

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study <i>(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)</i>			
Natural resources management by Rwoho forest edge communities, Uganda			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Environmental Protection Information Centre (EPIC)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Imran Ahimbisibwe (EPIC)			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>			
Uganda, Forest communities, Wildlife, Resources			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>	25 August 2016		
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5769/SEPLS_in_Africa_FINAL_lowres_web.pdf		

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>							
Uganda							
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>							
Western Region							
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>							
https://www.google.co.jp/maps/@-0.8544215,30.529994,10z?hl=en							
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes)</i>							
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other <i>(Please specify)</i>	
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>							
The Rwoho Central Forest Reserve covers an area of 9,073 ha and is managed by the National Forestry Authority. The forest is located in a series of rounded ridges at an altitude of 1,800 m above sea level. Adjacent communities access the resource through collaborative forest management. The forest reserve provides unskilled employment during the off season; however, to a large extent, the population is engaged in subsistence farming.							
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>							
The dependence of the local communities on the reserve is visible from the products they require for livelihood sustenance. The main requirements by different stakeholders include water for people and animals, fuel wood for domestic use, local herbal medicines for people and animals, timber for local and commercial sale, poles for domestic and commercial construction, grass for grazing animals, poles for tool handles, weaving materials, soils and sand for building, mushrooms and vegetables for domestic use, and charcoal for sale in urban areas.							

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	2016
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
Limited access to forest resources has created shortages of trees and tree products for the community. Converting the forest landscape into a monoculture tree plantation has destroyed biological diversity and affects environmental services and goods derived from the forest ecosystem.			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
This study describes the current situation of the Rwoho forest edge communities, which comprise peasants that depend on rain-fed agriculture, and provides some recommendations for future actions.			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
Analysis of physical and natural characteristics of the forest, functions and values of Rwoho central forests reserve, threats and challenges, and existing and proposed responses.			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
In terms of practical measures to address the many threats facing the Rwoho forests as a socio-ecological production landscape, a number of actions can be highlighted. Payment for carbon credits is one of the environmental services from which NFA and forest adjacent communities have benefited. The decision to establish <i>Pinus</i> plantations for timber production in the Nile Basin requires urgent review with regard to the magnitude of the biological diversity crisis in the Lake Victoria ecosystem.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
A number of proposed interventions are suggested. They include: Raise public awareness; Support communities to establish riparian natural forest belts; Research and documentation of biological diversity; Promote and market carbon credits; Advocate for a co-management system of natural resources that includes all stakeholders.			
Key messages (<i>within 40 words</i>)			
Support the under-privileged, especially women, in their efforts to overcome shortages of fuel wood and other tree products, through skills development and establishment of small group tree nurseries. In addition, help them to acquire land in the forest reserve under the Collaborative Forest Management arrangement, where they can raise indigenous, multipurpose tree species of their choice.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
This case study originally appeared in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes in Africa".			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
■		■				■			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■							■		

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

■	■							
		■			■			