

The Coffee Farmer

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NUCAFE EVENTS

- June 18: Marketing Bun-jakko Island Specialty coffee
- June 11: Field training in Masaka, Kapchworwa
- June 06: Council briefing on NUCAFE project in the Mountain Elgon Region
- May 28: Consultative meeting on CCCC, in Germany
- May 23: Training and sensitization workshop in Tanzania on Ware House Receipt System
- May 05: appellation meeting at APEP Offices

COFFEE AND HUMAN HEALTH



Mr. Joseph Nkandu, Executive Director NUCAFE with Ambassador Dr. Nestor Osorio, Executive Director International Coffee Organisation (ICO) at Montpellier, France.

The International Scientific Conference on Coffee Science is held every two years and it alternates between developed and developing countries. The 20th conference in 2004 was held in India and this year's (2006) was held in Montpellier, France. The 22nd conference will be held in Brazil in Latin America. The conference presenters were predominantly Medical, Biochemist and Agronomy Professors from Universities all over the world and a few participants from key coffee Research institutions and only one representative of coffee farmers from Uganda, Mr. Joseph Nkandu, the Executive Director of NUCAFE. The conference was organised by the International Association on Coffee Science (in French it is the Association Scientifique International Du Café - ASIC). Website www.asic-café.org

The conference was officially opened by **Ambassador Dr. Nestor Osorio, the Executive Director of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO)**, the supreme body responsible for coffee in the world. In the same conference, *Mr. Joseph Nkandu, Executive Director NUCAFE had the opportunity to share with Dr. Nestor Osorio the NUCAFE Ownership model and issues surrounding the Common Code for the Coffee Community (CCCC)*. Dr. Osorio promised Mr. Joseph Nkandu that he would visit Uganda in November 2006

to acquaint himself with the coffee sector in Uganda.

Objectives of the Conference and Executive Director NUCAFE attending

To publish the approved findings of coffee on human health

NUCAFE Executive Director to learn and prepare for implementation of the agro-forestry and geographical indications CIRAD led project in Uganda.

Coffee and Human Health

The major beneficial effects of coffee on human health presented on the first day on 11th September 2006. The conference continued up to Friday 15th September 2006 and generated a lot of interest and participants were taking coffee in large quantities. Below are just a small account of the benefits of drinking coffee:

The Coffee caffeine reduces the effect of Parkinson's disease when taken as a routine beverage.

Parkinson's disease is the disease that leads to loss of memory in human beings. The effect of coffee is that it works on the nerve cells that are responsible for alertness and awakens. This was presented by Professor Fredholm Bertil M. from the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Karolinska Institute, 17177 Stockholm, Sweden. The Professor said that of the four adenosine receptors A₁ and A_{2A} receptors are the most abundant in the brain and they are believed to be the ones targeted by caffeine. The fact that caffeine, as an antagonist is active, implies that the adenosine receptors are tonically activated. Adenosine A_{2A} receptors were found to be abundantly expressed in the dopamine rich regions of the mouse, rats, monkeys and human brain. He

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POSITIVELY COFFEE CONTINUED:

From page 1:

and human brain. He also says the Coffee caffeine seems to have a positive effect on HIV but this needs to be investigated further.

Coffee is also proved to reduce type 2 diabetes by 40% in men and by 60% in women.

Therefore, people with type 2 diabetes are advised clinically and medically to take coffee and they will improve tremendously. These interesting findings were presented by Professor Tuomilehto Jaako from the Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki and Diabetes Unit, Department of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, National Public Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland. The professor said that the type 2 Diabetes is a major health problem with high rates of disability and very substantial health care costs. He said that it is caused by the complicated interplay of genes and the environment. He says that while coffee is a complex compound of potential nutraceuticals, it is the major source of phenolic polymers, chlorogenic acid (CGA) and also caffeine. Phenolic compounds are known as antioxidants in vitro and reduces the risk of degenerative diseases while oxidative stress has been found to play a major role in numerous pathological conditions including type 2 diabetes. The professor says that CGA seems to inhibit alfa-glucosidase enzyme and thereby absorption, especially at the post-prandial state. Caffeine stimulates insulin secretion. Coffee is a good source of magnesium that has favourable effects on glucose metabolism. Thus, there are many simultaneous mechanisms how coffee may affect glucose metabolism and delay the onset of type 2 diabetes in genetically susceptible individuals.

