

# Statistical Tables

Most of the following tables have been taken from the Uganda Forest Department Annual Report for 1964/65 which was compiled and published late, due to various difficulties (some tables still had notes of missing data from local government forest services), together with the reports for the following three years. The numbering of the tables (not in a continuously numbered sequence) may appear eccentric, but this follows a standard numbering developed over the years from that recommended by the Empire Forestry Conference, 1920, for use by all member countries in their annual forestry reports, and followed compliantly by Uganda. This facilitates not only comparison with annual reports for previous individual years, but also inter-country comparisons.

We had originally hoped just to reproduce these tables directly from the 1965 annual report, but unfortunately their typographic quality was not good enough and they contained errors. We have therefore had to reset them completely and have taken the opportunity to correct such errors as we could, clarify their composition and remove some details which seemed inappropriate to this history.

Some of the tables have been simplified to show merely the position at the end of the period of this history (either 30th June 1965 or 31st December 1965), e.g. the country's forest estate and the area of forest reserves covered by working plans, omitting the changes during 1964/65. Others present only the figures for 1964/65, or for the last three years, for example the cut of timber classified by species, as being representative of typical years during the period of the history. Tables 15 and ALG 2 cover the last 10 and 12 years respectively. Table 11 and all the ALG tables are for the calendar year ending 31st December 1965. Table No.13, 'The Strength of Uganda Forest Department Staff' was not published for 1964/65, so the table for the previous year has been reproduced.

Some readers will undoubtedly complain that quantities are expressed in Imperial measures: acres, sq miles, cu ft, etc. and even centals. Having provided both Imperial and metric units throughout the text, we considered this carefully for the tables also, and decided that complete conversion to metric units was beyond our resources and would inevitably introduce errors and rounding problems; that it would complicate cross-comparisons with individual annual reports and other records for this period, both concerning Uganda and other Commonwealth countries where Imperial units were still standard; that space precluded showing both on the same table, but that complete duplicate sets of forms in metric and Imperial Units would be excessive; and that in these days of pocket calculators it would not be difficult for readers to convert the quantities of particular interest to them. We have provided a complete table of conversion factors in Appendix F.

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**Table 1. Extent, Nature, Ownership and Permanence of Forest Land, 30.6.65 (square miles)**  
(total land and swamp area of Uganda = 78,836 square miles)

Category of Forest and Vegetation	Permanent State Reserves		Permanent Local Authority Reserves		Private		Unreserved Forest		TOTALS		Percentage of Total Land and Swamp	
	Total Gazetted	Protection**	Total Gazetted	Protection**	Total	Protection**	Total	Protection	Permanent	Forest Land	Permanent	Forest Land
Closed Forest on 30.6.65	2,262	775	401		600				2,663	3,263	3.4%	4.1%
Woodland on 30.6.65	1,925	1,760	772	433			29,000		2,697	31,697	3.4%	40.2%
Open Areas and Grassland on 30.6.65	285	225							285	285	0.4%	0.4%
	<b>4,472</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>600</b>		<b>29,000</b>		<b>*5,645</b>	<b>35,245</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>

\*Includes 97.33 sq miles duplicated in error in gazettement, being in both Buganda and Bunyoro.

\*\*Gazetted reserves with a protective function (see Tables 1A and 1B), also included in the 'Total Gazetted' areas.

**Table 1A. Analysis of Central Forest Reserves, 30.6.65**  
(in square miles, taking account of all gazetted changes up to Statutory Instruments 1965 No 186)

District	Gazetting Status		TOTAL	Classification															
	Undemarcated	Demarcated		Production			Protection												
				Closed Forest	Savanna Woodland	Other	Total	Closed Forest	Savanna Woodland	Other	Total								
<b>Buganda</b>																			
Mengo		294.68	294.68																
Masaka	62.49	88.54	151.03																
Mubende																			
<b>Eastern Region</b>																			
Busoga		64.93	64.93			10.00													
Bugisu		200.34	200.34																
Mbale Town		1.77	1.77																
Bukedi		2.02	2.02																
Teso		1.75	1.75																
Sebei		263.64	263.64																
<b>Northern Region</b>																			
Karamoja	397.27	789.56	1,186.83																
Lango		41.40	41.40																
Acholi		311.80	311.80			19.82													
Madi		124.59	124.59			48.66													
West Nile		155.43	155.43																
<b>Western Region</b>																			
Bunyoro		350.86	350.86																
Toro		765.30	765.30																
Ankole		349.19	349.19																
Kigezi		207.19	207.19																
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459.76</b>	<b>4,012.99</b>	<b>4,472.75</b>	<b>1,487.54</b>	<b>165.21</b>	<b>60.20</b>	<b>1,712.95</b>	<b>774.87</b>	<b>1,759.93</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>2,759.80</b>								

