

DYNAMINCS OF COLLABORATIVE FOREST
MANAGEMNT IMPLEMENTATION IN ECHUYA CFR

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NATIONAL FORESTRY AUTHORITY

ECHUYA CFR



OVERVIEW OF ECHUYA CFR


- Description: a montane rainforest reserve
- Location: a in south-western Uganda, adjoining the border with Rwanda at
- latitudes 1°14'– 1°21' S and 29°47'–29°52'.
- coverage :34 km² (3403ha) ,a total boundary length of 45km.
- Altitude– 2420m to 2542 m.a.s.l.
- Derives its name from Muchya swamp
- Biodiversity composition: 85 bird species–habitat for the albertine endemic endangered *Grauer's Swamp-warbler*
 - 127 Tree species: esp.–*Macaranga kilimandscharia* ,*Hagenia abyssinica* and *Arundinaria alpina*
 - *Various shrub species (biodiversity report of Echya, 1996)*
 - *54 Butterflies and*
 - *43 large moths*
 - *20 Small mammals*

SOCIOECONOMICS OF ECHUYA CFR


Surrounded by high population (300–350 persons per km²)

- ▶ Highly subsistent agricultural population
Bakiga and Bafumbira farmers
- ▶ Batwa pygmies–forest residents–livelihoods dependent on extraction of forest and non forest products
- ▶ Forest products extracted: bamboo, firewood, building poles,, honey, herbs, grass, Wild game etc
- ▶ Watershed for communities

COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN ECHUYA CFR

- CFM–process in which 2 or more stakeholders with different interests in common problem or issue explore and work through their differences together in search of a solution of mutual interest.
 - Its now four years of collaborative forest management in Echuya
 - Four functional CFM agreements:KADECA, MECDA, BECLA and MEFCAPAA
 - All formed based on the CFM process and guidelines
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CFM ACTIVITIES IN ECHUYA CFR

- ▶ Bamboo domestication–in forest surrounding communities
 - ▶ Promotion of bee keeping–in and around the forest
 - ▶ Joint forest protection–joint patrolling, fire suppression
 - ▶ Community capacity building (trainings)
 - ▶ Regulated harvesting of forest resources(schedules)
 - ▶ Ecotourism (ecotourism site –underway)
 - ▶ Enrichment planting on open canopy patches
 - ▶ Community tree planting (NFA programme supported by govt)
 - ▶ Promotion of Agroforestry
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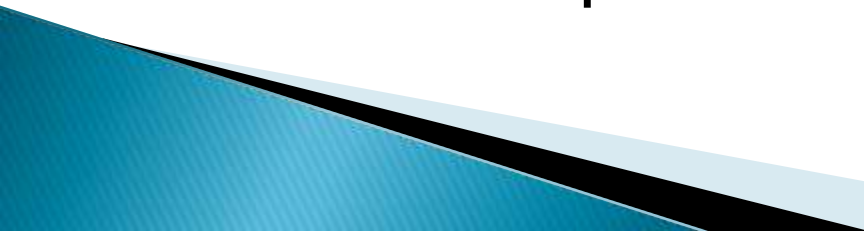
WHY COLLABORATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN ECHUYA CFR

- ▶ Policy and legal requirement
- ▶ Increased social responsibility
- ▶ Acceptability and formation of alliances
- ▶ Empowerment of marginalized groups
- ▶ Most cost and resource efficient *(in the long term)
- ▶ Capacity building of stakeholders/institutions
- ▶ Lead to win win situation e.g. institutional improvement and resources conservation


CHALLENGES IN CFM IMPLEMENTATION IN ECHUYA

- ▶ Free access to resource.
- ▶ Partner NGOs and NFA want zoning of the reserve.
- ▶ NFA gives licenses for harvesting of forests resource (revenue generation) while local communities, LG and NGOs oppose that the resource is being over harvested.
- ▶ Revenue sharing between NFA Local communities and LG from harvesting licenses
- ▶ local communities, LG and NGOs perceive that NFA staff are highly engaged in illegal activities while NFA maintains the contrary
- ▶ Insufficient funding for CFM activities

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHALLENGES

- ▶ Adamancy of communities for joint forest protection through joint forest patrols with NFA as stated in the agreement.
 - ▶ NFA ensures that unlicensed local communities stay out of the forest lest they are penalized.
 - ▶ Local communities' reluctance to participate in fire suppression whenever fire occurs in the reserve.
 - ▶ Continued illegalities(bamboo harvesting, grazing)
 - ▶ Heated demand on revenue sharing by NGOs and local communities
 - ▶ Relationship breakdown among stakeholders.
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CONCLUSION

- ▶ The ambiguity in these various upcoming issues are and still remain a boundary to equitable and sustainable resource use among all stakeholders and calls for a review of the collaborative forest management plan to redefine TOR of each stakeholder at the end of the already existing agreements.
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FOREST FOR PROSOERITY!