Global projections for diabetes epidemic shows that developing countries especially Africa is at greatest risk and this stems from the fact that developing countries are not coffee consumers and therefore are prone and susceptible to diabetes. Below are projections in millions of people by continent from 2003 – 25:

In 2003, about 189 million people had diabetes. In 2025, about 324 million people are projected to have diabetes, an increase of 72% and the distribution will be as follows:

- Europe 16%
- North America 59%

- Oceania 59%
- Asia 91%
- Africa 98%

(Source: Professor Tuomilehto Jaako from the Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki and Diabetes Unit, Department of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, National Public Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland).

Coffee and Liver Cancer, colon cancer and HIV

Professor Ron Walker from the University of Surrey in United Kingdom says that coffee has compounds that possess significant anti-oxidants and other physiological properties, in vitro and in vivo. The complex mixtures of melanoidins and volatile maillard reaction products are the major anti-oxidants present in roasted coffee and act both by a free-radical scavenging mechanism (*in vivo*) and also by induction of GST. This protects against oxidative stress, which is involved in a number of pathogenic processes. The professor says that coffee has inhibitors of HIV integrase (anti-retrovirals), which give relief to HIV patients when coffee is taken on a regular basis.

There are many more beneficial effects of coffee on human health such as inhibiting tumor formation, obesity, alcohol drinkers, cardiovascular problems of fast foods (etc) which has been controversial in public and medical cycles, said Professor Ron Walker.

Market Linkages

There was a great opportunity to meet the Associate Director, Orens Daily Roast Ms. Genevieve Kappler Felix who developed a lot of interest in procuring coffee directly from NUCAFE

members after I shared with her the NUCAFE Ownership model.

Also I met with Mr. Atte Salomaa, the Quality Manager, MEIRA. Both roasters asked me for coffee samples.

More information about the beneficial effects of coffee on human health on www.positivelycoffee.com and www.asic-café.org

CFC REGIONAL ROUND TABLE MEETING ON COMMODITY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA—YAOUNDE CAMEROON



File Photo

Mr. Herment Mrema (Senior Business Manager - NUCAFE) with Mr. Gumisiriza Caleb of UNFFE and Colleagues from Ethiopia pose for a photo after a conference

BY Herment .A. Mrema (S. B. M)

Mr. Herment Mrema (Senior Business Manager - NUCAFE) was invited by CFC to make a presentation on the Ownership and Value Addition along the Coffee Commodity Chain Model and also participate in the Commodity Working Groups in the subject meeting, he gives a report on what transpired in the meeting.

The objective of the round meeting which was attended by all types of stakeholders was basically to make an analysis of the problems of commodity production in Africa region and identification of their solutions.

Hosted by the Cameroon Government with the Common Funds for Commodities and was opened by the Vice President, addressed by the Minister of Commerce, The Managing Director of the Common Funds for Commodities and attended by over 36 countries and organization from Africa and outside Africa. Five papers were presented which include the Ownership model which were; The Economic Outlook for African Region and the Role of Commodities in Africa Development by Mr. Mamadou Koumare, Director, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, a presentation on the

GOLD IN KANUNGU , THE TREND, THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE POEPL

BY: TURKOMUGYENDO KAGURUSI BERNARD - Agricultural Officer

For many years coffee was a major source of income for many house holds in Kanungu district. Arabica coffee nursery beds were established at Karuhinda and later to various sub county head quarters. Arabica coffee was grown in many places in the District but due to some managerial and ecological reasons; it did not survive for long in most villages except for Kayungwe/ Mishenyi in Rugyeyo Sub County and Kaziba, Kinaba in Rutenga Sub County, Burema and Bugiri in Kanyantorogo and a few other places. The few farmers, who managed their coffee shambas well, got money and educated their children, most whom became the first teachers and leaders.

However, the earlier introductions of Arabica did not last long as marketing was not well organized. The only people who were buying the coffee were Indians. The middle men used to buy coffee from farmers and take it to kabale. Rukungiri or Rwashameire/Kagamba in Ntungamo District on foot since there were no vehicles by then.

