

- ◆ Replanting trees in degraded forest areas for various purposes including timber production.
- ◆ Protecting water catchment areas.
- ◆ Promoting energy efficient methods to reduce fuel-wood and charcoal consumption and production.
- ◆ Improving and expanding Community Forest Management (CFM)
- ◆ Promoting other activities that bring income to forest dependent communities
- ◆ Monitoring the status and changes of our forests
- ◆ Improving knowledge and understanding of forest issues throughout the country.
- ◆ Reducing the incidence and scale of forest fires
- ◆ Payment for ecosystem services
- ◆ Benefit sharing

Importance of Consultations and Participation in REDD-Plus for Uganda

The **REDD-Plus** R-PP process is open to participation



*Kalinzu
tropical
forest*

by all stakeholders in Uganda. It is important to understand how the forest dependent communities and other forest users (*government, private sector etc.*) utilise the forest and how they can participate and benefit in this new programme. This will help Uganda formulate a meaningful strategy/plan with broad national benefits.



Consultative meetings for REDD-Plus in Gulu, Northern Uganda.

Additional Information about REDD-Plus and R-PP

For additional information, please contact the National Focal Point for **REDD-Plus** at the National Forestry Authority (NFA) or the **REDD-Plus** Secretariat at the following address:-

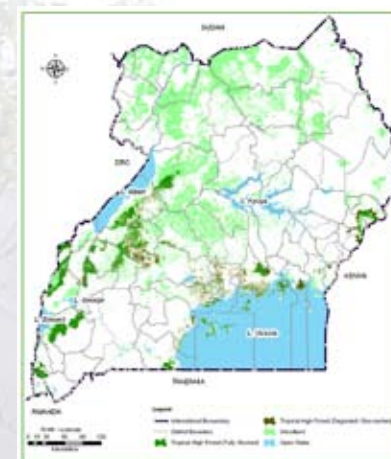
National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Plot 10/20 Spring Road
P. O. Box 70863,
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: 031-264035/6
: 0412 0365/6
Email: info@nfa.org.ug
Website: www.nfa.org.ug

REDD-Plus in Uganda

The Role of Uganda's Forests

Uganda has a strong dependence on natural resources, especially forests, which cover more than a tenth of the country. Forests serve many purposes, including agriculture, tourism, wildlife, roads and construction and energy. Over 70% of Uganda's population relies on forest resources; also forests provide 95% of fuel (*firewood and charcoal*) for households.



The Importance of Forests in Uganda

Forests are very important in the lives of Ugandans, particularly in the rural area because they:-

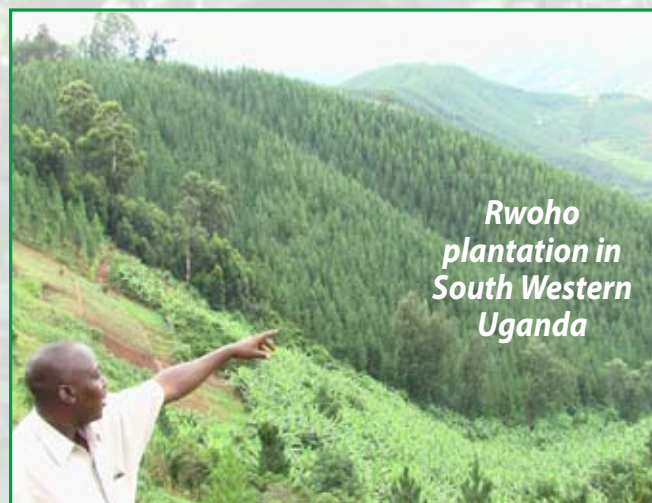
- ◆ Reduce the severity of floods and landslides
- ◆ Help protect and enrich soils
- ◆ Catch, store and release water, which is essential for human, wildlife, agriculture and industry
- ◆ Provide cool temperatures and bring rains

- ◆ Harbour hundreds of plants and animal species
- ◆ Provide local communities with building materials, animal feed, firewood, fruits, medicine, honey, and sacred sites
- ◆ Reduce poverty by providing work and raw materials
- ◆ Improve food security through wild foods like fruit, vegetables etc.

Forests and Climate Change

Clearing of forests is widely recognized to contribute to higher temperatures and change in rains. Keeping forests standing will help slow these changes. Carbon dioxide that is bad for people and animals when the levels are too high is captured by trees and plants. So, trees are critical in keeping the balance of carbon dioxide in the air and controlling atmospheric temperatures, thus helping keep people, animals and other plants alive and preventing climate change. It is for these and other reasons that trees are very important.

At present there is an international programme that helps developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America keep their forests (*stop deforestation*) and



*Rwoho
plantation in
South Western
Uganda*

ensure they are well-managed (*stop degradation*). This programme is called **REDD-Plus**.

What is REDD-Plus?

REDD-Plus means *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation*, the role of conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of forest carbon stocks in Developing Countries. Simply put, **REDD-Plus** is about stopping forests from being cleared or degraded, which would otherwise release harmful carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, having a negative impact on the global climate.



Uganda in REDD-Plus

For Uganda to take part in **REDD-Plus** the country needs to prepare a **REDD-Plus** Readiness Proposal (R-PP), and this process is supported by the World Bank. This R-PP work has two stages: 1) The Formulation Phase; 2) The Preparation Phase. Since September 2009 Uganda has been working on the first phase of the R-PP, and the country needs to do the following:-

- ◆ Assess the country's situation with respect to deforestation, forest degradation, and relevant governance issues; the strategy options (*a set*

of actions needed to reduce deforestation and/or forest degradation)

- ◆ Put in place an institutional and legal implementation framework necessary to realize these options
- ◆ Design a monitoring system to measure, report and verify (MRV) the effect of the strategies
- ◆ Conduct multi-stakeholder consultation and a participant plan outlining how the stakeholders will participate in the planning and decision-making process related to **REDD-Plus**.

The **REDD-Plus** Working Group was created, and it includes different representatives from central and local government, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, forest dependant indigenous people, academic and research institutions and development partners. The **REDD-Plus** secretariat is housed at the National Forestry Authority. Three working sub-groups (*Consultation and Participation group, Methods group and Policy group*) were created to support the R-PP process.



*Staff of Barclays Bank planting a degraded
Central Forest Reserve (CFR).*

How can Uganda use REDD-Plus to help save its Forests

Uganda plans to save its forests through the **REDD-Plus** program by:-

- ◆ Keeping forests standing