

The Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Network - Uganda.



ANNUAL REPORT
FINANCIAL YEAR, 2022

Regenerating trees form stumps



ANNUAL REPORT, FINANCIAL YEAR, 2022

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FMNR Network

c/o Tree Talk Plus.

Plot. 842 Lugolobi Close, Sempagala Zone-Buye, Ntinda,

P.O Box 31833, Clock Tower - Kampala

Email: info@treetalkplus.org,

Direct line: +256 392 177 128,

Website: treetalkplus.org, fmnrnetworkuganda.org

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Cover Photo: *Tree Talk Plus staff share promotional materials with Vi-agroforestry*



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List of Acronyms

BDFFA	Bugiri District Farmers Association
CAN	Climate Action Network
CSCO	Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFA	District Farmers Associations
DLG	District Local Government
ECO	Ecological Christian Organization
FBEs	Forest Based Enterprises
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
GODFA	Gomba District Farmers Association
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
IGA	Income Generating Activities
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MPIFA	Mpigi Farmers Association
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NGOs	Non - Government Organizations
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDFA	Ssembabule District Farmers Association
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TTP	Tree Talk Plus

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Greetings from the Chairperson

Once again, I welcome you to yet another year of implementation of the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) activities, in 2022. We have had a successful year, with highlights in this annual report, we have had happy results and lessons which informed our advocacy work. Above all, there are emerging issues and challenges which I welcome you to read in details.



Mr. Gerald Kato, Chairman

In 2022, we held the 5th Annual General Meeting, on the 15th December 2022. I am grateful that all of you, found time to make it to the online meeting, much as we would have liked a physical meeting, to see one another, and exchange views and opinions when talking to one another. It was indeed a useful meeting as we struggle to empower the network. The Network governance and leadership structures, which include the Annual General Assembly, the Network Steering Committee, the Secretariat (Tree Talk Plus) and the Network Regional Nodes (Eastern, West Nile Chapter, Northern, Albertine Graben), have continued to work well.

In the FY 2021 we received 187,961,600, and used those resources to coordinate the Network activities. The FY 2022, we received **XXXX** for the same. We hope to be able to raise this sort of funds to continue implementing the network activities. Next financial year, we expect to establish our own demonstration plot and continue training of FMNR fraternity, show commitment to the Network by paying the membership and annual subscription fees, follow up with your respective regional representatives for learning visits and technical support, and submit regular reports of cases, successes and issues for inclusion in the FMNR publications.

We are in a process to review key strategic documents like the Network Constitution, the Strategic Plan, and the draft Memorandum of Understanding with Host Institution to see to it that they are updated to meet the standards of the time.

We are grateful for the support from Vi-agroforestry, under the wise counsel and leadership of Mr. James Walusimbi, for supporting us in the last 2 years. Much as they faced financial challenge because of the Russia-Ukrainian war, they persisted on to support us, a reason we are grateful. The coming year, is unlikely to have no opportunities for funding, but we shall soldier on and carry the banner high, as we support agro-forestry and FMNR to higher levels.

Alluta continua
Gerald Kato, Chairman

Executive Summary

Tree Talk Plus, the Secretariat of the FMNR, with support from Vi Agro-forestry, has been implementing a two-year project (2021-2022) titled - 'Strengthening the FMNR Network to increase adoption of the FMNR Model in Uganda.'

The project has now come to an end, and has achieved the targets for which it was set to do. These have been the monitoring results:

- Three (3) Steering Committee Meetings in Year one and 4 Steering Committee Meetings in Year two.
- One (1) Training Needs Assessments which spurred the number of results. Consequently, 59 members were trained in Year 1, and 20 in Year two.
- The project established 3 demonstration sites as learning centers with a planned Secretariat demo plot at Bujjuko, Mityana road, planned next year.
- A number of sites are trying out Income Generating Activities, like apiary, forest foods, and there are mixed results.
- Three (3) newsletter, 1 advocacy brief and 1 Annual Report were produced last year. This year, 4 newsletter, 1 advocacy brief, 1 annual report and 1 press conference were done. This is in addition to field visit by the Steering Committee the visited central Buganda.
- A much revised and updated website in addition to social media platforms on twitter, face-book, and you-tube.
- The Annual General Meeting of the FMNR network for last year attracted 50 members

year it attracted over 60 member, on an on-line meeting.

- Over UGX 187,961,600 was used in year one and roughly UGX 143,101,700 (before auditing) was used in 2022. Funds were delayed by the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Therefore the key achievements this year have been the replacement of a Coordinator, to ease the implementation of FMNR activities. We have been able to organize quarterly Steering Committee Meetings, that provided guidance to the Secretariat on implementation of network activities, and discussed key decisions and outputs of the network.

