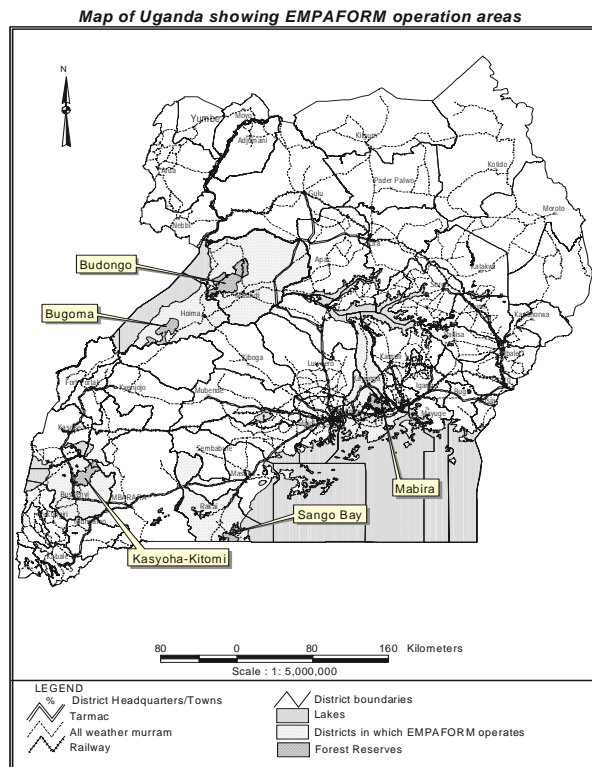


Strengthening and Empowering Civil Society for participatory Forest Management in East
Africa
(EMPAFORM)

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

JANUARY 2006



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Base line survey was conducted in fulfillment of the requirements of the M & E Framework developed at regional level at Arusha and in accordance with the Baseline Action Plan that spelled out requirements for Baseline Survey for all EMPAFORM thematic interventions.

The Baseline is to serve a bench mark upon which to measure progress, achievements and impacts of the programme.

The baseline survey methodology adopted was tailored to suit the local circumstances in Uganda although baseline sampling can best be described as stratified randomized sampling approach.

Baseline on the three indicators at impact level i.e. overall objective level namely; (i) % Stable area of forest cover at EMPAFORM sites (ii) % reduction in illegal activities including encroachment that cause forest degradation at EMPAFORM sites, and (iii) % increase in contribution of forest based enterprises and forest resources to peoples livelihoods, is yet to be conducted.

The baseline survey collected both qualitative and quantitative data on indicators at specific objective (*the Process*) level basically for the five thematic interventions being implemented at national level including:-

- % of community members who believe that PFM agreements and their implementation is equitable
- Byelaws developed at local level reinforce a pro-poor approach to PFM
- PFM guidelines/regulations are modified to encourage a more pro-poor approach
- Increased participation of women and youth (young adults) in PFM decision-making within CBOs
- Number of issues/demands of CBOs to which government responds
- Communities *exercising* a full range of existing rights under current policy and legal framework.
- Increased adoption of forest-friendly enterprises by specific interest groups (e.g. beekeeping, crafts), target groups.
- Perceived increased legal tangible benefits going to poor men, women and children
- % of new PFM villages that ask to be included in a PFM process (i.e. solicit involvement)
- Number of second level CBOs (registered with gov't) have become actively engaged in 3 national networks which are able to continue their core functions post-programme

The findings of the baseline survey regarding the above indicators for the five thematic interventions being implemented at national level can be summarized as follows:-

- The baseline revealed that there are more men than women participating in PFM in Uganda and the majority of the participants follow within the most productive average youth age of 30 years. The young parents are the least participating group followed by the elderly people. The baseline by design did investigate if children are participating in PFM given that children are by definition below 18 years which age bracket was not included on the questionnaire. The majority of the all persons involved in PFM are married with only 6 % single participants. Again married men are free to participate in PFM compared to married women. In other words there are fewer married women taking part in PFM compared to single women.
- The majority of respondents indicated that they have heard of PFM but the percentage of men with knowledge about PFM outweighs that of women. The young parents were found to have the least knowledge about PFM with the most productive average age of 30 years having the highest knowledge on PFM. Rakai district had the highest score for knowledge about PFM an occurrence that can be explained by the fact that the GEF Biodiversity project just ended recently in 2002 in that place.
- Only half of the respondents had knowledge of a PFM agreement. Surprisingly, more women involved in PFM have knowledge of a PFM agreement compared to the men counterparts. Again Rakai PFM participants had more knowledge on the PFM agreement compared to other EMPAFORM districts.
- Only less than 10% of the respondents indicated that there was a signed PFM agreement for their site. However, where a signed PFM agreement existed, the number of men who knew about it was higher than that of women counterparts. It is shocking that more young parents had knowledge of existence of PFM agreement compared to all age brackets. Rakai district topped other districts in this aspect again.

- Again less than 40% of respondents indicated that a PFM agreement was being implemented in their site. Again more men knew about PFM agreement implementation than women.
- Regarding belief that the PFM agreement is equitable about 50% of respondents contend that the PFM agreements are equitable with more men indicating that it equitable than women a situation which is expected. Mukono district had more participants who believe that PFM agreement is equitable compared to other districts surveyed. The explanations as to why they believe that PFM agreements are equitable are logical but not quite convincing.
- A large majority of respondents showed they were aware of the forest policy and legislation governing PFM still the men dominating in this aspect. Mukono district topped all other districts regarding awareness of the policies followed by Rakai district. When put to task to mention the specific policies they knew respondents only mentioned three aspects of one Section of the NFTP Act that were carried forward from the repealed 1964 Forest Act namely prohibition to set forest on fire, charcoal burning and harvesting timber without a licence. Therefore it can be concluded that the forest communities know very little about the current forest policy and legislation. The Baseline reveals that men top women as regards this knowledge. Hoima district had the highest score on this aspect a finding that be explained by the fact only very few respondents were interviewed in Hoima.
- Majority of rights enjoyed personally relate to those that enable them access to use forest products for subsistence value as opposed to economic value and include basically firewood.
- The baseline revealed that forest communities have made efforts to form and /or join a wide range of community based organizations and to undertake forest based enterprises for livelihood improvement including tree planting, bee keeping, crafts, raising seedlings, herbal medicines, e.t.c.

However, qualitative field observations and discussions revealed that the communities lacked advocacy skills especially lobbying, advocacy strategy development, and knowledge of the process/cycle for production of sub-county plan, district plan and national public policy especially PEAP. The lack of these capacities constrains their ability to engage their local leadership for positive change on aspects that infringe on their rights.

The CBOs are basically young and lack clear cut governance structures, and processes which has resulted in state of confusion and manipulation of the women and poor.

The CBOs have no access to information and have no established mechanisms of obtaining, storing and communicating information within the CBOs and between CBOs.

It is therefore recommended that EMPAFORM embarks on creating awareness through provision of information on the key forest polices and legislation and conducting training on advocacy and organizational governance so as to build the capacity of the CBOs.

CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

EMPAFORM Programme is a programme aimed at strengthening civil society to demand and participate effectively in Forest management. This 4 year programme formally started in April 2005 and ends in March 2009.

“The Overall Objective of the programme is that Natural forests and woodlands in East Africa are sustainably managed and conserved with increased benefits to poor men, women and children in forest-dependent communities”

“The Specific Objective is that Empowered civil society organizations have promoted a pro-poor approach to PFM that is more demand-driven and more equitable in addressing the interests and rights of poor men, women, and children, and national networks have been established that will institutionalize and reinforce this approach”

The Approach of the programme is that the entry point is the Second level CBOs and there are seven themes. Five of these themes are implemented at the national level and two are at the Regional level.

National level Programme implementation focuses on five themes (strategies) including:

1. **Access to information**-Provide Forest Management relevant information to communities.
2. **Local/National networking**- Effective exchange of the information
3. **Advocacy & Legal Literacy**- Communities to understand better : the Land and Forest laws, the PEAP, and the power of collective action, be able to demand what is due to them
4. **Organizational Strengthening**- Governance, management, negotiation, fundraising and networking skills strengthened in selected CBOs/User Groups.
5. **Direct Technical Assistance**- respond to demands by communities to undertake PFM

Under each of the themes, it was necessary to document the status of the programme and this followed the development of a comprehensive M&E framework in a participatory manner.

1.2 Purpose of the Baseline Survey

The M&E was developed at the regional level in Arusha in September/October.2005 by all the key stakeholders of EMPAFORM. The Arusha Regional M&E Workshop developed both a robust M&E Framework and Baseline Action Plan that spelled out requirements for Baseline Survey for all the thematic interventions. **Annexed 1** to this report is a summary table of the M&E Framework.

- ✓ The Baseline Survey is to serve as the Benchmark upon which to measure progress and achievements of the programme over the next 3- years.
- ✓ Baseline information will be analyzed and used for regular and periodic assessment of EMPAFORM’s relevance, efficiency and impact in the context of the seven thematic interventions.
- ✓ The Baseline is also seen as a means for collection, analysis and use of other relevant information within the EMPAFORM –Programme.

This Report details the procedures and shortcomings experienced during the collection of baseline information.

The M&E Frame work outlines all the indicators developed at the Arusha Meeting. Various tools were proposed to capture Baseline data. Those that required administering a Questionnaire as a tool for data collection include:

- % of community members who believe/perceive that PFM agreements/implementation are equitable
- Communities exercising full range of existing rights under current policy and legal frame work
- Increased adoption of Forest friendly enterprises specific interest groups e.g. beekeeping.

Some questions in the Questionnaire were shallow and needed more probing. Some indicators developed in the M&E framework were not captured in the Questionnaire e.g. “illegal activities”, and “existing byelaws” while “participation of poor women in PFM” was not captured in the Questionnaire prominently.

