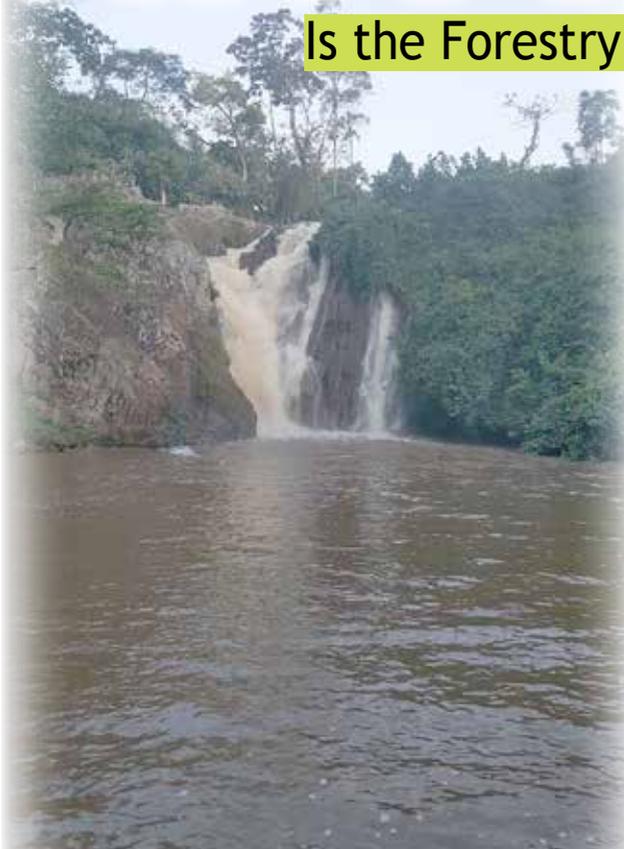


NFA Vs UWA

Is the Forestry Problem Institutional or Political?



Water falls are under Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Towards the end of 2016, President Yoweri Museveni recommended the president has recommended that management and control of forest reserves should be transferred to Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to promote proper conservation and stop massive encroachment and deforestation. This was after revelation that Uganda's forest cover which was 45% of the country a century ago declined to 24% in 1990 and has reduced to a paltry 9% currently. The National Forestry Authority (NFA) was set up in 2004 to manage the country's 506 central forest reserves (CFRs) located across the country and these were supposed to be self-sustaining.

The President's recommendation has left NFA in uncertainty because any transfer of mandates to another has legal implications since both UWA and NFA have different mandates even if they manage similar resources. However at a meeting of trustees and NFA top management, many reasons were given for the predicament in which NFA finds itself. There were some voices that summarised the genesis of NFA's problems as being the numerous presidential directives that are given from State House with little or no consultations with the real stakeholders that include forest communities, tree growers, civil society who are on the ground.

President Lifts Ban on Land Allocation in CFRs

Finally President Museveni has agreed to lift the ban on the allocation of land in Central Forest Reserves (CFRs). He said that after discussions with tree investors, he realised that it is possible to achieve aforestation targets

by leasing land to investors for commercial forestry strictly. Over the years, commercial tree planters under their umbrella body the Uganda Timber Growers Association (UTGA, constrained by inability to access land to expand plantation for-



Land availability catalyses commercial Forestry

To page 2

Ban on Land Lifted



Commercial forestry investors at a grower's plantation

estry across the country, have been lobbying to lift the moratorium. They wanted the ban imposed by President Yoweri Museveni over allocation of land in protected central forest reserves to be lifted. The argument was that Uganda was losing in excess of an estimated 200,000 hectares of forest cover every year yet the private sector had been part of the strategy to ensure sustainable production of trees for timber, poles and fuel wood. The trees being planted are also addressing effects of climate change by absorbing emissions and acting as carbon sinks. In 2007, President Museveni had ordered a ban on leasing land that was being made available to commercial tree planters. The President had cited abuse of forests through rampant cutting down of trees, growing of food in the forest reserves and mining of sand. NFA is still working on new land allocation guidelines that they shall issue to the tree growers.

Site suitability for Eucalyptus

Land suitability is the fitness of a given type of land for a specified kind of land use. Land suitability is about sustainable land use. Its classification is based on site productivity, management limitations and land degradation risk. The status of natural vegetation is also taken into consideration. The combined severity of site productivity, management limitations and land degradation risk on a site defines the suitability class.

