



**UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY  
FACE THE FUTURE REHABILITATION PROJECT  
KIBALE NATIONAL PARK**



**UWA FACE RESTORATION PROJECT FOR CAPACITY  
BUILDING.**

**Presentation by  
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# UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY



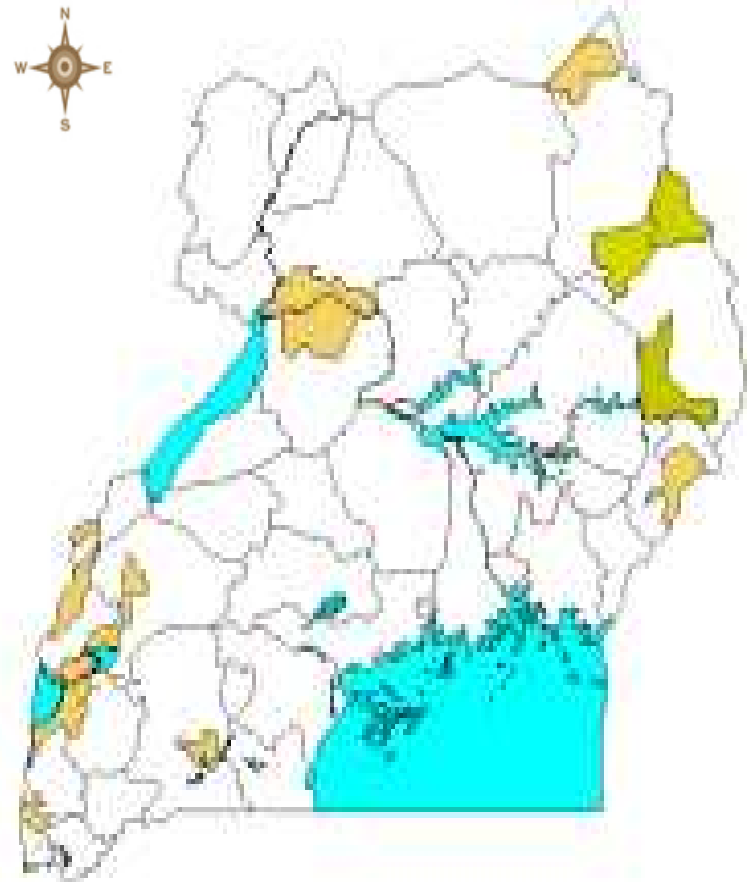
Uganda wildlife Authority (UWA) is Government agency responsible for management of wildlife in and out side the PA.

UWA manages:-

- 10 PA and
- 12 wildlife reserves,
- 14 wildlife sanctuaries.

Mission focus on:-

- conservation of wildlife,
- economically development
- sustainably management
- Partnership with communities and other stakeholders