\* Nyabyeya † Mgahinga and Echuya

**Table 1B. Analysis of Local Forest Reserves, 30.6.65 (square miles)**

District	Undemarcated	Demarcated	TOTAL	Production			Protection					
				Closed Forest	Savanna Woodland	Other	Total	Closed Forest	Savanna Woodland	Other	Total	
<b>Buganda</b>												
Mengo		192.29	192.29	32.08			32.08	160.21				160.21
Masaka		2.27	2.27	2.27			2.27					
Mubende		126.88	126.88	117.30	9.58		126.88					
<b>Eastern Region</b>												
Busoga		61.57	61.57	34.32	13.82		48.14	13.43				13.43
Bugisu		3.29	3.29	2.96	0.33		3.29					
Mbale Town		0.36	0.36	0.36			0.36					
Bukedi		18.45	18.45	10.00	5.94		15.94					2.51
Teso		61.10	61.10	1.37	42.74		44.11					16.99
Sebei		0.20	0.20	0.02			0.02		0.18			0.18
<b>Northern Region</b>												
Karamoja												
Lango		35.52	35.52	1.95	33.57		35.52					
Acholi		80.03	80.03	0.60	33.57		34.17			45.86		45.86
Madi		5.60	5.60							5.60		5.60
West Nile		92.40	92.40	3.85	13.43		17.28			75.12		75.12
<b>Western Region</b>												
Bunyoro		364.37	364.37	85.00	165.67		250.67	113.70				113.70
Toro	2.59	94.69	97.28	97.28			97.28					
Ankole		15.79	15.79		15.79		15.79					
Kigezi		15.12	15.12	11.15	3.97		15.12					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1,169.93</b>	<b>1,172.52</b>	<b>400.51</b>	<b>338.41</b>		<b>738.92</b>	<b>433.42</b>	<b>0.18</b>			<b>433.60</b>

**Table 4A. Area of Forest Reserves (CFRs and LFRs) Covered by Working Plans, 30.6.65 (areas in sq. miles)**

District	Without Valid Plans		With Valid Plans	TOTAL
	None	Expired		
<b>Buganda</b>				
Mengo			485	485
Masaka		1	152	153
Mubende			127	127
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Busoga			132	132
Bugisu			203	203
Mbale			2	2
Bukedi			20	20
Teso			65	63
Sebei			264	264
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Karamoja		129	1,058	1,187
Lango		20	57	77
Acholi	21	24	347	392
Madi		101	29	130
West Nile	3		245	248
<b>Western Region</b>				
Bunyoro		194	617	811
Toro		8	854	862
Ankole	16	1	348	365
Kigezi	8		214	222
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>5,217</b>	<b>5,743</b>

Table 6A. Silvicultural Treatment of Natural High Forest (CFRs only), 30.6.65 (areas in acres)

WORKING PLAN AREA	Tending of Young Forest not yet Harvested		Pre-harvesting Treatment	Area Harvested		Under-planted but not yet Effectively Tended		Tended after Harvesting		TOTAL Direct Cost £ in 1964-65
	1964-65	Total		1964-65	Total	1964-65	Total	1964-65	Total	
	Budongo				2,020	48,560	6,538	973	*15,967	
Bugoma			2,518	15,860		1,680	5,462	2,151		
Kibale & Itwara				6,850	50	600	3,252	648		
Lake Shore (Masaka)	878	12,333		5,617		1,275	5,793	3,848		
Kalinzu			4,951	7,427			524	1,805		
E. & W. Mengo			256	70,488			28,200	4,915		
Sango Bay				30,800						
S. Busoga				35,000						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>12,333</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>11,494</b>	<b>6,588</b>	<b>8,137</b>	<b>59,198</b>	<b>16,887</b>		

\*In addition 1,831 acres were tended, which had been tended previously.

**Table 6B. Regeneration and Afforestation in Plantations (CFRs only), 30.6.65 (areas in acres)**

District	Hardwood Timber Plantations		Softwood Plantations			Fuel and Pole Plantations		TOTAL Direct Cost £ in 1964-65
	1964-65	Total	Softwoods		Productive Fire-breaks	Regenerated 1964-65	Total	
			1964-65	Total				
<b>Buganda</b>								
Mengo	465*	1,657	65	95		257	4,665	11,618
Masaka		11				33	473	1,082
Mubende								
<b>Eastern Region</b>								
Busoga		30	25	25		197	887	6,000
Bugisu			22	119	10	14	911	1,163
Mbale Town							1,085	430
Bukedi								317
Sebei			146	450	56	22	1,132	680
Teso								680
<b>Northern Region</b>								
Karamoja							36	1,367
Lango		563					320	
West Nile				3,390	503	41	552	3,092
Acholi		850	25	25		9	198	2,371
Madi								
<b>Western Region</b>								
Forest School		30		30		1	6	432
Bunyoro		50	296					
Toro			342	1,389	150	26	234	4,444
Ankole			175	1,479	115	19	460	9,527
Kigezi				2,789	191			7,971
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>465*</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>9,791</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>10,959</b>	<b>51,174</b>

\*Better classed as enrichment planting. See 1965 Annual Report for numerous notes on uncertainties.



**Table 7. Output of Timber and Fuel, year ended 30.6.65**  
(cu ft round-wood under bark)

	From State Forests		From Commercial Forests		From Other Land		TOTAL	
	Conifer	Non-conifer	Conifer	Non-conifer	Conifer	Non-conifer	Conifer	Non-conifer
Saw-logs	138,335	2,994,069	22,683	126,988	4,133	*529,366	165,151	3,650,423
Pulpwood and pitwood	55,048	126,976	1,098	146,312		**	56,146	273,288
Other industrial roundwood								
<b>TOTAL industrial roundwood</b>	<b>193,383</b>	<b>3,121,045</b>	<b>23,781</b>	<b>273,300</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>529,366</b>	<b>221,297</b>	<b>3,923,711</b>
<b>Fuelwood</b>		<b>1,724,004</b>		<b>709,952</b>		<b>**1,459,741</b>		<b>3,893,697</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193,383</b>	<b>4,845,049</b>	<b>23,781</b>	<b>983,252</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>1,989,107</b>	<b>221,297</b>	<b>7,817,408</b>

\* This does not include any estimate of timber cut from private forests.

\*\* This does not include any estimate of the very large unrecorded quantities of poles and fuel cut by Ugandans for their own use.