Table 1: Site productivity classes

Productivity Class	SI ₁₅ as a measure of productivity	MAI as a measure of productivity	Site Productivity class description
I	> 40	> 40	Highly productive
II	35 to 40	30 to 40	Productive
III	30 to 35	25 to 30	Medium productive
IV	20 to 30	15 to 25	Marginally productive
V	< 20	< 15	Unproductive

A site with productivity class 1 would have suitability class 1, productivity class 2 would have a suitability class 2 and so forth if management and land degradation issues are not limiting. Limiting management factors eg 15 % boulders restricting trafficability and land degradation lowers the suitability class. Examples of limitations which affects management and land degradation in land suitability classes II to IV are indicated below:

Table 2: Management limitations and land degradation risks

Limitations on plantation management and land degradation risk	Assess land suitability
a) Trafficability	Slope angle, rock outcrop, surface boulders, drainage, trafficability classes
b) Existing natural vegetation	Level of degradation
c) Slope angle	Slope classes
d) Slope position	Slope position classes
e) Flood hazard	Landform, soil profile development, Flood hazard classes
f) Erosion hazard	Aggregate stability, permeability, drainage, stone content, slope angle, existing erosion, Soil erosion classes
g) Landslide hazard	Geology, soil properties, slope angle, existing landslides, Landslide classes

Trafficability refers to the easy with which forest machinery traverse the land. Trafficability is affected by slope, rock outcrop, surface boulders, soil texture and drainage. Poorly and very poorly drained soils have low load bearing strength compared to well drained and rapidly drained soils. Silt soils are more vulnerable to compaction and structural deterioration than clays and sands. Table 3 shows land suitability classes:

Table 3: Land suitability classes

Land suitability class	Land suitability class description	Limitations for Eucalyptus plantation productivity
I	Highly suitable	Not significant (negligible)
II	Suitable	Slightly significant
III	Medium Suitable	Moderate
IV	Marginally Suitable	Severe limitations
V	Unsuitable	Very severe limitations

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Site suitability for Eucalyptus

Land suitability class 1 has no significant limitations on sustainable use of land for plantation forestry. Land suitability class 2 to 5 have significant limitations of increasing severity affecting site productivity or management or land degradation. Use of land suitability class 4 and 5 in forestry is discouraged because of very low site

productivity, undisturbed natural forest or high development or management costs or very severe risk of land degradation. Some high productivity sites (MAI of above 30 m³/ha/yr) may have management and land degradation hazards which lower their

land suitability classes to between class 2 and 5. The assessment of land suitability does not take into account hazards such as forest fires, pest and diseases, quality of wood produced and socio-economic factors.

Site Suitability Checklist for Eucalyptus Planting

Category	Land suitability description	Unsuitable	Marginally suitable	Moderately suitable	Suitable	Highly suitable
	Class	V	IV	III	II	I
	MAI	< 15	15 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	> 40
	Sl ₁₅	<20	20 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	>40
	Parameters that limit plantation productivity	Very severe	Severe	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
Climatic	Max Precipitation (mm)	< 600	600 to 1000	1000 to 1200	1200 to 1500	> 1500
	MAP (mm)	< 500	500 to 800	800 to 1000	1000 to 1200	> 1200
	Drought (Min Precip mm)	Common (< 400)	Often (400 to 600)	Sometimes (600 to 800)	Rarely (800 to 1000)	None (> 1000)
	Max Temp (°C)	< 10	> 40	30 to 40	25 to 30	15 to 25
	MAT (°C)	< 5	> 35	25 to 35	20 to 25	10 to 20
	Frost (min Temp °C)	Heavy (<0)	Medium (0 to 2)	Light (2 to 4)	Light (4 to 10)	None (> 10)
	Precipitation Distribution (consecutive months)	<1 month	1 to 2 month	2 to 3 months	>4 months	>4 months
Soil	Soil depth (mm)	Very Shallow (0 – 250)	Shallow (250 – 500)	Moderate (500 – 750)	Deep (750 – 1000)	Very Deep (1000 - 1250)
	Soil Drainage Status (SDS)	Very Poor	Poor	Rapid	Good	Very Good
	Moisture availability	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	High
	Mottling	Very Distinct	Distinct	Faint	Faint	Nil
	Soil Salinity (dS/m)	Slight (< 4)	Slight (< 4)	High (> 8)	Moderate (4 – 8)	Moderate (4 – 8)
	Soil pH	Acid (< 4)	Acid (4 to 6)	Alkaline (> 8)	6 and 8	7
	Soil fertility	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
	Soil texture	Very Light	Light	Heavy	Medium	Medium
	Soil structure	Very Poor	Poor	Moderate	Good	Very Good
	Consistency	Very Loose	Loose	Sticky	Moderate	Moderate
	Soil stone content in profile	>90 %	50 to 90 %	30 to 50 %	20 to 30 %	<20 %
Terrain	Slope (percentages)	35 – 60 %	35 – 60 %	15 to 35 %	<15 %	<15 %
	Slope Position	Ridge top exposed to strong winds and shallow	Ridge top	Valley bottom to mid slope	Valley bottom to mid slope	Valley bottom to mid slope
	Surface roughness	>50 %	30 to 50 %	20 to 30 %	10 to 20 %	<10 %

THE CAB HIVE

The CAB Hive is a company which promotes bee keeping and modern ways of harvesting honey. It is found in many countries in Africa. The company harvests honey using the Complete African Bee Hive (CAB).

