

Pre-Policy Board Information Day: Uganda's Thoughts on

Analyzing and Addressing Drivers of

- (1) Deforestation
- (2) Forest Degradation

Analyzing and Addressing Barriers to

- (3) Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- (4) sustainable management of forests
- (5) enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Understanding the drivers and barriers in the context of national REDD+ strategies and REDD+ policies, measures and actions

- In the Context of R-PP Uganda identified following direct drivers:
 - Agricultural Encroachment
 - Charcoal Production
 - Firewood harvesting
 - **Timber harvesting**
 - Livestock Grazing

Timber harvesting: the issues that make it a driver as listed in R-PP

- Mostly responding to internal and out of country markets
- Difficult to regulate because of tenure of tree resources on privately owned
- Weak enforcement of policies and laws in protected areas
- Poor timber production technologies that are wasteful
- Market prices influenced by booming construction industry and general scarcity, especially of hard wood

Timber harvesting: potential measures & actions to address the drivers as listed in R-PP

- Forest management planning that would zone and project for timber production to meet demand whilst restocking for future needs.
- Strengthen tracking timber movements and improve on regulating trade in timber
- Improvement in forest timber harvesting and utilization technologies
- Increasing timber stocks countrywide to reduce pressure to current stock, especially in natural forests
- Increase forestry resources competitiveness so as to attract investments in forestry development.

Grouping of Issues/barriers to effective implementation of National Forest Plans: In one study (*World Bank 2010*)

- **34%** Forest law enforcement & governance related barriers
- **30%** Institutional issues
- **26%** other issues/barriers are related to
 - Training
 - planning and monitoring issues
 - Reforestation and conservation
 - Community based natural resource management
 - Research and Information management
 - Awareness
 - Commercial plantation development
 - Land use issues
 - Forest products & services
 - Financing
 - policy issues
 - Population pressure

National Forest Plan priorities for the period 2011-2021

- Forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG)
- Strengthening of institutions responsible for forest management
- Planted trees and forests
- Restoration of degraded natural forests
- Promotion of forest-based industries and trade

Tackling illegal logging as a driver: reflections on the REDD+ way

- Illegal logging Vs non-sustainable harvesting
 - Small to Medium formal entities who log for business
 - Family and individuals who log for livelihoods and or basic alternative income
- Governance related causes: safeguards Vs Drivers approach
 - A precondition before support or
 - Support dependant to address

Example 1: Strategic Forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG) Measures

- Strengthen the development, dissemination and implementation of relevant forestry policies, regulations, standards and guidelines, and the periodic reviews thereof
- Develop and implement participatory Forest Management Plans
- Restore the physical integrity of forests in PAs (boundaries opening, eviction of encroachers, etc.)
- Promote professionalism among forestry practitioners (codes of ethics, skills, professional standards)
- Develop the capacity of CSOs and local communities to contribute to FLEG and hold government institutions accountable
- Strengthen CFM partnerships and increase benefits for improvement of the wellbeing of forest-edge communities
- Increase collaboration and coordination between formal forestry institutions (including PFOs associations), CSOs and law enforcement agencies for effective FLEG
- Promote accountability within the sector through an annual National Forestry Congress for all stakeholders to take stock in the sector

Example 2: Strategic Key strategies for institutional development and coordination

Measures

- Improve the capacity of lead forestry institutions (FSSD, NFA and DFS) in terms of staffing, skills, equipment, etc, for better performance of their mandates
- Improve coordination, networking and partnerships for all forestry sector stakeholders
- Improve forestry sector monitoring and evaluation
- Promote domestication, coordination and implementation of regional and international forestry related multi-lateral environment agreements (MEAs)
- Promote the participation of private sector institutions and communities in forest management

Example 1 + 2: Cost

Programme	Total (Year 1-10) UGX	Total (Year 1- 10) US\$
Forest sector institutional development and coordination	4,494,000,000	1,404,375
Forest Law Enforcement and Forest governance	36,412,000,000	11,378,750

Analyzing and Addressing Barriers: the REDD+ Way

- Outcomes of policies and measures whose resultant effect goes beyond and or cannot be expressed in tones of CO₂ or safeguards .
 - conserve carbon stocks
 - enhance Sustainable Management of Forest
 - enhance Forest Carbon Stocks
- These policies and measures include identification and addressing of the barriers to the “plus” part of REDD+