# UWA FACE THE FUTURE KIBALE NATIONAL PARK

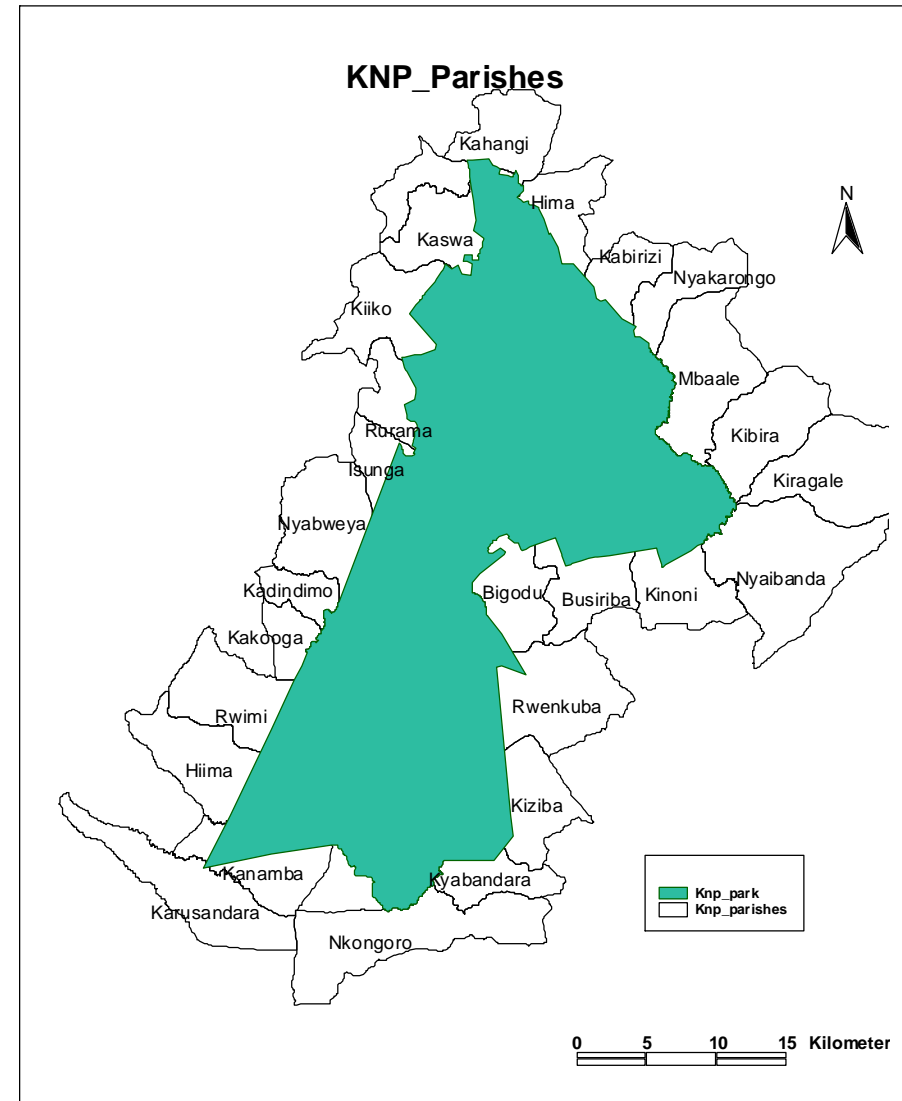


Kibale National Park is  
*Situated in western  
Uganda.*

It covers an area of 795km<sup>2</sup>.

The forested Park is habitat  
for Primates (Chimps).

