the end of each day in the field. The data collectors provided a summary of their key findings, challenges if any and mitigation measures applied. Further quality assurance involved having lists of interviewed people, photographs, brief reports and observation. Objectivity was exercised from data collection process and data analysis so as to avoid any kind of influence. Some questions within the questionnaire were rephrased to solicit similar answers from the respondents as a way of further verifying the reliability and validity of the collected data.

3.9 Ethical considerations

The research made sure that it protects the interests and confidentiality of the interviewees. This involved the following:

- The researcher and or data collectors introducing themselves to the district, other government institutions, community elders and the targeted forest adjacent communities where the study took place and briefing them about the research, its purpose, objectives and likely benefits
- Mobilized and informed the respondents early enough to get their consent
- There was also respect for those that declined to be interviewed
- Got and included fair representation as well as gender considerations

3.10 Limitations and mitigation measures

Some of the limitations encountered during the research and mitigation measures are listed in table 5;

Table 5: Limitations and mitigation measures applied during the research

Limitation	Proposed mitigation measure
Fear of communities to freely provide information	Clear explanation of the purpose and objectives of the research and how the findings of the research are likely to be used.
Memory of the situation before CFM arrangement was not clear and some of the original initiators of CFM and mandated staff not easy to be accessed	Tried to use the historical time frame method to capture information related to the situation before introduction of CFM in the forest
Over exaggeration of some discussions: communities only concentrating on one side of the story and even staff of mandated institutions	Used observation coupled with rephrasing the same question

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Respondents' profile

The research found that 75 % of the respondents were CFM members from the 3 CFM groups of NOBFOCA, BUNCA and KICODA, while 25% were non- CFM members but living adjacent to the compartments of the 3 CFM groups. They were from the surrounding villages of Kapeka I and II, Nyabeya, Nyakafunjo, Kyapunu among others.

The study major respondents were mainly between the category of 36 to 45 of age while the youth below 18 to 35 and the elderly beyond 45 were almost the same in number. The elderly are the biggest composition of the NOBFOCA CFM group. This is illustrated in the table 6;

Table 6: Composition of respondents per age category

Age categorization	%
18-35 Yrs	25
36-45 Yrs	50
45+ Yrs	25

4.1.1 Composition of membership for the 3 CFM groups

At the start of the CFM agreement KICODA CFM group had 50 members that increased to 210 members at the time of the research. This can be attributed to the enthusiasm of the members and the benefits that were accruing to them because of joining CFM. NOBFOCA membership was 100 members at the time of signing the agreement who later reduced to 61 members at the time of the research. This can be attributed to some of the main expectations of the members of this group not being met as will be discussed further in this section. The membership of BUNCA CFM also reduced from 68 members at the time of its initiation to 50 members at the time of the research. This is illustrated in the table 7:

Table 7: Comparison of CFM membership initial and current

CFM group	Initial membership	Current membership
NOBFOCA CFM group	100	61
BUNCA CFM group	68	50
KICODA CFM group	50	210

4.2 Practice of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve as per the national CFM guidelines of Uganda

Under this section, the study focused on the following indicators of Collaborative Forest Management practices in Budongo Central Forest Reserve:

- Formation and activation of CFM structures
- Roles and responsibilities of each party and extent to which they are being fulfilled
- Benefits for the CFM Group members and the forest
- Regular meetings between CFM groups and the forest mandated institutions

The study found that 50% of the respondents were dissatisfied with the practice of the CFM approach in Budongo Central Forest Reserve, 35% were satisfied while 15% were in the neutral position as illustrated in the table 8;

Table 8: Rating the practice of CFM in Budongo CFR

Level of satisfaction	%
Dissatisfied	50
Satisfied	35
Nuetral	15

4.2.1 Formation and activation of CFM structures

The study found that all the three CFM groups had clear structures and committees which included the CFM executive committees and the sub committees for protection, craft making, bee keeping, tree growing and savings. The CFM committees and the sub committees of KICODA and BUNCA CFM groups meet every after three months while their general assembly's meet annually. KICODA and BUNCA change their leadership every after 5 years as stated in their agreements.

4.2.2 Roles and responsibilities of each party and extent to which they are being fulfilled

There are clear roles and responsibilities for the different parties (National Forestry Authority, the CFM group, and district officials) as per the stipulation in the three CFM agreements. Such roles include: monitoring the forest condition, usage of forest resources in a regulated and agreed upon ways and protection of the forest against illegal activities is one of the key responsibilities

of both the NFA and the CFM groups. NFA is expected to build the capacity of the CFM groups and link them to potential stakeholders that can support them through Government programmes, private sector and Civil Society Organisations. Through forest monitoring and patrols, the local community testified that they had fulfilled this responsibility. They cited a case where they arrested illegal timber cutters who were prosecuted in the courts of law and sentenced to 5 months imprisonment during 2014/14 financial year.