Information on other indicators was to be collected using tools such as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Satellite Images and/or review of literature. Indicators that the M&E Framework targeted to be captured by data collection tools such as FGDs include;-

- Perceived increased legal tangible benefits going to poor men, women and children
- Decrease in illegal activities that cause forest degradation.
- Byelaws developed at local level reinforce pro-poor approach

1.3 Baseline Survey Methodology

1.3.1 Baseline Scoping Meeting (Planning)

The National Management Team (NMT) conceived and adopted this scoping meeting as a very crucial planning tool preceding the baseline survey. This activity was done through a formal meeting convened by the NPC. The maiden meeting was held on 12th January 2006 a week before moving out to the field.

The reasons of allowing at least a week in between scoping and actual field collection of information were as follows:

- allow the NMT to include/ take care of other unforeseeable issues that may not have come out at time of/during the meeting,
- enable dispatch of notification letters to various targeted CBOs leaders,
- make radio announcements to create awareness for the Programme and baseline survey activity itself among the target communities

There was usually one Agenda for the “Baseline Scoping Meeting” as the meeting was more of a brain storming exercise where every member of the NMT participated to their utmost contribution.



Part of the NMT Team during the First BSL Scoping Meeting

The Baseline Scoping Meeting identified the following:-

- Detail of the **Resources** required –

- Allowances for Guides,
 - Transport charges for movement to field,
 - Hiring of motorcycles for easy movement in villages.
 - Perdiem for staff including driver
 - Stationery: photocopying questionnaires, Envelopes for carrying questionnaires, envelopes for mobilization letters.
- Allocation of responsibilities and tasks for the Baseline Survey

The NMT scoping meeting identified/adopted **conflict sensitivity** as one of its Programming Principles in order to avoid constraints at the start of the programme. The first stride towards this principle was to initiate an MoU between BUCODO (the programme secretariat and host institution) and NFA –the Responsible Body with mandate to manage CFRs in Uganda. The NMT cautiously undertook a rapid **issue-based situational analysis** and where damage/resentment was detected or eminent within the target community (political, social or cultural), NMT would undertake appropriate “**damage control/conflict management**” processes.

The key activities adopted by the NMT to ensure positive response from other stakeholders included but was not limited to:

- Advance communication through letters to LG leadership, CAO and concerned district technical staff (DEC,DFO),
- Advance communication to target CBO leadership/management
- putting of notices at public central points e.g. community centres, health centres and markets
- Radio announcements and radio talk shows for EMPAFORM awareness raising in the target site whenever possible
- Participatory identification of field resource persons/guides

The NMT sent an “advance officer” (the Programme Assistant who is a seasoned Forest Officer) to go to the district/ target site. This was done normally at least three days before the NMT left for the field. The Advance Officer personally delivered the letters to the district leadership, concerned district technical staff, the NFA Field Officer in charge of the site and or UWA Officer where necessary with guidance of the DFO/DEO. The Advance Officer thereafter met the target CBOs

leadership/management and delivered the official baseline survey communication from EMPAFORM.

The “advance officer” through a participatory process with the CBOs and DFO/NFA, identified the appropriate field guide and the specific CBO members to be sampled. The officer ensured that the focus issues of the Programme are observed during nomination/selection of Respondents for the baseline sampling. The guiding focus issues included Gender, Equity and Diversity (GED) and the marginalized. It should be emphasized however that the “advance Officer” maintained constant consultation with the NMT back in Kampala (EMPAFORM base) on phone. This means this Officer was facilitated to do all the necessary grassroots mobilization movements with guidance from CBO or district technical staff. Once every thing was ready, the officer communicated to the NMT to leave for field work.

1.3.2 Arrival in the District for Baseline

- On arrival the NMT reported to DFO Office/ NFA or both (where both offices exist), undertakes a radio talk-show at the nearest local radio station with the best listener ship, when funds permitted
- The NMT also held brief meeting with the LC V chairperson, the RDC, and the DFO/DEC, NFA manager also separately. The idea was to officially introduce and explain the EMPAFORM programme and the Baseline survey activity. During these meetings/visits the NMT disseminated key information in verbatim and in form of Newsletters and EMPAFORM brochure.
- The NMT conducted small briefing meetings with the DFO/DEC/DEO and identified resource persons/guides. The purpose of these meeting was to help key district staff understand the questionnaire and the purpose of the baseline survey. The meeting clarified the ToRs for the Field Guides. Great care was taken not to “excite” this group. The NMT discussed with them their expectations visa aviz those of EMPAFORM. The meetings agreed on the number of questionnaires to be administered by the NMT and after all, logistical implications were fully discussed and consensus reached, the time for the field work the next day set. It should be clarified that the NMT did not cater for accommodation costs for field guides as they were normally local resident in the target programme site. Choice of such a team had proved as

important as they baseline itself as the NMT knew that the success of the BSL survey was partly due to careful selection of the field guides. The field guides were conversant with the local language thereby rendered it unnecessary for translation costs.

1.3.3 Baseline sampling

Random Sampling method was used and selection of respondents to be interviewed was guided by the considerations like gender equity and marginalization.

As an entry point the NMT engaged guides (members of the CBO, district staff either in the DFO, DEO or NFA's office). The NMT agreed to fill the questionnaire themselves. Each member of the NMT carried at-least 20 questionnaires, a pencil and notebook.



AO and NPC conducting individual respondent interviews: Gender balance was emphasized

In some situations it necessitated that the driver takes the NMT to a furthest motorable point, from where the Guide rode the hired motorcycle to the pre-determined sample area. In some cases, the driver went with one or two NMT officials up the sampling area whilst the other (s) was taken by the guide on a motorcycle. The idea was to be as cost effective as possible.

NB: *This baseline survey was not done as a stand alone activity. It was integrated with other activities from the theme-lines including pre-testing of simple guides, Training by Maksha on Spider Web Tool (for Organizational Assessment), PFM Awareness Workshop and Awareness assessment of CBOs level of Advocacy and forest legal framework.*

1.3.4 Review of Baseline data collection challenges

The NMT adopted evening “discussion” as monitoring tool for the BSL data collection process. In this discussion the NMT gave each member a chance to share their lessons learnt in the field with the other members. From such discussions it was possible then for each member to understand what was going on in the areas which he/she did not work in personally. In this discussion, there was comparing of notes on key focus issues namely gender and equity in forest management, CBO governance, transparency, accountability and participation. The discussion also critically synthesized the responses in order to put the data collected in perspective.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 BASELINE SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 Qualitative Results

The Baseline revealed that some second level CBOs have very authentic legal status (i.e with Registration certificate, GED sensitive Executive Board/committee) but had no membership or was not known to their claimed membership. A case in mind was that of BUCDEG. The group was not known even in the town where its head quarters is housed/situated.

Another interesting lesson learnt was that local people's leverage for participation in NACOPRA's Forest management activities was the IGAs that they had got from the CBO as opposed to awareness of the law/policy and or good governance of NACOPRA. In fact members of the community who did not receive the IGAs showed utmost disinterest in the work of NACOPRA and forest management. NACOPRA was seen to be more on the ground but the emphasis is laid on Alternative Income Generation Activities (AIGs) to release pressure or dependence on the forest for charcoal. The unifying issue with NACOPRA and their main clout and membership are people who have benefited from AIG not necessarily on grounds of forest management. The leverage for CFM should be benefits if it is to succeed.

The NMT noted the issue of "elitist" with regard to community development cannot easily be overcome. These so called "elites" are the leverage points for most community development activities. What seems possible however is to pull them to your side so they act as "advocacy agents" for the rights of the Poor. However the NMT also noted that some of these "elites" assume so many roles in communities that they end up delivering on none. In the one community a one Aliko Joseph had the following responsibilities:

- Chairman LC1
- Community Forestry Agent (trained by NFA)
- Secretary LC2
- Deputy H/M Budongo P/S
- Chairman NYACOTA

The NMT observed that such overload made it impossible for some CBO or User group leadership to deliver. The overload also makes most CBO leaders contact with the communities they serve intermittent. It is therefore the NMT considered view that for maximum impact, EMPAFORM should deal directly with Forest User Groups (FUGs) instead of these “on and off middle men” –the second level CBOs in some areas.

In one community of Budongo, some respondents (parents) stated that they cannot take their children to school because the children have to assist with controlling problem animals especially baboons and Vevet monkeys. Truth or lies, what the NMT deduced from such claims was the concern of lack of policy on problem animals management and proper management procedures so that the communities do not pay the highest price for sustainable forest management. The families that gave this kind of response were in mud- grass thatched houses with serious lack of economic assets like goats, cattle, chicken and or pigs.

Related to the above, respondents of NACOPRA reported two incidents where a Chimpanzee harmed children. In the first incident the Chimpanzee grabbed a child and mutilated its private parts and in the second incident a Chimpanzee picked a baby climbed with it to the top a big tree and released the baby when locals mounted a chase. The child died on the way to hospital. This child whose private parts (balls) were mutilated still needs proper medical possibly a corrective surgery to overcome urine blockage. He lives in a lot of pain and worst still the incident left him impotent. The child victim has neither received treatment from forest management authorities nor got any compensation. In another related incident a chimpanzee defaced and killed a child in Kashyoha – Kitomi where a baby was defaced and killed. It is time a policy on problem animals management addressing issues of compensation and treatment of victims be put in place.

The NMT also observed that CBOs did not knowledge on how the sub-county, district and national development plans are developed yet knowledge of the this public process would help them to identify entry points for advocating for change on matters that infringe on their rights especially related to forest management. The NMT observed that CBOs leadership lacked any knowledge on lobbying for change. The CBOs are faced with a number injustices for which they ought have developed some form of advocacy strategy/initiatives but these are not place hence the conclusion that CBOs lack advocacy strategizing capacities.

