

# Plantation Management Plan Public Summary for Ugandan Plantations

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## Introduction

This is a public summary of The New Forests Company's Uganda Plantations Management Plan. A copy of the full plan is available upon request from forest management.

## Management Objectives

The Objectives of The New Forests Company are to:

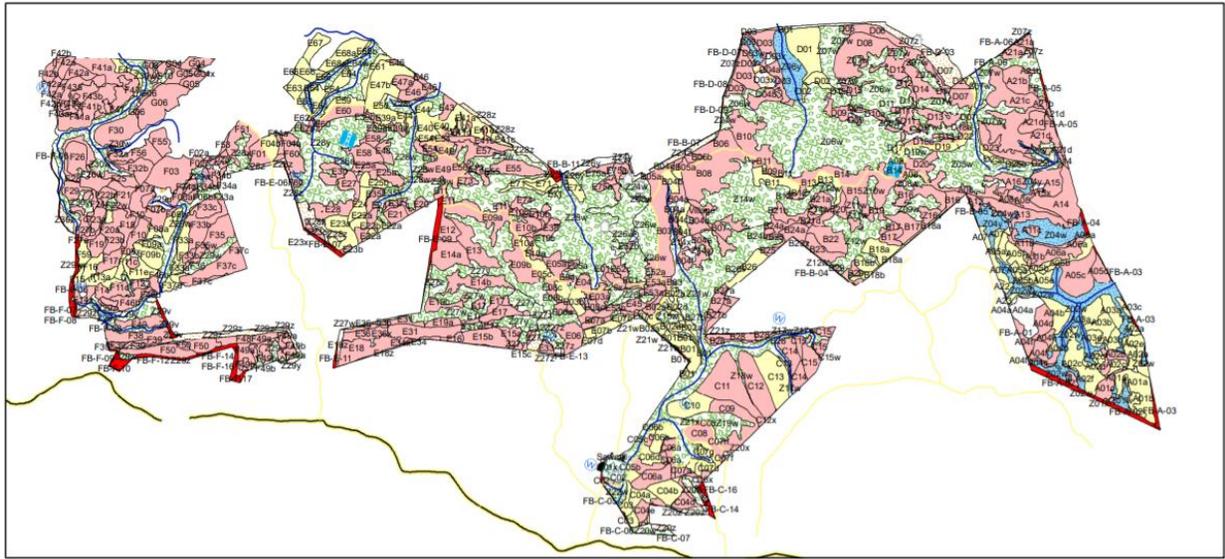
- Establish commercial and profitable timber plantations of fast growing tree species which have adapted well to the Ugandan environment and have successfully been grown in this country
- Protect the remaining natural forests that occur along streams and rehabilitate those forests that have been destroyed and degraded by encroachers
- Provide employment to rural communities where unemployment levels are very high
- Identify community orientated upliftment projects in which the company can assist in facilitation and execution
- Investigate and where appropriate initiate an outgrower scheme whereby the Uganda plantations would be nuclei resources and centres of excellence providing extension assistance to the local communities

## Description

### Description of the Forest Resources to be Managed

Namwasa Plantation is situated in Kassanda District and is 8 022ha in extent. Lwunga Plantation is in Kiboga and Kyankwanzi Districts and is 8 600ha. Kirinya is in Bugiri District and is 3 522ha. All three plantations are of fast growing exotic species (mainly *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus*), grown for poles and sawlogs.

# Namwasa FMU



## Legend

	Water Point		Powerline		ES		Firebelt
	Building		A		PS		Bushland
	Fire Lookout		B		Indigenous Forest		Building
	Processing Plant		Spatial_River		Riparian Zone		Cropland
	Nursery						



Figure 1: Namwasa Plantation Map

## Environmental Limitations

The major environmental limitations are the unknown effect of pests and diseases, periodic hail storms (especially to the east of the country), high rainfall that results in the flooding of lower lying areas and thereby disrupting transport and causing erosion. The tropical climatic conditions also result in swift weed growth in some areas.