A field based tour of the Steering Committee and Secretariat Staff went around to acclimatise itself with the works of its members and draw lessons for the entire network.

We were able to organize Annual General Meetings which agreed on issues pertaining to the governance structure and strategic documents of the FMNR documents, exposing members to practical implementation of the FMNR model and raising awareness on the importance of FMNR.

A resource mobilization strategy for network was worked upon and it is being used in resource mobilization.

Above all, deepening the understanding of FMNR model, the benefits in the different landscapes (refuge landscape as well as the cattle corridor). We know that it will require resources to do it and we have to demonstrate that we are able.





About FMNR in Uganda

The FMNR Network in Uganda was formed in July 2014 as a coalition of organizations who aim at using and scaling up the FMNR model as a means of improving food, nutrition and income security in Uganda. Its membership include: National NGOs, Community Based Organizations, Academia and research institutions.

Goal	To improve livelihoods and household resilience for small holder farmers
Vision	Sustainable natural resource management for improved livelihoods.
Focus	We focus the regeneration of trees for economic, social and environmental benefits with a view to conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem.
Mission	To establish strong partnerships for up scaling farmer managed natural regeneration practice.
Purpose	The overall purpose is to increase adoption and replication of the FMNR model among stakeholders in Uganda. This is achieved through creating an FMNR movement; by increased membership, increase visibility, continuous capacity building and awareness creation, engagements with various actors including decision makers, establishment of FMNR demonstration sites, exchange visits and improving information dissemination of FMNR benefits and opportunities towards national development.
Core Values	Integrity: Operating to the highest standards of professionalism, integrity and transparency
	Team work: Taking advantage of FMNR strength, skills and knowledge
	Collaboration: Partnerships and alliances in support of the FMNR mission
	Excellence: Pursue excellence in all endeavors
	Communication: Effective internal and external communication.
	Effectiveness: Ensuring value for money in all FMNR Network programs
	Innovation: Maintaining innovative approaches to achieving the mission



The FMNR Steering Committee



Mr. Gerald Kato - Chairman



Ms. P. Ayebare, V/Chairperson



Mr. Ariebi Micheal, Secretary



Mr. Leo Toorach, Treasurer



Mr. Kakaire, Regional Node



Mr. Pope Onen, Regional Node



Mr. Gaster Kiyangi Secretariat

The FMNR Network set up the governance structure in 2014 to govern the network. Since its setup, the Steering Committee has done a good job supporting the network, even with merger resources. In December 2021, a new committee was set up. Mr. James Muhindo, Esq the National Coordinator, Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO) presided over the election of the new steering committee members.

After making a presentation on how elections were to be conducted as guided by the Constitution of the Network, Mr. Muhindo guided that only fully paid up members were eligible to participate in the elections.

Since most of the members were new, and issues of payment channels had been cited as a huge challenge, Mr. Mununuzi Moses of Vi-Agroforestry proposed suspension of Clause 4 of the Constitution, which the members agreed to. An election was carried out and those elected were:

1. Gerald Kato - Chairman, from Hunger Project Uganda
2. Prudence Ayebare - Vice Chairperson, from Uganda National Farmers Federation.
3. Mununuzi Moses - Secretary, from Vi Agroforestry
4. Leo Toorach - Treasurer, from World Vision Uganda
5. Geoffrey Musitwa - Member, from Bugiri District Farmers Association,
6. Pope One - Member, from Cradle Garden Centre,
7. Gaster Kiyangi - Secretariat, from Tree Talk Plus

Mr. Kato appreciated the Annual General Meeting for entrusting the committee with the mantle to lead the FMNR Network. He promised to prioritize fund raising to support the Secretariat mobilize resources for the Network.

Ms. Abalo Josephine, a Board Member of Tree Talk Plus adjourned the meeting, and thanked the Secretariat for organizing the meeting.



1 Improved understanding of FMNR

...increased adoption of the model for regenerating trees

Four activities were conducted to realize this outcome. The engagements are described in the following paragraphs.

Undertake a recruitment drive for targeted members at regional level:

Understanding FMNR at the district level

Busia: Youth Environment Services, located at the cross-boarder district of Busia, Uganda joined the FMNR fraternity with the aim of restoring the Sio-Malaba-Malakisi, a shared catchment between Uganda and Kenya. Currently, there are efforts for restoration of the catchment, which are failing, and it sees FMNR as the only solution to regenerate indigenous trees. It will require training to be able to rollout. It will also involve the most influential and authoritative figures in the community as key planning partners and advocates (notably, community leaders and district officials).