**Table 7A. Detailed Production of Round Timber Cl. I & II, 1964/65, 1963/64 and 1962/63 (true volume, under bark) (cu ft)**

Botanical Name	Class	Other Name	1.7.1964-30.6.1965					1963/64		1962/63	
			Central Forest Reserves	Local Forest Reserves*	Public Land*	Total	Total	Total	Total		
<b>Chlorophora excelsa</b>	IA	Mvule	33,938	8,743	393,163	435,844	189,441	349,757			
Albizia coriaria	IB	Mugavu	7,536	11,030	4,383	22,949	11,930	18,666			
Entandrophragma spp.		Mahogany	524,909	15,561	13,668	554,138	488,858	489,689			
Fagara spp.		E. A. Satinwood	35,949			35,949	32,735	23,442			
Khaya spp.		Mahogany	221,343	30,431	49,403	301,177	210,294	222,382			
Lovoa spp.		Nikoba	103,672	1,127	7,530	112,329	105,877	96,080			
Olea welwitschii		Elgon Olive	40,243		1,764	40,243	31,706	42,582			
Others		607			2,371	5,149	93				
<b>TOTAL CLASS IB</b>			<b>934,259</b>	<b>58,149</b>	<b>76,748</b>	<b>1,069,156</b>	<b>886,549</b>	<b>892,934</b>			
Albizia spp.	II	Red Nongo	113,978	4,961	1,579	120,518	97,364	58,800			
Cordia millenii		Mukebu	5,869	394	757	7,020	5,964	9,093			
Exotic conifers		—	114,439	22,476		136,915	152,508	20,633			
Fagaropsis angolensis		Mafu	15,525			15,525	7,093	2,902			
Holoptelea grandis		Mumululi	62,116			62,116	24,512	69,766			
Maesopsis eminii		Musizi	169,991	8,919	5,224	184,134	251,652	225,353			
Markhamia platycalyx		Nsambya	4,700		177	4,877	1,163	156			
Mitragyna stipulosa		Nzingu	1,254		275	1,529	—	1,243			
Morus lactea		Mukoge	22,996		1,977	24,973	29,220	21,375			
Newtonia buchananii		Mucence	61,068	634	1,561	63,263	48,875	58,993			
Piptadeniastrum africanum		Mpewere	83,197	3,356	4,747	91,300	65,814	51,795			
Podocarpus spp.		Podo	23,896	207	4,133	28,236	15,746	10,773			
Pygeum africanum		Ntasesa	34,137	79	100	34,316	36,378	40,947			
Symphonia globulifera		Musandasanda	18,508			18,508	27,200	9,072			
Trichilia splendida		Sesambya	31,196		377	31,573	9,170	1,950			
Others		5,276	1,215	2,550	9,041	6,405	76,380				
<b>TOTAL CLASS II</b>			<b>768,146</b>	<b>42,241</b>	<b>23,457</b>	<b>833,844</b>	<b>779,064</b>	<b>659,231</b>			

There were serious transcription errors in the 1963/64 and 1962/63 columns of the 1965 annual report. These have been corrected here from the original annual reports.

Table 7A. (contin.) Detailed Production of Round Timber Cl. III &amp; IV, 1964/65, 1963/64 and 1962/63 (true volume, under bark) (cu ft)

Botanical Name	Class	Other Name	1.7.1964-30.6.1965				1963/64		1962/63	
			Central Forest Reserves	Local Forest Reserves*	Public Land*	Total	Total	Total		
Albizia glaberrima	III	White Nongo	136,225			136,225	103,456	66,458		
Aningeria spp.		Mutoke, Osan	76,110		351	76,461	28,653	12,923		
Canarium schweinfurthii		Muwafu	613		6,058	6,671	25,613	23,182		
Celtis mildbraedii		Lufugo	119,228	1,731	668	121,627	121,242	136,589		
Chrysophyllum spp.		Nkalate, Munyamata	23,272	59	250	23,581	23,568	19,702		
Erythrophileum guineense		Mumara	21,624	6,226	5,031	32,881	30,077	78,843		
Mildbraediendron excelsum		Muyati	42,918	7,211	1,240	51,369	50,045	56,982		
Pterygota mildbraedii		Mukoko	400	21,263	3,414	25,077	25,052	10,828		
Strombosia scheffleri		Munyankono	7,767			7,767	6,354	7,801		
Others			1,416			1,416	1,028	2,481		
<b>TOTAL CLASS III</b>				<b>429,573</b>	<b>36,490</b>	<b>17,012</b>	<b>483,075</b>	<b>415,088</b>	<b>415,789</b>	
Alstonia boonei		IV	Mujwa	203,046		5,750	208,796	154,863	123,434	
Antiaris toxicaria			Kirundu	109,729	749	3,108	113,586	135,776	148,085	
Celtis spp.			Nyamanunka	43,953		50	44,003	12,597	17,206	
Chrysophyllum spp.	Munyamata		39,742	318	63	40,123	—	6,100		
Croton spp.	Munyabakaikuru		33,436			33,436	27,891	4,556		
Cynometra alexandri	Muhimbi		1,247	2,227	6,377	9,851	101,093	39,370		
Funtumia spp.	Musanda		42,137			42,137	20,740	15,197		
Parinari excelsum	Mubura		408,187			408,187	373,395	248,649		
Schrebera spp.	Ndela		20,703	119	1,625	22,447	14,252	26,490		
Ficus spp.					100	100	266	1,601		
Unclassified							97,629			
Others				64,308	635	6,046	70,989	25,739	31,012	
<b>TOTAL CLASS IV</b>				<b>966,488</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>23,119</b>	<b>993,655</b>	<b>964,241</b>	<b>661,700</b>	
<b>TOTAL ALL CLASSES</b>				<b>3,132,404</b>	<b>149,671</b>	<b>533,499</b>	<b>3,815,574</b>	<b>3,234,383</b>	<b>2,979,411</b>	

\*These figures do not include Bukedi or Buganda, whence no returns have been received. Returns from the following were incomplete: Bugisu D.A., January and February for Namatale L.F.R. only; and Kigezi D.A., January to March only. Some botanical names have changed: Chlorophora to Millicia; Pygeum to Prunus. There were serious transcription errors in the 1963/64 and 1962/63 columns of the 1965 annual report. These have been corrected here from the original annual reports.