In the period between 1950 and 1962, more efforts were made and more Arabica coffee nursery beds were established and people given coffee seedlings to establish new coffee gardens, and this time the Government assisted farmers by spraying the coffee shambas with summation chemicals against Antestia Bugs using mo-



Mr. Herment Mrema, Senior Business Manager - NUCAFE, coordinator NUCAFE-NAADS partnership project in Kanungu discusses with Farmer Group leaders

torized sprayers. The cooperative society movement was by then very active and all the coffee was sold through the cooperative societies to the then Kigezi Cooperative Union in Kabale. Coffee was a major income earner for many families and by then those families were most able to educate their children.

People who were coming back from Buganda (1958 – 1962), where they had gone to offer manual labor for money in maintaining coffee shambas brought with them some Robusta coffee seeds. On arrival they made nursery beds and started growing Robusta Coffee in valley and they started managing shambas since they had acquired the experience from Buganda. It did not take long before Robusta Coffee replaced most of the Arabica Shambas due to the fact that it was more adapted to Uganda conditions as a native unlike Arabica coffee which is be-

lieved to have come from Nyasa Land. Robusta coffee is said to need less managerial care and at the same time it had fewer diseases and pests as compared to Arabica coffee.

In the period between 1962 and 1971, both Arabica and Robusta coffee was a leading export crop and income earner for many house holds and the nation. Cooperative societies were very strong monopolizing the coffee buying business country wide. For many people, coffee changed the way of life when all who had about 100 coffee trees moved from living in grass thatched housed to those roofed with iron sheets. Many coffee farmers sent their children to secondary schools and teacher training colleges with money earned from coffee sales. Also during that period many coffee farmers were taken to Kachwenkano for training in coffee and other crops agronomic practices.

This did not last long, after Amin took over government, the Cooperative movement died and coffee buying was no more until 1973 to 1980 when coffee started going to Congo and Rwanda through Panya routes. Many children dropped out of school and life became very harsh. However, not all was lost, most school dropouts and school children benefited by working as middle people for the Congolese and Rwanda Coffee buyers. However, many people lost their lives and many were maimed.

The cooperative movement was revived between 1980 and 1986, but this was killed by the liberalization of the trade which came into force around 1987. The new policy although it killed the cooperative movement, it had one good thing in that it offered better prices than those offered through the monopoly of cooperatives. There was competition among business people which benefited the farmer. Many farmers who had cut coffee trees started replanting especially Robusta coffee and gardens which had been abandoned were rehabilitated. However, the competition reduced the coffee quality and hence drop in market prices.

From 1987, coffee started coming from Congo to Uganda and this came along with the Coffee Wilt

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COMING TO YOU SOON IN OUR NEXT ISSUE:

The story of coffee farmers in Kibinge C.F.A the challenges on the road to certification, their experience on the trip to Italy....

Business managers' experience in the field, their Challenges, their success stories....

More stories from the field, the challenges encountered and success stories achieved during the year....

More coffee prices, And so much more....

Current coffee prices:

Robusta Kiboko

900 - 1000 UgX

Robusta F.A.Q

1800 - 1900 UgX

Arabica:

2200 - 2300 UgX

QUALITY COFFEE PRODUCTION ON THE INCREASE IN UGANDA

KANUNGU COFFEE TREASURE CONT'D:



Mr. Buule R. S. S (c) with Ms. Laurel Druben of Scope, and Ms. Joyce Adrili of WENWA share a word

By: Buule Ronald S. K. Chairman - Nsangi Coffee Farmers Association.

It has become a Song that farmers should unite, though it has been noted like that, I will not stop talking or writing about Unity until farmers have discovered the value in it. If we are to increase on production in Uganda and Africa as a whole, it should be noted first that farmers have to unite (that is to have ownership). After having ownership in the business of coffee farming then automatically expectation on quality and quantity coffee production will come in.

Then this role of farmers themselves, being guided by the NUCAFE secretariat, but some assistance must follow this to make it more useful. Farmers have been organized together, trained in many different things i.e. soil management, coffee wilt disease, why coffee quality is very important? Why quality and quantity should be required? Train them about crop protection products, where by the producer uses their storage and application etc.

