

<b>A. List of Reserves in targeted Tobacco growing Areas (West Nile and Apac)</b>	
<b>a. Reserves in Apac</b>	The list of reserves in Apac is attached as “Appendix one”
<b>b. West Nile Reserves</b>	The list of reserves in West Nile is attached as “Appendix two”
<b>B. Profile of each Forest Reserve</b>	
<b>a. Location</b>	The location of reserves in Apac and West Nile is attached as “Appendix one and two”
<b>b. Size</b>	The size of reserves in Apac and West Nile is attached as “Appendix one and two”
<b>c. Management History</b>	The management history of reserves in Apac and West Nile is attached as “Appendix one and two”
<b>d. Biodiversity status, ecological functions and fragile areas</b>	The <b>Biodiversity status, ecological functions and fragile areas</b> of reserves in Apac and West Nile is attached as “Appendix one and two”
<b>e. Ecological, climatic and edaphic conditions</b>	The <b>Ecological, climatic and edaphic conditions</b> of reserves in Apac and West Nile is attached as “Appendix one and two”
<b>C. Synthesis</b>	
<b>a. Comparison of conservation values for each reserve</b>	In the Apac Sector Forest Reserves, Maruzi has the highest <b>conservation values</b> (Annex Four). Other reserves have separate and different but relevant to their locations. In west Nile Reserves, the associated values are indicated in the Annex two.
<b>b. Recommended Priority Activities</b>	
<b>D. Matrix of Conservation Stakeholders in Tobacco growing areas</b>	
<b>E. Potential Areas of intervention by BATU</b>	
<b>F. References</b>	<b>Ministry Of Water And Environment 2007. Apac Sector Central</b>

	<b>Forest Reserves Draft Management Plan. For The Period July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006 – June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Unpublished Management Plan</b>
	<b>Forest Reserves Draft Management Plan.</b> MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR LENDU MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA COVERING LENDU, USI, AWANG AND OKAVU –RERU CENTRAL FOREST RESERVES FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 <sup>st</sup> JULY 2006 – 30 <sup>th</sup> JUNE 2016. <b>Unpublished Management Plan</b>
	<b>Forest Reserves Draft Management Plan. 2007.</b> DRAFT FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MARACHA SECTOR MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA. Period Of The Plan: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2006 To June 30 <sup>th</sup> 2016. <b>Unpublished Management Plan</b>

APPENDIX ONE: FOREST RESERVES IN APAC SECTOR					
S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Year of Gazettement	Management History	B
1.Aduku South	Kwania County, Aduku Sub county 5 Km on Nambieso Road	16	1952-1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aduku South is part of the forests found in Apac sector which is located in Apac and Oyam districts situated in the northern part of Uganda at latitudes 32° 10'E to 33° 10' E and longitudes 137° N to 224° N. Apac sector is bordered by Gulu and Pader districts to the north, Lira in the east, Nakasongola and Amolatar in the south and Masindi in the west.</li> <li>▪ These forest reserves are categorized as industrial plantations or managed for bio energy fuel provision, biodiversity and ecological conservation as well as urban greening.</li> <li>▪ 50% of the reserve has permanent settlement</li> <li>▪ Unclear boundary</li> <li>▪ The total area under forest plantation in the sector is approximately 200 ha. This covers both hardwood and softwood plantations/ woodlots owned by both NFA and the private permit/license holders. The private plantations in the CFRs include Eucalyptus (80 ha), Pinus species (50 ha) <i>Grevillia robusta</i> (5 ha), <i>Maesopsis eminii</i> and <i>Khaya</i> spp (10 ha) giving a total coverage of about 145 ha under private farmers. The remaining area (about 55 ha) comprises of Aboke, Aduku North &amp; Bala South Central Forest Reserves that are with remnants of old <i>Milicia excelsa</i> stands. Generally in both cases, the rate of stocking is very low and poor except for some few private plantations. Fires, termites, grazing as well as lack of technical knowledge and commitment by private farmers has been the main cause of poor survival and hence a low stocking.</li> <li>▪ The 26 Central Forest Reserves in Apac Sector have been used for production activities, either legally or illegally, by local communities and forest authorities, especially the defunct Forest Department. In fact, a bigger part of the forest reserves, approximately 6767 ha out of the total 9767 ha in the sector is still managed as production woodlands while the remaining area comprises of protection woodlands.</li> <li>▪ Apart from <i>Milicia excelsa</i>, <i>Albizia</i> sp and <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> which are scattered in some few reserves like Aboke, Bala South, Aduku North and Maruzi Hills among others, no significant timber species exist in forest reserves. Even the above few that exist are small in size and their abundances insignificant to qualify for any commercial cutting. As result, no legalized timber cutting is currently going on in the forest reserves in the sector. This is also reflected in the shortage of timber on market in the sector.</li> <li>▪ The forest reserves are acting as a source of a number of non-timber forest products. These include firewood (sold in stacks and billets), building poles, fencing posts, honey, local herbs / medicines, grass, water, stones and sand. Apparently, there is no license issued for commercial extraction of any of the products above from the CFRs. Any extraction is on domestic basis.</li> <li>▪ The main consumers have over time increased and they include bricklayers, schools and colleges, Prisons and constructors, government departments and tobacco growers among others.</li> </ul>	