**Table 7B. Production of Poles, 1964/65, 1963/64 and 1962/63**

Category	Unit	1.7.1964-30.6.1965				1963/64	1962/63
		Central Forest Reserves	Local Forest Reserves*	Public Land*	Total	Total	Total
<b>Softwood Plantations</b>	Number						
Class 1		3,486	5		3,491		
2		50,056	1,096		51,152		
3		738			738		
4		325			325		
5							
Total		54,605	1,101		55,706	40,883	
Approx. Volume	Number cu ft u.b.	55,048	1,098		56,146	49,100	
<b>Hardwood Plantations</b>	Number						
Class 1		41,984	49,604		91,588		
2		86,887	73,630		160,517		
3		3,668	18,476		22,144		
4		2,238	250		2,488		
5		200	42		242		
TOTAL		134,977	142,002		276,979	300,235	
Approx. Volume	Number cu ft u.b.	124,777	145,385		270,162	235,000	
<b>Hardwood Bush</b>	Number						
Class 1		5,575	358		5,933		
2		341	676		1,017		
3			46		46		
4							
5							
TOTAL		5,916	1,080		6,996	26,395	
Approx. Volume	Number cu ft u.b.	2,199	927		3,126	21,300	
<b>TOTAL POLES</b>	Number						
Approx. Volume	Number cu ft u.b.	195,498	144,183		339,681	367,513	
		182,124	147,410		329,434	305,000	

1. This table does not include the very large unrecorded quantities of poles, firewood and bamboos taken free from public land and forest reserves by Ugandans for their own domestic use or forest produce cut on private land. 2. The volume of poles has been calculated according to the table in U.F.D. Technical Note No.109 (1963) – the average length per pole is taken as 15 ft.

\* Buganda, Bukedi, Bugisu, Ankole and Teso produced no returns. Kigezi covered Jan–March only. Lango covered July –December. Acholi covered July–November.

**Table 7B. (contin.) Production of Fuel and Minor Forest Produce, 1964/65, 1963/64 and 1962/63**

Category	Unit	1.7.1964-30.6.1965				1963/64	1962/63
		Central Forest Reserves	Local Forest Reserves*	Public Land*	Total	Total	Total
<b>FIREWOOD:</b>							
Plantation	st.cu.yds.	66,192	41,590	—	107,782	125,973	
Bush	st.cu.yds.	61,512	10,999	108,129	180,640	70,735	
TOTAL							
Approx. solid volume	st.cu.yds.	127,704	52,589	108,129	288,422	196,708	
	cu.ft.u.b.	1,724,004	709,952	1,459,741	3,893,697	2,658,000	
<b>MINOR FOREST PRODUCE:</b>							
Seeds	Pounds	44	10	—	54	1,048	
Plants	Number	75,833	22,672	—	98,505	168,000	
Christmas trees	Number	1,394	—	—	1,394	780	
Bamboos	Number	359,914	1,496	—	361,410	450,000	
Canes	Number	600	1,500	—	2,100	4,000	
Palms	Number	23,305	12	—	23,317	23,800	
Posts	Number	6,913	—	—	6,913	—	
Charcoal	Bags	—	—	—	—	—	

1. This Table does not include the very large unrecorded quantities of poles, firewood and bamboos taken free from public land and forest reserves by Ugandans for their own domestic use, nor forest produce cut on private land. 2. The conversion factor used for firewood is: volume in stacked cubic yards x 13.5 = solid volume under bark in cubic feet.

\*Buganda, Bukedi, Bugisu, Ankole and Teso produced no returns. Kigezi covered Jan-March only. Lango covered July-December. Acholi covered July-November.

**Table 9. Sawn Timber (Lumber) Production, Stocks and Values, 30.6.65**

Product	Unit	Quantity	Value £
<b>PRODUCTION</b>			
Conifers	cu ft	43,836	£15,101
Non-conifers	cu ft	1,767,881	£927,472
Boxboards			
Conifers		(included under plywood)	
Non-conifers			
Sleepers	cu ft	—	—
Plywood	sq ft	6,420,305	£165,573
Blockboard	sq ft	72,122	£8,989
Matches	boxes	3,283,200	£16,416
<b>STOCKS</b>			
Conifers	cu ft	3,432	£1,150
Non-conifers	cu ft	123,760	£61,900

**Table 10. Size of Forest Industries, year ended 30.6.65**

Nature of Industry	Number of Industrial Units by Sizes			Number of Persons Employed Annually			Roundwood used (1,000 cu ft u.b.)
	***	**	*	Whole time	Part time	TOTAL	
<b>PART I PRIMARY</b>							
Sawing		5	20	2,500		2,500	3,816
Plywood & Veneers			1	250		250	296
Match production			1	50		50	—