Farmers should also be aware that traceability is becoming increasingly important almost a legal obligation in some countries. So this will be very easy for the associations and farmer groups and it will be very important to farmers, where by the system

will defeat the middlemen who have been a major problem to farmers taking a big profit margin from the farmers.

This can be done through many programs such as Utz Kapeh certification. This has started in some places like in Masaka with Kibinge Coffee Farmers Association. Here a certificate can be obtained by an individual coffee producer; in this case the name compliant producer is synonymous to a certificate holder. The producer will have to do an annual self inspection against the code of conduct and an annual external inspection by a certifying body. The certificate can also be obtained by the group of coffee producers organized in Association or a first grade e.g. co-operatives etc.

...I will not stop talking until farmers have discovered the value in it...

...A good relationship should be created between the producer and

As quality coffee production increases, farmers should have Nursery beds within the associations or farmer groups other than asking coffee plantlets from the authorities and takes months and sometimes they failed to get because this is very important as far as replanting programme is concerned to combat the declining quality and quantity due to coffee wilt disease crisis and expand to non CWD infected fields.

In addition to that as farmers we thank NUCAFE secretariat for the job well done but more assistance is still needed. A good relationship should be created between the producer and the consumer i.e. credit facilities are expected if the producer is to yield quality and quantity to the market, external and internal visits by the farmers or tours is also very important.

From page 1:

Disease which seriously affected Robusta coffee plantations especially in the Sub Counties of Kanyatorogo, Kihhi and Kirima which led to a serious decline in coffee production. Clonal coffee was promoted by Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) to replace what had died of the CWD. However, this did not take long before Clonal coffee also succumbed to the coffee wilt disease. Later elite coffee also died of the coffee wilt disease since it was also Robusta.

Since 1999, UCDA changed its strategy and started promoting Arabica coffee, mainly the highland varieties of SL-14 and SL-28. Alongside the highland Arabica varieties, two new varieties were being tried for their adaptability. The new varieties were Ruiru 11 which was introduced in the country from Kenya where it was developed and Low land variety. The two new varieties are resistant to coffee leaf rust which was the most important disease hindering Arabica coffee production at lower altitude. The new varieties are more adapted to lower altitude and give higher yields as compared to the older varieties of SL-14 and SL-28. Reintroduction of Arabica coffee in Rutenga and Mpungu Sub counties which are some of the most conducive places for Arabica coffee growing was done in 1999. Farmers, who responded to calls by government to replace Robusta coffee with Arabica coffee, have started harvesting and getting money. However, certain farmers who were disappointed by the coffee wilt disease have given up growing of coffee.

In conclusion, if the people of Kanungu district want to increase on their household income and carry out developmental projects, the only way is to go coffee farming. However, coffee production has greatly been affected by poor marketing strategies and diseases on the part of the promoters and poor crop management on part of the farmers. To avoid future catastrophes in coffee production enterprise, the above issues of marketing, disease and agronomical practices have to be well planned in advance.

“OIL WELL” DISCOVERED IN COFFEE FIELD

The farmers in Uganda and especially the coffee farmers have been hugely diverstated by the events that have been taking place in the agricultural sector which include: The increasingly declining of coffee prices in the late 1990's and early 2000's until of recent, then the high rate of the spread of the Coffee Wilt Disease that almost wiped out 50% of the entire Robusta coffee plant population in Uganda, and emergency alternative of Vanilla was sought without a second to think some went ahead and uprooted the coffee trees and replaced them

...farmers have reason to smile ...intercropped with coffee additional income, guaranteed market and better prices.....

with Vanilla, a honey moon period where those who had vanilla beans enjoyed the short lived period of high prices of upto 150,000 Uganda Shilling per Kilogram of fresh beans, however the prices were even more volatile than the coffee prices, there was a very drastic unprepared for drop in prices. Immediately the frustrated farmers went ahead and uprooted the vanilla vines.