Masindi: In Masindi, Mr. Akoko Anthony says there is potential for to adopting the FMNR model in regenerating/rehabilitating communitiy forests around Budongo Forest Reserve. Neighbouring communities to Budongo FR mostly destroy forests and trees, by cutting and establishing farmland for agriculture. There are nine such community forests in Masindi, including Ongo, Bineneza, and Kyamasuka among others.

Buliisa: It is an oil and gas development district area, and land wrangles are the “thing”. There is however an opportunity for FMNR where the the Projected Affected Persons (PAPs) stand an opportunity to benefit from this model of tree growing once they get new areas in which they

settle. There is an oppourtinty to get FNMR in schools, hospitals, and women’s development groups. Bulisa district is occupied by Protected Areas but the land left is now under land grabbing by Oli and Gas developments. There should be a concerted effort to restore the remaining trees.

Kabalega Dinners: It is run by a visionary director, Mr. Erabu Denis, a person that trained and excelled in birds (Ornithologist). He set up an eating place, a bistro, a small informal restaurant, to serve the growing need for food by tourists trekking Kampala - Masindi Road enroute to Murchison Falls National Park. It has grown trees using FMNR model providing mix of indegenous trees that have been let to grow to spectacular levels from sprouts. Kabelega Dinners, is an example of FMNR model in Nakasongola, that regenerates trees around a place of tourist attaraction.

Abim District Local Government: This a local government that has promoted FMNR by acting - allowing trees in the compound to regenegrate and grow, with minumumn planting. It picture is shown above.

Undertake a training with Easter Archdiocesan Development Network: The tranining was to provide a deeper understanding of the knowledge, skills and competence of EADEN members and potential members on the FMNR model, and identify capacity gaps and training needs of the FMNR members to inform the proposed capacity building initiatives.

Eight training modules were proposed; they

include:

- a) Introduction to Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
- b) FMNR practices and considerations
- c) FMNR as a potential approach for restoration
- d) The role of FMNR in farming systems
- e) FMNR interactions - between trees, crops and livestock
- f) Socio-economic issues in FMNR systems
- g) Extension
- h) Institutional, Policy and Legal Environment

Conduct a field based Steering Committee session.

The FMNR Steering Committee (SC) took time off to visit sites in the central part of Uganda, covering districts of Wakiso, Mpigi, Gomba and Ssembabule.

In **WAKISO district**, the SC met the Wakiso District Farmers' Association (WADFA), and Mr. Sempewo Vincent. On that day, WADFA was holding a tree planting campaign and the team gladly joined the tree planting campaign. Over 4,000 seedlings were planted by different groups in the parish. But also, they donated 2000 seedlings from Tree Talk Plus.

The SC was introduced to Mr. Musoke Edward Ssalongo and Mr. Ssentamu Frank, both of them are caretakers of an FMNR plot of land in Bwanika village in Kakiri sub county. The land of 2 acres was set aside in 2017 mainly to regenerate a forest. Later, they integrated with four bee hives.

In **MPIGI district**, the Mpigi District Farmers' Association was the host, but visited Umoja Veteran SACCO. It has 103 members in total, 48 women [widows] and 55 men, with the men being ex-soldiers. They leased 228 acres from National Forestry Authority. Later, they planted woodlots of *Terminalia superba* and *Tectona grandis* in addition to regenerating trees under FMNR.

They have 45 bee hives, and 03 fish ponds. The various types of trees grown include; Mukuza Numbe (*Wabugia ugandensis*) Mvule (*Milicia excelsa*), Namukago (*Funtumia africana*), Muvafu

(*Canarium schweinfurthii*), Enkarati (*Afrosersalisia ceracifera*), omuziru (*Pseudospondias macrocarpa*), Ssekkoba (*Trichilia dregeana*), enkoba (*Lovoa brownii*), Ennongo (*Abizia zygia*), Oluwawu (*Ficus exasperata*), empewere (*Piptadeniastrum africanum*).

In **GOMBA district**, the SC visited Ms. Nassolo Josephine Mukisa, a resident of Kyegonza village, Kanoni town council. The land she, and other settlers occupy, formerly belonged to government and had encroachers practicing agriculture and pastoralism. These were forced to leave, later allowing Nassolo to turn the land into a forest, known as Kaaro forest reserve, which is 40 acres and has existed since 2017. They formed a group and appointed leaders. The group is called "Kaaro Winners Silk Group" that takes care of the forest. They are 30 members, 25 women and 5 men.