## Luwunga FMU

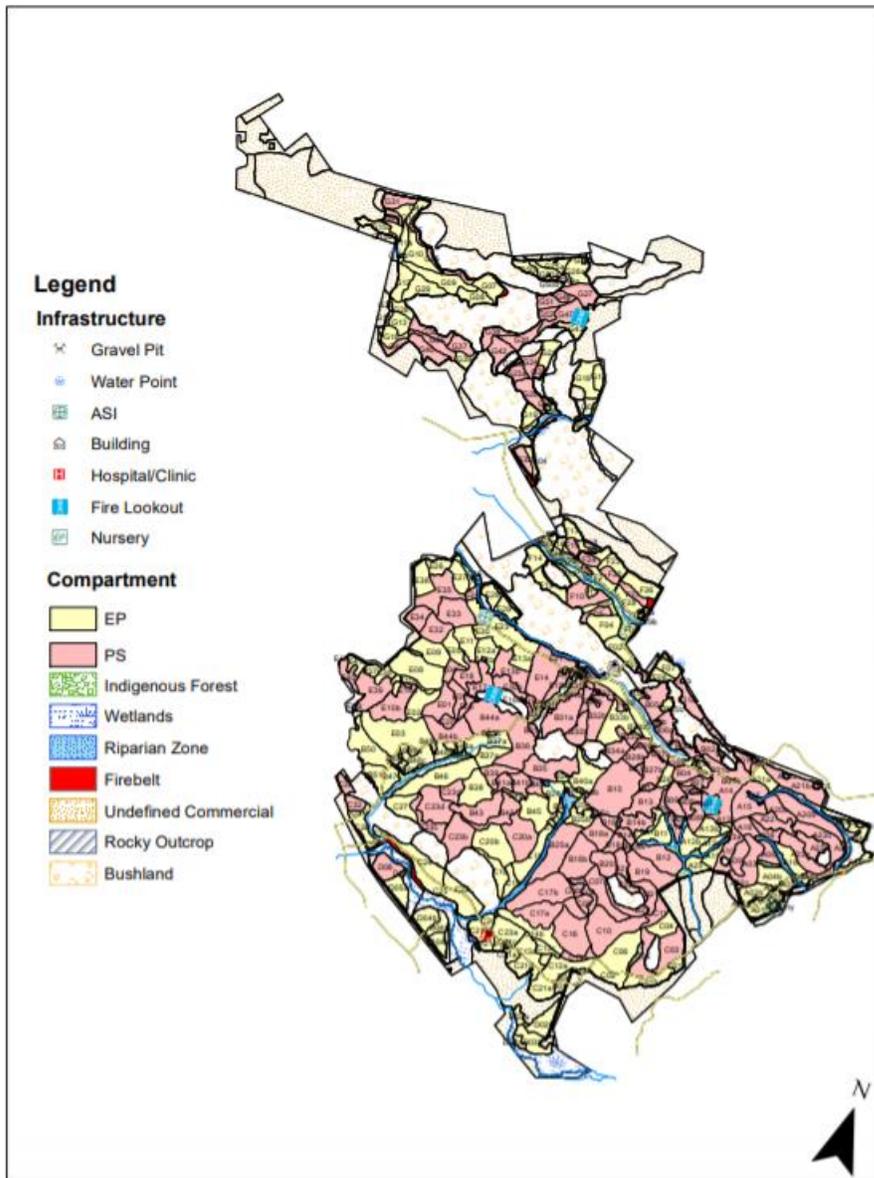


Figure 2: Luwunga Plantation Map

### Land Use and Ownership Status

Namwasa and Luwunga are Central Forest Reserves, and, as such, is land gazetted for forestry according to legislation. Kirinya is on private land.