\*\*\*Over 750,000 cu ft production per annum

\*\*175,000 to 750,000 cu ft production per annum

\*Less than 175,000 cu ft production per annum

**Table 11. Exports and Imports of Forest Produce (other than Minor Produce), 1965**

S.I.T.C.* Product	Unit	Exports			Imports		
		Quantity	Value £	Destination (quantity)	Quantity	Value	Origin (quantity)
241-1 Fuelwood	centals				345	422	Kenya 100%
241-2 Charcoal	centals				388,471	101,919	Kenya 100%
242-1 Wood in the round	cu ft						
242-2 Wood (conifers)	cu ft						
242-3 Wood (non-conifers)	cu ft	9,039	3,325	Kenya 66%, Tanzania 34%	600	90	Kenya 100%
242-4 Pitprops							
242-9 Poles, Piling, Posts & other roundwood	cu ft				s?	8,272	Kenya 100%
243-1 Railway sleepers	cu ft	10	9				
243-2 Lumber sawn (conifers)	cu ft	3,046	1,303	Ruanda 100%	154,774	49,913	Kenya 70%, Tanzania 30%
243-3 Lumber sawn (non-conifers)	cu ft	208,088	160,959	Kenya/Tanzania 53%, U.K.27% Others 20%	36,018	19,606	Kenya 90%, Tanzania 10%
251- 01 Paper waste & old paper	centals	298	418		13,551	13,767	Denmark 74%, Sweden 23% Other 3%
631-48 Improved worked wood							
631-2 Plywood	sq ft	589,077	16,038	Kenya & Ruanda (100%)	?	5,153	Kenya/Tanzania 32%, Finland 17%, Hong Kong 11% Other 40%
631-4 Particle board.	sq ft	640	34	Ruanda 100%	99,033	5,232	France 22%, Finland 21% Poland 21%, Other 36%
632 Wood manufactures	centals	15,927	110,618		16,157	118,904	
633 Cork manufactures	sq ft	?	19		?	22,364	
641-6 Fibreboard (other)	sq ft	13,360	796}		262,836	10,144}	{Sweden 47%, Finland 28%
Compressed (board)	sq ft	94,216	1,880}	Ruanda 100%			{USSR 7%, Other 18%
Non-compressed (insulation)	sq ft	34,720	928}		2,950,560	46,841}	{Canada 48%, Sweden 23% Norway 19%, ?? 10%
641-1 Newsprint	centals	—			18,881	53,793	
641-2 Printing and writing paper	centals	1,550	22,507		53,705	437,870	
641-3/9 Other papers, paper board	centals	364	4,359		21,677	102,944	
Tissue & thin paper	centals	?	933		1,594	74,234	
642-1 Wrapping paper	centals	193	1,743		62,236	412,699	
642-9/9) Other paper & paper board	centals	?	2,632		?	133,794	
<b>TOTAL in 1965</b>		<b>Exports £328,501</b>			<b>Imports £1,683,783</b>		

\*S.I.T.C. = Standard Industrial Trade Classification (see: <http://www.tradeport.org/ts/planning/sitc/ch2.html>)

**Table 12. Domestic Consumption of Forest Products, year ended 30.6.65**  
(population = 7,367,000)

	Quantities in 1,000 cu ft u.b.				Consumption per head cu ft u.b.
	Production	Imports	Exports	Net Consumption	
Fuelwood & charcoal	*350,000	413	—	350,413	47.6
Sawlogs & veneer logs	3,816	—	—	3,816	0.52
Other industrial wood	*25,000	688	482	25,206	3.4
Paper products by value		£1,301,693	£39,044	£1,262,649	£0 172

\*Includes estimated quantities of produce taken from unreserved woodland by Ugandans for their own domestic use, which are not recorded.



**Table 13. Strength of Forest Staff (excluding Local Government Staff), 30.6.64\*\***

Territorial or Other Unit	Professional Staff				Intermediate Staff*		Subordinate Staff		Clerical Staff	Other Staff	Average Labour Force
	Forestry Trained		Other		Expatriate	Ugandan	Formally Trained†	Not Formally Trained††			
	Expatriate	Ugandan	Expatriate	Ugandan							
<b>Direction Division</b>	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	2
<b>Management Division</b>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buganda Region	2	—	—	—	3	—	27	—	5	4	500
Eastern Region	—	1	—	—	2	—	8	44	2	2	187
Western Region	2	—	—	—	3	—	19	10	5	3	565
Northern Region	1	1	—	—	2	—	10	36	4	3	288
Publicity Section	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	—	—	—
Map Section	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	1	—
<b>Research Division</b>	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silvicultural Section	—	—	—	1	3	—	7	3	—	—	30
Entomological Section	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Utilisation Section	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	36
<b>Training Division</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forest School	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	30
In training or selected for training	—	—	13	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—
<b>Other</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancies Seconded	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,638</b>

\*\*Not available for 1965

\*\*\*Not available for 1966

†Senior Rangers, Rangers, Draughtsmen, Entomological Assistant

††Forest Guards

\*\*Not available for 1965

\*\*\*Not available for 1966

†Senior Rangers, Rangers, Draughtsmen, Entomological Assistant

††Forest Guards

**Table 14 (i). Summary of Expenditure (excluding Local Government), year ended 30.6.65 (£)**

	Expenditure £									
	H.Q.	School	Research	Utilisation	Maps	Buganda	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Personal Emoluments***	87,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,018
Travelling & Transport	3,476	976	2,148	648	788	4,081	815	2,069	2,973	17,974
P.O. Water & Electricity	566	4	390	612	—	203	66	66	93	1,981
Incidentals	66	40	421	100	17	28	9	20	19	720
Stores, Equipment & Vehicles	16,373	129	523	2,082	252	279	32	178	1,271	21,119
Group Employees	875	103	522	198	112	5,967	1,195	2,292	4,011	15,275
Forest Field Work	*31,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,851
Roads	5,996	4,915	8,733	—	**1,688	43,602	17,182	18,128	23,837	124,081
New Plantations	—	—	—	—	—	797	441	—	2,310	3,548
Game Ecology	80	—	—	—	—	800	3,291	9,847	22,680	36,698
Buildings	1,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,632
	4,591	—	—	218	—	2,582	—	371	5,101	12,863
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152,524</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>12,737</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>58,339</b>	<b>23,031</b>	<b>32,952</b>	<b>62,295</b>	<b>354,760</b>

\*Whole department, allocations to regions not available.

