



Community-Based Forest Management and Carbon Sequestration in Eastern Uganda: A Survey Study

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Abstract

Community-based forest management (CBFM) initiatives have emerged as a promising approach to conserve natural resources in Uganda's diverse landscapes, including Eastern Uganda. A survey design was employed with a mixed-method approach combining quantitative data from structured questionnaires and qualitative insights through interviews. A total of 150 community members were surveyed, comprising both men and women across different age groups in selected villages. The findings indicate that CBCM has significantly contributed to carbon sequestration rates; specifically, the average annual increase in tree biomass was noted at a rate of 2.4% over three years post-initiation. Community-based forest management initiatives appear to be effective catalysts for enhancing carbon sequestration, particularly when supported by appropriate governance structures and community engagement mechanisms. To sustain these positive outcomes, it is recommended that future CBCM programmes should prioritise training on sustainable forest practices among community members and enhance monitoring systems for ecological health indicators. Community-Based Forest Management, Carbon Sequestration, Eastern Uganda, Sustainable Development

Keywords: *African geography, Community-based forestry, Carbon sequestration, Forest management models, Methodological frameworks, Sustainable development, Quantitative research methods*

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