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S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Year of Gazettement	Management History	B
				<p>Other than the government controlled forest reserves, the other sources of wood products in the sector include forests on private land (523.3 km<sup>2</sup>), Local Forest Reserves (100 ha),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Other partners that NFA works with in promoting its holistic approach to forestry resources management include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ District Forest Officers (DFOs) who play a major role in linking NFA to the district leaders on forestry issues. Political support for NFA work in the district is important at all levels.</li> <li>▪ Forestry Inspector Division (FID) as the technical arm of government on forestry that is continuously consulted on policy matters among other issues for NFA to operate effectively.</li> <li>▪ NGOs/CBOs that continue to be consulted and to play a significant role in community mobilization as well as engaging directly in forestry projects for household livelihoods.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
2.Alito	Kole County, Alito Sub county	16	1952-1956		
3.Loro	Oyam South, Loro Sub county along Anyeke Road	262	1952-1956		
4.Aminakulu	Kwania County, Nambieso and Abongomola Sub-Counties, about 14 Km along Aduku-Nambieso Road	264	1952-1956		
5.Aminkec	Maruzi County, Chegere Sub-County 6 Km from Chegere Sub-County headquarters	256	1952-1956		
6.Aminteng	Maruzi County, Apac Sub-County 8 Km away from Apac town along Apac- Olelpek Road	220	1952-1956		
7.Apac	Apac Town Council 500m from town center on Akokoro Road	5	1952-1956		
8.Arweny	Kwania County 7 Km from Chawente Sub-County headquarters	234	1952-1956		
9.Ayer (1959) Eucalyptus	Kole County 3 Km from Ayer Sub-County headquarters	3	1952-1956		
10.Ayer Lira Road	Kole County 3 Km from Ayer Sub-County headquarters	10	1952-1956		
11.Ayer Bala road	1 Km from Ayer Sub county	16	1952-1956		