\*\*Includes £739 on publicity

Total expenditure agrees with Ministry accounts but adjustments have been necessary to make departmentally reported expenditure agree; such adjustments have chiefly been made under HQ.

\*\*\*Includes pay and allowances of all departmental staff, expatriate and Ugandan.

**Table 14(ii). Summary of Revenue (excluding Local Government), year ended 30.6.65 (£)**

	Central Forest Reserves						Public Land			Total CFRs & PL		
	Buganda	Eastern	Northern	Western	School	HQ	Total CFRs	B.	E.		N.	W.
Timber fees	25,362	1,074	245	41,721	—	—	68,402					68,402
Bush Fuel and Poles Plantation	1,902		323	745	—	—	2,970			89		89
Fuel and Poles	9,450	6,822	2,006	2,637	47		20,962					20,962
Other	1,558	126	120	964	650	141	3,559					3,559
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,272</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>46,067</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>£95,893</b>			<b>89</b>		<b>89</b>

Note: Revenue from public land in most districts, which have been declared to have an adequate forest estate, accrues to the relevant local or kingdom government

**Table 15. Annual Revenue and Expenditure, 1955–1965**

Year	Expenditure (based on ministry accounts)						Revenue					
	Revenue Budget		Capital Budget		Total		Departmental		Timber		Total	Deficit
	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Cess	Timber		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1955-56	219,158	205,739	31,405	20,302	250,563	226,041	69,000	81,780	14,503	96,283	129,558	
1956-57	233,174	214,046	19,330	14,168	252,504	228,214	80,236	73,969	13,944	87,913	140,301	
1957-58	231,980	222,024	12,250	9,616	244,230	231,640	82,000	94,928	14,648	109,576	122,062	
1958-59	234,138	230,514	12,286	11,341	246,424	241,855	86,100	85,457	15,867	101,324	140,531	
1959-60	212,468	203,992	29,580	28,540	242,048	232,532	95,800	95,607	**18,909	105,285	124,247	
1960-61	216,470	209,344	25,460	23,040	241,930	232,384	94,800	92,413	—	92,413	139,971	
1961-62	212,670	214,063	33,840	30,529	246,510	244,592	86,500	74,626	—	74,626	169,966	
1962-63	238,850	230,832	35,510	30,108	274,360	260,940	89,000	86,934	—	86,934	174,006	
1963-64	241,645	232,438	49,530	41,351	291,175	273,789	82,200	78,658	—	78,658	195,131	
1964-65	260,340	261,905	71,410	61,392	331,750	323,297	82,200	95,982	—	95,982	227,315	

\*1963-64 figures are departmentally supplied.

\*\*Includes sale of investments on winding up the Timber Cess Fund, of which £9,678 accrued to government and is included in the total column.

**Table 16. Vehicle Fleet**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>1955</b>	<b>1956</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1959/60</b>	<b>1960/61</b>	<b>1961/62</b>	<b>1962/63</b>	<b>1963/64</b>
Lorries, trucks	4	5	7	6	7	7	8	8	6	6
Land Rovers	2	5	6	7	10	8	8	10	11	11
Trailers	2	3	3	5	9	6	7	8	8	8
Motor cycles	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Wheeled tractors		2	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Crawler tractors			1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tipper truck			1	1						
School bus			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Log trailer			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tanker trailer			1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3

**Table ALG 1. Forestry Revenue and Expenditure, 1965 (£)**

Kingdom or District	Revenue	Expenditure		
		Personal Emoluments	Other Charges	TOTAL
Acholi	468	1,512	1,698	3,210
Ankole	?	?	?	?
Buganda	?	?	?	?
Bugisu	?	?	?	?
Bukedi	1,732	2,464	3,550	6,014
Bunyoro	14,013	3,645	3,663	7,308
Busoga	37,569	4,325	9,505	13,830
Karamoja	16	166	503	669
Kigezi	2,250	2,260	7,355	9,615
Lango	1,1452	1,447	1,818	3,265
Madi	135	151	273	424
Sebei	71	—	148	148
Teso	1,823	3,493	4,798	8,291
Toro	1,869	?	4,720	4,720
West Nile	6,760	?	7,182	7,182
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,158</b>	<b>19,463</b>	<b>45,213</b>	<b>64,676</b>

**Table ALG 2. Comparative Statement of Forestry Revenue and Expenditure, 1954–1965**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure		
		Personal Emoluments	Other Charges	TOTAL
1954	468	4,818	32,328	37,146
1955	30,203	12,904	37,128	50,032
1956	46,250	15,231	43,560	58,791
1957	62,447	19,294	47,754	67,048
1958	59,424	20,611	47,692	68,303
1959 (half)	25,820	10,492	23,998	34,490
1959/60	82,581	24,697	47,295	71,992
1960/61	88,856	28,554	50,298	78,852
1961/62	82,544	31,974	49,874	81,848
1962/63	81,387	32,764	57,505	90,269
1963 (half)	46,106*	10,193**	15,062**	25,255*†
1964	72,336	14,291	45,132	59,423
1965	70,934†	14,244†	19,613†	33,857†

\*Figures not available for Ankole and Buganda

\*\*Figures not available for Bugisu and Teso

† Complete figures not available for Ankole, Buganda, Bugisu, Busoga, Kigezi, Sebei and Teso  
1963 and 1965 totals include some expenditure not identified as either PE or OC