NFA fulfilled some its roles by for example giving CFM members land for tree planting and the majority managed to plant and maintain their trees up to maturity. When they harvested the trees especially the group members of BUNCA and KICODA, NFA charged them UGX 600 per piece of timber irrespective of the size that is whether a 6 x 2 or 4 x 2 or 4 x 1. The CFM members felt that this practice was unfair since there has been dual management of the forest, so they expected to be exempted.

The CFM Agreement between KICODA and NFA provide for giving priority to the CFM groups in allocating contracts for activities in their CFM compartment. Indeed, NFA gave KICODA CFM group a contract for maintaining the forest management road from Kapeeka to Busingiro worth UGX 5 million which the group members fulfilled. However, they claim that they were not paid by NFA for the work done. There has been a general failure in benefit sharing between NFA and the CFM groups. For example, on several occasions, the CFM members during the protection work aided the confiscation of illegal timber which NFA auctioned and generated revenue without rewarding the CFM groups as stated in the CFM Agreements. This demotivated the forest adjacent communities who invest a lot of time and personal resources in monitoring and reporting the illegal timber cutters

4.2.3 Benefits for the CFM Group members and the forest

The study found that there was community access to forest resources such as firewood, medicine, crafts and water freely on the designated days within a week which are Wednesday and Saturday. The CFM had a provision of the members upon request and approval from the CFM executive committee and NFA, to collect firewood on non-designated days if it was for purposes of a function such as burial and wedding. At the time of the study, the 3 CFM groups BUNCA, NOBFOCA and KICODA had been linked and introduced to various forestry and non-forestry

related economic activities which included bee keeping and craft making among others. Others were even linked to companies to sell their products such as trees and honey.

However, some of the members of the CFM which constitute the 35% that were dissatisfied with CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve and the 15% that was neutral said that they were not benefiting from the arrangement. In the CFM Agreement between KICODA and NFA, it was agreed that the CFM members would access and harvest timber from the forest, but this was not realized. The tree inventories conducted indicated the available trees at that time were not yet mature for timber harvesting, but this information was not passed onto the KICODA members. In other words, there are challenges in the feedback mechanisms. Besides, they were not given a chance to participate in the inventory process. For BUNCA CFM, it had been stated in the agreement that after the harvesting of Cynometra trees by licensed parties, the offcuts would be given to the community for charcoal burning. However, the trees were harvested by licensees and the communities never got the off cuts.

In other aspects, the CFM agreements around Budongo Central Forest Reserve are being implemented wrongly and contrary to the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act. This was seen from incidences where the communities said that after reporting the illegal timber dealers and they were arrested by NFA with their timber, instead of NFA giving the community percentage of the money as per the policy, they gave them timber instead, contrary to the Uganda Forestry Policy.

The communities said that the forest reserve of Budongo has been restored. Most of the footpaths at the time of the study had disappeared and replaced with growing trees. The forest illegalities had reduced giving the forest a chance to regenerate.

4.2 The social, economic and cultural community livelihood of the forest adjacent communities before introduction of CFM in Budongo Forest Reserve

Sixty percent of the interviewed communities said that the social, economic and cultural community livelihood status of the forest adjacent communities before introduction of Collaborative Forest Management in Budongo Forest Reserve was better as compared to 40% who said that it was not better as discussed below:

4.2.1 Economic situation before the introduction of CFM

Some of the communities were economically much better before the introduction of CFM than they were at the time of the study. Table 9 shows percentage of households reporting benefits from Budongo CFR before and after introduction of Collaborative Forest Management.

Table 9: Highlights in percentage of households reporting benefits from the forest resource before and after introduction of CFM

Forest resource/activity	Before initiation of CFM agreement (%)	After initiation of CFM agreement (%)
Timber cutting	41.7	0.0
Firewood	47.2	43.3
Charcoal burning	16.7	0.0
Grazing in the forest	11.1	0.6
Craft materials	25.0	22.2
Medicine	34.4	28.3
Cultivation of crops	34.4	6.7
Wild foods/poaching	16.7	5.6
Forest enterprises	0.0	11.1
Tree planting	0.0	32.8
Relationship building	2.8	37.2

The percentage of communities accessing timber and conducting charcoal burning and grazing of their animals was very high before the introduction of CFM and drastically reduced to almost zero after introduction of CFM. Firewood and craft materials slightly reduced because of regulation in terms of designated days for collection of such products. The relationship between NFA and the communities which was so bad before introduction of CFM improved including establishment of different forest enterprises.