It was noted that the issue of equitable benefits from participatory forest management is a complex one that needs to be tackled carefully. This is demonstrated by some responses obtained during the baseline:

- ✓ *Women noted that the PFM agreements may be equitable on paper (legally) but practical reality is that women do not have money muscle to undertake say conversion of timber. So PFM cannot be equitable.*
- ✓ *In one village the members said, “PFM cannot be equitable due to differences in proximity to the forest. We who nearest the forest pay the highest price for conservation as their crops are destroyed most. So the closest families we are the more benefits we should get more than those families resident in the same village but are a bit far from the forest. They talk of the forest as being CF but as the closest neighbors, we should benefit more. This makes PFM not equitable”.*
- ✓ *In another case, men expressed concern about women emancipation, stating, “we cannot allow our women to access forest resources like timber because then they have more money than us (men) which situation results in women becoming big headed and many times leading to divorce. In fact if PFM is aimed at making our women get a lot of control over resources (money) then there is no single reason why we should not fight it”.*
- ✓ *Another respondent told the NMT that, “PFM agreements are not equitable because right from the point of selection of CFA through negotiation the process is not equitable. The progressive individuals within the community are the ones selected on the CFM village management committee so the poorest are still excluded from the process hence PFM is not equitable”.*

The Alimungonza CF Forest Management Plan (FMP) was written with technical assistance from NACOPRA and funded by EPED but the FMP was **confiscated** by the LLG of the sub-county and management/degradation is currently being done by that authority. The people did not know about the existence of the Plan save for three members of that community who have self styled themselves

to be the saviors of that community. In fact they purport to be the elected Village Forest management committee.

The Community of Tengele CF is a little more organized. They have a recognized elected village forest Committee but have serious problems with governance, registration of the CF and the CLA as the RB for managing that Tengele CF. Advocacy issues identified include Lobbying the district administration for registering the CLA and the forest as Community Forest.

Another key issue that came out clearly during the BSL is the issue of Land ownership of Community Forests. The Land belongs to the whole community but in essence belongs to none. This leaves the CFs very susceptible to foul play especially if there is a rich member of the community. He can decide to cut it and no body would stop him. Instead the poor would also rush-in to take whatever little stands before the forest goes hence the “tragedy of the commons”. It is the NMT’s resolve that every effort must be made very soon indeed to have all the CFs in the district as Registered CFs such that in case of degradation by the communities they can then be transferred to the LG as provided for in the law. This transfer of management powers cannot be possible if they are not Registered Entities under the NFTP Act.

The NMT also observed a serious lack of knowledge of the content of the District environment Ordinance, the NFTP Act and the Land Act among the majority of the respondents. This fact however shall be fact upon a comprehensive analysis of the BSL questionnaires. It is therefore clear that the legal education and awareness creation about the provisions of the law in Masindi is very critical to success of the EMPAFORM.

It was also noted that NFA for un-clear reasons have suspended CFM initiatives and discussions in all the villages of Nyabeya and Nyakafunjo. The locals alleged that some NFA staff was deliberately delaying the CFM negotiations with the community in order to continue illegally harvesting timber for themselves. The NMT could not cross-examine this information or counter examine the information. This therefore gave the NMT a learning lesson that the baseline questionnaire need to be administered to NFA field officers for purposes of counter -examining the information given by some respondents.

The NMT in some instances got unserious answers from the respondents that showed the long conflict between the community and the Forest Reserves as PAs. For example one respondent said, **“Cut the forest down if you really care about our poverty situation”**. Apart from the vermin (which destroy crops for income generation) that the forest harbor there is nothing we benefit from the forest” In a related instance, “one respondent exclaimed, “Why do I have to join PFM? Your forest has no tangible benefits that we will get under the PFM arrangement! You know before PFM I have been getting firewood and environmental services that you talk about, so what new thing shall I get if I joined PFM?” The issue of lack of direct benefits from forests as a result of CFM comes out strongly in all CBOs and local leaders.

The NMT observed that in all the Sango Bay and Mabira forests EMPAFORM sites, the Locals hardly can read and understand Basic English. This came out prominently during questionnaire administration. The NMT had to switch to the local language of the localities before the CBOs members were able to respond to questions in the Questionnaire.

The NMT also noted that while signing of the CFM agreements was accomplished in December 2005 in all the Sango Bay CFM sites i.e. Mugamba/Mujanjabula, Kigazi and Nkalwe; implementation of the Agreements had not started due to the agreements being in English and partly due to the District authorities delay to endorse or witness Agreements on behalf of the communities. The NMT further noted that NFA is not fulfilling its obligations written down in the agreements and yet there is no mechanism in place for the locals to hold NFA accountable. The Forest Committees established under the NFTP Act 2003 are yet to be put in place.

In Mabira CFR CFM sites, it was pointed out that SCOUL Ltd had expressed interest to Government to degazette at least 8000 hectares in favour of sugarcane growing. Degazetting 8000 ha implies that CFM ceases in Mabira as the forest part proposed covers all the CFM areas. The community also expressed concern on the influx of settlers from SCOUL Ltd Labor Camps after losing their jobs.

The last learning lesson is that while the M&E framework indicates community members at sample sites and CBOs members, LG officials and CBO leaders and NFA staff as the sources of

information for the various indicators, the NMT administered questionnaires only to CBO members and Leaders. The NMT has therefore learnt that it will administer BSL questionnaires to all the target sources of information indiscriminately as pointed out in the M &E Framework.

2.2 Quantitative Results

2.2.1.0 General Information

The Baseline survey was conducted within the months of January and February 2006 from five districts where EMPAFORM operates. Within the 12 selected CBOs, a total of 376 respondents were interviewed by the NMT technical staff as shown below;

Table 1.0 showing total number of Questionnaires filled by the NMT during baseline survey

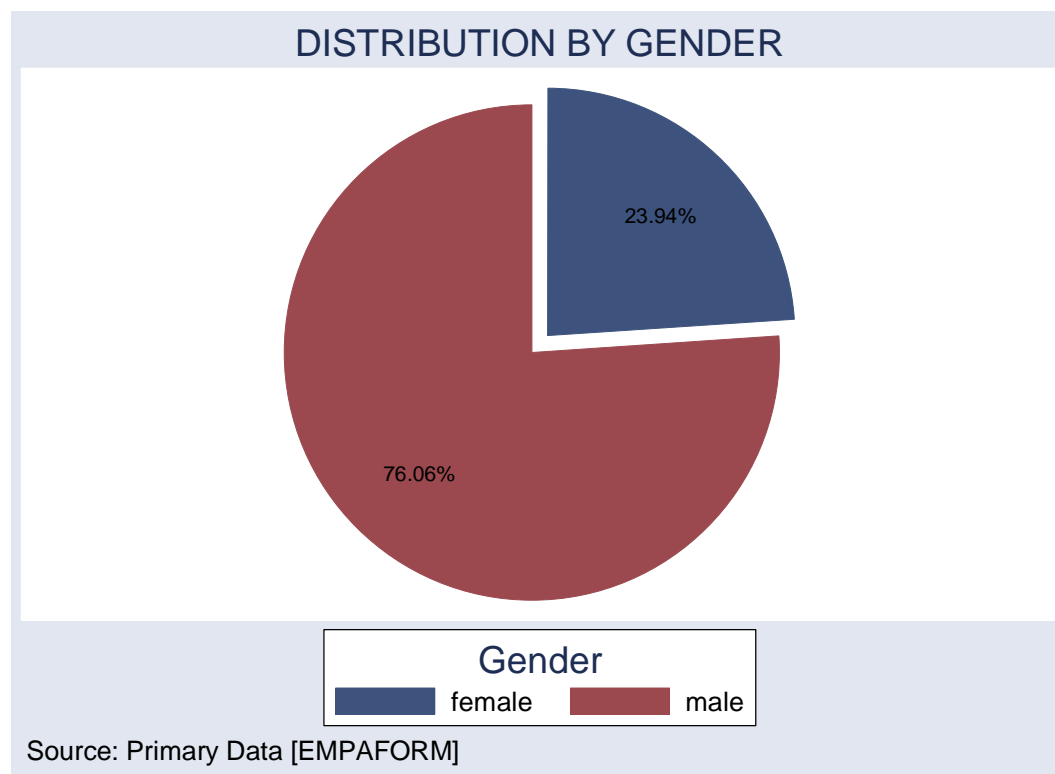
District	Target CBO	No.of Questionnaires
Hoima	Kibale Tukole Beekeepers Association	3
Bushenyi	Kamusime MRDP	50
	BUECA	10
Masindi	Alimugonza CF	13
	NOBUFOCA	27
	NACOPRA	56
	KACODA	59
Mukono	COFSDA	57
	MAFICO	
Rakai	Mugamba/Mujanjabula CFM	101
	Kigazi CFM	
	Nkalwe CFM	
Total		376

The survey explored the characteristics of respondents in terms of gender, age and civil/marital status. The section below gives the distribution of the respondents by the background characteristics.

2.2.1.1 Respondents by Gender

A total of 354 respondents were interviewed (142 females and 212 males). The males constituted 76.3 percent while females constituted 23.7 percent of the respondents.

