

COFFEE: WHY HIGH PERFORMING VARIETIES ARE THE WAY TO GO P24-25

HARVEST MONEY



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21

VEGETABLES: NUTRITIOUS, MATURE FAST BUT FEW GROW THEM

EXPO ATTENDEES WILL BE TRAINED IN VEGETABLE GROWING



Male in his tomato garden. He will facilitate the main training on vegetables

By Joshua Kato

Mperako emva endiwa (Luganda dialect for "include vegetables in my order") is a common statement across eateries in central Uganda. These may be amaranths, *nakati*, cabbage,



eggplants and *sukuma wiki*, among others, but the need to consume vegetables offers big business to food vendors.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), vegetables are a good source of vitamins, minerals and

fibre, which support body functions and reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke and certain types of cancer. They also contain vitamin C, potassium and folate, which boost the immune system, support nerve function and

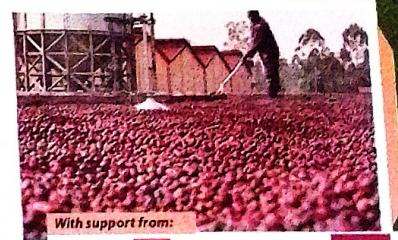
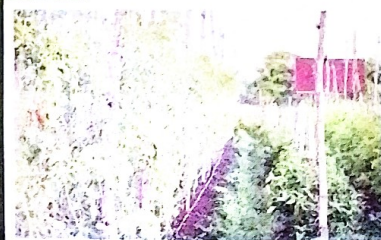
promote cell growth.

Dietary fibre eases digestion, prevents constipation and helps regulate blood pressure, reducing the risk of strokes.

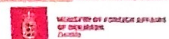
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By Titus Kakembo

Global demand for agro-tourism is rising sharply as travellers are increasingly seeking authentic, experience-driven journeys that reconnect them to real food systems, rural lifestyles and sustainable farming practices. Unlike conventional sightseeing, agro-tourism invites visitors to step into the rhythm of farm life - planting, harvesting, milking, tasting and sharing moments with host communities. What was once dismissed as 'ordinary village life' is fast becoming premium travel currency.

"Agro-tourism, which was globally valued at about \$81b in 2025, creates memorable experiences that translate directly into income for farmers," Prof. Naiga Basasa told more than 300 farmers during an AgriTourism Industry Business Symposium at Gudula Leisure Farm on February 2. The gathering attracted farmers from the Teso subregion, eager to explore agriculture beyond production and to reposition it as a viable enterprise.

Prof. Naiga explained that the surge in agro-tourism is being driven by a growing curiosity about food origins, environmental sustainability and cultural immersion - particularly among responsible young affluent travellers who prefer meaningful engagement over passive observation.

"This market is expanding rapidly across Europe, America, Asia and Africa, and projections show strong growth through the end of the decade," she said.

"United Nations tourism statistics show 1.52b international travellers in 2025, a 4% increase previous year. A significant proportion of these are seeking rural and nature-based experiences."

This tourism sector globally employs 10 million people and continues to inject billions into national economies. By 2030, the project agro-tourism from a niche into mainstream travel.

Digital platforms are amplifying rural travellers are growing toward quiet destinations as rural enterprises. In Uganda - 70% of the population depends on agriculture as an opportunity.

LEARN MODERN VEGETABLE GROWING METHODS AT EXPO

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Despite these benefits, most Ugandans do not consume vegetables and fruits in the recommended quantities, which are 200g of each daily. Some argue that vegetables are expensive, while others claim they lack space to grow them.

To address these challenges and encourage healthy eating, vegetable farming has been included as one of the major training sessions during the 2026 Harvest Money Expo.

Fortunately, vegetables can be grown anywhere, even in semi-arid regions like Karamoja sub-region.

The bulk of vegetables consumed in Kampala come from Luwero, Wakiso, Mpigi and Kayunga districts, while parts of eastern Uganda, especially along River Mpologoma, supply produce that is exported to Kenya. This wide production base shows that vegetable farming is not only vital for household nutrition, but also a driver of trade and income.

WHY FOCUS ON VEGETABLES

With vegetables driving both household nutrition and regional trade, the Harvest Money Expo is the ideal space where farmers can access quality seeds, learn modern growing techniques and connect to opportunities that expand production.

The main vegetable training will be facilitated by Joseph Male, the director of AVAIL Fruits of Faith farm and winner in the 2019 Best Farmers Competition. As part of his prize, he travelled to the Netherlands with other winners, where he visited Tomato World and Horti-Centre in June 2023.