4.2.1.1 Trade in illegal timber and job creation for youth

Before the introduction of CFM, there were many people whose livelihoods were dependent on illegal timber harvesting and trade directly and indirectly. For example, the villages where the members of NOBFOCA CFM come from were a major centre of supply for mahogany timber for a big timber trading centre in Kampala in a suburb of Ndeeba.

Some of the local community members especially the youth would thrive economically in various ways through illegal timber value chains. They would gain through payments from identifying and marking good quality trees for harvesting, others were employed as timber cutters referred to as “fundis”, others were employed as supervisors, while others were timber carriers from the felling to the loading sites. Other beneficiaries included furniture makers and financiers of the illegal activities locally called “Tyagiri” For example, one lady called Monica from Nyakafunjo Village was a bar operator whose main customers were illegal timber cutters in Budongo Central Forest Reserve. The bar used to realize high customer presence on days when illegal timber cutters and carriers would get paid. On such days Monica would realize a lot of profits arising to high sales which she also started investing into illegal timber cutting business.

4.2.1.2 Poaching and hunting

Through hunting and poaching of wild game (antelopes, dikers and bush back), the local community who could not afford to buy cow meat would get access to animal proteins from wild game and sale off wild meat to get income for basic needs (such as soap, food and school fees) at household level as well as socialize with others in bars during the evenings.

4.2.1.3 Open grazing of goats and cows in the forest reserve

Before CFM, members of the local community would graze their goats and cattle without much restriction. Important to note is that the law against grazing was in place but the forestry staff would not adequately enforce it given the limited number of staff supervising and monitoring over a wide forest area.

4.2.1.4 Unlimited access to the forest reserve for fuelwood

The forest adjacent communities were free to access fuelwood from the forest at any time of the day without limitation on the amount to collect before the introduction of Collaborative Forest Management. Much as there was free entry, key to note is that it was insecure especially for the

women who had high chances of being raped and being attacked by wild animals and other creatures.

4.2.1.5 Emergency of trading centres

Prior to the introduction of CFM around Budongo CFR, trading centres sprung up at the main illegal timber exit routes. Such centres included Hanga, Nyakyanika, Murrum, Nyakafunjo, Fundodolo and Kanyege among others. The bars financed by the booming illegal timber trade where the timber dealers would converge every evening to enjoy themselves were the main businesses in these centres. The local communities especially the youth got employed by providing manual labor to the timber dealers lost out on employment and became redundant.

4.4.2 Social situation before the introduction of CFM

Before CFM, the NFA used a policing approach to protect the forest from illegal activities. The relationship between the local community and the NFA staff was poor characterized by conflicts and fights, some of which were fatal involving physical assaults of staff and local community members during encounters in the forest. In 2005 for example, the local community overran Nyakafunjo forest station with bows and arrows following the impounding of timber that was illegally cut by the community members. The sector manager of Budongo said that in the 1990s, some forestry staff were poisoned to death in hunger village in revenge of frequent losses incurred by the community emanating from impounding their illegally obtained timber. He further said that such incidences were not limited to Budongo Central Forest Reserve alone, but were wide spread in the whole country according to the NFA. Some other fatal conflict incidences sighted included the Masaka incident where the 3 staff were killed in the forest and their dead bodies chopped into small pieces and packed in bags. Other incidences of assault were reported in south Busoga and Mabira CFRs. During those days, participation of stakeholders in the management of the forest reserve was so limited.

4.3 The contribution of CFM to the socio-economic and cultural livelihoods of forest adjacent communities around Budongo CFR

The study found that CFM contributed both positively and negatively to social, economic and cultural livelihood situation of the communities adjacent to Budongo Central Forest Reserve as discussed below:

4.3.1 Contribution of CFM to the economic livelihood of forest adjacent communities

The study found the following as contribution of CFM to the economic livelihood of the communities adjacent to Budongo Central Forest Reserve:

4.3.1.1 Community access to forest resources such as firewood and crafts

Although CFM regulated and restricted access to forest resources, the study found that communities are now able to legally and easily access forest resources through the provisions of the CFM agreement without fear which was not the case before the introduction of CFM. Such resources include firewood, craft materials and herbal medicine. These are accessed on Wednesday and Saturday for all the three CFM groups of KICODA, BUNCA and NOBFOCA. A group of 15 women, started making handcrafts from materials obtained from the forest which they sell at Kabango trading Centre s a township for Kinyara Sugar factory.

On the other hand, CFM tied up community hands. The two days designated are not enough for firewood collection which can be used for a whole week given the fact that one falls on a school day which is Wednesday when children who would have helped in collecting firewood are at school.