The SC also visited Mr. Luzze Paddy, whose farm is alongside Kampala – Masaka high way, in Kampande Nsombwe village, Kyegonza sub county, Gomba district. He has two cows, some bananas and grows cassava, guavas, passion fruits and sugar canes on the same piece of land, that is approximately 5 acres of land, and practices both FMNR and agroforestry.

In **SSEMBABULE district**, the SC visited Mr. Bamwenda Kennedy, in Rwemiyaga village. Kennedy learnt about FMNR from a training in Nakasongola. He learnt that pastoralist can engage in planting trees which later will act as shade to the animals. He converted his 10 hectares of land into FMNR and agroforestry use.

Support establishment and management of a demo site at Bujjuko: The network identified a site in which to establish a demonstration site. The Secretariat moved in fast to secure the site. Plans are underway in the next financial year to fence it off and start using it. We shall explore opportunities to make use of it,



Banjudde erkola empya ey'okumerusa emiti

Komola

ABALWANIRIZI b'obutonde bw'ensi okuna mu bibiira eby'enjawulo banjudde erkola empya abalimi mwe bayiriza okiryita okwongera okusimba emiti n'okukunima obutonde bw'ensi. Enkola eno etusimiddwa Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Model (FMNR) ng'eteeka esira ku kulabirira ebikonge okusingira ddula eby'emiti gikansangawo ne kyambako emiti empya okumeruka. Gerald Kaso eyawonye omunse mu njekateka

eno yategeerezza bansamawulire nti bagenze okukirunira ng'emiti gikaasangawo gyeeyongedde okusaanawo olw'abatema ebirira ne basalawo okutandika okusomesa abalimi mwe bayiriza okulabirira ebikonge emiti empya ne girobola okumetuka amanga. Ionathan Mayanja omukugu mu ndabirira y'emiti yategeerezza nti bitandise okutalaga disumulikit e'enjawulo okuli; Ssembabule, Gomba, Mpigi, West Nile, Adjumani n'endala nza banryokira kawoolobe w'okusimba emiti.

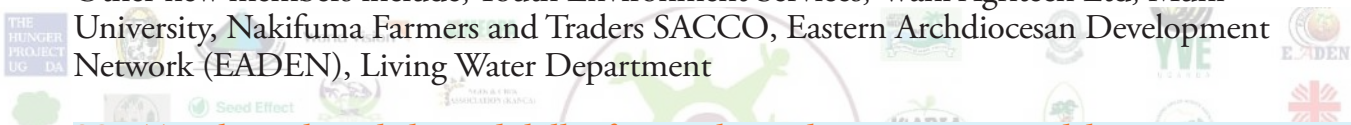
2 Increased uptake of FMNR model ...through building alliances and synergies

S.O: 1 To build alliances and synergies for FMNR scale up in Uganda

The network was joined by TUNADO joined the FMNR family. TUNADO has several other organisations that subscribe to it and hence an opportunity to scale-up the model.

The Network was as well joined by PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land use Management) that is a network of several members promoting agro ecology. This brings an opportunity to reach out to a bigger audience through their platform.

Other new members include; Youth Environment Services, Wani Agritech Ltd, Muni University, Nakifuma Farmers and Traders SACCO, Eastern Archdiocesan Development Network (EADEN), Living Water Department



SO2: To enhance knowledge and skills of network members on FMNR model

The Secretariat facilitated technical training to the staff of Eastern Archdiocesan Development Network (EADEN) in Tororo and organised Onsite/learning visits were conducted for the members of the SC. These visited FMNR members in Gomba, Wakiso, Mpigi, Ssembabule.



Produce and disseminate an advocacy brief based on access to land by women and the youth.

Women and children in farming communities have crafted for themselves jobs, and benefit from regenerating trees for firewood, fruits, herbs, enhancement of water resources, food as well as the long awaited carbon credits schemes.

With the realisation that women and youth are generating benefits, there is need to create further advocacy and lobbying of policy and decision makers, to enact guidelines that will make FMNR thrive. Over 500 copies of this were distributed to MPs, Ministries and Departments of government and to members of the FMNR network. The advocacy brief was also shared by the secretariat using on-line platforms and was also uploaded on the website for the network.



Produce FMNR Quarterly newsletter: We pledged to produce 4 Quarterly newsletters this year and we are proud to say that the four have been produced and disseminated. Over 2000 copies of each were printed and disseminated to the stakeholders. The newsletters covered various topics such as the impact of sugarcane growing on FMNR, the need of local governments in embracing, areas that are candidates for FMNR.

Production of promotional materials: There has been production of 200 branded polo t-shirts, calendars, keyholders. They have been distributed to members of the network and some model farmers.



Tree Talk Plus
"Empowering Communities"



The Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Network - Uganda.