**Table ALG 3A. Silvicultural Treatment of Natural High Forest (LFRs)**

Working Plan Area	Tending Forest Not Yet Harvested		Tending Harvested Forest		Total cost £
	Tended in 1965	Total at 31.12.1965	Tended in 1965	Total at 31.12.1965	
Lubani (Busoga)	100	310			150
Namatale (Bugisu)	10	70	40	405	30
Olwal (Acholi)				1,400	
Buganda*					
Lowland LFRs (Bunyoro)			600	2,800	159

\*Return not received

**Table ALG 3B. Regeneration and Afforestation in Hardwood and Softwood Timber Plantations and in Fuel and Pole Plantations (LFRs)**

Kingdom or District	Hardwood Timber Plantations	Softwood Timber Plantations			Fuel and Pole Plantations			Cost £
		Softwoods		Firebreaks	Regenerated 1964/65	Planted 1964/65	On 31.12.65	
	Planted 1964/65	On 31.12.65	On 31.12.65					
Acholi	Nil				1	7	638	1,500
Ankole								*
Buganda								*
Bugisu					16		186	566
Bukedi					49		467	2,000
Bunyoro					22	20	††319	1,380
Busoga					50	113	†6,558	2,050
Karamoja					1		18	482
Kigezi		173	1,018	*	30			755
Lango					58		1,146	1,648
Madi						5	112	200
Mbale Town							204	—
Sebei							13	120
Teso					44		878	*
Toro		137	367	40			216	*
West Nile		60	149	47	175		2,073	1,064
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>12,828</b>	<b>11,765</b>

\*Return incomplete or not received.

†Includes 73 acres established at Butamira LFR by the sugar company.

††Includes 93 acres transferred from Buganda during the year.

**Table ALG 4. Production from Local Forest Reserves and Public Land by Districts, 1965**

District	Local Forest Reserves						Public Land				Minor Produce	
	Timber (cu ft)	Poles (number)		Firewood (cu yds)	Timber (cu ft)	Bush poles (number)	Bush firewood (cu yds)	Plants (number)	Bamboos (number)			
		Plantation										
		Hardwood	Softwood									
Acholi		6,169		680	246		60	2,908	1,700			
Ankole		5,005		57	213							
Buganda*												
Bugisu	29,424	4,180		1,160				10,641				
Bukedi		6,966		241			40	10,608				
Bunyoro	75,807	15,566		1,053		1,080	1,649	7,570				
Busoga		26,487		6,307	10,072		700					
Karamoja		197						560				
Kigezi	105,783	7,846		303								
Lango		232,819		747	925	628						
Madi		935										
Sebei	1,195	91		48					3,600			
Teso		14,731		1,824	2,807		438					
Toro		7,813		8		187	20,867	7,684				
West Nile*												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212,209</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>328,805</b>	<b>12,428</b>	<b>14,263</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>23,969</b>	<b>39,971</b>	<b>5,300</b>			

\*Returns not received.

Note: These figures represent commercial sales of forest produce.

They do not include the very large quantities of bush poles and fuel taken free by Ugandans for their own domestic use.

They do not include plants grown for planting in LG plantations (but include some tree seedlings distributed free).



**Table ALG 5. Strength of Forest Services Staff, 31.12.65**

District	Professional Staff	Sub-Professional Staff			Clerical Staff	Other Staff	Average Labour Force
	Foresters		Forest Rangers/ Forest Supervisors		Forest Guards/ Overseers		
Acholi			1	9	1		30
Ankole			2	10	1	1	20
Buganda		3	*	*	*	*	*
Bugisu			2	4			30
Bukedi		**1	3	3	1	1	40
Bunyoro			4	15	1	2	58
Busoga		1	4	4	1	1	100
Karamoja						3	10
Kigezi		1	4	10	1	1	90
Lango			1	7			50
Madi				1			2
Sebei				1			5
Teso		1	4	7	1	1	50
Toro		1	3	7	1	1	70
West Nile		[†1]	2	11			100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>655</b>

Complete figures not available

\*\*In training

†Seconded from Forest Department

# Postscript: 1966–2003

Much has happened in Uganda and to forestry there in the four decades since independence in 1962 and the close of this history in 1965. In the first few years, with Milton Obote as president, economic progress in the country was encouraging, and despite the departure of most, though not all, of the expatriate staff, and their replacement by newly qualified and inexperienced Ugandans, the Forest Department pressed ahead under a competent Ugandan head, Martin Rukuba, with the programmes already in train.

Idi Amin seized power in 1972 and the economy, and law and order, started to break down. Funding for all government departments dropped sharply. Little was possible in the way of forest operations or even protection, and transport was scarce. Amin encouraged farmers to encroach on forest reserves. He expropriated and evicted the long-established Asian population, who (particularly the Sikhs) provided most of the managers and key engineers in the saw-milling industry, which collapsed. An attempt to remedy this by the creation of the Ugandan Timber Corporation to run the mills was unsuccessful, due to lack of spares and skills, and the efforts of Amin's corrupt lieutenants to seize and run the mills for their own advantage. Rukuba, who had been seconded to run this organisation, was kidnapped from his home by one of these men, carried off in the boot of a car and imprisoned in a cupboard at one of the mills. He was only rescued from probable murder by his neighbour who, informed by Rukuba's young daughter who had run through a gap in the hedge, strapped on his revolver and set off in pursuit. After his rescue Rukuba had to flee the country and subsequently worked for FAO, an unfortunate loss to Ugandan forestry. The forests were used as dumping grounds for the bodies of the many people tortured and murdered by the army or police.