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S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Year of Gazettement	Management History	B
12.Bala South	500m from Bala Sub-County headquarters	10	1952-1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eviction</li> <li>Annual fire which has resulted into destruction of several planted trees and the vegetation</li> </ul>	▪
13.Bala North	600m from Bala Sub-County headquarters	8	1952-1956	<p><b>OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>The objectives of management that are categorized into short-term, medium-term and long term objectives shall be as listed below (<b>Prescription 3</b>):</p> <p><i>5.3.1 Short-term objectives</i></p> <p>The short-term objectives of the plan include:</p> <p>(i) Replanting all clear felled and other unplanted areas in all CFRs and other reserves with plantable land</p> <p>(ii) Preserving in perpetuity an adequate protective vegetation cover within the reserves that exhibit water catchment qualities such as Maruzi Hills reserve so as to prevent soil erosion, and maintain and/or improve the water supplies in and around these reserves</p> <p>(iii) Enhancing biodiversity conservation of both flora and fauna in selected CFRs</p> <p>(iv) Promoting awareness of forest management and its benefits</p> <p>(v) Establish and secure clear forest boundaries within the sector</p> <p>(vi) Networking actively with NGOs, CBOs and private tree farmers with plots allocated for tree planting in selected CFRs</p> <p><i>5.3.2 Medium –term objectives</i></p> <p>The medium term objectives include:</p> <p>(i) Involvement and integration of communities surrounding the forest reserves into forest management with an aim of improving their livelihood through CFM</p> <p>(ii) Carrying out research to obtain information for promoting sustainable forest management and ecosystem dynamics</p> <p><i>5.3.3 Long –term objectives</i></p> <p>The long-term objectives of this plan are:</p> <p>(i) To have well managed natural forests and plantations for production of timber and other wood products in sufficient quantities.</p> <p>(ii) To protect and conserve the natural environment i.e. soils, climate, water catchments and biodiversity.</p> <p>(iii) To develop and promote the recreation value of Apac Sector Central Forest Reserves through local and international research in order to improve the livelihoods of adjacent local communities.</p>	▪
14.Gweri	Aduku Sub-County about 8 Km from Aduku Township along Aduku- Inomo Road	155	1952-1956		▪
15.Maruzi	Akokoro Sub-County 45 Km from Apac Town along Apac- Masindi Road	6118	1952-1956		▪
16.Acet	Oyam County, Acaba Sub-County about 8 Km from Anyeke Trading Centre along Anyeke-Iceme Road	256	1952-1956		▪
17.Lelaalok	Iceme/Acaba Sub-County 3 Km from Acet CFR	215	1952-1956		▪
18.Kulo-Obia	Bala Sub-County 10 Km from Inomo along Tebpke-Loro Road	210	1952-1956		▪
19.Ilera	Ayer Sub county in Ilera, Telela Parishes about 6 Km from Kampala- Lira Highway	158	1952-1956		▪
20.Apworocero	Oyam County, Loro Sub-County about 2 Km from Loro Prison Farm	246	1952-1956		▪
21.Aneneg	Oyam County, Minakulu Sub-County	264	1952-1956		▪
22.Obel	Oyam County, Aboke Sub-County	145	1952-1956		▪
23.Aduku North	Kwania County 500m from Aduku Township	13	1952-1956	▪	
24.Gungung	Oyam County	303	1952-1956	▪	
25.Ojunitong	Oyam County, Omoro and Otwal Sub-Counties	269	1952-1956	▪	
26.Aboke	0.5km from Aboke Sub-County headquarters.	13	1952-1956	▪	
<b>5.5 PERIOD OF THE PLAN</b>					

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S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Year of Gazettelement	Management History	B
				<p>This is the first formal Forest Management Plan (FMP) for Apac sector. It is intended to cover 22 accessible central forest reserves in the sector for a period of 10 years effective 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017 (<b>Prescription 4</b>). It is hoped that this plan will be reviewed every after 5 years in a participatory process with communities and key stakeholders to ensure sustainability (<b>Prescription 5</b>). Plan revision activities shall commence at least 6 months before its expiry date (<b>Prescription 6</b>). The planning data collected on each reserve in consultation with the community and key stakeholders (appendix 6) will form the basis for the initial implementation of this plan (<b>Prescription 7</b>).</p> <p>▪</p>	