Despite all that, hope was not lost, farmers in Uganda especially the coffee farmers have reason to smile again, with the increasing production of CWD resistant seedlings (clones), being more organized in association to be able to bargain for a better prices for the quality coffee produced an Oil well has been discovered in every coffee field. Macadamia a tree crop that can be intercropped with coffee and give the farmer all the benefits for additional income, guaranteed market and better prices, shade for the coffee and so much more is now being introduced to the farmers by the Macadamia Farmers Association of Uganda a



Eng. Godfrey Sematiko the Chairman, Macadamia Farmers Association , Ug.

member of NUCAFE. Engineer Godfrey Sematiko the Chairman of the association said that this is one crop the farmers can intercrop with coffee and with in a short period of Five years they can enjoy benefits from both coffee and macadamia. He says that currently a kilo of macadamia nuts unprocessed goes for 2500/= Uganda Shillings and a tree that is Five to Seven years old can lead to approximately 30Kilogrammes in a single season.

Ecology

Ranging from Warm Temperate Dry (without frost) through Tropical Moist Forest Life Zones, macadamias are reported to tolerate annual precipitation of 7 to 26 dm annual temperature of 15 to 25 °C and pH of 4.5 to 8.0. Macadamia grows best in rainforest areas, along coasts with high humidity and heavy rainfall. However, it is tolerant of adverse conditions when once established. Inland, tree thrives in some localities but crops are usually lighter than when grown near coast. Trees produce a deep taproot and relatively few lateral roots; therefore, they need protection of windbreaks in exposed areas. Under orchard conditions, trees are shapely, robust, and more heavily foliaged than they are in rainforest. Grows well on wide range of soil, but fails on infertile coastal sands,

heavy clays or gravelly ridges. Yields well on deep, well-drained loams and sandy loams. Slopes steeper than 1 in 25 should be planted on the contour, and every precaution taken to prevent soil erosion.

Cultivation

Propagation by seed is not difficult, but seedlings are variable in production and nut characteristics, and so of little value for commercial plantings. Freshly harvested nuts are best for germination, but require 30–90 days before germination. Propagation usually by cuttings, marcottage and side-tongue grafts. Rootstocks for grafting are readily grown from seed by ordinary nursery means. Grafting in Macadamia is more difficult than in most nut trees due to hardness of wood. Best results obtained when seedling rootstocks are side-wedge grafted with selected scions. After-care of graft similar to that practiced in other trees. Budding is much less satisfactory than grafting. Most suitable time for transplanting young trees to orchard is from February to April in Australia and in Hawaii, when rainfall is good and sufficient soil moisture available. Taproot should be sev-

**....grows best in rainforest areas...
....it is tolerant of adverse conditions when once established.....**

ered about 30 cm below ground about 6 weeks before time to transplant to allow fibrous roots to develop. Roots are very susceptible to exposure and should not be allowed to dry out during transplanting. Grafted trees should be planted with the union well above ground level and

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PICTORIALS OF NUCAFE - COFFEE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CORI) PARTNERSHIP TO SENSITIZE FARMERS ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF C.W.D



On the Road to Bunjakko, what used to be the way to the Island. Mr Joseph Nkandu and Mr. Mrema discuss with a banana trader



THE CANOES!! What used to be the means of Transport from Jjalamba (Mainland) to Bunjakko Island now no more



Mr. Herment Mrema sits down in a coner during a C.W.D training in Bunjakko



The Islanders came from all coners, a farmer and others had to improvise where to sit during the training

Group leaders having a word from Mr. Joseph Nkandu



An Elderly person elaborates on symptoms of C.W.D and its impact

An Elderly farmer Illustrating where the pathogens of C.W.D can easily get access to the coffee plant



Poor Farming practices tethering cattle in coffee plantations



Coffee being a farmers' crop, even the disabled persons attended the training to pass on the acquired knowledge



After a days training the farmers gather for a group photograph, in Jjalamba - Mpigi District.



ROLE PLAYS. Mr. Muligi Ntambi, Chairman Buwama C.F.A and NUCAFE B.O.D member, with a farmer using role play to train fellow farmers

NUCAFE EVENTS IN PICTORIAL FORMAT



Miss Joyce Adrilli and Mr. Joseph Nkandu at West Nile Women Association (WENWA) upon arrival at their offices in West Nile.