Structure of the CAB hive

It has the following main parts;

1. A small and big chamber
2. Ten frames
3. A bottom board
4. A sealing board
5. A Pollen trap which is placed at the entrance.
6. An Inverted feeder used for putting



A bee hive from CAB

water and honey to feed bees when it is hot.

7. A smoker-which is used to get the bees come down during monitoring or

inspection.

8. A Queen cage where the queen lives.
9. Hive trap. This is used for tying the hive on the stand.
10. Wax sheet for colonization
11. Comb holder
12. Uncapping fork to remove the whitish comb.
13. Extractor-for extracting honey from the wax.
14. Double strainer.

Colonization

We have two types of colonization:

1. Natural colonization
2. Artificial colonization

Record high temperatures were set in 2016 on nearly every continent. No land areas were cooler than average for the year 2016.

The record warmth was “80-90% because of the long-term trend and 10% because of El Niño,” NASA climate scientist Gavin Schmidt told Carbon Brief. The long-term warming trend over the past few decades can be linked to the burning of fossil fuels that are releasing gases such as carbon dioxide, he said.

The burning of the oil, gas and coal for energy releases “greenhouse” gases such as carbon dioxide and methane which have caused the Earth’s temperature to rise over time to levels that cannot be explained by natural variability. “No world leader can afford to ignore these results, which show that people all over the globe are being exposed to increasing impacts of climate change,” said Bob Ward of the London School of Economics and Political Science. “Any one who denies this evidence from world-class climate scientists will be turning a blind eye to rising risks that threaten the lives and livelihoods of their citizens,” he said. Since the start of the 21st century, the annual global temperature record has been broken five times (2005, 2010, 2014, 2015, and 2016), NOAA said.

2016: Earths Hottest year on Record!

A case to plant more trees



Just a spot of ice remaining on the Kilimanjaro as seen from above



“The science is clear and headed in one direction,” said Lou Leonard from the World Wildlife Fund. Human-caused changes in climate are putting the lives of both people and wildlife at risk. From disappearing ice on the Kilimanjaro, greater storm surges along

coastlines to heatwaves, nature is sending a distress call. Large scale deforestation has also aggravated the situation since trees that are a natural carbon sink for these green house gases emitted by large scale use of oil, gas and coal have been cut down.

E. Africa faces food shortages

With only one-quarter of expected rainfall received in the Horn of Africa in the October-December period, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) called for an immediate response to prevent widespread drought conditions from becoming a catastrophe. The magnitude of the situation calls for scaled up action and coordination at national and regional levels,” FAO Deputy Director-General, Climate and Natural Resources, Maria Helena Semedo told a high-level panel on humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, which was held on the side lines of the 28th African Union (AU) Summit in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia. This is, above all, a livelihoods and humanitarian emergency – and the time to act is now. We cannot wait for a disaster like the famine in 2011,” she added. FAO estimates that over 17 million people are currently in crisis and emergency food insecurity levels in member-countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).



SEEDLINGS FROM FERDSULT ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD

Quality seedlings are now available at very attractive prices:



Pine seedlings (Caribeac-Brazil) @ 420/=



Clonal Eucalyptus seedlings @ 500/=



Seedlings of grafted oranges @ 1,800/=



Seedlings of grafted mangoes @ 2,000/=

The nurseries are located 8 kilometers off Jinja road in Luwombo-Lugazi Buikwe District. For more information and booking please visit our office: Plot 17/19 Kampala Road, 7th & 8th floors, Diamond Trust Building or contact: Project Manager on tel: 0772 474431/0701 474431