4.3.1.2 Communities access to land for tree planting

CFM members through their signed agreements were given land to plant trees along the forest boundaries and selected compartments in Budongo Central Forest Reserve. Boundary tree planting has provided sustained income for the forest adjacent communities involved in tree growing and many of them have already harvested some trees although some did it so prematurely when the trees had not yet reached the maturity stage. The members from KICODA CFM are now harvesting and selling trees that they planted because of CFM in form of electric poles. For example, Edward Vineger who is 38 years old sold Eucalyptus for electric poles and

timber. He used the money to buy a plot in Kapeka trading centre and built commercial blocks of 6 rooms. Omukuru John who is 54 years old sold pine and Eucalyptus trees and used the money to construct a commercial building in the trading centre of Kapeka of 4 blocks each with two rooms. Christine Paudaya who is a catechist in Kapeka Village, sold her pine trees and constructed a residential house in Kapeka II village. Asuri, Chairman Kapeka Group sold his pine trees and bought new Bagagi Motor Cycle worth 3.2 million shillings. Masuri also has a commercial building in Kabango town board in Budongo of 18 rooms. He also bought 12 acres of land and planted sugarcane where he has so far managed to harvest twice.



Plate 1: 'A' Are samples of trees grown by KICODA CFM group members and 'B' is Christine Paudaya is the wife of the catechist who sold her pine trees and constructed a residential house in Kapeka II village

The study found that due to visible benefits realized from the harvesting of the trees that the CFM members planted in their plots of land in Budongo Central Forest Reserve, the demand for tree growing has increased. Communities including those who did not care about tree growing have resorted to look for any patch within the forest reserve to plant more trees. A case in point was identified by the study is a section of compartment W24 of Budongo Forest Reserve under the management of KICODA which had been degraded and designated for restoration through natural regeneration. However, the communities decided to plant it with Eucalyptus and pine trees instead of letting it to undergo natural regeneration.

However, despite NFA providing land to communities for tree growing, some of them did not benefit from this initiative. For example, NFA offered NOBFOCA CFM group 10 hectares of land for tree growing in Kigulya CFR in 2005, However they only managed to plant about 2-3 hectares which by the time of the study were poorly maintained. Some of the reason given for failure to plant and maintain trees included the area was 8km space away from their village making it hard for them to travel to the site. The CFM group was mainly composed of the elderly men and women who could not walk long distances to reach the land but were also physically weak to plant trees. The few energetic youths in the group who could have provided manual labor for tree planting were not effectively involved in the group interventions.

4.3.1.3 Linkage of CFM members to other forest related companies and organisations

NFA has attached Malaika honey company to bee keepers from BUNCA, NOBFOCA and KICODA CFM's for ready market when their honey is ready for harvesting. The bee keepers were trained on what it takes to produce and harvest good honey. Harvesting started last year for honey selling locally in Kabago village.

Organizations like Jane Goodall Institute trained some CFM members from BUNCA CFM and KIKODA in the use of modern technology to monitor forest activities. They are paid not less than one hundred thousand shillings (100,000/=) monthly and this has been going on for the past three years. The Sub county of Budongo is going to give them 50 bee hives plus extractive machine for honey making. Over 15 members have been able to access between 3 to 5 million each from the sell of eucalyptus and pine trees from an acre in form of electric poles bought by Nakasongola company.

4.3.1.4 Rewards to communities after reporting impounded timber

The CFM agreements provide for rewarding community members who provide information leading to impounding of illegally obtained forest resources and or arrest of those involved in illegal forest activities. Despite the various reports from the communities in this respect, the NFA has not adequately rewarded community members as provided for in the CFM agreements. Therefore, the communities have not benefitted from their time and efforts invested in

monitoring and reporting these cases. This has led to loss of trust with some members reverting to participate in illegal activities to survive.

4.3.1.5 Initiatives related to the forest such a bee keeping

NFA gave 400 beehives to members of KICODA CFM group out which 300 bee hives had been fully colonized because of the interest of the members in the apiary project. The study noted that 75% of the members of this group are active and committed members of which 40% are women. Arising from the observed commitment in the group John Goodwill Institute supported the group with apiary equipment including protective gears, honey harvesting, processing and packaging equipment. In addition, this group has been linked to market for their bee products.



A



B



C

Plate 2: 'A' are samples of the processed honey, 'B' are some of the bee hives and 'C' is the KICODA CFM apiary collection centre

4.3.1.6 Investment in livelihood interventions not related to the forest

After the introduction of CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve, certain members within the communities decided to forget about the forest and started livelihood activities that are not related to the forest at all. They improved their livelihoods by engaging in other income generating activities. For example, a woman who was a timber cutter left it and invested in buying cars which are now ferrying sugarcane for Kinyara Sugar Factory. She is now earning more money than she used to earn before. There are those communities that used to get charcoal from the cynometra tree, but after CFM, they opted to carry out other economic activities such as agriculture /growing of beans and vegetables like Nakati and cabbage which are on high demand in Kabango trading centre and Kinyara sugar factory.