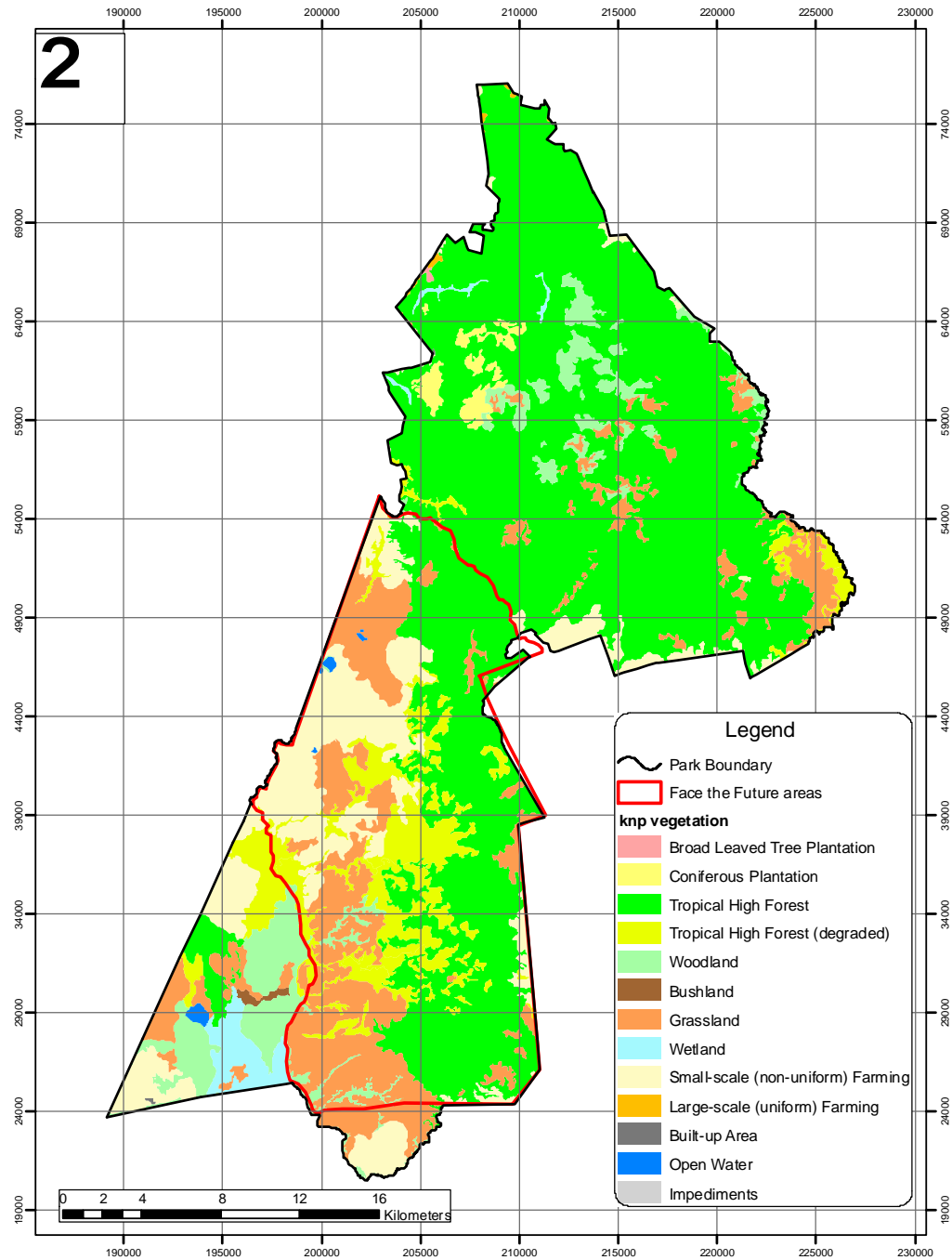
In 1993 it was gazzeted a  
National Park to enhance  
its vital role as refuge for  
rare flora and fauna  
species.



# DEGRADATION IN KNP

- Between 1980 -1985 Communities settled on the southern block of PA. Degradation/land use change was due intensive forest clearing about 25000ha for:
  - Agricultural use
  - Settlement.
- In 1992, the government relocate the communities in Kibaale district.
- The area was colonised by elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), which was maintained by seasonal wildfires. Thus hindering natural vegetation succession.
- In 1994 the government preferred joint venture with Face the Future to carry out forest restoration work in the rich primate ecosystem.

# KIBALE NATIONAL PARK LAND COVER MAP



# Project field Baseline scenario 1994

## Field situation

- Wild fire, maintaining the grass vegetation
- In adequate skills to establish indigenous forests
- Risk- Venture into unclear carbon market
- Adequate semi-skilled labour force



# AIMS OF JOINT VENTURE FACE AND UWA

- ❖ Restore the *integrity* of the degraded forest ecosystems.
- ❖ Provide *employment* opportunities to the communities adjacent to the Park thus reducing pressure on the park resources.
- ❖ Impart *forest skills* to the local communities thus increasing community participation in conservation.
- ❖ *To compensate for CO2 emissions*

# Opportunities

- Availability of formerly degraded plant able areas
- Availability of willing investor to take a risk in the little known field of conservation. (Face foundation)
- Skilled staff in forestry management
- Availability of semi skilled labour
- Welcoming and supportive Political will.
- Reliable and Professional stakeholders in the Forest management(Universities, Researchers, NGO's and government Organisation)
- Convention on climate change and growing interest in Carbon trade



# Project interventions

Project activities:

- ❖ Model Tree Nursery by the project used for training communities
  - ❖ Indigenous tree seedlings propagation skills.
  - ❖ Planting materials were primarily from the existing forest: seeds, wildling, cutting



# Ground preparation and planting

- Activities included:
- Line slashing
- Staking
- Pitting hole for planting
- Specie site matching
- Planting of seedlings





# Tending activities

- The most expensive activities for Kibale Project due high weeds competition. Activities
  - Spot slashing
  - Line slashing
  - Spot hoeing
  - Clear cutting of the grass
  - Digging out of the grass



# Fire protection measures

To control wildfires in the highly flammable grass materials, pre-suppression and suppression fire measures were carried out.