APPENDIX TWO: FOREST RESERVES IN WEST NILE				
S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Management History	R
1. Abiba	Padyier county	2,007	<p><b>LENDU GROUP OF FORESTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The area covered by the management plan consists of four major plantations of Lendu, Usi, Awang and Okavu – Reru which together form the Lendu plantations.</li> <li>▪ Lendu, Usi and Awang CFRs are located in Okoro County, Nebbi District while Okavu –Reru CFR is located in Vurra County, Arua District.</li> <li>▪ The area consists of rolling terrain and occasional hills with slopes of 20° to 30° in most of these plantations. They are interspersed by small valleys with perennial swamps or streams. The swamps have permanent water which is used during plantation work while the hills and ridges are generally dry land suitable for tree growing.</li> <li>▪ Some areas have gentle rolling topography with red soils that are not particularly fertile. The hills are mostly of hard quartzite and often with schist upon the periphery, giving rise to shallow stony soils.</li> <li>▪ Drainage Is Generally Good On Hills But Gradually Gets Blocked Towards Plains And Swamps Due To Accumulation Of Top Soils/Clay Soils. Usi Forest Is Drained By Wope River And The Forest Has A Very Important Role In Maintaining The Water Catchment Area, Soil Conservation And Biodiversity.</li> <li>▪ The rainfall is bimodal falling during the March-May and August-October periods separated by two dry seasons. The major rains are those of March – May and the months of December to March are very dry with a steady stiff breeze from east quickly drying the grasses thus posing a fire risk. The average monthly temperature for Lendu plantations is 20 °C with highest from January to March whereas the mean highest temperature is 30 °per_year.</li> <li>▪ Rainfall ranges from 740 mm to 1490 mm with an average of 1115 mm according to records taken at Lendu Forest Station.</li> <li>▪ Lendu plantations can be classified into three (3) vegetation type basing on the growing trees, shrubs and grasses. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pine and Cypress plantations</li> <li>○ Eucalyptus plantation and fire lines</li> <li>○ Wetlands/swamps</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ These monoculture plantations once established replaced the natural vegetation trees, shrubs and grasses except in gaps where tree survival failed or created by frequent fires. Over the years these plantations have been reaching rotation age and clear felling has been taking place. Fires have also been destroying some parts of the pine/cypress areas thus causing the crop not to look very uniform due to gaps</li> <li>▪ Eucalyptus was previously planted in fire lines to protect the pine/cypress crop. However, it was later found to be unsuitable as the species became very competitive due to its superiority in rate of growth, size, height and root system. Later, it naturally regenerated and colonised areas destroyed by fire and those clear-felled. This regeneration now occupies a substantial</li> </ul>	<p>LENDU</p> <p>Thre</p>
2. Ajupane	Vurra	472		
3. Awang	Okoro	163		
4. East Uru	Okoro	477		
5. Iyi	Vurra	2,437		
6. Kafu	Vurra	2,600		
7. Laura	Vurra	2,764		
8. Lendu	Okoro	2,378		
9. Okavu-Reru	Vurra	420		
10. Omier	Okoro	2,380		
11. Usi	Okoro	433		
12. West Uru	Okoro	293		
13. Alui	Jonam	575		
14. Lul-Kayonga	Jonam	114		
15. Lul-Oming	Jonam	373		
16. Lul-Opio	Jonam	249		
17. Wadelai		552		
18. Arua	1 km away from the centre of Arua Town on Oluko Road	236		
19. Ave	Vurra	777		
20. Barituku	Terego Maracha	155		
21. Enjeva	Vurra	738		
22. Enyau	Terego Maracha	401		
23. Lokiragodo	Ayivu	117		
24. Luku	Vurra	4,043		
25. Otrevu	Terego	549		
26. Suru	Madi	368		
27. Wati	Terego	764		
28. Lodonga	Yumbe	106		
29. Mt. Kei	Koboko and Yumbe	40,689		
30. Ozubu	Ludara, Midia and Lobule	681		
31. Liru	69 km from North of Arua	497		
32. Kadre	86 km from Arua town	785		
33. Kurua	74 km on road to Yumbe	614		
34. Atiya	Metu Sub County – Moyo district 3km on Moyo Adjumani Road	194		
35. Ayipe	Metu Sub County – Moyo district 3km on Moyo Adjumani Road	894		
36. Era	Moyo/Itula Sub counties – Moyo District west of R. Nile between 3°58'N – 3°49'N and 31°49'E – 31°59'E	7404.1		