Male, a professional agriculturalist with over 10 years of experience, has since established vegetable farming centres in Arua, Gulu, Kamwokya, Mbale and Masaka districts. He has also developed a digital application to connect farmers to markets and information.

GOOD MONEY IN VEGETABLES

The training will be opened with an overview of vegetable growing as a business. Here, Male and other experts will give farmers what it takes to grow tomatoes, green and sweet pepper and lettuce, among others. He adds that his team will guide participants through the vegetable production value chain, from nursery preparation to marketing.

Male says vegetable growing is one

ABOUT EXPO

The Harvest Money Expo will run from February 27 to March 1 at Kololo Ceremonial Grounds in Kampala.

It is organised by Vislon Group in partnership with the Embassy of the Netherlands, with sponsors, including Engineering Solutions, Tunga Nutrition BV, Pearl Bank, Uganda Development Corporation, Heifer International and aBI Development.

The theme, *Farming as a Business: Growth, Sustainability and Cooperation*, reflects the progress of farmers who have grown with the expo.

Entrance is sh10,000 and training sessions cost an additional sh10,000. The fees apply daily.

of the most lucrative enterprises, not only for food security. He emphasises that vegetables mature quickly and are suitable for farmers with limited capital or land.

ATTENDEES TO DISCOVER VEGETABLE EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES

According to the Uganda Export Promotions Board, Uganda exports 5.8 million tonnes of fresh fruits and vegetables worth \$35m a year - second only in Sub-Saharan Africa to Nigeria, which produces around 11 million tonnes a year.

Uganda has growing markets in the Netherlands, China and the Middle East.

Farmers at the expo will be trained in pre-marketing operations such as washing, trimming, waxing, pre-cooling, grading and packaging. Experts will demonstrate methods like hydro-cooling, vacuum cooling and air cooling to preserve freshness.

Farmers will be trained on why, when organising their export of fresh fruit and vegetables to Europe, it is important to think of refrigerated cars and trucks. This is because



Male explaining how to grow vegetables as a business

"Sukama wika, spinach and spring onions take about 30 days and you harvest thereafter, eggplant takes 70-80 days. Additionally, they continue sprouting, which guarantees continued cash flow as you continue harvesting for a long time," he says.

Male says vegetable farming offers big opportunities to the youths to earn a living.

"Even if they do not own land, they can hire it and produce seasonally," he says.

The returns are also good. For example, with cabbage that matures in about 65 days, each head goes for sh400 to sh1,000. An acre takes 12,000 heads and if about 5,000 are sold at sh1,000, you will earn sh5m. If you sell about 1,000 at sh800, you earn sh800,000 and if 2,500 are sold at sh400, you earn sh1m. This means that if one cultivated an acre, you will earn about sh6.8m, Male explains.

To make the most of the returns, he stresses the importance of seed

selection and an understanding of the market, which can be right from the neighbourhood.

There are also specialised vegetable varieties that have higher market price than those who aim to make quick money should go for like spinach, lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower and beetroot.

Male says such varieties are not commonly demanded by an average Ugandan, but have markets with restaurants, hotels and foreign markets for exports.

"These vegetables are a delicacy for people who are watching their diet, for example, those aiming to lose weight," he says.

The overall training will tackle nursery bed preparation, crop preparation and development, water usage and harvesting.

CHECK THE USE OF CHEMICALS

While the promotion of the consumption of fruits and vegetables is a commendable strategy, the

assistant commissioner for food and nutrition security in the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, Alex Bambona, warned against misuse of agro chemicals, arguing that these could turn the vegetables into a health challenge.

He explains that residues can make vegetables unsafe and contribute to health risks such as cancer. Farmers are urged to learn proper chemical use to ensure food safety.

"There are many organic vegetable fertilisers and pesticides, which farmers can use and are less dangerous," Male says.

For those who wish to produce off season, he advises the use of irrigation.

Simple watering systems cost as low as sh100,000 to set up.

PACKAGING

Pre-packaging has become a highly organised exercise often involving elaborate equipment, Isaac Malinga, the director of Maikut Farm, says. The produce is placed in bags made of paper bags, which are well-labelled of international standards. At the expo, there are companies that will exhibit proper packaging materials both for produce for export and local consumption. These include Luuka Plastics, Agri-trade Uganda and Afrina Polysack Industries, among others.

Malinga says the packing of your produce should be excellent. "Even within the country, consumers are demanding for high quality packaging," he advises.