Even the Authorities have to be in the know. NUCAFE staff at the District Production Officers' offices in Gulu a War torn region of Uganda



Dr. Kazungu and Mr. Jack Bigirwa Chairman - NUCAFE both members of the B.O.D - NAADS monitoring the activities of NUCAFE in Kanungu District



Mr Ssemanda Group leader, Mikomago coffee farmers group in Kyanamukaka C.F.A listens attentively

MR. JACK BIGIRWA (CHAIRMAN), talking to group leaders during one of the NUCAFE trainings in Kanungu District



Mr. Joseph Nkandu in Nebbi District during a training about the ownership concept Model to the farmers.



Farmers who turned up for the training in Paidah District - Northern Uganda, During ownership concept Model, they were MOVED



Some of the short comings that are encountered while on the Road, A sudden Flat tire enroute to Gulu, being pumped up.



Farmers in Gulu Chanting the NUCAFE Slogan "HOPE NUCAFE - NUCAFE HOPE" in Northern Uganda

SPECIALITY COFFEE DIRECT EXPORTS CHANGES FARMERS' FORTUNES

By Sebastian Paschal

Tanzanian coffee has started to fetch attractive prices in world markets and dealers attribute it to long-term investment in quality improvement. For several years the price of coffee has come down to as low as Tsh.400 per kilogram, but current reports indicate

...specialty coffee continues to attract lucrative prices in the local and international markets....

that farmers were earning up to Tshs.1,900 per kilo of the crop. Adolph Kumburu of Technoserve, which is engaged in coffee purchasing, said in an interview that specialty coffee continues to attract lucrative prices in the local and international markets. "In fact, there is high demand for speciality coffee from Tanzania. We have failed to meet demand the demand this purchasing season," he affirmed. Efforts started a few years ago to train farmers on how to produce high quality coffee have started to yield expected results in various parts of the country, he said.

Technoserve, an international organization, provides the know how to coffee farmers after encouraging them to form viable groups. Purchasing a kilo for Tshs.1,900 was something new in recent experience, he said, noting that this is good news for farmers who invest in quality. The new price level follows implementation of a program allowing direct export of high quality coffee. Technoserve has direct link with importers of coffee from Tanzania, as a dealer with the greenlight from the Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB), to export high quality coffee direct abroad. On average the price of coffee has been low for several years, partly due to low quality and low level of competition in the world

market, he said, explaining that allowing direct exports to the dealers has proved effective in getting a better deal out of quality.

Tanzania and Ethiopia have quality coffee programs among other African countries, while reports from India show that some selected coffee varieties grown in Ethiopia fetch four to five US dollars a pound, an all time record high for coffee beans exported from Tanzania. Identified as best quality coffee types by International Cuppers recently, the beans will be auctioned via Internet from May, where speciality coffee buyers will put up bids for the produce, according to Phyllis Johnson, owner of B.D. Imports that buys speciality coffee from Africa. For the first time 13 International Coffee Cuppers drawn from the US, Europe and Japan selected some 25 coffee lots scattered around different regions as best coffee growing, at a ceremony in Addis Ababa. Samples of the beans from the coffee lots will be exhibited at the US Speciality Coffee Association Exhibition to be held in April before being auctioned next month.

The coffee lots, attended by coffee farmers' cooperatives, will permit auctioning a total of 30,000 kilograms of coffee, each lot supplying 12,000 kilograms. It will be their first venture towards a promising future for more farmers, the coffee dealer noted. All this is intended to enable small holder coffee farmers to sell their produces for a better price on a sustainable basis by establishing market access, he said, noting that there is a plan and an interest to undertake the event annually.

The event, billed the Cup of Excellence, is a project where internationally recognized jurors will cup different coffee types to select the best ones and put them for auction via internet for the speciality coffee market. Such projects are events that take place regularly in other coffee growing countries and regions like Latin America, he added.

(SOURCE: FINANCIAL TIMES)

HILARIOUS CHANGES IN THE NORTH



Ms. Oyela J. W, D.C.C West Nile Region, with Mr. Joseph Nkandu during one of the farmer trainings in W. Nile

By Muwonge David (Market Development Manager - NUCAFE)

The attendance was 235 Mainly Group leaders and farmers from the lower and upper parts of Nebbi district Northern Uganda. 223 of them were men and only 12 were women. The attendance 82 of them were men and only 10 were women making a total of 92 group leaders from Arua, in the war ravaged area 19 Association and group leaders trained, of which 18 of them were men and only 1 was a woman. The farmers in Nebbi and Arua embraced the idea of fundraising and resolved to contribute 5kgs of Parchment per farmer per year to the NUCAFE system activities

The farmers have learnt and started using the phones to get the indicative market prices. Group leaders realised the losses they make by selling outside the NUCAFE system and resolved to train their Group members on the importance of marketing as a group and the importance of the Group being strong.