APPENDIX TWO: FOREST RESERVES IN WEST NILE				
S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Management History	
37. Eria	Moyo/Lefori Sub counties – Moyo District 12 km on Moyo Arua road dissecting it into Eria North and Eria South	575	<p>area of Lendu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the dwindled natural sources of round wood, cypress (<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>) and pine trees in these plantations are now the main sources of raw material for timber production. Timber in Lendu FMPA contributes to the local and national construction and furniture industry very significantly. The CFRs are big sources of construction poles and firewood.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During consultations, several stakeholders were identified and they were consulted to incorporate their views into the management decisions. The following stakeholders have been consulted during the preparation of this FMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local communities</li> <li>Pit sawyers</li> <li>Saw millers</li> <li>Firewood collectors</li> <li>LC officials</li> <li>Hunters</li> <li>NFA workers</li> <li>Cultivators from outside</li> <li>Local government</li> <li>NGOs</li> </ul> </li> <li>In the consultations meetings, the following issues were raised. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship between NFA and local people.</li> <li>Benefit sharing of forest revenue</li> <li>Insecurity along the borders</li> <li>Poor management of Usi and Awang CFRs by FD</li> <li>Illegal grazing of cattle</li> <li>Pit sawing not being licensed</li> <li>People voluntarily abandon gardens and crops thus they lost their crops</li> <li>Wetlands within the forests in Lendu were not part of the reserve</li> <li>Lack of replanting of Usi and Awang</li> </ul> </li> <li>The adjacent communities depend highly on these CFRs for various products such as fuel wood, poles, grasses, stones etc. When there was pitsawing, local people were accessing timber at reasonable prices. But with the retention of only sawmills, timber is mainly sold in big towns especially Kampala and not locally. This makes local timber supplies scarce and may have been one of the causes of illegal pitsawing.</li> <li>The primary objective was supply of building timber for industrial and domestic requirements of West Nile District or North Western Uganda and surplus for export to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In addition steeper slopes of hills were to be protected from erosion. Production and research working activities were to be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. 2 Objectives of Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To manage the forest profitability and supply a sustained yield of forest produce to the local people and wood based industries.</li> <li>To protect the soil and maintain the quality and quantity of water supply throughout the year to the local inhabitants.</li> <li>To conserve the biodiversity of both community and species levels in the protection forest.</li> <li>To improve the livelihood of the surrounding communities by increasing their income levels through employing them to do forest related activities.</li> </ul>	2.5.2
38. Lobajo	Moyo Sub county – Moyo District 3 km on Moyo Arua Road	111		
39. Otzi East	Metu/ Dufile Sub Counties – Moyo 18 km North of Moyo Town	18757		
40. Otzi West	Metu Sub County – Moyo district 7km on Moyo Adjumani Road	425.4		
41. Zoka	Ciforo/Ofua – Adjumani District about 11.5 km East of R.Nile and 32 km South of Ajumani Town. River Zoka flows on the Northern part of the Reserve. 90% of the Reserve lies inside East Madi Wild Life Reserve.	6145		
42. Atiya	Metu Sub County – Moyo district 3km on Moyo Adjumani Road	194		
43. Ayipe	Metu Sub County – Moyo district 3km on Moyo Adjumani Road	894		
44. Era	Moyo/Itula Sub counties – Moyo District west of R. Nile between 3°58'N – 3°49'N and 31°49'E – 31°59'E	7404.1		
45. Eria	Moyo/Lefori Sub counties – Moyo District 12 km on Moyo Arua road dissecting it into Eria North and Eria South	575		
46. Lobajo	Moyo Sub county – Moyo District 3 km on Moyo Arua Road	111		
47. Otzi East	Metu/ Dufile Sub Counties – Moyo 18 km North of Moyo Town	18757		
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			<p><b>5. 3 Targets during the five-year period (immediate objectives)</b></p> <p>Targets are expression of objectives in rather quantitative forms. Management of Lendu plantations will envisage achieving the following targets during the five-year plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain a good ground cover in the whole forest by protecting it against degradation and replanting the clear felled/natural forest areas.</li> <li>- Conservation of biodiversity in the protection forest</li> <li>- Sensitise the local people on benefits and their roles in forest management.</li> <li>- Achieve better resource use in raw material utilization through proper harvesting and milling techniques.</li> <li>- Employ local people in day to day activities of the forest so as to improve on their house hold income.</li> <li>- Create net working situation with NGOs and CBOs that are interested in forest resource management.</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p><b>MARACHA SECTOR MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA (MPA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maracha Sector Management Plan Area (MPA) is composed of Enzeva, Otrevu, Lokiragodo, Ave, Suru, Barituku, Mt. Wati, and Enyau Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) located in the counties of Terego, Ayivu, Maracha, Vurra and Madi Okollo of Arua District.</li> <li>• Most of the Forest Reserves within Maracha Sector are located in the Administrative District of Arua. The Forest Reserves are spread in different counties (see Table 1 below) and are located between latitude 300,012 – 399,977 N and longitude 200,060 – 200,098E.</li> </ul> <p>Maracha Sector like other parts of Arua district comprises mainly of rolling plains rising from the Nile floor in the rift valley to the Congo Nile water divide. The altitude ranges from 600 and 1400 Metres above sea level. Several hills rise from these plains and several CFRs were created around them to protect water catchment areas.</p> <p>The soils are generally derived from basement complex metamorphose weathered into luvisols (dark sand loams with clay beneath the surface), plunthosols (waterlogged soils) and leptosols (stony, shallow and poor soils).</p> <p>Other than during the rainy seasons the temperatures remain quite high throughout the year. The hottest period is between December &amp; March which is the main dry season. Lowest temperatures are experienced mostly by parts of Ayivu and Vurra including Maracha County which lies adjacent to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) ranging from 17.5<sup>o</sup> C – 20<sup>o</sup> C during the cold months. During the hot season the temperatures around the River Nile plains may reach 28<sup>o</sup>-32<sup>o</sup> C.</p> <p>The Sector has a bi-modal rainfall pattern (April-May and August-October). The wettest months are normally August up to October with total rainfall of 1250mm. Recent years have witnessed a rainfall pattern that is unstable.</p> <p>Arua district where Maracha Sector falls is well known for high level of deforestation evident in most of the CFRs and neighbouring areas. In a bid to change the trend in</p>	<p>mitig</p> <p><b>WETL</b></p> <p>The v which</p> <p>Thes strip sides the s Howe</p> <p><b>VULN</b> <b>SLOP</b></p> <p>Roadc contc steep there the c Usi C to he strea</p> <p><b>SOCI</b></p> <p>Thes cultu reser</p> <p><b>Prob</b></p> <p>Strict Act, r relate There the M</p> <p><b>MAR</b></p>