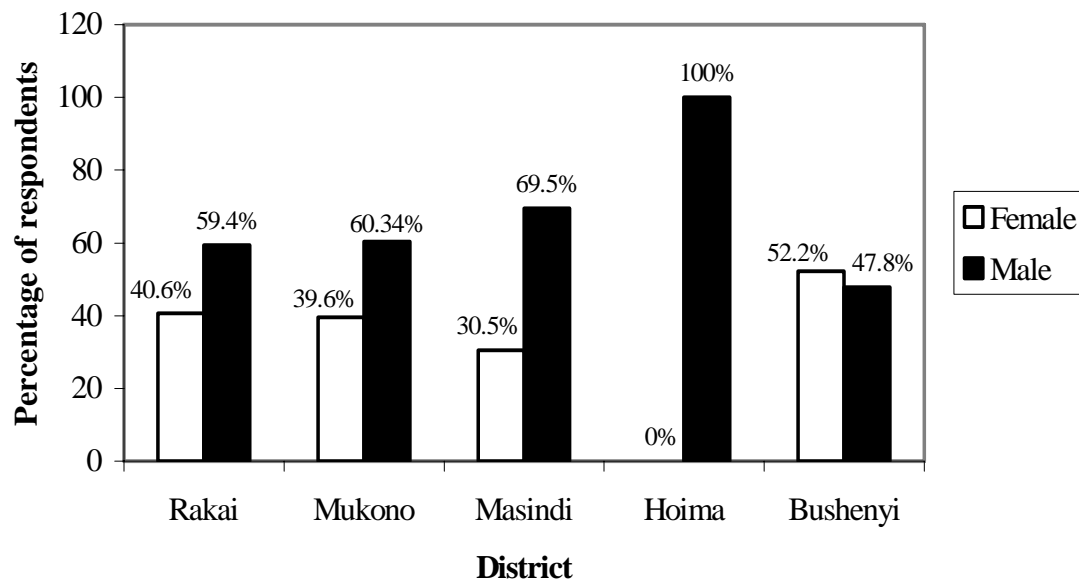
Fig 1: Percent distribution of respondents by gender and districts



In Rakai district, males constituted about 60 percent of the respondents, as was the case for Mukono district. In Masindi, male respondents were about 70 percent while in Hoima all respondents were males. Slightly less than a half (47%) of the respondents in Bushenyi were males.

Table 1.1 Percent distribution of respondents by gender and district

Gender	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Female	40.6	39.6	30.5	0.0	52.2
Male	59.4	60.34	69.5	100.0	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



It should be noted that apart from Bushenyi male respondents were more than female respondents in all other districts. Hoima was an extreme case where all respondents were males.

2.2.1.2 Respondents by Age

The age of the respondents was grouped into four categories and their respective proportions computed by gender and district.

Overall, about 38 percent of the respondents were in the age category 25 – 35 years, followed by 34 percent in the 35-50 age category, 20 percent in the over 50 years category and 7 percent in the 18-25 years age category.

Fig 2: Percent distribution of respondents by age group

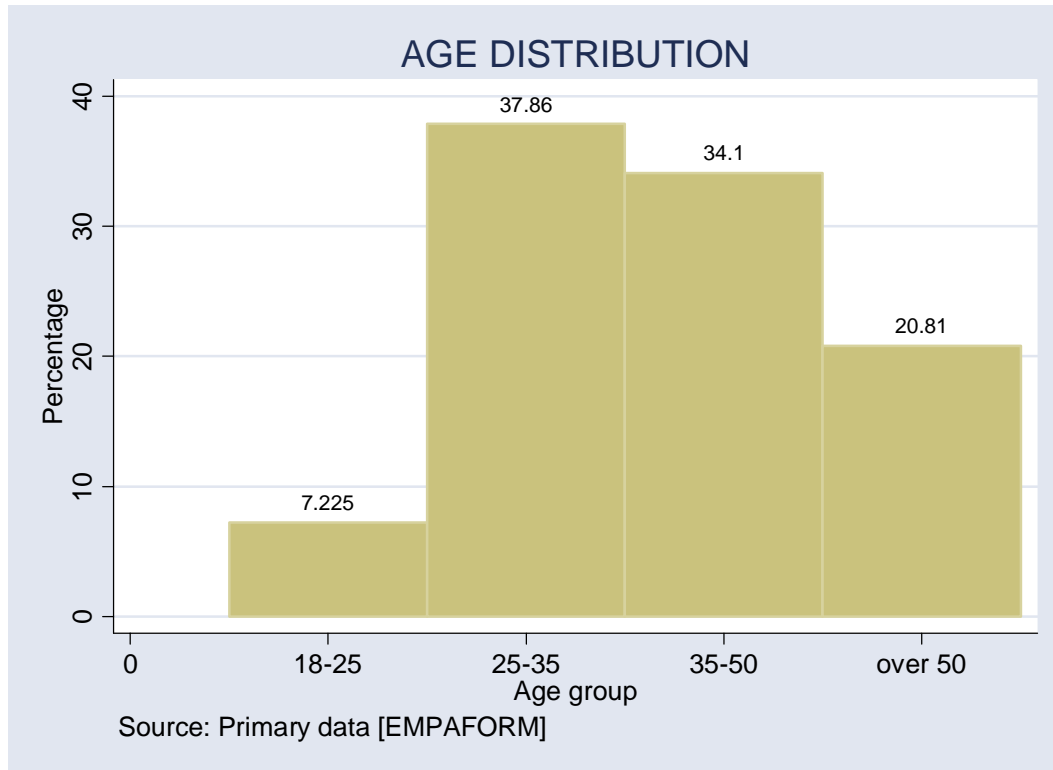


Table 1.2: Percent distribution of respondents by gender and age group

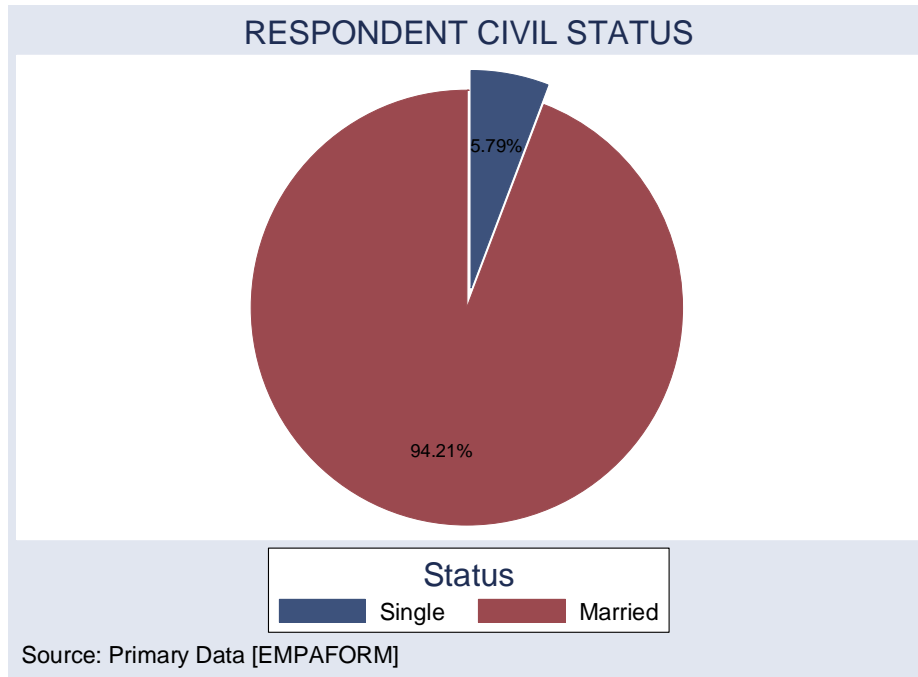
Gender	AGE GROUP				
	18-25	25-35	35-50	Over 50	Total
Female	9.8	39.4	34.9	15.9	100.0
Male	5.7	36.8	33.5	24.0	100.0

For both males and females, the results indicate that majority of respondents were aged 25-35, followed by respondents in 35-50 age group, over 50 years and 18-25 age group in that order. Slightly more than one third of male respondents and about 40 percent of the female respondents were in the 25-35 years age group while less than 10 percent of both male and female respondents were in the 18-25 years age group.

2.2.1.3 Respondents' Civil Status

The civil status of respondents was categorized as single or married. Overall, about 94 percent of the respondents were married and 6 percent are single as indicated in Figure 3 below.

Fig 3: Percent distribution of respondents by Civil Status



2.2.1.3.1 The civil status of respondents by gender

A bigger proportion of male respondents were married (64%) compared to female respondents (36%).

Table 1.3.1 Percent distribution of respondents by civil status and by gender

Respondents' Gender	Civil Status	
	Single	Married
Male	43.2	63.6
Female	56.8	36.4
Total	100.0	100.0

2.2.1.3.2 The Civil status of respondents by age group

The proportion of both single and married respondents was higher for respondents aged 25-30 years.

Table 1.3.2 Percent distribution of respondents by civil status and age group

Respondents' Age (Years)	Civil Status	
	Single	Married
18-25	5.6	7.2
25-35	44.4	37.7
35-50	30.6	34.3
Over 50	19.4	20.8
	100.0	100.0

The proportion of respondents married was higher than that of single respondents in all age groups except for those in the 25-35 age group.

