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CASE STUDY ON PES FOCUSING ON COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING PROGRAMMES

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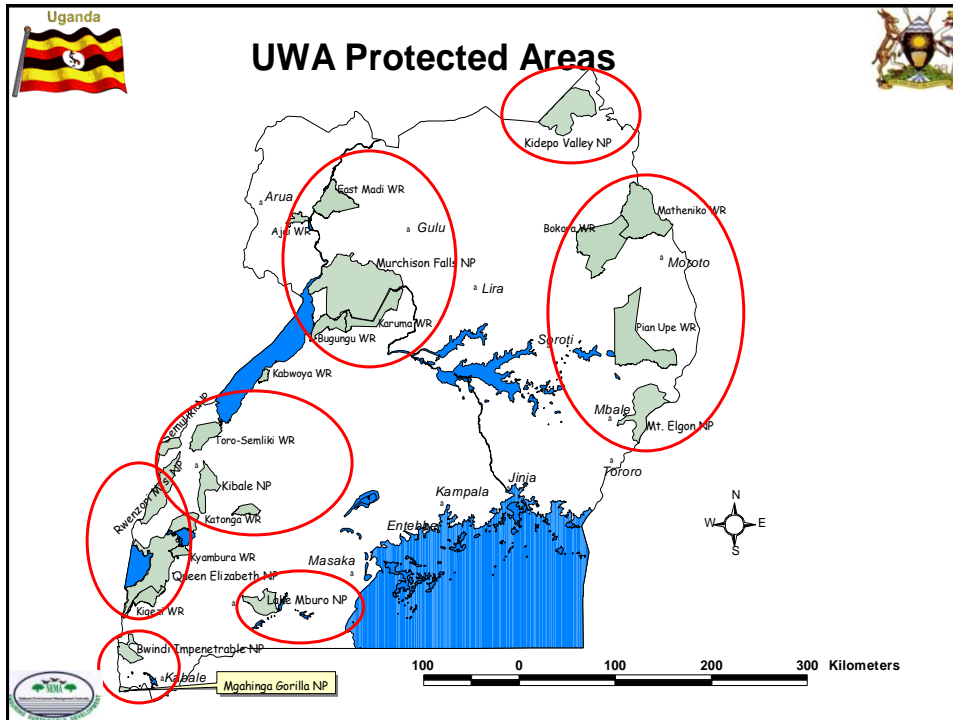
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BRIEF ABOUT UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORIY

- **Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) was** established in 1996 by the Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200 (of 1996), which merged the former Uganda National Parks and the Game Department.

- The Uganda Wildlife Act provides for sustainable management of wildlife.

- The mission of UWA is to conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and Protected Areas of Uganda in partnership **with neighboring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda** and the global community

- UWA manages 1o National Parks and 12 Wildlife Reserves

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UWA Protected Areas

- **COMMUNITY CONSERVATION WORK BY UWA**

➤ Is the involvement of local people for joint responsibility and benefit.

➤ Started in the early 1990s and was a shift from exclusionary approach

➤ Adopted as a solution to avert conflicts

➤ The rationale/reason is that if people benefit from wildlife, then they will take care of these resources

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- **ENABLING LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON RS**

- ➤ **The Uganda Wildlife** - *20% of park entry fees collected from a wildlife protected area given to the Local Government of the area surrounding the wildlife protected area from which the fees were collected"*.

- **UWA established a Policy for RS in 2000 to:**

1. Provide an enabling environment for establishing good relations between the PAs and their neighbouring local communities.

2. Demonstrate the economic value of PAs and conservation in general to communities neighbouring PAs.

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UWA POLICY FOR RS CONTINUED:
- To strengthen the support and acceptance for PAs and conservation activities from communities living adjacent to these areas.

- To UWA works through the sectoral committees of Production and Environment from LC II to LCV under the Community-Protected Areas Institution (CPI) to implement RS programmes

- UWA Strategic Plan (2002-2007) provided for benefit sharing through sustainable wildlife resource utilization.

