



*A taxi carrying forest harvested resources of (Mondia whytei) from Kasonke CFI to Masaka town*



*Forest resources used to make seats in Kasonke Communities*

Currently AUC has witnessed more vigorous activities to restore degraded forests by establishing seedbeds in CFM areas in Uganda.



The main drivers that threaten natural forest reserves in central Uganda include:

- Forest ownership & category,
- Ecological and Industrial/production forests,
- National Parks, Central and Local Forest Reserves

plus Plantation Forests

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



*Communities inspecting the CFM land at Mpanga CFR*

CFM activities have been maintained by networking with responsible agencies, key stakeholders & existing partnerships. In partnership with the communities ensures high level exposure to institutions and all stakeholders relevant in the CFM spheres that eventually into sustainable forest resource management.



African Union of Conservationists (AUC)



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African Union of Conservationists

*In partnership with*



## Collaborating with People to Conserve Forests in Uganda

*With Support From*



**AUC team of CFM trainers at Mpanga CFR**

## COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Collaborating with People to Conserve Forests in central Uganda, has continuously received support from Rufford Foundation (RSG) through African Union of Conservationists (AUC) to sustain collaborative forest management (CFM). Pursuant adjacent community recommendations, the financial support has focused to address the increasing fragmentation, degradation hence deforestation of forests and a decline in the average growing stock within the residual forest, reduced carbon sequestration capacity, have resulted in a decline of biodiversity in Uganda. To appropriately manage forest resources: Roles, Rights, Responsibilities and Returns (4Rs) have to be designed. The 4Rs result into collaborating with people to conserve forests. This triggers Participatory Forest Management (PFM) or Collaborative Forest Management (CFM). CFM is the beneficial way in which adjacent forest communities increase their sustainable livelihood opportunities by involving in activities that maximize the potential value of forest resources, enhances capacity of stakeholders mainly local communities to improve incomes and reduce poverty cycle in poor populations adjacent to forests through their engagements and attain benefits through effective participation, enhances the capabilities of communities in conservation practices, improves partnership management relationships with agencies responsible for forests, brings together local government leaderships and non-government organizations commitment and strengthens support that safeguards remaining forest enclaves while earning a livelihood. Livelihood opportunities including harvesting harmless resources such as medicinal herbs, edible fruits and seeds, fuel-wood, construction materials among others.

For this reason the communities have continued to solidify and strengthened their relationship which is now around collaboration.



*Mpanga CFM group at Mpanga Ecotourism centre in Mpigi District*



*Sustaining CFM dialogue*



*Harvested seeds of phoenix reclinata and they are used as medicine.*



*Raising awareness at the Ministry of Water & Environment on CFM (in front is the Minister for Environment) Hon. Flavia Munaaba.*



*Tourism potential in central Uganda*



*A young lady tour guide at Mpanga CFR*