Groups that were visited had members practicing good Agricultural practices with some pruning the coffee which is a major problem for most of the coffee farmers. It was also interesting to see that most of the gardens were weed free and mulching had been done.

In Nebbi a courtesy call was made to the District production coordinator, the district secretary of production and the District

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CHANGES IN THE NORTH CONT'D **MACADAMIA CONTINUED:**

From page 8:

Chairperson. The meeting introduced the concept of NUCAFE. The associations were known to the leadership and we urged the district leadership to streamline coffee into the development Budget an idea that they took keen interest in. There is an effort for the farmers through their groups and associations to make a coffee hulling and processing agreement with a factory that has been having excess capacity and processing for traders and exporters.

In Arua, The West Nile Women's Association (WENWA) has a wet coffee processing plant that is in the final stages of completion, despite a few problems, once the facility is completed with effort of the trained group leaders' coffee farmers in the region will deliver their coffee for processing at a fee and then sells value added coffee. The women have embraced the farmer group association framework. Working with Another coffee farmer association, ADUCAFE (Arua district Union of coffee Agribusiness and farm enterprises) the processing plant can be used to capacity during the peak season. Due to the large area covered by ADUCAFE is extremely large for efficient delivery of services and cohesion in the membership. The leaders therefore decided to form Sub County based associations and ADUCAFE remains a forum at district level. Therefore formation of 11 Sub County based coffee farmers association in Arua is in progress.

In Gulu district despite the effects of the war that has lasted close to 20 years, the district leadership has great interest in coffee as a crop that will act as an income generating crop for the people returning home from the (Internally displaced people's camps) IDPs. There is however urgent need to have at least a coffee hulling facility In Gulu because at present there is none and kiboko is transported all the way to Kampala.

From page 5:

watered immediately. Since trees have a tendency to grow tall, young trees when about 75 cm tall, should be topped little by little to produce a few evenly spaced limbs, thus developing a strong, rounded symmetrical tree. Little pruning is required in bearing trees except to discourage leaders, to reduce lateral growth, to let in light, and to make cultural and harvesting operations more favorable. Pruning should be done to-

..... In Gulu district despite the effects of the war... coffee as a crop will act as an income generating crop for the people returning

ward end of winter after crop is harvested. Macadamia grows best in soils with good supply of humus. Farmyard manure may be added and green manure crops can be grown between trees in summer. Under orchard conditions, regular applications of fertilizer are required, as a 8:10:5 formula, at rate of .45 kg per tree per year of age, a maximum of 4.5 kg. Fertilizer should be applied in early spring just before trees make new growth and start flowering. Zinc deficiencies seem to be a problem with this tree, the symptoms being small, yellowish or slightly mottled leaves which are bunched together, crop retardation and poor

..... begin bearing at 6-7 years, others at 10-15, vegetatively propagated trees ...Nuts mature in 6-7 months after flowering and must be allowed to ripen ...

shoot growth. Condition corrected by application of foliar spray in early spring after first flush of growth, at rate of 4.5 kg zinc sulfate, 1.3 kg soda ash (or 1.7 kg hydrate lime) in 100 gal wa-

ter. However, spray is effective at any period of year if symptoms are obvious. Since root system is rather close to surface, shallow cultivation for weed control should be practiced. Summer cover crops, as cowpeas, and autumn green manure crops may be grown between trees until harvest time. Grazing cattle on weeds and grass in orchards has the advantage of adding animal manure.

Harvesting

Nuts mature in 6-7 months after flowering and must be allowed to ripen on the trees. Usually the nuts fall to the ground when mature, but in some cultivars remain on trees and must be removed with rake. Nuts are picked up from the ground by hand or are raked up. After harvesting, nuts are dehusked, usually with an improvised corn-sheller, washed, placed on wire trays for about 6 weeks to dry out, graded and shipped to market. Machinery for cracking shells has been designed for processing purposes, in addition to several efficient hand-operated crackers, which produce a kernel undamaged. Kernels which are broken during cracking are used by confectioners. Shelled kernels deteriorate rather quickly unless kept in vacuum-sealed jars. Processed nuts when roasted and slightly salted keep extremely well.