- The new Strategic Plan (2007-20012) emphasizes wildlife utilization and increased focus on management of wildlife outside PAs

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS
- **Funds disbursed as a conditional grant to the Sub-county Local Governments.**

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CONTENT OF THE PROJECT PROPOSALS

- Project proposals for under RS submitted outline the following:
  a. Type of project
  b. Objective of the project
  c. Justification of the project
  d. Location of the project
  e. Work-plan showing timeframe, budget and responsibilities
  f. Community inputs/contributions and benefits

- Must be endorsed by LCII, III, CAO, and Community Protected Area Institutions (CPI)

  The project proposal is submitted to UWA for approval and release of funds

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APPROVAL AT OF PROJECT PROPOSALS UNDER RS BY UWA

- Environmentally friendly & consistent with PA conservation objectives.
- Feasible- will the project be completed and properly managed?
- Benefit a cross section of the community including marginalised community groups
- Sustainability.- the project should continue by itself without further RS funds
- Contribute to increased understanding and improved relations between the PAs and the community.
- Building on existing community initiatives.
- Projects shall be within the geographical area of the community as defined

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REVENUE SHARING BY UWA

PROTECTED AREA	AMOUNT PAID TO DATE (10th July 05)	AMOUNT ON ACCOUNT AS AT 30/06/05
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	76,000,000	80,168,113
Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	12,000,000	19,430,498
Lake Mburo National Park	61,801,380	24,360,748
Queen Elizabeth National Park	343,371,045	336,915,385
Rwenzori Mountains National Park	0	25,431,945
Kibale National Park	37,724,805	70,229,052
Semuliki National Park	4,600,000	3,079,394
Murchison Falls National Park	259,380,460	296,663,213
Mount Elgon National Park	24,711,000	22,818,386
Kidepo Valley National Park	0	3,204,400
Toro/Semliki Wildlife Reserve	0	7,930,224
Katonga Wildlife Reserve	0	1,100,550
Total	**819,588,690**	**891,331,908**

USE OF THE FUNDS

- Funds mainly used to rehabilitate roads, clinics, schools, water sources

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CFM in National Forestry Authority

- NFA is a body that manages the Central Forest Reserves (Outside protected Areas)
- Was created by the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act(2003)
- NFA manages 506 CFR covering 1,270,797 ha
- Since 2006, 26 CFM agreements have been signed with forest adjacent communities in order to share roles, responsibilities and benefits from forest reserves.

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- The 2001 National Forestry Policy, the 2002 National Forest Plan and the 2003 National Forest and Tree Planting Act promote public participation and partnership between governments and private companies in forest management.
- The 2002 Guidelines for CFM provide for development of 10-year co-management agreements between a Responsible Body (a government entity like NFA or other forest owner) and an organized community group.

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- Under CFM,the policy and the law are clear that the land and tree tenure of the central forest reserves rests with NFA.
- In such cases, carbon tenure belongs to the responsible body unless the community group negotiates for it and specifies it in the agreement.

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- NFA also gives the opportunity for CFM communities to acquire a license for 10% of the plantable area within forest reserves.(mainly grasslands and Boundary planting) .
- Under the license arrangement, communities own the trees and therefore the carbon rights during the licensing period (25 years).

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CFM in Kasyoha –Kitomi CFR

- CFM arrangement between NFA and(BUECA) a CBO in the villages adjacent to KK CFR
- BUECA strives to improve rights and access to forest resources by its members dependent on the KK CFR.
- CFM was seen as an opportunity for encouraging community members responsibility for resources upon which they depend for livelihood, thus increasing resilience of the ecosystem

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Objectives of agreement

- 10-year CFM agreement was signed in March 2008
- Rehabilitate the degraded forest
- Increase stocking of timber, poles and handle species for future community use by working with NFA
- Enable access to medicine, craft materials, tree seed/wildlings and other resources for domestic and commercial use by the community

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- Also aims at protection of the forest from destructive activities by jointly working with NFA and improvement in community livelihoods by increasing the flow of forest goods and services in and outside the forest.
- Achieved through increased agreed and planned access to forest resources ,joint patrols, information sharing, enterprise development.

Kashoya-Kitomi Ecotourism Project

- Site development under Ndekye Women's Development Association
- A local women's self-help group to whom the NFA leased the management of ecotourism activities.
- Attractions include primates such as Chimpanzees, monkeys and Baboons .Others include crater lakes, waterfalls, deep gorges, birdlife, reptiles, butterflies and moths as well as flowers

Link to PES

- Buyers of the ES are tourists to who benefit through undertaking forest walks, canoeing, bird watching, sight seeing, conservation education, camping and community walks.
- NWDA act as the facilitators generating income from the tourists through fees paid by visitors to access forest walks, community walks, camping and conservation education.
- Local community benefit through sale of food, crafts and photo shots with tourists.

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CFM challenges

- No revenue sharing policy
- CFM process takes long sometimes 3 years
- CFM processes are sometimes initiated by NGO, projects and once they pull out the process collapses.
- Governance
- Inadequate funding

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opportunities

- Enabling laws, polices and CFM guidelines in place
- Communities are willing to participate.
- Local, national and international willingness to support process.
- Institutional framework