2.2.2.0 COMMUNITY MEMBERS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PFM AGREEMENTS

2.2.2.1 Introduction

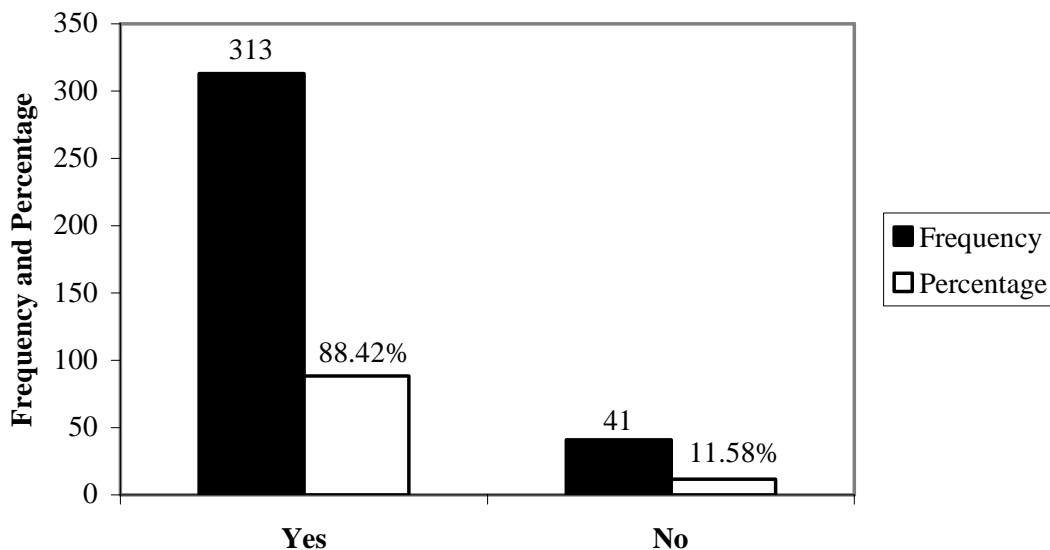
During the survey, inquiry was made about the PFM/CFM agreements with the objective of establishing the proportion of community members who believe that PFM agreements are equitable. Emphasis was put on whether community members have heard about PFM/CFM, whether they know the PFM/CFM agreements, whether agreements exist for their sites, whether agreements are implemented and if they believe that the implementation of the PFM/CFM agreements is equitable.

2.2.2.2 Knowledge about PFM/CFM

Out of the 354 respondents, 313 (88.8%) have heard about PFM/CFM agreements while 41(11.6%) have never heard about it.

Table 2.1: Number and percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of PFM/CFM.

Ever Heard about PFM/CFM		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	313	88.42
No	41	11.58
TOTAL	354	100



2.2.2.2.1 Knowledge about PFM/CFM by gender

A bigger proportion of male respondents have ever heard/known about PFM/CFM compared to female respondents.

Table 2.2.1 Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge about PFM/CFM and gender

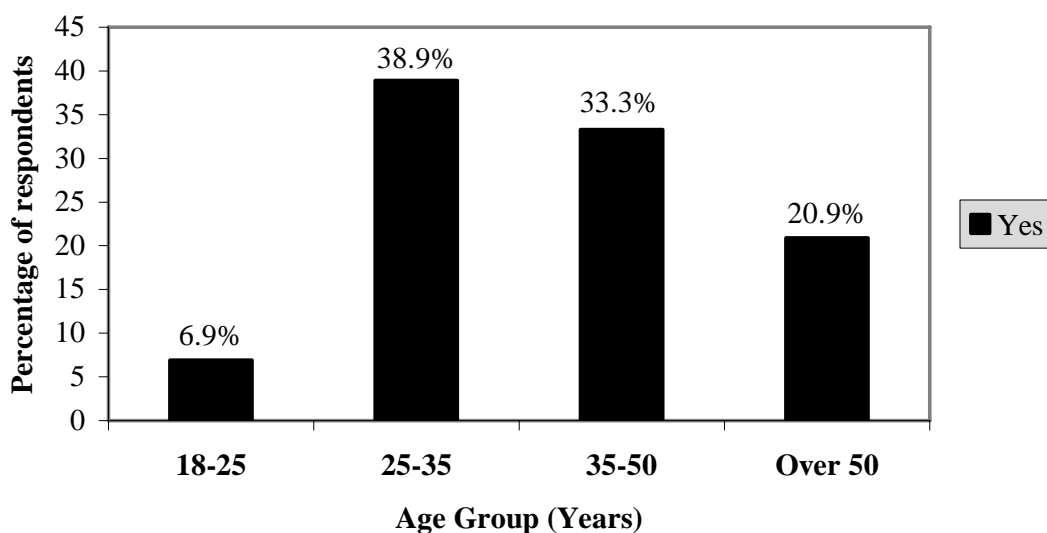
Ever heard about PFM/CFM			
RESPONSE	Male	Female	Total
Yes	62.7	37.3	100.0
No	51.1	48.9	100.0

2.2.2.2.2 Knowledge about PFM/CFM by age

About 39% of those who reported to have heard about PFM/CFM were in the 25-35 years age category, 33% in 35-50 years age category, 21% in the over 50 years category and only 7% in the 18-25 years age category.

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of PFM/CFM by age group

Ever heard about PFM/CFM	AGE GROUP				
	18-25	25-35	35-50	Over 50	Total
Yes	6.9	38.9	33.3	20.9	100.0
No	10.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	100.0

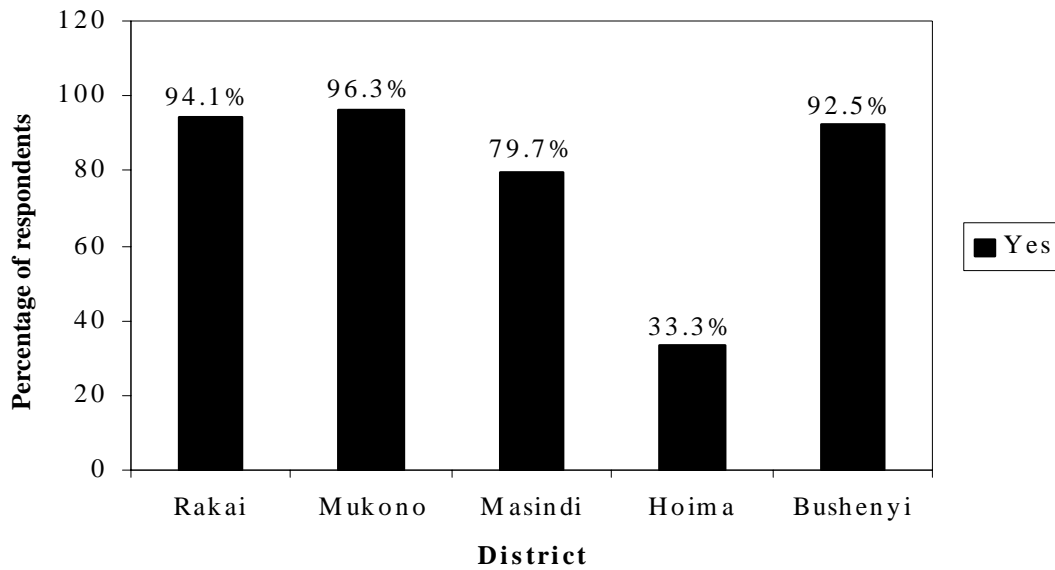


2.2.2.2.3 Knowledge about PFM/CFM by District

In terms of distribution of respondents by knowledge of PFM/CFM by district, Mukono has the highest proportion of respondents who had heard about PFM/CFM of about 96%, closely followed by Rakai (94%), Bushenyi (93%) Masindi (80%) and lastly Hoima (33%).

Table 2.2.3: Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of PFM/CFM and district

Heard of PFM/CFM	DISTRICTS				
	Rakai	Mukono	Masindi	Hoima	Bushenyi
Yes	94.1	96.3	79.7	33.3	92.5
No	5.9	3.7	20.3	66.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



2.2.2.3.0 Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement

Inquiry was made as to whether the respondents knew of a PFM/CFM Agreement. The results indicate that about 57 percent of the respondents knew a PFM/CFM agreement.

Table 2.3: Number and percent distribution of Respondents by knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement

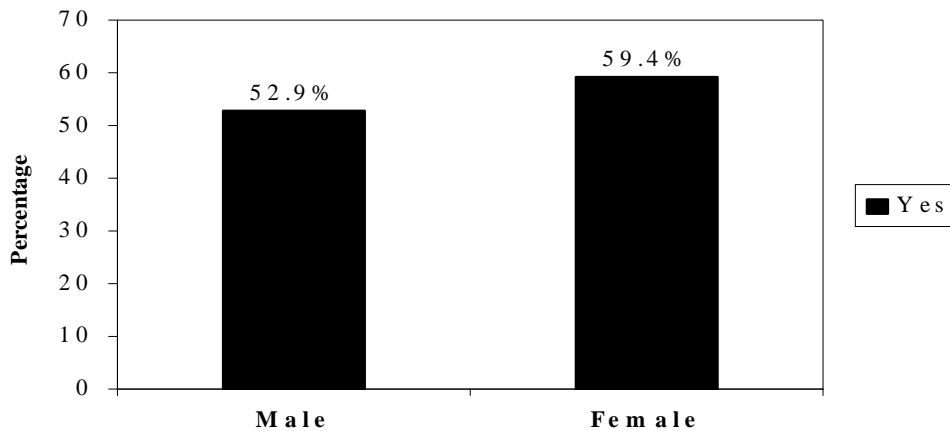
Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	200	57.14
No	150	42.86
TOTAL	350	100

2.2.2.3.1 Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement by gender

The proportion of female respondents who know of a PFM/CFM agreement (59.4%) is higher than that of male respondents (53%).

Table 2.3.1: Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of a PFM/CFM and gender

Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement			
Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	52.9	47.1	100.0
Female	59.4	40.6	100.0



2.2.2.3.2 Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement by age group

Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement was highest among respondents aged 25-35 years and lowest among those aged 18-35 years. About 43 percent of the respondents in the 25-35 years age category knew of a PFM/CFM agreement compared to only 4 percent of those in the 18-25 age group.