The Effect of Chinese Investment Practices on Forestry in Uganda



Discussions and engagement at the ACODE organised workshop

Uganda and China have for many years enjoyed diplomatic and economic relations. This is evidenced by the continuous investment and trade between China and Uganda. Total trade between Uganda and China reached about USD 932.8 million in 2015. In the same year, China ranked second in terms of foreign direct investment for licensed projects in Uganda. There are over four hundred licensed Chinese business activities in Uganda in the manufacturing; construction, agriculture, forestry, mining, real estate, financing, whole sale and retail trade sectors among others. Despite the importance of Chinese investments in Uganda, findings from studies conducted by ACODE on Chinese investments in Uganda reveal that key stakeholders including policy makers are not always aware of the nature, scale of Chinese investors in Uganda. There are also instances where Chinese investors have ignored and/or refused Ugandan authorities to inspect and audit their operations. State owned and private Chinese investors, especially in the agriculture, forestry and roads sectors, are interested in understanding better and getting more information concerning Uganda's land laws

including compensation to affected persons; labour laws; tax policies; environmental laws; investment incentives and opportunities. In August 2016, some Chinese investors expressed a need to meet with Ugandan policy makers and engage on key policy issues that could potentially affect their investments, as well as the key financial and policy incentives that exist in the sectors. This was under the auspices of ACODE which organized a round table dialogue on Chinese investment practices in forestry and land use sectors in Uganda at Protea Hotel, Kampala. After several presentations and discussions by the participants, the following summary of recommendations were made:

1. Government should offer more policy and technical support to investors

Chinese investors requested the Uganda Investment Authority to continue supporting investors to obtain investment licenses. Chinese investors were encouraged to liaise with various government ministries, departments and agencies on specific standards and guidelines e.g the Ministry of Agriculture to get phytosanitary certificates for export of fresh agricultural products; Uganda Revenue Authority

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Press Digest

500,000 trees to be planted on highways

Plans are underway to assess the current level of land degradation in urban areas. The exercise is expected to be carried out using the Geographical Information System (GIS) and spatial remote sensing, with the intention of thwarting the increasing encroachment on urban forests and swamps. The exercise is part of the arrangement spearheaded by Mukono Zonal Agriculture Research Development Institute (MUZARDI), in partnership with the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), Kampala City Council Authority, National Forestry Authority, Uganda National Roads Authority, Wakiso Local Government and Entebbe Municipality. The agencies will lead a campaign to plant close to 500,000 trees on streets in Wakiso and Kampala.

NFA to open boundaries

The High Court has ordered National Forestry Authority (NFA) to re-open the boundaries of all the contested national forest reserves in the district of Kibaale, Kagadi and Kakumiro. The court orders follow the petition filed by the residents neighboring Kagombe Central Forest Reserve in Kibaale last year, who accused NFA of irregular boundary opening as a result of which they lost land. In their petition, the resident asked court to compel NFA to re-open the boundaries and sort out the concerns raised. Michael Mugisa, the Executive Director NFA said out of the respect for the court order, the boundary re-opening will kick off in Kagombe forest reserve and will be conducted by the commission of the survey and mapping by NFA.



PLANET GREEN WORLD U LTD

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Undertakes all forest services, horticultural services, Agricultural farm supplies, Construction, Real Estate Financial Services

FOREST ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTAINANCE FOR EUCALYPTUS SPP FOR FOUR YEARS

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of trees	Activity	Variation of Months	Cost Ugx(ha)	Remarks	
Year 1	Site manager	All seasons	500,000 per month	Per month. Supervising the day to day activities on the plantation to ensure quality of work and standard is achieved	
	GPS survey and Compartmentation	In the beginning	50,000	Using a GPS to produce a clear site map	
	Bush clearing	Dec -Jan	300,000	Cutting & piling	
	Seedling booking	Jan -Feb		You are required to deposit a certain amount of money	
	Land Preparation	Jan-Feb	200,000	Cutting trees & burning	
	Lining out and pitting	Mar -Apr	170,000	Proper specimen	
	Pre-plant Spray	Mar-Apr	250,000	Equipment, water and Chemicals inclusive(non- selective) this helps to suppress weeds for a longer period	
	Pre -plant termite control	Mar-Apr			
	Planting	Mar-Apr	150,000	According to SPGS and NFA standards	
	Patrol men	All seasons	250,000per month	To keep the plantation safe from fire outbreak & vermin	
	Survival Count	Apr-May	10,000	Stock checking to ensure that the stocking is okay	
	Beating up	Apr-May	150,000	Replace seedlings that died in order to achieve the desired stock	
	MAINTANANCE				
		Spot weeding	May -June	120,000	Create a clean spot of 1 metre radius from the tree to avoid competition for nutrients and light between trees and weeds.
	Slashing	Jun -July	150,000	To reduce competition of weeds and trees for nutrients and light	
	Post -plant spray	Jun -July	270,000	Chemical weeding	
	Post -plant termite control	Jun -July			

CONTACT: Tel: 0781 886 588, email:planetgreenworldugltd@gmail.com, website:planetgreenworldltd.co.ug

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FOREST ESTABLISHMENT AND MANTAINANCE FOR EUCALYPTUS SPP FOR FOUR YEARS