APPENDIX TWO: FOREST RESERVES IN WEST NILE				
S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Management History	F
			<p>environment degradation, Tobacco Society acquired a total of 7,225 ha in late 1970s to establish Eucalyptus plantations through out the then district. Some of the land includes part of CFRs now under NFA's Management. Lokiragodo &amp; Otrevu are some of the CFRs where private farmers, associations and companies have planted. Lokiragodo CFR is fully planted and stocked except in some patches where tree survival was low. Common species planted includes <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> &amp; <i>E camadulensis</i>. The total area under eucalyptus plantation on CFRs is estimated at 500ha. Currently Pine Plantation is being established by NFA at Enzeva CFR, so far 30 ha were planted in 2004/2005 and 20 ha in 2005/2006 and this is expected to continue. All in all, the establishment of plantations and the expected expansion is giving a new face in vegetation cover across the FMPA.</p> <p>Although <b>Enjeva, Luku, Mt. Wati and Bariotuku CFRs</b> are hilly, their foothills have great potential for plantation development. The crops are healthy and vigorously growing. However due to harsh weather and wandering domestic animals mainly during dry season, the growth vigour of the plants were reduced and some even died.</p> <p>Though <b>Suru and Ave CFRs</b> were originally gazetted for protection purposes, they were heavily encroached by mainly cultivation and the vegetation cover has disappeared and there is need to change management of some parts to plantation development.</p> <p><b>Lokiragodo CFR</b> is a broad-leaved plantation (<i>Eucalyptus</i>) which is almost fully stocked except some few gaps that resulted from poor survival. Currently is undergoing rehabilitation more especially the area under NFA's management. Harvesting for fuel wood and poles is a yearly activity in this reserve.</p> <p><b>Otrevu and Enyau CFRs</b> were given to private tree farmers and have substantially planted them with <i>Eucalyptus</i>. The farmers include British American Tobacco BAT (U), Leaf Tobacco and Commodities and some societies. Areas under plantation are being increased by provision of licenses to private farmers. NFA is also set to plant in this reserve.</p> <p><b>Objectives of Reservation</b></p> <p>Since many of these CFRs were created around hills, they were meant to protect the already identified water catchment areas that were sources of streams and rivers that supplied the lower areas with water. Other areas were specifically protected because they were having rocky outcrops and thus vulnerable to degradation. All the reserves within the sector were gazetted as Central Forest Reserves between 1947 and 1968.</p> <p><b>Past Management Plans and Objectives of Management</b></p> <p>Though they were reserved for protection of catchments and vulnerable areas, the past management plans prescribed harvesting of products by local people for their use and supply of products to the local markets. They all fell in the Arua Woodland Working Plan Area. The latest plan expired in the 1970s and for the last 30 years the CFRs have been</p>	<p>Conf</p> <p>Conf</p> <p>With CFRs use. and t confli other pract howe youn follow FMP.</p> <p>Thre</p> <p>Thre are p falls crops and encro Anoth CFRs incre illega is a dama graze plant shillin</p> <p>Com</p> <p>Since prod main level explo relate</p> <p>Biod</p> <p>None Cons inves know biodi diver</p>