Table 2.3.2: Percent distribution of Respondents by Knowledge of a PFM/CFM agreement and age group

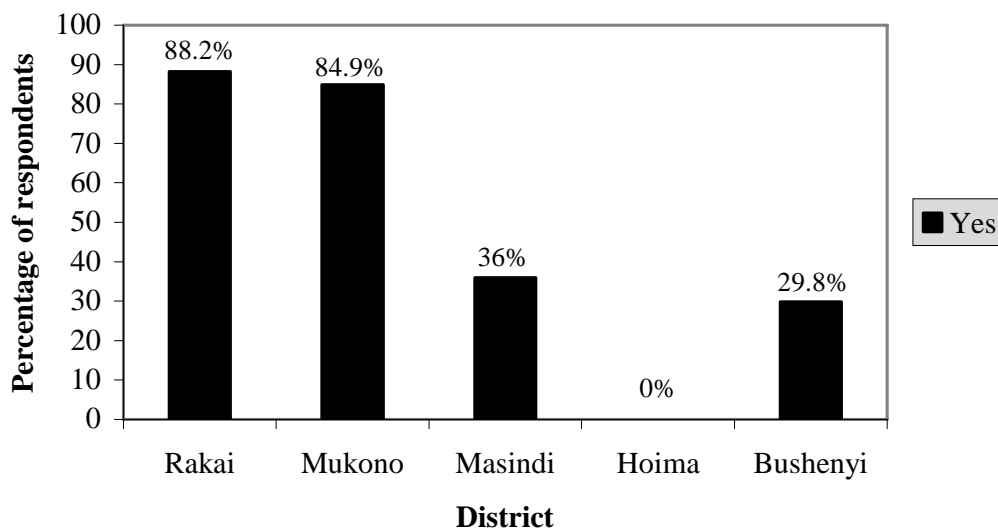
Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement	Age group				
	18-25	25-35	35-50	Over 50	Total
Yes	4.1	42.8	33.0	20.1	100.0
No	11.5	31.8	35.1	21.6	100.0

2.2.2.3.3 Knowledge of a PFM/CFM Agreement by District

Rakai district has the highest proportion of respondents who know of the PFM/CFM agreement (88%) followed by Mukono district (85%). Knowledge of a PFM/CFM agreement was low in Masindi (36%) and Bushenyi (30%). All the respondents from Hoima do not know of a PFM/CFM agreement.

Table 2.3.3: Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of a PFM/CFM and district

Knowledge of PFM/CFM Agreement	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Yes	88.2	84.9	36.0	0.0	29.8
No	11.8	15.1	64.0	100.0	70.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



2.2.2.4 Knowledge of existence of a PFM/CFM Agreement for site

About 60 percent of the respondents don't know of the existence of a PFM/CFM agreement at their sites as indicated in the table below.

Table 2.4: Number and percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of existence of a PFM/CFM agreement for a site

Existence of PFM/CFM Agreement for Site		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	136	40.96
No	196	59.04
TOTAL	332	100

2.2.2.4.1 Knowledge of existence of a PFM/CFM agreement for site by Gender and age group

A slightly bigger proportion of males (43%) know of the existence of a PFM/CFM agreement compared to females (37%).

Table 2.4.1: Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of existence of PFM/CFM agreement for site by gender.

Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	43.0	57.0	100
Female	37.3	62.3	100

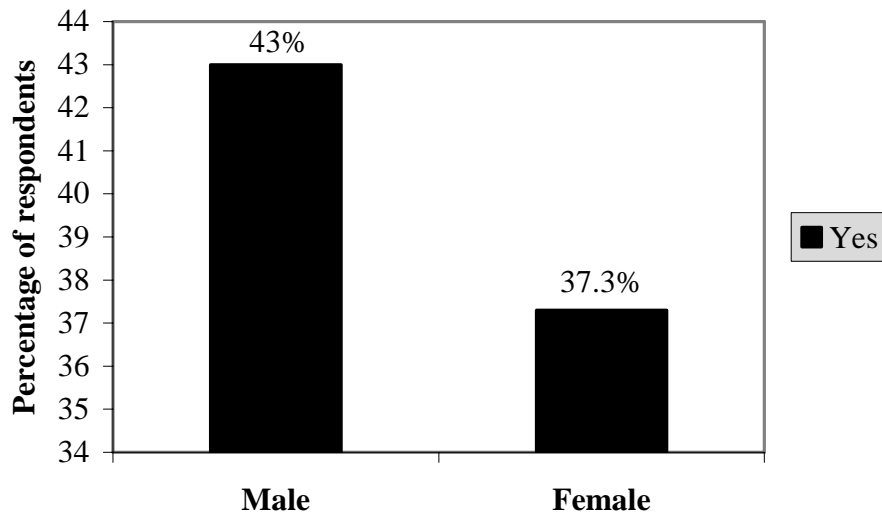
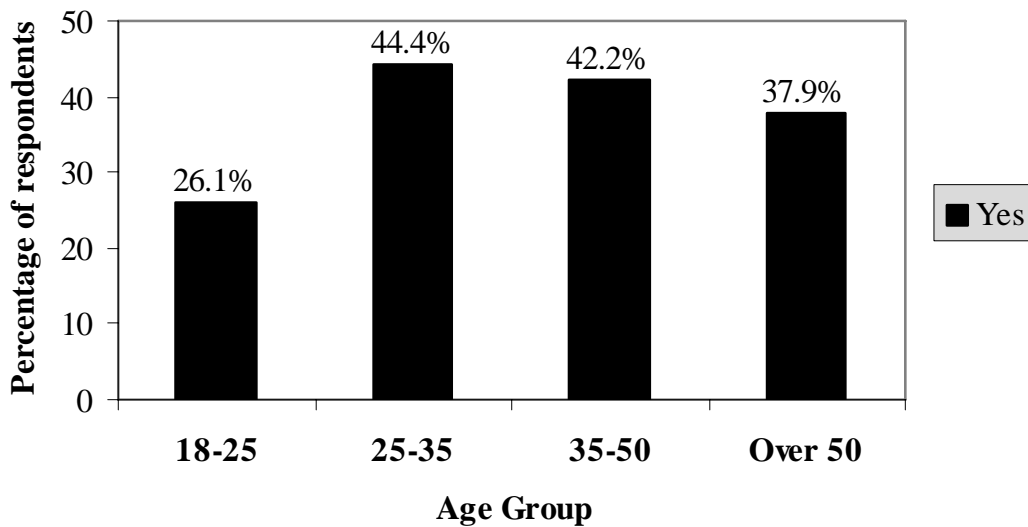


Table 2.4.2: Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of existence of PFM/CFM agreement for site by age group:

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
18-25	26.1	73.9	100
25-35	44.4	55.6	100
35-50	42.2	57.8	100
Over 50	37.9	62.1	100

A higher proportion of respondents in the 25-35 age group know of the existence of a PFM/CFM agreement compared to those in other age categories.



2.2.2.4.2 Knowledge of existence of a PFM/CFM agreement for site by District

The proportion of respondents who know of the existence of a PFM/CFM agreement for their site is highest in Rakai District (86%). About a quarter (26%) and a third (32%) of the respondents in Mukono and Masindi districts respectively know the existence of the agreements for their sites. The proportion was only about 5 percent for Bushenyi.

Table 2.4.3: Percent distribution of Respondents by existence of PFM/CFM agreement for site by district

Existence of PFM/CFM	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Yes	85.6	26.4	31.6	0.0	4.5
No	14.4	73.6	68.4	100.0	95.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.2.5 Implementation of the PFM/CFM Agreement

Respondents who acknowledged existence of the PFM/CFM Agreement for their sites were asked whether the Agreement was being implemented. Only 35 percent (slightly over a third) reported that the Agreements were being implemented.

Table 2.5: Number and percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of whether the Agreement is being implemented.

Implementation of Agreement		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	109	35.28
No	200	64.72
TOTAL	309	100

2.2.2.5.1 Implementation of the PFM/CFM Agreement by gender and age group

The proportion of respondents with knowledge of whether the Agreement is being implemented by gender is low. The proportions for males and females are about 30 and 39 percent respectively. Respondents in the 18-25 age group had the lowest proportion of those with knowledge of whether

the Agreement is being implemented at about 14 percent. The proportions for the other age groups are also low.

Table 2.5.1: Percent distribution of Respondents by knowledge of whether the Agreement is being implemented by gender and age group

Knowledge of whether the Agreement is being implemented			
Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	30.4	69.6	100.0
Female	38.5	61.5	100.0
Age group			
18-25	13.7	86.3	100.0
25-35	39.5	60.5	100.0
35-50	34.6	65.4	100.0
Over 50	35.7	64.3	100.0

2.2.2.5.2 Implementation of the PFM/CFM Agreement by district

The proportion of respondents who reported that the PFM/CFM agreements were being implemented for their sites was highest in Rakai district (70%) and low in Masindi, Mukono and Bushenyi (30%, 10% and 8% respectively).

Table 2.5.2: Percent distribution of Respondents by knowledge of whether the Agreement is being implemented by district.

Implementation of Agreement	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Yes	70.4	10.4	30.3	0.0	7.9
No	29.6	89.6	69.7	100.0	92.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.2.6 Belief that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements was equitable

One of the objectives of the baseline survey is to establish the proportion of community members who believe that PFM agreements are equitable.

Out of 289 respondents who reported that the PFM/CFM agreements were being implemented for their sites, about 56 percent believed that the implementation of agreements was equitable.

Table 2.6: Number and percent distribution of respondents by belief that the agreement implementation is equitable.

Implementation Being Equitable		
RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	161	55.7
No	128	44.3
TOTAL	289	100.0

2.2.2.6.1 Belief that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements was equitable by gender and age group

About 60 percent of male respondents and slightly more than a half (52%) of female respondents believe that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements was equitable. About a half of all respondents in the respective age categories believe that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements was equitable.

Table 2.6.1: Percent distribution of respondents by belief that the agreement implementation is equitable by gender and age group

Belief that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements was equitable			
Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	60.8	39.2	100.0
Female	47.9	52.1	100.0
Age group			
18-25	47.6	52.4	100.0
25-35	62.3	37.7	100.0
35-50	50.0	50.0	100.0
Over 50	55.7	44.3	100.0

2.2.2.6.2 Belief that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements was equitable by district

Mukono district has the highest proportion of respondents who believe that implementation of PFM/CFM agreements is equitable (88%), followed by Rakai district (71%). The respective proportions for Masindi and Bushenyi are 50% and 20%.