After the eviction of Amin by Tanzania, Obote returned to power in 1980 but matters went from bad to worse. Staff were mainly concerned with 'keeping their heads down' and supplementing their pay. Inflation resulted in the purchasing power of the salary of a forest officer in 1988 being worth only 0.4% of what it was in 1962, enough to buy four loaves of bread a month. Although most people in Uganda still owned their family farm and could rely on that for some basic necessities, government staff needed extra money to support their families. Sometimes they obtained this by legitimate employment, sometimes by corruptly allowing encroachment or the theft of forest produce. Manufactured goods were not produced or imported, and in the markets even paper was so scarce that government offices were stripped of files to provide wrapping for peanuts. The entire stock of forest management plans disappeared in this way; fortunately the original tracings of maps were on film.

Obote was re-evicted in 1985 and in the following year, again with Tanzanian help, was succeeded by Yoweri Museveni. Law and order were re-established, but desperate economic straits continued, partly due to the large part of the budget taken by the armed forces. Nevertheless it was remarkable how well the structure of British bureaucracy had survived; huge sums in international aid were applied to reconstruction and development. In a remarkable display of political strength Museveni ordered the eviction of all encroachers from forest reserves and much effort was put into redemarcation of their boundaries, but no funds were

available for reforesting these abandoned areas. In many forests reforestation occurred naturally, but in the Mabira Forest it was overtaken by the colonisation of 7000 ha by the exotics *Broussonettia papyrifera* (Paper Mulberry) and *Lantana camara*, the eradication of which still presents an unsolved problem. One side effect of the slaughter of many of the wild animals in the National Parks by the army was that the reduction of elephant populations to low levels permitted greatly improved regeneration of mahoganies in adjoining forests. The elephant populations are recovering fast and may once more present a problem.

The softwood timber plantations established in the 1950s and 1960s were not thinned or pruned during the troubles but fortunately escaped burning, and despite some deaths of cypress in some areas from drought and disease, they have mostly grown well. It is production from these that is meeting the needs of a rapidly growing national economy, but no replanting has yet been done despite much discussion. The population is five times what it was when the FAO wood consumption survey was done in 1959/60, and standards of living have greatly increased, so these plantations will be exhausted in a few years. At the same time, growing demand has caused a very serious rise in illegal felling of timber trees in reserves by pit-sawyers. It has proved impossible to police this effectively, partly due to some continuing corruption at all levels of the administration.

The increased emphasis on nature conservation, often insisted on by international organisations as a condition of aid, has had two effects on future timber supplies. Several of the largest forest reserves have been declared National Parks and so removed from potential timber production, while in the larger remaining reserves a 20% core area has been designated as a strict nature reserve, with a protective 30% belt where only limited harvesting is allowed. The potential timber-producing area has thus been seriously reduced, reinforcing the need for an immediate large plantation programme of fast growing species which are likely to be mainly pines, eucalyptus and *Maesopsis*. The silvicultural methods of improving the productivity of the natural forests, developed and used successfully in the 1950s and 1960s, using arboricides to kill defective individual trees and unproductive species, have fallen into disfavour and an effective replacement has not yet been found.

The increase in population has brought about a big rise in the demand for bush fuel and at the same time has meant that much of the land which originally produced it has been occupied. Very large quantities of charcoal are transported to the larger towns for domestic consumption, as electricity from the Nile Dam is still too expensive for most people. Fortunately it seems probable that as demand for fuel and prices increase, there will be a compensatory growth of planting by farmers. In Buganda and the west this has already occurred to meet the demand for building poles. The large commercial fuel-using firms such as tea and tobacco companies have already established large private plantations.

On the organisational side, forestry has been dominated by top-level political decisions, by substantial support from overseas aid and by weak (sometimes corrupt) leadership of the Forestry Department. A re-formation of the department as a Forest Authority has been planned for several years and is now near implementation. It is hoped that this will improve efficiency by removing some of the budgetary and staff management constraints of the Civil Service. The original pre-independence national structure of 12 districts grouped into four

regions has been fragmented into 40 districts controlled from the centre. Devolution to these local governments of the management of forestry on public land and in lesser reserves was reversed some years ago but is now again being considered. Finance for forest operations remains inadequate pending the expected re-organisation. Partly because of the constraints caused by this, and partly because of uncertainty about future management of the natural forests and the possible establishment of new large timber plantations, very few of the forest management plans have been revised and brought up to date. However there is no shortage of trained staff, indeed the department is over-staffed. Makerere University has a Forestry Faculty for professional training, while Nyabyeya Forest School has become Nyabyeya Forest College administered by the Education Department and continues to flourish.

The government's progressive policies have attracted donor support and investment from EEC, DANIDA, UNDP, CARE and IDA in support of the Forestry Rehabilitation Project. The Norwegian Forestry Society supports the National Biomass Survey and CARE has supported a village tree planting project. IUCN and NORAD have also been involved in various sustainable development programmes, together with other international and local NGOs. The Uganda Forestry Sector Co-ordination Secretariat supported by DFID (UK) is currently organising the change to a Forest Authority and the establishment of saw-timber plantations.

Uganda has one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. Total wood production in 1998 was 22 million tonnes worth Ush.130,000 million (\$100 million), and the country still has a viable forest estate of 14,900 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 6000 km<sup>2</sup> is natural high forest, half in forest reserves and half in national parks. If its foresters and their international advisers and supporters can overcome the problems described above, especially the need to develop a stronger administration and to ensure future timber supplies by the establishment of fast-growing plantations, they will have an opportunity to place Uganda once more in the front rank of tropical forest management.

**Henry Osmaston**

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