Year of trees	Activity	Variation of Months	Cost Ugx(ha)	Remarks
	Fire line Maintenance	All season	200,000 per km	To improve plantation access and they act as firebreaks
Year 2	Slashing	Apr-May	150,000	
	Acces pruning	May -Jun	120,000	For easy access to carry out other operations
	Post-plant spray	Sep-Oct	270,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	All seasons	200,000 per km	
Year 3	Slashing	Apr-May	150,000	
	Singling	May -Jun	270,000	Trimming off some shoots using shears in leaders allowing the tree to grow in good shape
	1 st Thinning	Oct-Nov	400,000	Marking and felling. The purpose is to increase the growing space and resources available to remaining tree stands
	Fire line Maintenance	All season	200,000 per km	
Year 4	Slashing	May -June	150,000	
	2 nd Pruning	June	120,000	Proper removal of 2nd layer of braches to produce knot free timber
	2 nd Thinning	Sep-Oct	400,000	To create space and reduce competition giving room to the remaining stand for better growth which attain more volume.
	Slashing	Oct-Nov	150,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	All season	200,000 per km	

NB.

If the area is flat, cost in planting varies according to the spacing as follows:- (a) 3X3 one pays 320,000 and (b) 2X2 one pays 400,000. When the area is sloppy, costs range from 400,000 and above for both spacing regimes. For spot weeding at 2X2 one pays 200,000.

Our management plan as a guide to plantation operations has been up dated at an interval of 1 to 4 years with targeted objectives. It describes variation of costs for some activities based on Landscape and altitude of the area as well as Inflation.

The activities include: - Bush clearing, Land preparation, Lining out and pitting, Pre –plant spray, Planting, Spot weeding, Slashing. Post plant spray, Thinning. GPS Survey. All these are negotiable

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THE CAB HIVE



The contents of a hive from CAB

Products from bee keeping

1. Honey
2. Wax
3. Propolis, from pine tree is used to treat flu, ulcers, wounds and tooth ache.
4. Royal jelly and food for the queen
5. Bee venom for pharmaceutical companies.
6. Pollen

Cost

A full kit i.e. a modern bee hive costs ugshs 6,900,000. This is bought once in a life time. This comes with free training which is carried out at Kabanyoro or Makerere. CAB visits clients for at least three times. Namely; during installation of the hives, colonization of bees, and during the first harvest of honey. Training which is not free costs ugshs 120,000 per day. One may buy only the bee hive and not the full kit at a cost of ugshs 370,000.

Areas which are good for keeping bees in Uganda

1. Kiryandongo
2. West Nile
3. Mbarara
4. Bushenyi
5. Karamoja
6. Busia (lumino)
7. Nakasongola (Where CAB has a big plant).
8. Mityana
9. Sekanyonyi

These types of bee hives are available for sale

1. The CAB- That type is imported or can be fabricated locally in Uganda out of seasoned pine.
2. Kenya Top Bar hive (K.T.B). That type is made in Kenya.
3. Log hive- from palm tree. These are locally produced from Uganda.

Harvesting

The first harvest of honey is carried out after six (6) months. Each bee hive produces 60kgs of honey. A kilogram of honey sales at a price of UGX30, 000. Subsequently, and honey is harvested every after three (3) months. The output of honey is affected by factors such as seasons and area of bee keeping.

Effects of Chinese Investment Practices on Forestry in Uganda

to get certificate of origin for the export of their products; Uganda National Bureau of Standards to get standards certificate for export of their products; Uganda Export Promotions Board to get advice on markets and what to look out for and Ministry of Water and Environment to get advice on sustainable use of fragile ecosystems such as wetlands.

2. Government should include offsets in project negotiations

Participants emphasized the need for offsets in project negotiations to ensure that for whatever forest or trees might be lost as a result of an investment, there is compensation for them through establishing same forest or trees elsewhere.

3. Chinese investors should source wood from legal sources

Chinese investors were encouraged to source wood for their investments from legal sources in order to conserve Uganda's central forest reserves. The National Forestry Authority, Uganda Timber Growers Association and the Forest Sector Support Department were pointed out as the key institutions that can assist the Chinese investors to source wood from legal sources and ensure that the wood sellers are not encroaching on central forest reserves and fraudulently selling wood to the investors.

4. Government should offer more incentives to foreign investors

Chinese investors especially those engaged in the agriculture sector requested government to provide more incentives such as tax exemptions and suitable land for agricultural investments. They argued that commercial agriculture is a long term investment and they take up to years before they can recoup their initial investment.