Table 2.6.2: Percent distribution of Respondents by belief that the Agreement implementation is equitable by district.

Implementation Equitable	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Yes	70.6	88.1	50.0	0.0	20.6
No	29.4	11.9	50.0	100.0	79.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.2.7 Explanation for belief of equitable implementation of the PFM/CFM agreements

Respondents who believed that the implementation of the agreements was equitable gave explanations to support their belief. Among the explanations given, those advanced by most respondents include;

- People benefit equally from the resources
- People work together and
- What they negotiated was in the agreements

The list and frequency of the explanations are given in the table below.

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of respondents by reason why they think the agreement implementation is equitable.

Explanation to Equitability of implementation		
RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
We work together	39	17.49
What we negotiated was in the agreement	33	14.80
Failure to carryout specific project	6	2.69
No conflicts about implementation	22	9.87
People benefit equally from the resources	53	23.77
Forest planting and harvesting	20	8.97
They were sensitized	11	4.93
Eye opener	9	4.04
Not yet on the ground	13	5.83
Fees for the forest are prohibit	6	2.69
Agreement not yet in place	11	4.93
	223	100.00

2.2.3.0 EXTENT OF RIGHTS UNDER THE CURRENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR WHICH COMMUNITY IS EXERCISING A FULL RANGE OF EXISTING RIGHTS

2.2.3.1 Introduction

The second objective of the survey was to establish whether communities are exercising a full range of existing rights under the current policy and legal framework. In order to achieve this objective, inquiry was made as to whether the respondents:

- have heard/known of any policy or law governing implementation of PFM/CFM,
- are aware of and can mention any community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework
- can name the rights they enjoy personally.

2.2.3.2 Community awareness of any policy or law governing implementation of PFM/CFM

About three quarters of the respondents (74%) are aware of any policy or law governing implementation of PFM/CFM.

Table 3.2 Number and percent distribution of respondents by knowledge on any policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM

Knowledge on any policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM		
RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Yes	256	74.0
No	90	26.0
TOTAL	289	100

2.2.3.2.1 Community awareness of any policy or law governing implementation of PFM/CFM by gender and age group

The proportion of respondents who have heard/known of any policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM is generally high among both males and females and among respondents across all age groups.

Table 3.2.1 Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge on any policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM by gender and age group

Heard/Know of any policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM			
Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	76.5	23.5	100.0
Female	69.4	30.6	100.0
Age group			
18-25	70.8	29.2	100.0
25-35	78.1	21.9	100.0
35-50	74.1	25.9	100.0
Over 50	67.1	32.9	100.0

2.2.3.2.2 Community awareness of any policy or law governing implementation of PFM/CFM by district

About 85 percent of respondents in Mukono district have heard/known any policy or law governing implementation of PFM/CFM. The corresponding proportions for Rakai, Masindi, Bushenyi and Hoima districts are 76%, 70%, 67% and 50% respectively.

Table 3.2.3 Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge on any policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM

Knowledge of any policy/law governing implementation	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Yes	78.5	84.9	70.1	50.0	66.6
No	21.5	15.1	29.9	50.0	33.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.3.3 Policy/laws governing implementation of PFM/CFM

Respondents who have heard/known any Policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM mentioned some of the Policies and laws that they have heard/known.

Slightly more than a half (52%) of the respondents mentioned the policy/laws related to protection of the forest like not cutting forest trees or burn charcoal in the forest.

Table 3.3 Number and percent distribution of respondents by mentioned policies/laws governing implementation of PFM/CFM

Mentioned policy/law governing implementation of PFM/CFM		
RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Need for constitution (NEFTA)	86	41.95
Laws to protect the forest eg not to cut trees or burn charcoal in the forest	107	52.20
Allows community to form partnership for forest protection	12	5.85
	205	100

2.2.3.3.1 Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework

About 84 percent of the respondents are indicated that aware of any community rights provided for in the policy and legal framework governing the implementation of the PFM/CFM as indicated in the table below.

Table 3.4 Number and Percent distribution of respondents by Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework

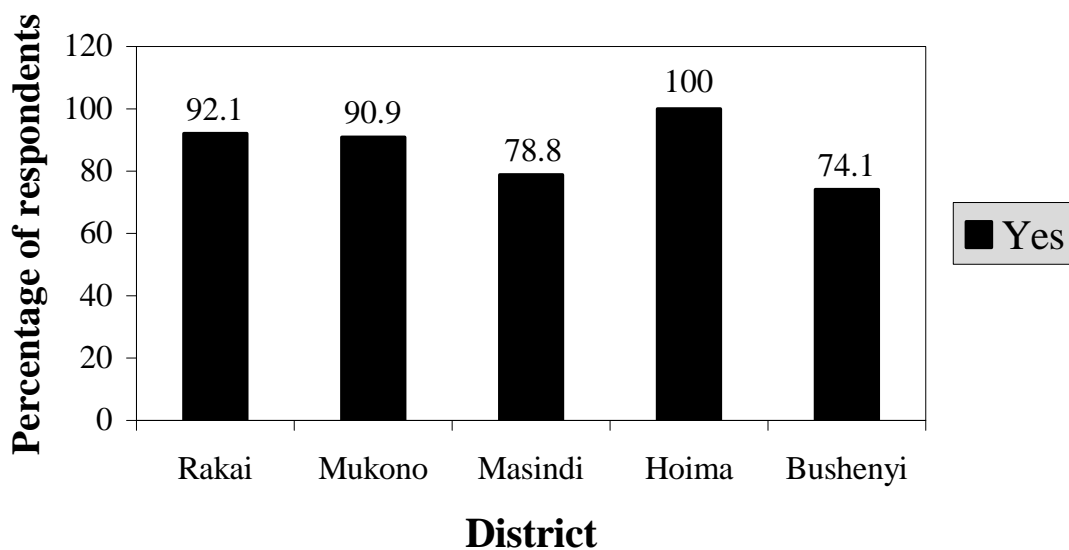
Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework		
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	229	83.58
No	45	16.42
TOTAL	289	100

2.2.3.3.2 Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework by gender and age group

For both male and female respondents, and respondents across all age groups, the proportion of those who know of any Community rights provided for in the policy and legal framework of the PFM/CFM is very high as indicated in the table below.

Table 3.4.1 Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of any community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework by gender and age group

Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework			
Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	84.1	15.9	100.0
Female	82.3	17.7	100.0
Age group			
18-25	71.4	28.6	100.0
25-35	88.0	12.0	100.0
35-50	84.0	16.0	100.0
Over 50	76.9	23.1	100.0



2.2.3.3.3 Knowledge of any community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework by district

Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in the policy and legal framework for the implementation of the PFM/CFM was high in all the districts. It was highest in Hoima (*but with only one respondent*). Knowledge levels of any Community rights provided for in the policy and legal framework among respondents were 92 percent for Rakai, 91% for Mukono, 79% for Masindi and 74% for Bushenyi.

Table 3.4.2 Percent distribution of respondents by Knowledge of any Community rights provided for in such policy and legal framework

Knowledge of any community rights provided	DISTRICT				
	RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
Yes	92.1	90.9	78.8	100.0	74.1
No	7.9	9.1	21.2	0.0	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.3.4.0 Rights enjoyed personally by respondents

The major rights enjoyed by the respondents personally relate to those that enable them use the forest products but in a sustainable manner like collection of firewood and water from the forests, the right to conservation for future benefits and collection of poles and raw materials for crafts.

About 63 percent of the respondents enjoy the right to collect firewood and water from the forest.

Table 3.4.3 Number and percent distribution of respondents by personally enjoyed rights provided for in the PFM/CFM policy and legal framework.

Rights enjoyed personally by Respondents		
Response	Number of respondents	Percent
Firewood and water collection	172	62.7
Conservation of forest for future generation	39	14.2
Collection of poles	25	9.1
Raw materials for crafts	14	5.1
Collection of herbs	12	4.4
Clean atmosphere	6	2.3
Collection of fishing sticks	3	1.1
Tree planting	3	1.1
Total	274	100.0

2.2.4.0 ADOPTION OF FOREST FRIENDLY ENTERPRISES BY SPECIFIC INTEREST GROUPS

2.2.4.1 Introduction

The objective of the baseline survey was to establish whether specific interest groups have adopted forest-friendly enterprises.

To achieve this objective, respondents were asked whether they belong to any community based groups and if so whether their groups are participating in PFM/CFM. For those whose groups participated in PFM/CFM, inquiry was made as to whether they have adopted any forest-based enterprises and to name such enterprises.

2.2.4.2 Community based groups to which respondents belong

Membership to community-based groups is high among respondents. About 87 percent of the respondents belong to a community-based group.

Table 4.2. Number and percent distribution of respondent by membership to community based groups

Are you a member of any community based groups		
	Number	Percent
Yes	247	87.0
No	37	13.0
Total	284	100.0

2.2.4.2.1 Community based groups by District

Masindi district had the highest number of respondent belonging to community-based groups and at the same time had the highest number of Community based groups. Following was Mukono, Rakai, Bushenyi and Hoima in that order.