- Fire campaigns
- Opening fire lines
- Early burning
- Maintaining fire crew during the dry season

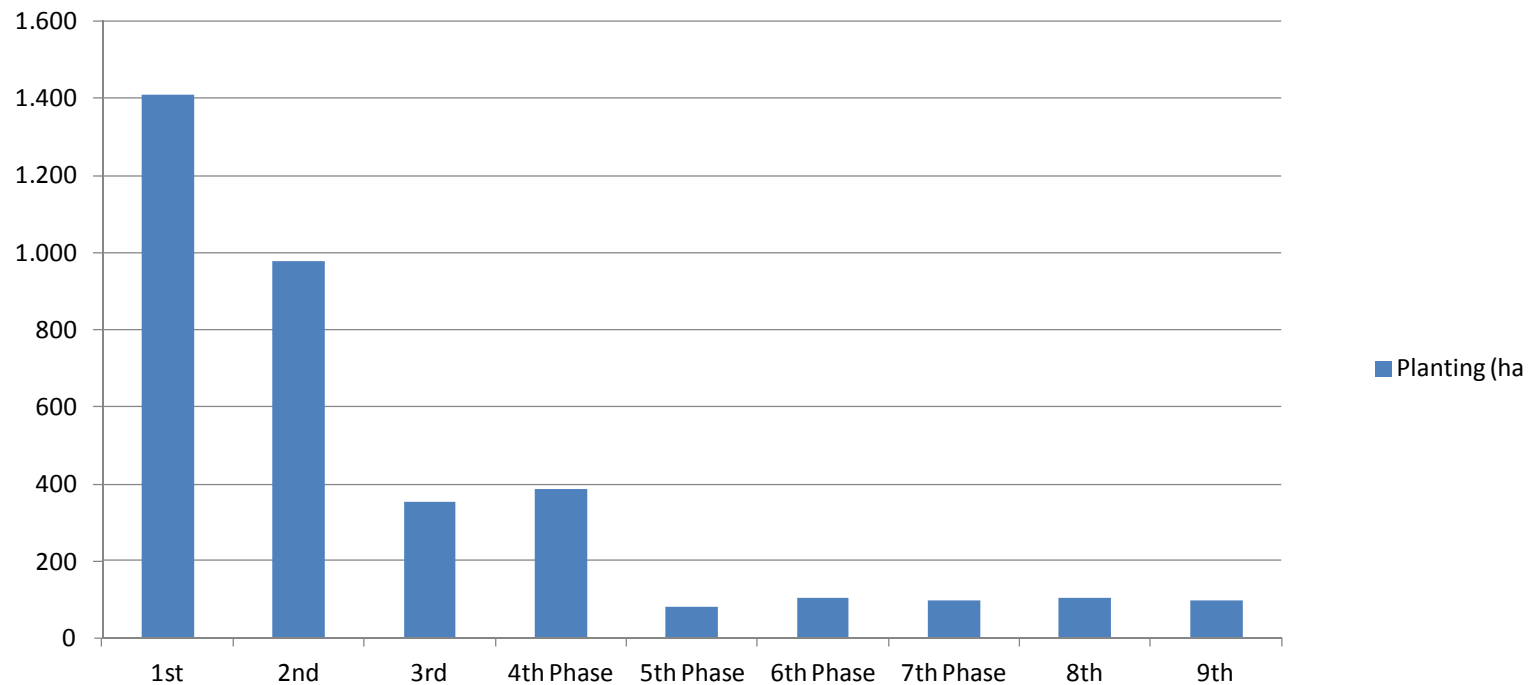




# PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