ANNUAL REPORT
FINANCIAL YEAR, 2022

Regenerating trees from stumps

Tree Talk Plus
Branching out to empower communities
Plot: 842 Lagadoi Close, Sempugulu Zone-Ruge, Ntinda, P.O Box 11833, Clark Tower - Kampala
Email: info@fmnrnetwork.org, Direct line: +256 392 177 124, Website: www.fmnrnetwork.org

VI Agroforestry FMNR
Governing Uganda
Making up the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Model in Uganda

Vol 3, October 2022

Abim district endorses FMNR

District Local Governments should embrace FMNR

There are more than 120 districts in Uganda, and more are getting formed. District Local Government have a responsibility to restore the countryside, in their areas of jurisdiction. Forests and trees are getting decimated in terms of areas covered. But most importantly, the tree species in a given district get fewer after year. Districts have taken to tree planting but mainly for exotic species. When will they do it for in



Abim District Local Government compound fully regenerated under FMNR

Abim District Local Government is the first district to endorse FMNR as a regeneration mechanism for trees on its compound. It is the only dis-

Richard Omara, a Forest Officer at the district says that there are many species generating which include *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Albizia zygia*, *Balanites*

as medicinal value (including veterinary medicine), pasture for grazing animal, trees for shade both animals and human being, for construction of houses and

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Vol 2, July 2022

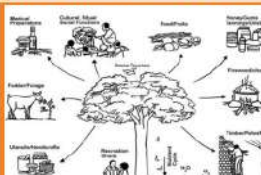
We embrace FMNR for different reasons

War Russia VS Ukraine

When Nature Wins!
We all know the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine. It is devastating and many would urge the countries to cease fire and do our ends. Words have been spoken, and Russian Press has been refrained from using others such as "war", "sanctify" or "invasion". There is no agreement.

Farmers in Farms raised under FMNR model and several agroforestry approaches offer more than 20 benefits, as seen in the illustration on the right. These can be categorized as economic, social and environmental benefits, as detailed hereinafter.

FMNR practitioners have increased incomes through improved crop yields when they integrate trees on their farms. Income comes through sale of tree prod-



Develop and update FMNR web site and social media messages: The project has update the website and it is actively utilised by FMNR practitioners, to share information among themselves. You can pay a visiton (<http://fmnrnetworkuganda.org/>).

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Vol 1, February 2022

Bee-keeping investments: embrace it in FMNR sites.

IGA Income Generating Activities

In Uganda, beekeeping has been a part of agriculture for generations, using traditional basket or hollowed-log hives. Today, farmers are gaining access to and learning to build and manage Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives. KTB hives have the advantage that farmers can harvest honey and other bee products from them without destroying the



Ms. Ayikuru Matilda, shows off a hollowed-log hive in Terego district.

Ayikuru Matilda, wife to Paul Abia, a prominent bee keeper. "All the necessary inputs required for beekeeping are available locally. Some may be wasted if bees are not kept, e.g. pollen and nectar from flowering plants", Ayikuru Matilda adds. FMNR farmers, including CBOs, churches, women's groups, youth associations and cooperative societies can initiate it. Beekeeping is self-reliant, requires little equipment and tools, and inputs. In FMNR sites, beekeeping will improve ecology. It helps plant reproduction by providing pollination services.

The FMNR Network

Goal
To improve livelihoods and household resilience for small holder farmers by 2022.

Vision
Sustainable natural resource management for improved livelihoods.

Mission
To establish strong partnerships for up scaling farmer managed natural regenerative practices.

f Fmnrnetworkuganda2
190 vs 120 followers in 2021

t @fmnrnetwork
50 followers vs 06 followers in 2021

VISITOR COUNTER

Visits since 2021
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SO 3: To lobby and advocate for the adoption and functionalization of FMNR by the relevant Government of Uganda Ministries and Departments,



The Secretariat has built a firm relationship with the Ministry of Water and Environment and currently on the committee that promotes Running out of Trees (ROOTS) campaign, the review of the forestry policy, the ongoing debate on the Agroforestry policy, the REDD+ strategic interventions, the Forest Landscape Restoration, program, AFR100 Initiatives, Restore Africa Program, and others. As a result, we advise the members to promote FMNR as an alternative to tree planting.

SO4: To build a sustainable source of funding for FMNR Network operations

Due to the good performance in the year 2021 the secretariat continued getting financial support from Vi Agroforestry to support the Coordination of FMNR activities under the project; Strengthening the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) Network to increase adoption of the FMNR Model in Uganda.