5. Government ministries, departments and agencies responsible for investment should be more coordinated

Chinese investors requested Uganda Investment Authority to fast track operationalization of the one stop centre to save them time and money and enable their businesses to run smoothly. The investors requested the Uganda Investment Authority to put together and publish summaries of key investment advice, laws, policies and guidelines in one booklet that can be shared with the investors. The Chinese investors also requested government ministries, departments and agencies responsible for investment to support potential local investors who return from specialized trainings abroad to startup businesses in Uganda

SAWDUST: an alternative source of industrial energy



There is a climate protection project in Honduras that installed a biomass plant to run on biomass residues of about 20 saw mills. CO2 emissions are being reduced by displacing the use of fossil based electricity by clean and sustainable electricity produced by this renewable energy source.

Lafarge bought a machine for crashing logs into chips which turned out to be ineffective. It was bought in the belief that it would crash over five tons of logs per hour. After trials, it only could crash less than a ton per hour. UTGA met challenges to supply dry logs to Hima Cement (Lafarge), as a result of them failing to consume the logs as had been anticipated. This led to piling up of logs in their limited storage space. Offloading other logs from trucks became a challenge. Consequently, UTGA and Lafarge have discussed and agreed to look up a new business venture and bring it to the attention of UTGA growers, the processing and sale of wet sawdust.

There is need for us to give chance to the future. HIMA is willing to buy as much as 150 tons of wet sawdust per day. UTGA growers shall need to get appropriate technology to crash logs into saw dust. This will be collected when it is wet. No waiting for drying. The first thinnings, offcuts and the poorly grown up trees should be converted into sawdust and be collected from central locations. This will require UTGA growers to work collectively especially at cluster level. There's need to come up with locally fabricated machines that will be capable of crashing logs at an affordable cost. These will be a lot cheaper than importing machines which cost alot. Lafarge is ready to come for final presentations to the members about details of how this will work. Members will have a chance to raise their concerns before the business takes off. Lafarge are our partners and UTGA has requested for open, on the table business discussions and dealings.

Advantages of locally fabricated sawdust processing machines

- Cheaper compared to imported machines.
- Easier to repair because local expertise is readily available.
- Ability to adjust the processing capacity of the machines.
- Flexibility in payments and design of the machines.

- Easily adaptable to local setting.
 - Costs, risks, usage and operational expenses can affordably be shared
- UTGA is doing due diligence including ascertaining cost of each machine, capacity, and fabricate period. UTGA will then communicate findings to members to enable informed decisions making. This will then be a basis for members to agree on how to buy, manage and use them.

Mukwano Industries

Mukwano group of companies have informed UTGA that they have great demand for sawdust for use in their boilers. They need it dry, about 24% moisture content. They have made an offer to UTGA even if currently they have some private suppliers.

Conclusion

UTGA will continue to look for markets for the wood of the UTGA growers. All require the necessary due diligence and a careful analysis before making recommendations for action. The focus is to get the best returns from commercial tree plantations for all our members irrespective of their location in the country. With time, this will happen yet it is a step by step process that requires concerted effort. Primarily it hinges on the need to work together, as an organised group.

NOTICE

TOOLS FOR SALE

Calipers - 65cm at UGX 700,000/piece

Bahco pruning saws at UGX 104,000/piece

Lasher pruning saws at UGX 50,000/piece

N.B Prices apply for UTGA Members only

SEED ORDERS FOR 1ST PLANTING SEASON 2017

Members interested in purchasing Eucalyptus seed from South Africa and Pine seed (*Pinus Caribea*) from Australia and Brazil, Teak seed from Tanzania for 2017, to send their orders to UTGA to allow for timely planning

UTGA PAID FOR FORESTRY SERVICES

UTGA Office offers the services below for Members at subsidized rates

- Forest Plantation valuation
- Technical onsite trainings and advise
- GIS Mapping
- Forest Management Plans and guidance on how to draw them
- Forest Inventory
- Advertising in UTGA newsletter & website

Members interested in getting professional help & presence at your plantation in form of forestry interns

Please get in touch with the UTGA office by calling **0785-343564** or by sending an email to info@utga.ug or caroln@utga.ug

Update from UTG-SACCO

Happy New Year Commercial Tree Planters!