Plate 3: A garden of beans for one of the BUNCA CFM group members

4.3.1.7 Timber access

The introduction of CFM came with promises and clauses in the CFM Agreements to formalize and legalize timber trade with priority given to the CFM members. This was premised on a condition that the local community fight and eliminate illegal activities from the forest reserve, which condition the local community fulfilled to a very large extent. The other condition was

that prior to timber harvesting, an inventory would be carried out and trees for harvesting mapped. This condition was only fulfilled in NOBFOCA CFM. This study revealed that the NFA did not fulfill the agreement provisions while the community played their part of forest protection. As a result, the people who gave up illegal activities in anticipation that CFM would uplift their livelihoods through legal access to forest resources now view CFM as a curse rather than a blessing because this has led to deterioration of their livelihoods.

However, in certain instances, the contribution of CFM to the economic livelihood of the communities adjacent to the forest in relation to timber access has remained the same despite the efforts made by NFA and other stakeholders. For example, in order to support the NOBFOCA CFM members access and harvest timber in their compartment, the NFA provided them a logo sawmill. However, the mill was so costly in terms of maintenance and fuel consumption. Besides, it was not suitable for the big tree sizes in the natural forest. It was therefore abandoned because its use was not profitable. NOBFOCA's demand from NFA to harvest the trees with handsaw was not granted by NFA claiming the trees were supposed to be advertised and disposed off through competitive bidding in accordance with the Public procurement of Disposal of Assets (PPDA) which would not favor the local community because their financial inability to compete with the rich. By the time of the study which was some good years after they abandoned illegal timber deals, NOBFOCA members had not accessed the trees despite their contribution to the protection of the forest as well as maintaining good relations with the NFA.

The reformed hunters said that they did not benefit from the introduction of CFM. They said that the 2 to 5 goats which they were given per house hold died while others sold to get some money to meet basic needs. They now do not have any source of income and no longer afford to buy beer during their social gatherings.

4.3.2 Contribution of CFM to the social livelihood of forest adjacent communities

The study found that the contribution of CFM to the social livelihood of forest adjacent communities was both positive and negative as discussed below:

Positively members of CFM acquired leadership positions as chairpersons and other positions on CFM Committes. Some CFM Chairpersons are more powerful than LCI Chairpersons in their

villages e.g. Abure Marino Chairperson of NOBFOCA CFM group and Robert Akugizibwe a member of BUNCA CFM group is the Chairperson of UNETCOFA which is a national network for collaborative forest management associations in Uganda. These people have become so strong in the community that they have to be consulted before any major decision is made in their village.

There are provisions within the agreements that give special permission for families to access some forest products such as firewood on designated days and in relatively larger quantities. Circumstances that warrant special permission include when it rains on the designated days for resource access making it difficult for people to go to the forest and when a family has a wedding or funeral function. In such a situation the concerned household writes to NFA through the chairperson of the CFM Committee requesting for special consideration to collect fuelwood. Permission is granted in writing with a copy of the letter given to the CFM committee chairperson, the CFM protection committee chairperson the NFA staff and patrol men so that they are aware and can provide security as well as supervise and monitor the exercise.

CFM greatly contributed to promoting social cohesion between the communities and National Forestry Authority officials. Before CFM, the two parties would call each other “baboons”, assault each other during encounters in the forest. It was not possible for forestry staff to eat or take drinks in the community. Forest staff would be escorted by armed personnel for protection against riots and fights staged by community members involved in illegal forest resource extraction. According to the community respondents, some of the fights were instigated by betrayal by the NFA staff received bribes from the community and allow them to cut timber and burn charcoal and there after turning to arrest them. Both the NFA staff and CFM members testified that there are improved relationships between the two parties evidenced by reduced incidences of assault, complaints, increased mutual respect to each party including improved communication, joint planning, implementation and monitoring which never existed before the introduction of CFM.

The women got a chance to have quality and ample discussions with fellow women while collecting firewood during the designated days (Wednesday and Saturday) and during the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) group meetings.

However, the negative contribution of CFM to the social livelihoods of the communities was that: the communities used to access a certain tree in the forest called “etoilokibila” from which they made local alcohol. After the introduction of CFM, they no longer access the trees thus depriving them of their source of income as well as drink which they used to enjoy during social gatherings as a way of bringing people together and keeping them in harmony.

The creation of a special committee on forest protection, has exposed this category of members to risk because they are viewed as reporters who are against the interests of those who are still involved in illegal activities.

The creation of designated days for resource access brings about big groups of people especially women who converge and enter the forest at the same time. While this arrangement improves the provision of security to resource collectors and improves monitoring of illegal activities, the study found that the same arrangement had increased gossiping especially among women and this affected most of their family relationships to the extent of some families experienced gender-based violence.