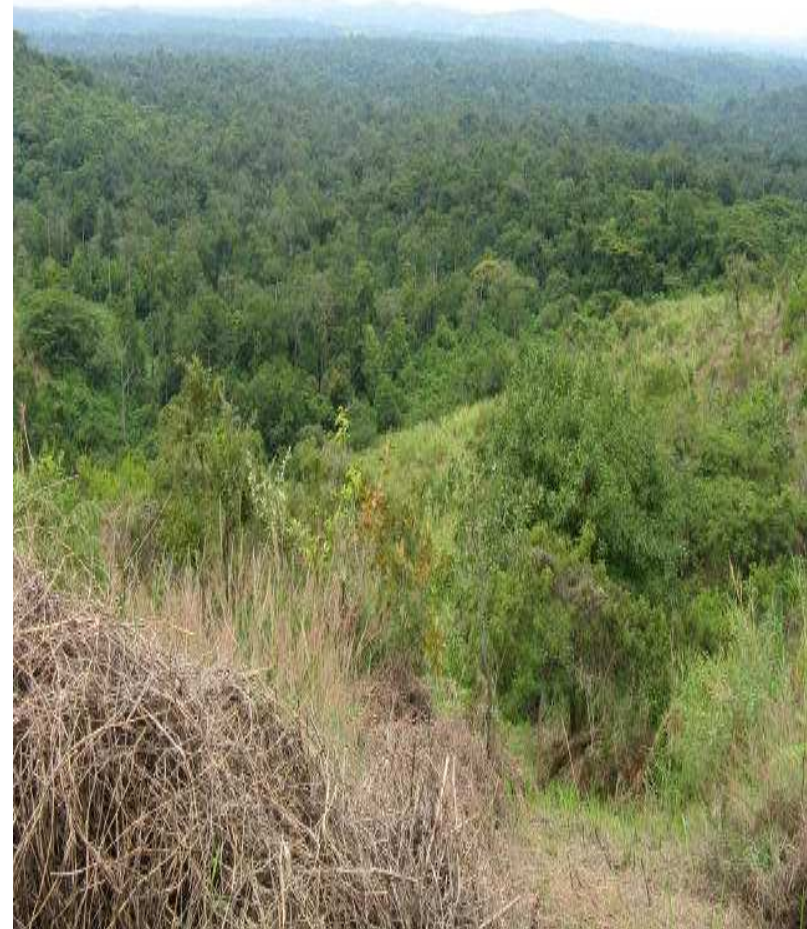
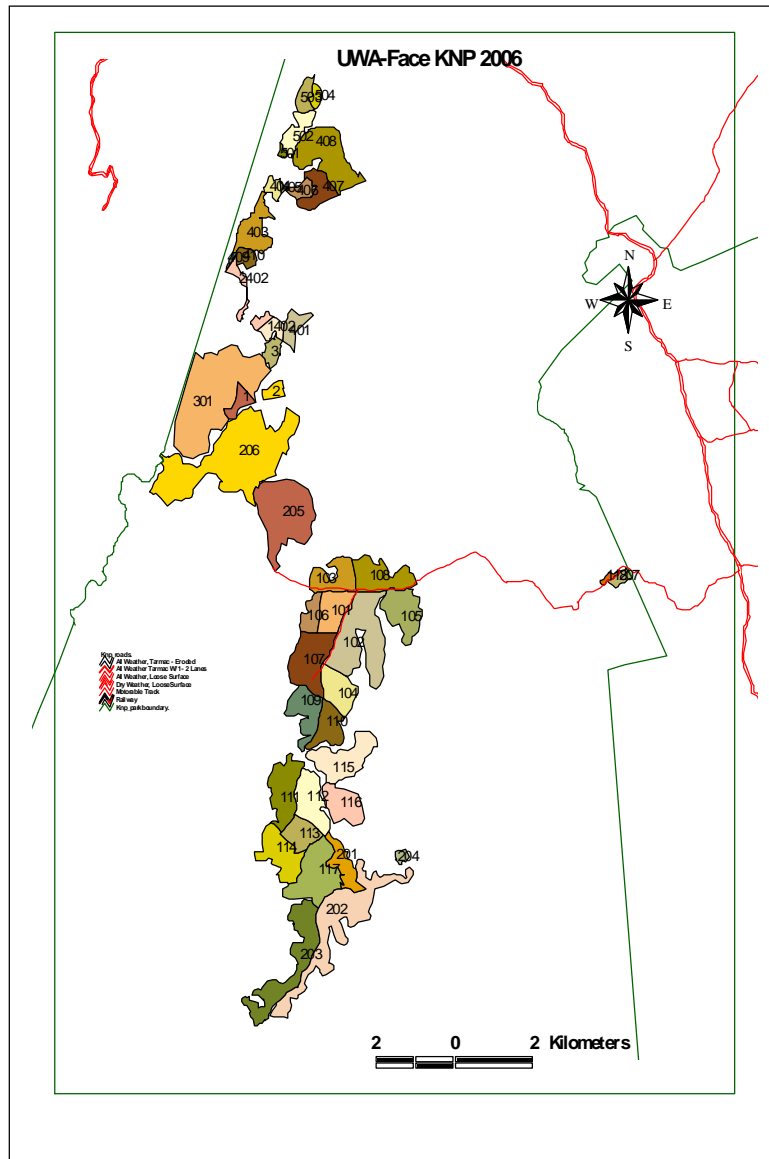
- Restored areas since 1994 cumulatively is 3,619 ha out of the targeted 10,000 ha