Over the last six years, UTG-SACCO has collected shares and Savings from its Members. The SACCO boasts of 60 active members with a networking Capital of UGX 220,435,179, Over the last 5 years, members shared a total of UGX 71,656,129 as dividends amongst themselves. This has made a big impact on member's plantations because they are able to borrow for plantation inputs and pay workers wages and then pay back at their convenience. At UTG-SACCO Efficiency is a strong tool we use

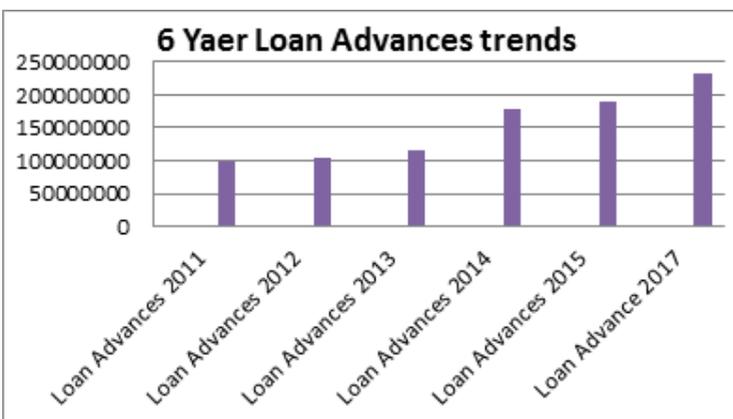
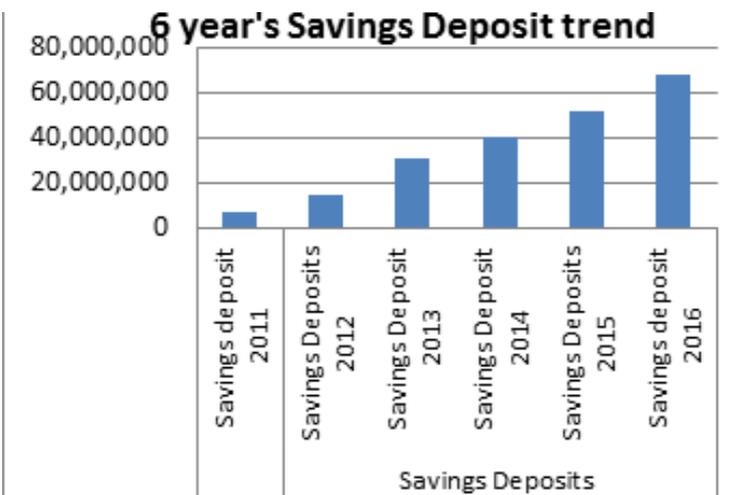
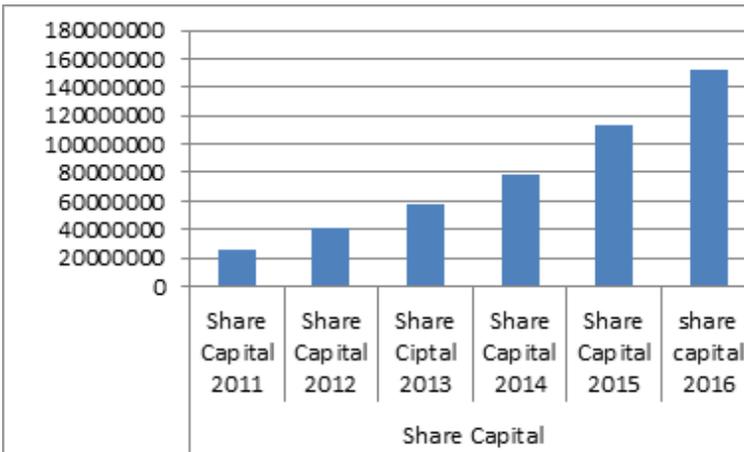
to serve our members to make them forget the hassles and bureaucracy of loan approvals. You can get your UGX 20,000,000 loan approved in one day.

The information in the graph below shows the Trend of Share, Savings collection and Loan disbursements for the period of six year.

I therefore call upon members of UTGA who have not yet subscribed to the UTG-SACCO to join so that we can form a strong Financing arm for Tree Planters.

Be part of it.

Contact: Moses - UTG SACCO officer, UTGA office, Plot 116 Bukoto Street.
Tel: 0776-191414/0701-109440



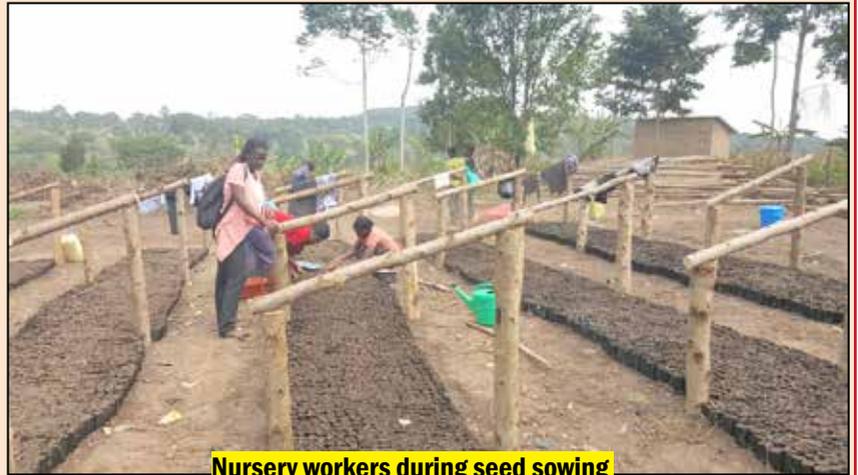
Did you know that:

The following practices can increase the RoI from your plantation by more than 50%:

- 1. Buy from certified nurseries.** Not everyone that sells plantlets or seedlings sells quality. Most of the road side vendors do not mind about reputation and neither do they care about investing in quality practices. All they care about is to make a quick buck. Whether customers are getting quality or not, that is secondary.
- 2. Site Species Matching.** Uganda is mapped into different agro-ecological zones. These enable farmers identify the right clone types for the respective zones or regions. Matching the right clone type to the right zone increases the chances of getting a better yield.
- 3. Close Plantation Supervision.** Close supervision of your plantation helps the plantation to be clear of any weeds and thus reduces competition for soil nutrients, thus enabling your trees to grow without any stress.
- 4. Routine Plantation Inspection.** This helps farmers through a professional forester to detect any infections at an early stage and avoids such infections from going viral. You will also get good advice on how your plantation can be managed so as to produce optimal results. It is best that a professional forester visits your plantation at least 3 times every year.
- 5. Buy Clones** Clones give uniform growth for your plantation. When you buy your clones from certified nurseries, you will be assured that a quality mother garden was used during the production process. This alongside a controlled production environment increases the chances of getting a better yield.
- 6. Create Trenches to avoid water logging.** Clones do well and tend to provide the best performance in well drained soils. If your piece of land has a section with a swamp or an area where

UTGA MODAL NURSERY NOW RUNNING

UTGA recently acquired 8 acres of land at Kiwawu, 36 km on the Kampala - Mityana Road, home to a modal tree nursery. The modal nursery which is past establishment stage is on the verge on being certified by the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme (SPGS). As a flagship project, the nursery will provide a venue for nursery research, have an arboretum and provide clonal planting material and seedlings of pine, eucalyptus and fruit trees for sale initially. A pictorial journey of the nursery from scratch tells the story.



Nursery workers during seed sowing



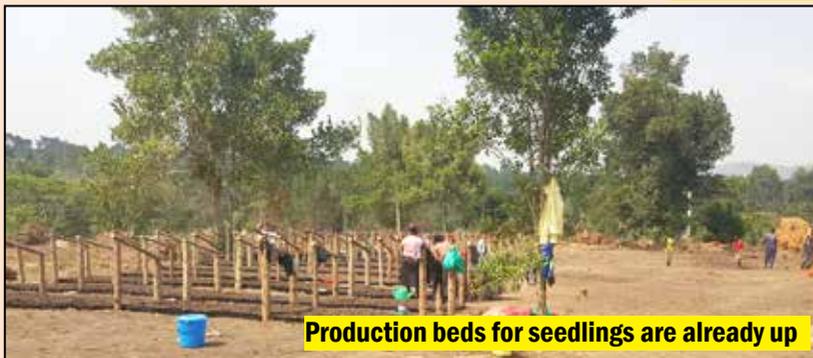
A section of site as it was being cleared



Soil mixing at site



Roofing ongoing



Production beds for seedlings are already up



Working shed adjacent to the office

From page 10

water usually collects during the rainy season, we advise that you create trenches that will direct the water away.

7. Restrict other human activity.

Man is arguably the biggest pest that a plantation can have. This is simply because of the effects of his actions while on the plantation – break-

Did you know that:

ing of branches, damaging of roots while digging especially if there are other crops on the plantation, man as an agent for pest transfer, fires on the plantation – (man makes fire for cooking food and forgets to put it out) etc.

8. Termite Control: Beyond Man, termites are a threat to Eucalyptus

clones. Buying and applying genuine termiticides is recommended before planting and routine application where incidents of termite attacks are noticed. Termite control should be done within one's plantation as well as neighbors. This is because termites can easily cross over.

Contributed by UTRL

UTGA News is a digital newsletter for the Uganda Timber Growers Association. It is published monthly (once a month) to briefly summarize recent forestry-related publications, projects, activities, and news.

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papers, books, guides, or other resources, upcoming or past events.

UTGA News is a great way to reach a wide audience of foresters, natural resource persons, practitioners, scientists and the publics across the Uganda, East Africa and across the globe.

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