4.3.3 Contribution of CFM to the social livelihood of forest adjacent communities

CFM has improved respect and strengthened the cultural beliefs of the local community. Before CFM the members of the community who have strong beliefs in culture or traditional religions, were not free to practice their culture openly. With the introduction, respect for people’s culture increased. During the study, cultural believers reported that they now offer sacrifices in the forest under a big Muvule Tree to appease the gods to meet their needs such as giving birth to children, healing from complex sicknesses or to get blessings during hunting expeditions. They mentioned a special tree called Kawewa where members of the local community make sacrifices to get healing. The sacrifices and rituals involve offering coins to the tree, removal of the Kawewa tree back and taking home without looking at it as a condition for their patient to get healed. When one removes the back without putting the coins around the tree, he/she is chased by a big snake that lives at this ritual site. Giving people, the space and freedom to practice their culture in the forest has improved relations between NFA and the community while protecting big tree species.

CHAPTER FIVE; CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

CFM at Budongo forest reserve has contributed to improving the forest status more than improving community livelihoods. For example, the members of KICODA CFM group reported that there used to be several footpaths in their CFM compartment leading to illegal resource extraction sites such as hunting, collecting firewood, poles, charcoal and timber etc. But with CFM in place there has been improved protection of the forest and the footpaths have drastically reduced.

The CFM approach failed to deliver on the benefits stipulated in the agreements and most of the benefits accessed by the CFM Group members including the non-group members are not perceived as tangible and these include craft materials, medicine and firewood. The tangible benefits such tree planting and timber cutting concessions which are rarely or barely accessed by the CFM Group members.

In some cases, the benefit from the CFM arrangement depended on the level of activeness of the community. For example, NFA gave 400 beehives to members of KICODA CFM group out of which 300 beehives had been fully colonized because of the interest of the members in the apiary project. Arising from the observed commitment in the group John Goodwill Institute supported the group with apiary equipment including protective gears, honey harvesting, processing and packaging equipment. In addition, this group has been linked to market for their bee products. KICODA members were allocated land for tree growing along the forest boundary, the early adopters have already benefitted and sold their trees for electric poles and timber. BUNCA CFM group in the heart of Budongo was equally supported with beehives but because of negligence, lack of commitment, laziness and intrigue among members the project was neglected, and all the beehives were destroyed. BUNCA members too were offered plots of land for the tree planting. Generally, this group was not as committed as KICODA CFM group in planting and maintaining trees. One proof to this effect was that members of BUNCA overpruned their trees to avoid shade so that can grow food crops. This adversely affected the growth rates of trees.

The investment and costs incurred by the communities in promoting CFM and the agreed upon conditions within the agreement are not commensurate with the benefits derived from CFM arrangement. The local communities have incurred more cost than the benefits accruing from the CFM arrangements when compared with the situation before. This aspect has demotivated most of the CFM members since they do not see a significant positive change in their lives. This is demonstrated by the number of some CFM members at the time of inception of the CFM Agreements was high but over time, the number reduced drastically at various CFM sites. This is because the expected benefits from CFM were not forthcoming. An example is NOBUFOCA CFM where the number reduced from 100 to 61 at the time of the study.

The initial lifespan of 3 CFM agreements is 10 years with a provision to extend them for longer periods if implemented to satisfaction. However, the benefits of some of the listed activities, particularly restoration of degraded forest areas comes much later beyond the 10 years. The 10-year period therefore does not provide sufficient motivation for tree planting under CFM given that most trees require more than 10 years to mature. To that effect, some communities entered CFM half-heartedly. The study further found out that all the 3 three agreements for the 3 CFM groups were due for renew and little efforts was not seen in that regard.

All the 3 CFM agreements were drafted in English which was not the native language for the CFM group members and this affected their easy understanding and conceptualization of the clauses within the agreement. This could have possibly affected their bargaining power on what they wanted to see in the agreement as well as holding accountable each stakeholder that has an obligation in the agreement because of language barrier issue.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been made from this study:

There is need to look into the composition of the CFM members and balance gender categories e.g. youth, elderly, women, entrepreneurs, former hunters/reformed poachers etc. This is because each has a different and a unique role in the realization of the implementation of the CFM agreement.

The NFA needs to stick to some of the provisions within the signed agreement with the communities. In case of any deviations, there is need to dialogue with the communities about the change as well as suggesting alternatives especially to timber and charcoal concessions and rewarding of informers.

The NFA needs to develop a clear feedback mechanism with the communities that are part of the CFM agreement including other stakeholders in CFM. These include among others the forest adjacent communities, District Natural Resources Office, Environmental Officer and Uganda Wildlife Authority in circumstance where there is dual management.

