





SUSTAINABILITY OF WOOD VALUE CHAIN IN UGANDA: bottlenecks and potentials

SW4SW –
Garden Court O.R. 29-31
October 2019

Johannesburg – South Africa



LEONIDAS HITIMANA, FAO / SPGS program Manager (Uganda)
Dennis Kavuma, Uganda Timber Growers Association (UTGA), General Manager











Extent of the Industrial Forest Estate - Findings

- Various sources of a range of accuracies and mixed precision: need for forest inventory focusing of industrial plantations + Mapping of plantations
- Starting point for refinement

Estimated area of Industrial plantations established from 1990 to 2019

Period	SPGS Small and Medium	Other stakeholders	Total
1990 - 2003	67	2 756	2 823
2004 – 2013	15 757	29 586	45 343
2013 - 2019	23 000	13 155	36 155
Total	38 824	43 497	82 321









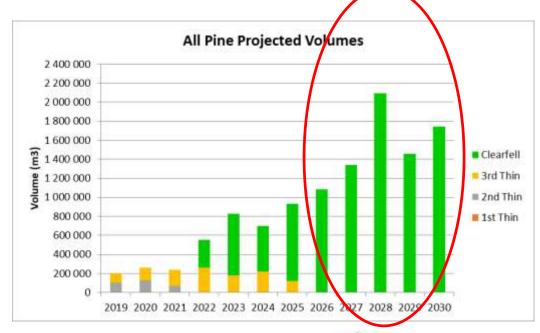


Projected Wood Flows: Pine

Estimated Area by WC Established 2004 to 2013 (ha)				
Period	Pine	Euc	Other	Total
2004 - 2013	39 056	5 777	515	45 348
%	86%	13%	1%	100%

- 2019 200 000 m³/year
- 2023 800 000 m³/year
- Long-term sustainable yield of about One million m³/year: 5 times as current yield

With the current rate of afforestation it could go as high as 2 million m³/year





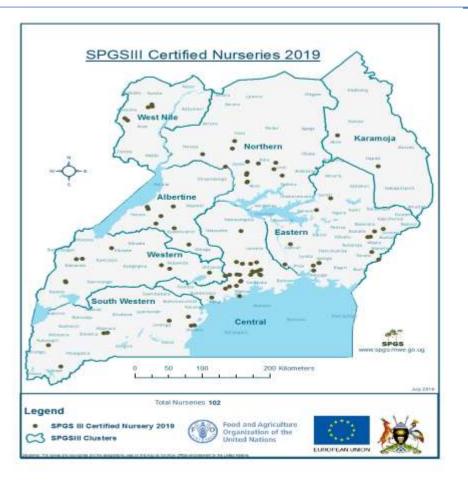








CERTIFICATION OF NURSERIES: a growing interest over years



- Number of certified nursery operators in constant increase:
 - About 30 in 2015,
 - 66 in 2017,
 - 102 in 2019
- In 2019, 201 applied but 50% were certified



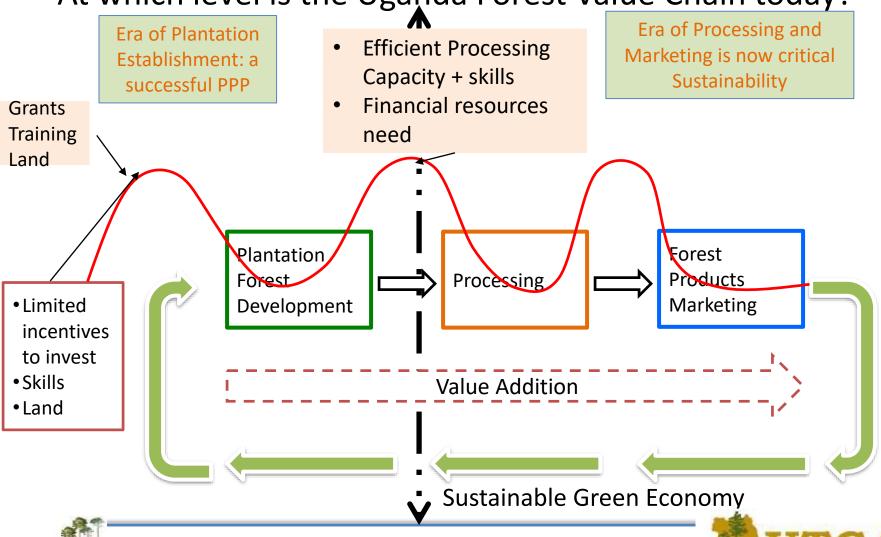








At which level is the Uganda Forest Value Chain today?









Processing Capacity

- Currently an excess of capacity many mobile mills not operating at full capacity;
 - About 5 boardmills (plywood, particle board, fibre board, MDF) and
 - 45 mobile mills (recovery between 25 and 40%), still very low

Under-utilised capacity is a caused by:

- New area with limited skill
- Low market prices due to illegal timber trade and lack of standards to enhance quality and attract higher price
- Constraints on exports of timber

Type of Processing Plant	Annual Round- log Intake (m³/year)	Product Output (m³/year)	Residue	% of Total Processing Capacity
Board - particle and MDF	168 000	118 000	50 000	35%
Plywood - veneer & other	169 000	92 000	77 000	35%
Sawmills - Formal	54 000	22 000	32 000	11%
Sawmills - Mobile	89 000	31 000	58 000	19%
Total	480 000	263 000	217 000	100%











A huge potential market

- ✓ The extent of industrial plantations, particularly long-rotation pine plantations in the countries neighbouring Uganda is limited
- ✓ Very important regional market: Kenyan prices ~ 25% higher than Uganda and are likely to increase (e.g. forthcoming project to build 25,000 timber houses)
- ✓ Substantial premium (270%) paid for wide boards (>8 in // 12x1x14)
- ✓ Uganda has developed a resource that is 20 years ahead of any of its neighbours and exports will drive demand











A huge potential investment opportunity

- ✓ Once export restrictions are addressed and standards (timber grading and chain of custody) are in place, profitability increases significantly: The Internal rate of return (IRR) doubles and would be estimated at 15% (vs 7% currently)
- ✓ As the supply of timber increases Uganda will become a significant exporter to East African neighbours and also at the global level
- ✓ Uganda's electricity costs are competitive at 80 percent of Kenya's costs
- √ 35 investment business parks throughout the whole country









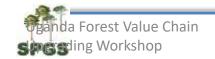


Investment in sawmill is high if

		Timber prices increase (sell price)		Mill delivery price (buy price)
	Baseline	5%	10%	-10%
IRR	Low	24%	35%	26%

Higher timber prices essential to profitability

Reductions in mill delivery price can make it profitable











Concluding Remarks

- 1. Large volumes will be coming onto the market in the next few years going from 200 000 m³/year to a sustainable 1.2 million m³/year in 10 years.
- 2. Substantial investment into harvesting, transport and processing capacity is required.
- 3. Even with active development of the Ugandan market the supply will exceed domestic demand.
- 4. The Ugandan forestry sector is well-positioned to compete strongly in the regional markets
- 5. Once timber standards are gazetted, this will allow grading of timber which will leverage quality and pricing.
- 6. Sustainability of the industry will be driven by (i) high recovery; (ii) access to global markets
- 7. Forest certification and clustering are key to promote best practices in forestry











Thank you