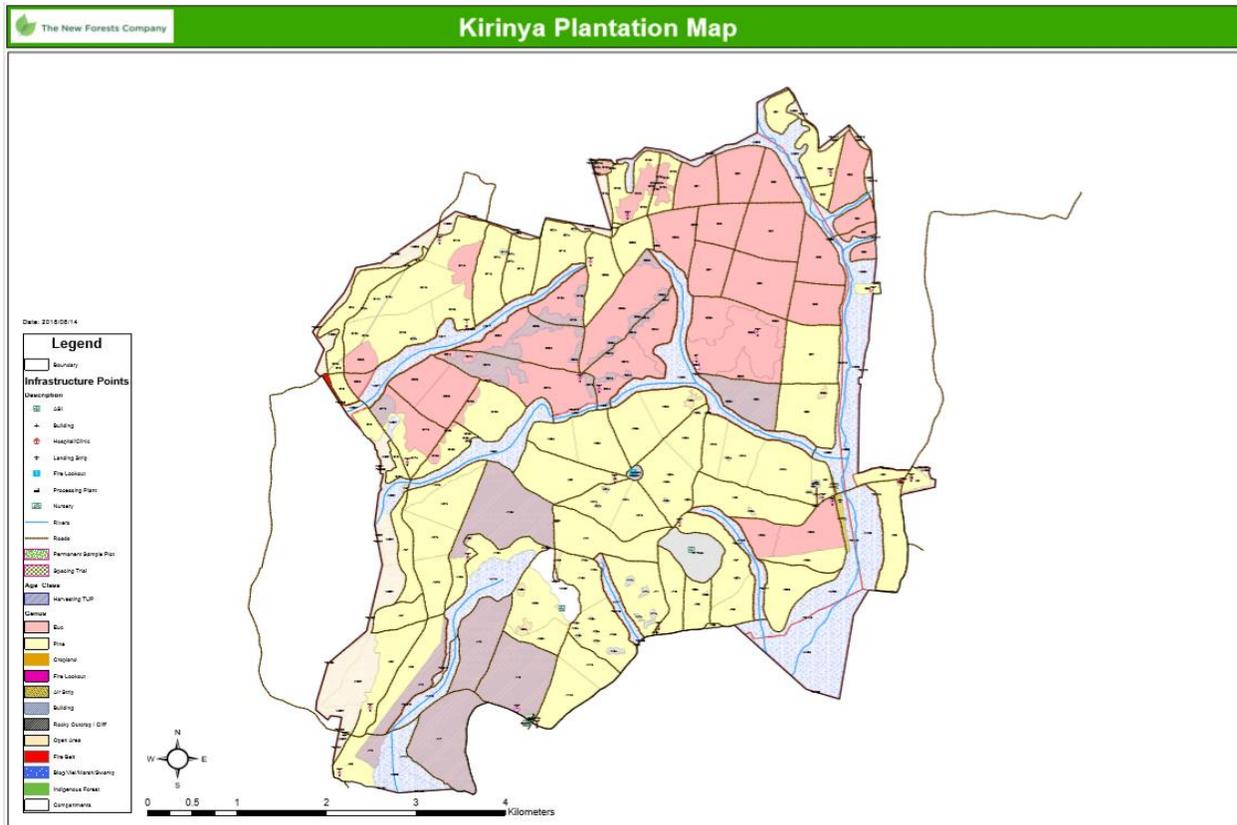


Figure 3: Kirinya Plantation Map

### Socio-Economic Conditions

The surrounding rural communities are subsistence farmers, and have benefited from the jobs created by NFC. NFC has also contributed positively through community projects towards infrastructure development. Firewood is the main source of fuel in the area. There are health facilities that were built, and are still supported, by NFC on each plantation.

### Profile of Adjacent Lands

Adjacent lands are characterised by small villages where the main land use is subsistence agriculture, as well as other activities like cattle keeping and fishing.

## Rationale for Rate of Annual Harvest and Species Selection

### Rationale for Rate of Annual Harvest

Sustainability is the main driver for determining the rate of annual harvest, coupled with forest normalisation.

### **Rationale for Species Selection**

NFC only plants exotic tree species. Provenance trials and species selection are not applicable.

### **Provisions for Monitoring of Forest Growth and Dynamics**

The plantation has permanent sample plots that are measured annually. This data is used for monitoring and planning purposes.

### **Environmental Safeguards**

#### **HCV Attributes**

Four forests at Namwasa have been declared HCV;

- Netullide Conservation Area
- Dalamba Conservation Area
- D/B block (split) Forest
- Homestead Forest

Dalamba and Netullide are to have their riparian zones kept clean. The safety and sustainable growth of the remaining troops of Colobus monkeys is to be ensured. The areas are rich in biodiversity. Currently the largest threat to the area is overgrazing by cattle and the illegal felling of trees for charcoal making. This will be actively controlled by patrols and the area will be allowed to recover naturally.

The D/B block (split) forest contains heavily degraded indigenous forest in a riparian setting.

Homestead Forest occurs in a woodland setting not in a riparian valley. The forest has been impacted by harvesting, and with protection, should recover into tropical forest in the future.

### **Harvesting**

Site limitations will determine the harvesting system used. Generally, most harvesting is done using motor manual felling and ground skidding.

END OF SUMMARY