The secretariat continues to mobilise the members to pay the membership and annual subscriptions to facilitate especially administrative operations. For every member that pays the fee, a certificate will be issued as a binding tool and sign of commitment towards each other.

As the Secretariat, Tree Talk Plus is now raising tree seedlings of several species which are given to members with expression of interest or sold to non-members and hence earn a minimum revenue.

The team has responded to several calls for proposals and concepts and some of them responding with positive feedback like lush and WWF



SO 5: To establish an effective administrative management framework for sustainable FMNR Network operations

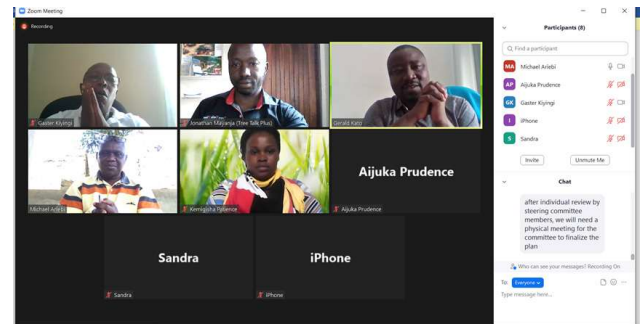
The secretariat hired an FMNR coordinator to carry on the duties of Mr. Pius Wamala, who was left to join Uganda Development Bank.

An FMNR demonstration site was secured in Bujjuuko along Mityana road where future practical sessions, learning and field exchanges will be based.



A new project demo site identified at Bujuko.

The secretariat continues to facilitate steering committee meetings amidst financial crisis. These have been happening majorly through zoom platform but successfully.



An online meeting organised for the SC meeting.

Documentation of FMNR stories and formulation of advocacy briefs, newsletters and reports which provide the information and facts for strengthening the various arguments and recommendations on FMNR.



FMNR Network participated in the launch of the restore africa restoration program



FMNR Network participated in a press conference



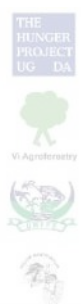
Participation in the first East African Food Security Symposium and expo at the International University of East Africa in Kansanga with support from Oxfam through PELUM-Uganda . FMNR Network was represented by Wakiso District Farmers Association





3 Result against project targets

....monitoring and evaluation



Output name	Output indicator	Targets 2021	Achieved 2021	Target 2018 - 2022	Total Achieved 2018-2022
I network coordinator recruited	Increased visibility of the FMNR network	1 network coordinator recruited	1 Network coordinator recruited	1 Network coordinator recruited	1 Network coordinator
2 AGMs conducted for FMNR network members	Increase in membership	1 AGM organized	1 AGM	2 Annual General Meetings	2 AGM
1 steering committee organized for the network every quarter	Improved understanding of the FMNR model among members and farmers Increased adoption of the FMNR model by ministries, departments and agencies of government.	4 steering committee meetings organized	4 SCM Meetings	8 Steering Committee meetings	8 SCM meetings
2 exchange visits conducted	Increased uptake of the FMNR model Increased membership to the network Increased visibility	1 exchange visit	2 exchange visits conducted	4 exchange visits	2 exchange visits
1 resource mobilization strategy developed	Increased uptake of the FMNR model	1 resource mobilization strategy	Not achieved	1 resource mobilization strategy	None
20 members recruited 100 hectares of land put under FMNR	Increased adoption of the FMNR model	20 new members recruited	20 new members recruited	20 members	20 members
1 TNA conducted Training Manual developed	Increased adoption of the FMNR model	1 TNA conducted	1 TNA conducted	1 TNA	None
4 capacity building training sessions conducted	Increased adoption of the FMNR model	2 capacity building training sessions	2 capacity building training sessions	4 capacity building sessions	4 capacity building sessions

Output name	Output indicator	Targets 2021	Achieved 2021	Target 2018 - 2022	Total Achieved 2018-2022
150 farmers trained in forest based IGAs/FBEs	Increased adoption of the FMNR model	Training 150 FMNR model farmers in Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs)	150 farmers trained		1 network trained (EADEN)
4 demonstration sites set up	Increased adoption of the FMNR model	4 new demo sites	03 new demo sites established	4 new demo sites established	4 demo sites established
2 policy paper produced and disseminated to key stakeholders	Improved understanding of the FMNR model among members and farmers	1 policy paper	1 policy paper produced and disseminated	2 policy papers produced	2 policy paper produced
10 newsletters produced and disseminated to stakeholders	Improved understanding of the FMNR model among members and farmers Increased adoption of the FMNR model	4 newsletters	4 newsletters produced	8 newsletters produced	8 newsletters produced
2 Annual reports produced	Improved understanding of the FMNR model among members and farmers	1 annual report	1 annual report produced	2 annual reports	2 annual report
10 information package on FMNR in Uganda developed and uploaded on the websites platforms	Improved understanding of the FMNR model among members and farmers	5 info briefs	3 info briefs produced	10 information package on FMNR in Uganda developed and uploaded on the websites platforms	12 info briefs uploaded on website and whatsapp platforms

THE HUNGER PROJECT UGANDA





4 Pushing for gender in FMNR

...raising the plight of women and youth in FMNR

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration is an approach of recovering and multiplying indigenous trees on forested and farmlands through regenerating stumps, germination of seeds in soils (in the seed bank) and roots that coppice into trees.