APPENDIX TWO: FOREST RESERVES IN WEST NILE				
S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Management History	
			<p>managed without a plan.</p> <p><b>History of use</b></p> <p>During the regime of Late President Idi Amin in the 1970s, most of the forests were affected under double production agriculture policy. Swathes of land were cleared for crop agriculture and thus the first causes of degradation. But since the late 80s lawlessness started fading though pockets of encroachment persisted.</p> <p>Plantation development started with the introduction of tobacco growing in West Nile Region. Because it was envisaged that bush fuel would be exhausted, tobacco farmer societies started establishing eucalyptus plantations for fuelwood to cure tobacco. Land was acquired both within and outside CFRs. Currently the smaller CFRs in the Sector have been taken on for plantation development except hilly ones.</p> <p>For Lokiragodo CFR the then Forest Department planted it from late 1980s to early 1990s as a peri-urban plantation and up to now it is a source of fuel-wood and poles for supplying local markets.</p> <p>Over the years savannah woodlands have provided non-timber forest products to the surrounding communities.</p> <p><b>5.4 Long term Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish and sustainably manage plantations to meet wood based needs for national development</li> <li>▪ Protect natural forests for a balanced ecosystem and biodiversity conservation</li> <li>▪ Improve lives of forest adjacent communities through Collaborative Forest Management</li> <li>▪ Promote research on forestry related activities</li> </ul> <p><b>5.5 Immediate Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To re-open and maintain all CFR boundaries so that persistent encroachers can be evicted and/or advised to relocate.</li> <li>▪ To carryout encroachment planting in affected forest reserves</li> <li>▪ To allocate land for plantation establishment to private investors</li> <li>▪ Promote protection for biodiversity conservation &amp; preservation of water catchment areas</li> <li>▪ To promote awareness campaigns about sustainable forest management</li> </ul>	<p><b>Eco</b></p> <p>The serve catch creat com the w incid</p> <p><b>Wetl</b></p> <p>Wetla total Exan amor of w contr being and d sourc reser the w</p> <p><b>Vuln</b></p> <p>Hilly wher and t mind</p> <p><b>Soci</b></p> <p>In Mt there comm burnt bene</p> <p><b>Prot</b></p> <p><b>Caus</b></p> <p>Gene across reach vege rain s of co perm Ora from vital. carri open into</p> <p>Fore due t inter on th</p>