There is need to revise the outdated CFM agreements including those whose timeframe may be valid but rather certain conditions and circumstance have prevailed that call for revision of that agreement. Such issues include sharing of revenue generated from ecotourism and research.

There is need for regular and refresher training for CFM members in group dynamics, enterprise development, bee keeping and other forestry related economic activities. The same applies to NFA staff who also need refresher trainings on CFM and partnerships.

The district/NFA and other stakeholders educate people not to look at the Central Forest Reserve as the only source but rather also have their own resource. They should help them in planting e.g. by providing seedlings or technical knowledge on tree growing. They should identify and link the groups to opportunities such as the pole treatment plant in Nakasongola around Kangobe CFR. This could also entail linking them to other government economic activities.

There is need to support the forest adjacent communities in areas of alternative economic activities along the whole value chain

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ANNEXES

Questionnaires

Questionnaire/tool for CFM members		
Interviewer ID		
ID1	Date (dd/mm/yy)	____ / ____ / ____
ID2	Name of interviewer	
Respondent ID		
ID4	Location (village, parish, S/county, County District)	
ID5	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Male, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Female, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Other
ID6	Age range	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) 15-18 years, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 19-40 years, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 41-60 years , <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 60+ years
ID7	Main role of respondent (choose only one)	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Government official, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) CSO official, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Business, <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Farmer, <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other
ID8	Education level	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) None, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Elementary school, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Secondary/middle school, <input type="checkbox"/> (4) High school / college, <input type="checkbox"/> (5) University
ID9	Main livelihood (choose only one)	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Farming, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Forest, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Business, <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Livestock, <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other
Assessing the practice of Collaborative Forest Management in Budongo Central Forest Reserve		
1	What are the objectives of the Collaborative Forest Management agreements that you are a member of or are a party to?	
2	What are the benefits in the agreement to the community and what is currently being realized?	

3	What are the benefits in the agreement to the forest/NFA and what is currently being realized?
4	Have there been any reviews of the CFM agreement since its signing? If yes what was reviewed? Was it contributing to improving your livelihoods or not?
5	What could be the reasons why there has not been no review of the CFM agreement since its signing?
6	Are there certain aspects that you would like to be included in your current CFM agreement and plan that would contribute to improving your livelihoods?
7	What are the roles and responsibilities of each party in the agreement and are they being fulfilled?
8	How often do you hold meetings for the CFM group?
9	Do you have sub committees within your CFM Group? a) Yes b) No c) Iam not sure d) Others
10	If yes, which are these committees a) Protection committee b) Tree planting committee c) Crafts committees d)

	Others
11	<p>How often do they meet?</p> <p>a) Monthly b) Every after 3 months c) Twice a year d) Whenever there is need to meet e) Others</p>
12	<p>What is the composition of these committees in terms of total number and gender?</p>
13	<p>How regularly do they change their leadership?</p> <p>a) Twice a year b) Once a year c) Every after 2 years d) Every after 5 years e) Others</p>
14	<p>Have you been interacting with NFA or any District official in relation to the management of forest?</p> <p>a) No b) Yes</p>
15	<p>If yes, on what issues?</p> <p>a) Joint planning b) When arresting culprits c) When prohibiting us from accessing some of the forest produce d) Joint monitoring and patrols of the forest e) Trainings f) Others</p>
16	<p>If not, why?</p> <p>a) They do not have time b) We do not see the value of interacting with them c) Others</p>

17	How often have you been interacting NFA or any District official? a) Monthly b) Every 3 months c) Twice a year d) Others	
	Are there clear mechanisms of punishing the members and nonmembers when they violate the rules and regulations of the CFM group or sub committees? a) Yes b) No c) Iam not sure	
18	If yes, which are these ones?	
19	If no, why?	
20	How has CFM affected the social and economic livelihoods of the community? a) Social cohesion during functions b) Conflicts between CFM members and non-CFM members c) Others	
Questionnaire/tool for both CFM and non CFM members		
Interviewer ID : _____		
ID1	Date (dd/mm/yy)	_____ / _____ / _____
ID2	Name of interviewer	
Respondent ID		
ID4	Location (village, parish, S/county, County District)	
ID5	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Male, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Female, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Other
ID6	Age range	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) 15-18 years, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 19-40 years, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 41-60 years , <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 60+ years
ID7	Main role of respondent (choose	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Government official, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) CSO official, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Business,

	only one)	<input type="checkbox"/> (4) Farmer, <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other
ID8	Education level	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) None, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Elementary school, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Secondary/middle school, <input type="checkbox"/> (4) High school / college, <input type="checkbox"/> (5) University
ID9	Main livelihood (choose only one)	<input type="checkbox"/> (1) Farming, <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Forest, <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Business, <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Livestock, <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Other