Women and youth FMNR champions have embraced the model as a low-cost approach to restoring and re-greening landscapes to increase tree cover, enhancing biodiversity, enhancing water resources, and building resilience to climate change. However, as they do so, women and youth face challenges which have to be addressed by policy and decision makers at national and sub-national levels, to enhance uptake and adoption of FMNR.

Women and children in farming communities have crafted for themselves jobs, and benefit from regenerating trees for firewood, fruits, herbs, enhancement of water resources, food as well as the long awaited carbon credits schemes.

With the realisation that women and youth are generating benefits, there is need to create further advocacy and lobbying of policy and decision makers, to enact guidelines that will make FMNR thrive.

Scenarios between Women and Men in FMNR in Uganda.

- 1. Labour:** In FMNR plots, women do the weeding, pruning, thinning and managing coppices of trees but once the stem is large enough for timber, men get involved in management of trees, claim sole ownership and control. In many cases, women are the initiators of the FMNR plots, weed them and prune them. This effort however is not credited financially as trees reach maturity.
- 2. Income:** It is common that husbands and wives do not necessarily share their incomes. Women may earn their own money by selling produce such as firewood and fruits but women and youth hold onto lesser income compared to men. Men own almost all income earning enterprises leaving women and youth with the less earning ventures.
- 3. Markets:** Women tend to sell their FMNR produce close to home. However, a woman may request the husband to take her firewood for sale in a nearby trading centre who may never reveal the exact sale amount. Equally so for fruits from FMNR plots such as jack-fruit, mangoes and oranges.
- 4. Information and knowledge.** Women are less likely to attend extension meetings, training session, organized by a farmers' association, and are less educated, and

have limited access to FMNR practices, information on integration of income generating activities into FMNR model.

5. **Decision making.** Men often make the key decisions in the home regarding resource and asset access, use and control. The women have to wait for the men to decide what to do and such decisions are usually in their favour. For example, a man may be interested in regenerating timber species yet the woman is interested in regenerating fruit trees to meet nutritional needs of the children.
6. **Rights.** In many traditional settings, women are not given full custody as land owners, they access and use land through their husbands, sons and fathers. Women are denied land rights when their husbands die. Women have no credit schemes and have no meaningful gains without such rights.

The youth are involved, too.

The youth do a surprising amount of work in the FMNR plots:

- They weed regenerating trees, and the crops that inter-cropped therein, they dig trenches, plant hedges and live fences around the FMNR plot.
- They scare destructive vermin like monkeys and baboons from fruit trees and other crops like mangoes, jack fruits, oranges, and sometimes birds that come to feed on the inter-crops such as maize, sorghum, millet and rice.
- They collect firewood, an activity that require a lot of their learning and playing time.
- They collect fruits from FMNR trees for sale in markets which are sometimes, are far away from homes.
- They manage beehives, to harness honey, wax, propolis etc. from which they generate revenue for their upkeep.
- They grow climbing crops like the oyster nuts, scrubbing sponges, passion fruits, and lima beans, which, again, are a source of income that can be used to pay school fees.

In return, youth benefit in terms of school fees, scholastic materials, health care and clothing in

addition to food that contributes to their nutrition. Parents often exploit children in terms of child labour claiming it is child learning (collecting firewood for sale, cutting logs for charcoal production, fruits for selling). This is a role that would have been taken care of by men.

What women and the youth are doing differently.

Women and youth are :

- Rre-greening trees in their gardens, despite not having rights to use, sharing of benefits and income.
- Regenreting trees that are used for charcoal production.
- Mothers instil FMNR among the youth; skills that are life skill to benefit generations to come.
- Most of the rural homes survive on firewood as a source of energy. This firewood is regenerated by FMNR practioners that are women.
- Today women and the youth make money by selling FMNR managed fruits.
- They are now a major force in the fight against climate change, in so many ways.
- In addition, they create casual jobs in many market places but also work around households with fruit trees to take care of them.