Areas Planted (ha) since 1994



## Map indicating restored areas

- Plate of restored forest



# EFFECT OF CAPACITY BUILDING

- Social economic effects
  - Ten known Commercial community nurseries established in parishes, neighbouring the Park.





# Capacity in human –wildlife conflict

- Increase in restoration efforts lead to increase in crop raids , causing community wildlife conflicts.

The Project is supporting local communities in establishment of a 20km long Trench along the Park Boundary to deter animal crossing.





# Livelihood improvements

- Job creation for hundreds of people directly as Project workers
- Eco-Tourism development
- Promotion of Entrepreneurship (tree nursery establishment)
- Improved public health (e.g. clean water )



# Effects of capacity building

- NGO's- sharing of knowledge and experience
  - Provision of practical approach for successful carbon projects management in Uganda.
  - *Knowledge dissemination*
    - *Field visits*
    - *Publication*
    - *Theses*
    - *Presentations in workshops and forums*
    - *Training of NGO's*
    - *Documentaries*

# Effects of capacity building

- **Uganda Wildlife Authority:**
  - The degraded ecosystem restored close to its natural status, improving scope for tourism activities within the Park.
  - The Park is verified and certified based on a international standard(VCS).
  - Staff training in the field of Professional Conservation management
  - Infrastructure –office block , accommodation and 15km road network, improves management of the PA.

# Kibale as role model for other carbon projects in Uganda

## Common practice analysis

- Involvement of NFA staff in Capacity building, a couple of projects are being implemented with basic skills acquired from participation of the staff in Face activity implementation.
- A small scale reforestation project in Rwoho Central Forest Reserve (9100ha) of the Nile Basin.
  - Involvement of private and community-based tree planting initiatives with different investor shares . About 347.1 ha have been planted of which 22.2ha are community planted areas and 324ha are for NFA. Its Ugandan first ever project to be registered under CDM.
- Based on conservative estimates, with a 22 years rotation cycle for all tree species, the project will produce 24,421 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e by 2012.
- Community Reforestation Project in the Albertine Rift valley region (biological hotspot region) working with small groups of farmers to plant agroforestry and small scale plantations.
  - Approximately 50,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> are reduced each year in the region, The Project has been registered with the voluntary carbon standard called Plan Vivo.



END THANKS