The social, economic and cultural community livelihood situation of the forest adjacent communities before and after the introduction of Collaborative Forest Management in Budongo Forest Reserve (For both CFM and Non CFM members) This applies to both CFM and non CFM members

1: Worst case scenario 2: Getting closer to the worst case 3: Somewhere in the middle between best and worse 4: Slightly worse than best case 5: Best case scenario

		1	2	3	4	5	Explanatory notes
1a	It is easy for my family and I to gain access to sufficient amounts of products (fuelwood, poles, medicine, craft materials, timber and charcoal) from the forest to meet our needs.						
1b	What was the situation like before CFM?						
2a	My family and I have exercised our (informal or formal) rights to decide who can and who cannot use the forest						
2b	What was the situation like before CFM?						
3a	It is clear for me which forest						

	resource(s) I can use, and when and how I may use them.						
3b	What was the situation like before?						
4a	My family and I can easily go to the forest to perform any cultural related rituals						
4b	What was the situation before CFM?						
5a	My family and i are part of the economic interventions/activities related to the forest such as bee keeping, tree growing, energy saving stoves, craft making, saving groups, accessing contracts such as opening forest boundaries etc.?						
5b	What was the situation before CFM?						
6a	My family and I through the CFM arrangement have been able to benefit from other non-forest related interventions (e.g. Government programme such as operation wealth creation, markets etc.)?						
6b	What was the situation before CFM?						
7a	I think that the CFM restrictions of using the forest are perfectly						

	fair (e.g. use of power saw, particular days for collection of forest products, forest permits and licenses)					
7b	What was the situation before?					
What were the main reasons behind the changes in your community (if any)? (Free text)						
8a	Positive changes:					
8b	Negative changes:					

More questions for non-CFM members

1. Are you aware of the CFM arrangement?
2. If yes, do you know the structure/ leadership of the CFM group?
3. Do you know the procedures involved in accessing forest products and services from the forests?
4. Whom do you go to in case of any disagreement/misunderstanding in the process of accessing any forest product?
5. Why are you not a member of the CFM group?
6. What are the benefits/losses/challenges that you have observed from being a CFM member?

Questions for key informant interviews (NFA, District officials and CFM leadership)

1. Why CFM in Budongo Central Forest Reserve and when was it introduced?

2. How many CFM agreements are in Budongo Central Forest Reserve (Including their dates of establishment, composition, compartments etc.)?
3. What are your roles in promoting CFM?
4. What are the key elements within the CFM agreement that promote the social economic and cultural aspects of the community?
5. What has been your contribution and potential role in improving community livelihoods?
6. What could you have done better as an institution towards improving community livelihoods?
7. What are the so far identified challenges and how can they be addressed?
8. What are the so far seen achievements?
9. How can CFM be improved upon to benefit or improve the community livelihoods?
/what opportunities can be tapped into?

Collaborative Forest Management Agreements signed to date

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 (NACOBA)	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-
11	Kasyoha-Kitomi	Part of KK that falls within Ryeru sub-county	Buzenga Environmental Conservation Association (BUECA)	104	March 2008
11	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	346	-do-

			Conservation and Development Association (NECODA)		
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 Development Association (KCDA)	51	August 2008
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

21	-do-	Part of KK that falls within Mwoygera parish	Mwoygera Parish Environment and Conservation Association (MPECA)	818	November 2010
21	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
31	-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,	417ha	Kikonda Tulinde Ebyobuhangwa Association (KTEA)	107	June 2012

	Rwengeye CFRs				
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 Bahiigi 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
54	Morungole		Morungole-Ikitoyari Conservation Group	70	December 2016
55	Timu		Timu Environment Conservation Group	30	-do-
56	Mpanga	100ha	Mpanga Conservation and Development Association (MCODA)	86	March 2017
57	Agoro Agu		Mar-Yen CFM Group (MCFMG)		June 2017
58	Lalak		Katum CFM Group (KCFMG)		June 2017
59	Navugulu		Bulugu Baliturabirako Development CFM Group		January 2018
60	-do-		Kisitu Environment Development Association CFM Group		January 2018
61	Lwamunda		Kavule Environment Development Association CFM Group		January 2018
62	Nawandigi		Nkinga Twekembe Environment CFM Group		January 2018
63	Lufuka		Lufuka Tukolerewamu Development Association CFM Group		January 2018

Note:

Information on number of households and districts is still being updated by field staff. This is because new districts have been created and some CFM members have dropped out of groups for various reasons.

Some CFRs have no compartments hence lack accurate size of area under CFM. That is why the area is designated by the parish or sub-county boundaries which the local people are very conversant with. But with time we hope NFA shall do due diligence and have all CFRs compartmented.