What are the policy recommendations?

- There is need for awareness about FMNR practices, the institution promoting FMNR, and the pursuit of issues of land holding for FMNR model.
- Collect data on FMNR on women and youth and synthesize it for advocacy and lobbying and public use. Opportunity lies in national census conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.
- Embrace FMNR as both a mitigation and adaptation actions in a changing climate. Opportunity lies National REDD+ Strategy and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution.
- FMNR is today a means of employment for rural communities, involving men, women and youth in different informal jobs.



6

FMNR on Climate Change

...mitigation action is needed

Uganda signed and later ratified the Paris Agreement to limit global warming preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Consequently, Uganda submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, with a timeframe of 2020 to 2030 to reduce global warming. The updated NDC addresses all the emerging issues including but not limited to the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land uses (AFOLU) sectors. It is the AFOLU sectors that FMNR aim to contribute by contributing towards the greenhouse emissions.

All FMNR practitioners are looking at contributing to the 40 million tree campaign focusing on forest restoration and regeneration of indigenous trees. This is now taking place across the entire country.

There is an opportunity to join the Running Out Of Trees (ROOTS) campaign, a private/public partnership that seeks to raise awareness about the adverse impact of tree-cutting activities on the environment. Already farmers are part of ROOTS, regeneration and restoring indigenous trees in gardens, farms and around homesteads.

WWF Uganda Country Office and other stakeholders are joining hands through the AFR100 Initiative and the Forestry Landscape Restoration. FMNR is looked upon as one

way to restore and regenerate trees across all landscapes. The FMNR network therefore will join hands with government, communities, NGOs, the private sector, and a range of other partners to catalyze the implementation of Bonn Challenge commitments on the ground.

The Catholic Relief Services, through the Restore Africa program, is restoring landscapes and livelihoods in 350,000 households across the country. It is working with CSOs like Caritas, CARE, World Vision, Land Care, ICRAF that are proponents of FMNR. Therefore its contribution will be greatly felt.

Individual members of the network are zealous about climate change and are engaged at different levels, in mitigation action, in adaptations, and in building resilience in homesteads and institutional levels. They pledge to continue soldiering on in the fight against climate change.





Grazing cows is an important source of livelihoods for cattle grazers

7 Alternative Livelihoods

...as seen across the country



FMNR beautifies homes, as in Nakasongola



A source of income selling firewood at Akageti



FMNR is important for forest foods



FMNR offcuts used to make charcoal for selling



Farmers raise crops alongside FMNR trees



They also collect tree seed for sell



And harvest timber for sell



Leave alone bee-keeping among other incomes

8

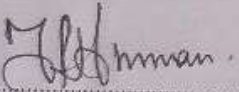
Financial Report

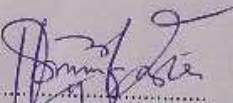
Tree Talk Plus
Annual financial report on "Scaling up FMNR Model in Uganda" project report to Vi Agroforestry
For The Year Ended 31st December 2021

Statement of Financial Activity and other comprehensive income					Questioned	
	Note	2021 Shs	Budget Shs	Budget Variance (%ge)	Ineligible Shs	Unsupported Shs
Income						
Receipts	3	187,961,600	176,763,000	6%	-	-
Total Income		187,961,600	176,763,000	6%	-	-
Expenditure						
Project expenses	4	154,139,800	130,483,000	18%	-	-
Personnel costs		19,000,000	22,800,000	-17%	-	-
Administration costs		4,500,000	3,600,000	25%	-	-
Operating costs		3,330,000	4,280,000	-22%	-	-
		180,969,800	161,163,000	12%	-	-
Excess of income over expenditure		6,991,800	15,600,000	-55%	-	-
Income Tax Expense	5	-	-	0%	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax		6,991,800	15,600,000	-55%	-	-

The notes on pages 11 to 14 form an integral part of this financial statement.
Report of the independent auditor is on pages 7 to 8.

The accounts were approved by the Directors on for issue on 18/02/2022 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Chairman


.....
Team leader



About the FMNR Network

Tree Talk Plus is the host of the FMNR network in Uganda, currently funded by Vi-Agroforestry. Tree Talk Plus works towards shaping the minds and attitudes of communities for improved land-use practices, building resilience towards climate change improving the lives of ordinary people.

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www.fmnrnetworkuganda.org

Tree Talk Plus
"Empowering Communities"

Plot. 842 Lugolobi Close, Sempagala Zone-Buye,
Ntinda, P.O Box 31833, Clock Tower - Kampala
Email: info@treetalkplus.org, Website: www.treetalkplus.org
Direct line: +256 392 177 128