APPENDIX TWO: FOREST RESERVES IN WEST NILE				
S.No. / CFR Name	Location	Area (Ha)	Management History	F
				<p><b>Issue</b></p> <p>During discu CFR: here</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No</li> <li>- Enc</li> <li>and t</li> <li>- Evis</li> <li>- Pod</li> <li>- Buil</li> <li>- Stor</li> <li>- Unc</li> <li>- Gov</li> <li>- Lac</li> <li>- Gra</li> <li>have</li> <li>- The</li> <li>mate</li> </ul> <p>The mana mana of en FMP</p>

## ANNEX THREE: Distribution of land use types by size and intensity in CFRs in Apac Sector

FOREST RESERVE	LAND USE TYPE BY AREA (HA)					Remarks
	Plantation Forest	Woodland Forest	Agriculture	Settlement	Mining, Grazing, Domestic Collections	
Aminteng	1 ha eucalyptus	216	2 ha	-	1ha bush land	50% degrad
Loro	50	30	125	-	50ha bush land	40% degrad
Kulo Obia		158	42	8	2.0	60% degrad
Acet	100	56	34	-	Bush land 66	40% degrad
Lelaalok	-	50	80	5	120	60% degrad
Maruzi	-	6100	3	-	15	20% degrad
Apac	-	-	-	5	-	30% degrad
Aduku north	10	2	0.5	-	0.5	60% degrad
Aduku south	-	3	10	3		40% degrad
Gweri	-	150	5		-	
Aminakulu	-	256	6	-	2	Grazing & m
Aminkec	3		8	2	99	100% degra
Bala north	-	65	1	6.8	0.2	40% degrad
Bala south	3	5		0.5	-	50% degrad
Ayer lira road	-	-	4.5	0.5	-	10% degrad
Ayer bala road	8	0.5	-	-	-	60% degrad
Ayer (1959 Eucalyptus)	-	25	1.5	1	-	60% degrad
Apworocero	-	30	200	21	--	60% degrad
Ilera	-		100	26	-	40% degrad
Anweny	0	300	15	5	-	
Aboke	13		0.5		0.5	60% degrad
Obel	-	15	100	3	-	60% degrad
Alito	-					60% degrad

Annex Four: Bio-diversity values of Maruzi Hills CFR						
Criterion	Trees and Shrubs	Birds	Mammal	Mammal	Butterfly	Over All
Total No. Species thorn	130	52	5	69	69	-
No. of restricted range species > 5 forests	9	1	0	0	4	-
Species unique to the forest	Cadaba forinosa triumtella annua	0	0	0	0	2
Uganda endemics	0	0	0	0	-	-
Albertine Rift endemics	0	0	0	0	-	-
Species diversity (scores Rank )	4.9 (45)	4.4 (49)	3.7 (58)	4.4 (45)	-	4.7 (59)
Species rarity value (score and rank)	7.4 (26)	4.7 (55)	3.8 (57)	4.4 (45)	-	6 (44)

*Overall bio-diversity importance 10. 7 (56).*

Annex Five: Table Current Plantation Development status in Maracha FMPA						
No	Reserve	Total Area (Ha)	Planted Area (Ha)		Total Planted Area (Ha)	Balance (Ha)
			Private	NFA		
1	Enzeva	738	80	50	130	608
2	Otrevu	549	283	0	283	266
3	Lokiragodo	119	0	117	117	2
4	Luku	4,046	0	0	0	4,046
5	Ave	777	0	0	0	777
6	Suru	369	0	0	0	369
7	Barituku	155	0	0	0	155
8	Mt. Wati	764	0	0	0	764
9	Enyau	401	77	0	77	324
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,918</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>7,311</b>