Table 4.2.2 Number and list of Community based groups to which respondents belong by district

RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHEN YI
1. NAADS (Farmers' Groups) 2. ANPPCAN 3. NIGINA 4. Mugamba/Mwijanyabala 5. Save Forest Group 6. Nkalwe Twezimbe Sangobay CFM Group 7. Ani yali Amanyi Women Group 8. Kigazi Tukwatirewamu Forest Group 9. Mwena mugagawale nkusibo 10. Bakyala Tweyambe Women's Group 11. Nkusiba-Microfinance 12. Twezimbe Women group 13. CHAI	1. NAADS (Farmers' Groups) 4. NIGINA 5. Kwekulanya group (savings and credit) 6. COFSDA (Conserve for Future Sustainable Dev't) 7. Nagojje Community Based Biodiversity Association 8. Butunda Farmers Group 9. Agaliwamu Farmers Group 10. Zirizi Farmers Group 11. Munomukabi 12. Boona Bakolerewamu 13. Nagojje Wetland	1. NAADS (Farmers' Groups) 2. ANPPCAN 3. NIGINA 4. SOMED 5. NACOPRA 6. Kapeka Community Development Assn 7. Mwimukye Tukole Group 8. Bagamba kamu group 9. BUCODO 10. Black Actors (CBO) 11. BUCDEG 12. Gukwatamanzi Farmers Association 13. Kisiita	1. Kibale Tukole Bee Keepers Association. 2. EDUCATE - Uganda	1. NAADS (Farmers' Groups) 2. Kanyuba Allied Group 3. Alinyikira CIDI 4. KASODA Allied Group 5. Abamwe women's group 6. Ndagaro Tukole Youth Group 7. Rutoto expansion community Alliance

<p>13. Twesige Mukama Women's Group</p>	<p>Association 14. BUKADEFU 15. Heifer International 16. Green peace 17. Biyinzika Women Group</p>	<p>Parish Credit and saving 14. NOBUFOCA 15. Umoja Group 16. BULCA 17. Balyegomba Intergrated Farmers Group 18. KACODA 19. Heifer International 20. Tengele CLA 21. Kinyara Sugarcane works out growers Group 22. Kolping Family 23. Nyantozzi CFM Group 24. MADIFA 25. Church Farmers Group 26. Alimugonza County Forest 27. Katugo Women's Group 28. Kirima Youth Group 29. Rwangala Young Farmers Association 30. Karujubu Allied Group 31. Red Cross 32. Farmers</p>		<p>8. Nyabwina Kweterana Associatn 9. Nyamishek y Tukwanise Group 10. Kamusime Memorial Rural Scheme 11. Nyakundire 12. Abataka twezikye group 13. Buzenga Environmental Conservation Association (BUECA)</p>
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		Credit Bank 33. BUCDEG 34. Andozo Women's Group 35. Kijweka Youth Development Assn 36. UWESO 37. Twimukye Women's group		
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2.2.4.2.2 Group participation in PFM/CFM

About 63 percent of the respondents' groups participate in PFM/CFM.

Table 4.3 Number and percent distribution of respondents by group participation in PFM/CFM

Is your group participating in PFM/CFM?		
	Number	Percent
Yes	185	63.1
No	108	36.9
Total	293	100.0

2.2.4.3.0 Adoption of any forest based enterprises

Slightly more than a half (54%) of the respondents agree that they or their community-based groups have adopted any forest based enterprises.

Table 4.4 Number and percent of respondent by self or group adoption of any forest based enterprises

Have you or your group adopted any forest based enterprises?		
	Number	Percent
Yes	145	53.7
No	125	46.3
Total	273	100.0

2.2.4.3.1 Forest based enterprises adopted

Respondents were asked to name the forest-based enterprises that they or their groups have adopted. The major enterprises adopted are Tree planting with about 26 percent of the respondents and Beekeeping with 17 percent of the respondents. Below is the list of adopted forest based enterprises.



Some of the forest based enterprises adopted by the forest communities: Beekeeping and crafts e.g back cloth making

Table. Number and percent distribution of respondents by enterprises adopted

Enterprise	Number	Percent
Tree planting - Eucalyptus and pine	70	26.0
Honey Bee Keeping	48	17.0
High breed goats/local goats	26	9.6
Seedlings	24	8.7
Crafts	21	7.8
Piggery	12	4.4
Commercial Agriculture	11	4.1
Medicine (Herbal)	7	2.6
Poultry	6	2.2
Butterflies	5	1.9
Rathon cane planting	5	1.9
Eco-tourism	4	1.5
Chimp tracking	2	0.7
Agro Forestry	2	0.7
Vanilla	1	0.4
Make drums and cane chairs	1	0.4

2.2.4.3.2 Forest based enterprises adopted by District

Masindi district has the highest number of forest-based enterprises adopted by the respondents of their community-based groups as indicated in the table 4.4.2 below.

Table 4.4.2 List of adopted forest based enterprises by district

RAKAI	MUKONO	MASINDI	HOIMA	BUSHENYI
1. Honey /Bee Keeping	1. Honey Bee Keeping	1. Honey Bee Keeping	1. Honey Bee	1. Honey Bee Keeping
2. Seedlings	2. Seedlings	2. Seedlings	Keeping	2. Seedlings
3. Crafts	3. Butterflies	3. Butterflies	2.	3. Tree planting
4. Tree planting	4. Crafts	4. Crafts	Seedlings	4. Rattan cane planting
5. Piggery	5. Tree planting	5. Tree planting		5. High breed goats/local goats
6. Rattan cane planting	6. Eco-tourism	6. Eco-tourism		6. Commercial Agriculture
7. Commercial Agriculture	7. Piggery	7. Piggery		
8. Poultry	8. Rattan cane planting	8. Rattan cane planting		
9. Herbal Medicine	9. High breed goats/local goats	9. High breed goats/local goats		
	10. Commercial Agriculture	10. Vanilla		
	11. Poultry	11. Chimp tracking		
		12. Make drums and cane chairs		
		13. Commercial Agriculture		
		14. Poultry		

		15. Agro Forestry		
		16. Herbal Medicine		

CHAPTER 3

3.0 CONCLUSION

3.1.1 Advocacy Issues of greatest concern to the communities

- The public pronouncement of the President leading to encroachment of reserves
- Lack of Guidelines for Registration/Declaration of CFs and PFs
- Participation emphasizing Gender equity
- Lack of Guidelines for forest equitable Revenue sharing
- Making the PEAP/DFS deliver on Participatory Forest Management
- Problem animals to forest adjacent communities
- Establishment and operationalisation of Forest Committees to ensure accountability of government (NFA).
- Lack of access to CFM relevant information

3.1.2 Organization Strengthening Observations

3.1.2.1 Observations made on Records of CBO Minutes/Meetings

A review of the minutes of the CBOs was done to assess women's participation and assessment of proposal writing in the CBOs using various methods including Group discussions, Interviews and Observations. Below are some the results of the review:-

The following issues were identified: -

1. Meetings in all CBOs were being held and minutes taken except the minutes remain lacking because they don't show resolutions and members responsible for activities to be undertaken.
2. There is no definite date or rather a meeting calendar and meetings are held as need arises from time to time.
3. In other CBOs apart from NACOBA, NACOPRA and Nkalwe, women participation is still very low. Men dominate meeting despite the fact that women are represented on executive committees e.g. in Mujanjabula in Rakai, women executive committee members are not active in decision making.
4. Minutes of proceedings is done but not appropriately in all CBOs except NACOBA, MAFICO, and NACOPRA
5. Equity is not there in the CBOs, some categories of the marginalized, like the lame and the children are not represented on the executive committees.
6. The minute in some CBOs are not kept by the secretary but by the Chairperson and their accessibility is hard. Except in MAFICO, NACOPRA and NACOBA.
7. No evidence of review of the previous minutes was being done before meetings begin.

3.1.2.2 Challenges facing the CBO Partners

- i) Lack of storage facilities
- ii) Women are sidelined and not given chance to participate in meetings
- iii) Lack of resource to help them implement meeting like books, pens, manilla paper etc.

- iv) Limited knowledge on how to write minutes and keep up to date records in the CBOs.

3.1.2.3 Assessment of proposal writing by CBOs

Issue;

(I): In most of these CBOs (about 25 %) proposal writing for both PFM and non PFM-IGAs is minimal except in MAFICO where the Executive secretary-Rajab is knowledgeable in this field.

In NACOPRA, the manger, Herbert Tukamushaba is also knowledgeable in proposal writing.

(ii) Fundraising skills are lacking in about 75% of the CBO members. Therefore they seem to rely much on external support for both proposal writing and resources to support their activities and IGAs on ground.

3.1.3 Access to Information issues observed during baseline survey

- Information storage and management is inadequate leading to limited access to information in CBOs
- Language barrier- Most materials the people receive are in English-yet only a negligible percentage of them can read and understand the most basic English
- High illiteracy levels make information consumption cumbersome for the people
- The multiple languages and dialects spoken or used in the districts hosting EMPAFORM sites make the production of materials a daunting task.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS/WAY FORWARD

4.1 Recommendations for the processed advocacy issues include:-

The key advocacy recommendations include:

- ✓ Advocating & lobbying for registration of Tengele CF/CLA
- ✓ Lobbying for Registration of Alimugonza CF/CLA
- ✓ Advocating and training of LG political leadership in their roles in the management of CFs and inculcating the ideal of political non-interference in the management of the CFs.
- ✓ Advocating for instituting Forest Committees to hold NFA accountable
- ✓ Lobbying SCOUT Ltd and Mukono local government to control influx of settlers from Labour camps to communities neighboring Mabira forest.

- ✓ Conducting training on public policy process, advocacy strategy development and practical skills in lobbying for policy change to all the selected CBOs.
- ✓ Initiating and supporting advocacy initiatives Kasokwa CFR Forest management Plan, Registration of NACOPRA as the CLA/RB for the Kasokwa CF and registration and declaration of Kasokwa as CF.

4.2 Recommendations on the Organization strengthening.

- Help CBOs to develop meeting calendars and joint preparations of agenda.
- It may be important to provide CBOs with stationary to enable them conduct and hold meetings.
- Capacity building in writing minutes properly.
- Mentoring CBO leaders on the importance of records and how meetings are planned and implemented successfully.
- Enhance participation of women and other marginalized groups through sensitization and award of prizes to the CBOs where women participation is high.
- Develop and give CBO leaders Terms of reference for meetings to help them conduct successful.