Yields and Economics

Most trees begin bearing at 6-7 years, others at 10-15, vegetatively propagated trees bearing earlier. Yield records vary widely. Trees flower for 3 to 12 months, various strains producing fruits over a long period. Some cultivars have a definite fruiting season. With great commercial potential in the tropics, macadamia makes an excellent dooryard tree. In addition to production of nuts in Australia, production in Hawaii in 1970 amounted to 5750 tons valued at \$.217/lb. Production is being developed in South Africa, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Samoa and Rhodesia.

We are on the web:
www.ugandacoffee.org/nucafe
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**NATIONAL UNION OF COFFEE
AGRIBUSINESS AND FARM
ENTERPRISES (NUCAFE)**

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NUCAFE

**FOR SUSTAINABLE QUALITY
AND COMMERCIALISATION
THROUGH FARMERS'
ORGANISATIONS
DEVELOPMENT**

REGIONAL ROUND TABLE MEETING ON COMMODITY DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED:

From page 2: importance of the Value Chain Analysis Approach by Mr. Frank Joosten, Agricultural Economist/Head Department Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition International Agriculture Centre, Wageningen University and Research Centre, the Netherlands, Successful integration of Small Scale Farmers into the Commodity Supply Chain by Dr. Henk Knipscheer, Senior Managing Director, Winrock International and Modern Approaches for Risk Management in Agriculture by Mr. Boniface Chiwota, Munich Re-Insurance Group. The following commodities were represented : tea, coffee, cocoa, oil bearing fruits, seed and by-products (coconut, palm groundnut, other oils and Deoiled cakes), rubber spices, medicinal herbs, cut flower, bananas, tropical fruits (including pineapple and mango), grains, roots tubers

(Cassava, yams etc), pulses (including maize, wheat, rice, sorghum, millet, peas and beans), cotton and other fibers (including jute, kenaf, Abaca sisal, coir), minerals, (cooper, lead Zink, nickel), tropical timber and forest products, bamboo and rattan, fisheries, livestock (including meat hides, skins, dairy and dairy products), and sugar.

We had an opportunity to make a field visit to the "ICRAF" World Agro forestry Centre, based in Yaoundé, which is promoting a program to transform lives and landscapes. The mission of the Centre is to use science to understand the complex roles of trees in livelihoods and the environment, and promote the use of knowledge to improve decisions and practices impacting on the poor. The work being done by the Centre which

aiming at having better policies, biodiversity, capacity building, food and health, income and market, land regeneration, soil fertility watersheds has accumulated massive information the NUCAFE can copy and replicate within their members as part of NUCAFE holistic approach to rural wealth creation. Issues that were archived included;

I made a presentation which was well received and since it was within the theme of CFC for the next five years which will now focus their projects from the value chain approach the model was recommended to be adopted in all CFC proposals. The final approval will depend on the decision of the Executive Board which was well represented in this meeting. NUCAFE will be contacted soon on specific areas of cooperation with CFC. The Managing Director informed me that at least the model will be tested in 3 projects before December, 2005.

I established good contacts with the Cocoa Producer Alliance Secretary General who promised to work with us closely on how we can promote the Uganda cocoa in the work market, share scientific and non scientific information. He promised to invite us to make a similar presentation in one of the annual meetings, had good discussions with the Executive Director of International Sugar Organization who appreciate the model and promised to invite us to make a presentation in one of their annual meetings.

The Secretary General of International Cocoa Organization was also excited with the model and indicated his interest to work with us and spread the model within Uganda and other parts of the work where cocoa is grown. There is a strong possibility to develop a proposal with them on this model.

Countries such as Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, and South Africa specifically expressed their interest to work with us to replicate the model in their countries. We wait for their proposals. In over all the presentation was a good publicity for NUCAFE and I and it gave us an opportunity to establish strategic contacts, build relationships and it is likely that we will have at least two projects funded by CFC in the near future.

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