SALE OF SEEDS

In addition to training on vegetable growing and export, there are exhibitors who will sell vegetable seeds and show farmers how to plant them. These include Holland Green-tech, House of Seeds and Enza Zaden - all from the Netherlands - as well as NASECO Seeds, Nsanja Agri-Chemicals, Agromax, Banadda Smart Farming, Equator Seeds, Home Harvest and FICA seeds, among others.

they are essential in moving perishable vegetables from packing houses to the airport for export proper grading. Packaging will be emphasised to meet standards for international markets.

The farmers will also understand that uniformity in size, shape, colour and ripening is key in marketing of produce. Grade standards are mainly based on general appearance, size, type authenticity and absence of blemishes and defects.



Packaging will be emphasised to meet standards for international markets

AGRO-TOURISM BREATHES NEW LIFE INTO TESO

Titus Kakembo

Global demand for agro-tourism is rising sharply as consumers are increasingly seeking authentic, experience-driven activities that reconnect them with rural food systems, rural landscapes and sustainable agricultural practices. Unlike traditional sightseeing, agro-tourism invites visitors to immerse themselves in the rhythm of farm life, from planting, harvesting, milking, to resting and sharing meals with host communities. What was once dismissed as "rural village life" is fast becoming premium travel experiences.

Agro-tourism, which was valued at about \$8trn in 2023, creates memorable experiences that translate directly into income for farmers. Prof. Naiga Basasa said more than 300 farmers are participating in agro-tourism at the Gadiola Leisure Farm on February 2. The gathering attracted farmers from the Teso subregion, eager to explore agriculture beyond production and to reposition it as a viable enterprise.

Prof. Naiga explained that the surge in agro-tourism is being driven by a growing curiosity about food origins, environmental sustainability and cultural immersion - particularly among responsible young and affluent travellers who prefer meaningful engagement over passive observation.

"This market is expanding rapidly across Europe, North America, Asia and Africa and projections show strong growth through the end of the decade," she said.

"United Nations tourism statistics show 1.52b international travellers in 2025, a 4% increase from the previous year. A significant proportion of these travellers are seeking rural and nature-based experiences."

This tourism product globally employs one in every 10 people and continues to inject billions into rural economies. By 2030, analysts predict agro-tourism will shift from a niche interest to a mainstream travel segment.

Digital platforms are amplifying rural visibility, travellers are gravitating toward quiet destinations and governments are supporting rural enterprise development. In Uganda - where roughly 70% of the population depends on agriculture, the opportunity is enormous.

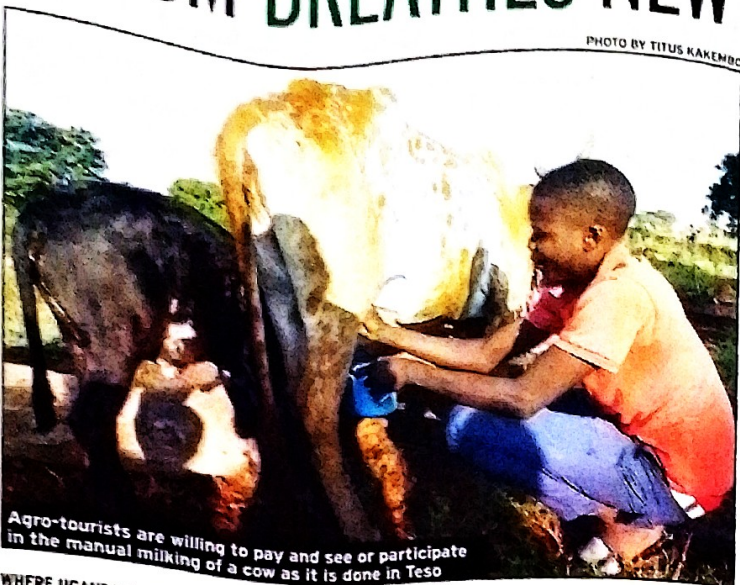


PHOTO BY TITUS KAKEMBO

Agro-tourists are willing to pay and see or participate in the manual milking of a cow as it is done in Teso

WHERE UGANDA STANDS TODAY
Agro-tourism in Uganda is steadily taking root across western, central and eastern regions, where model farms are emerging as anchor attractions.

Western Uganda remains the most developed cluster. In Bushenyi district, Kabeihura Farmers Lid has grown from

a modest 20-hectare tea plantation established in 1975 into a 250-acre diversified enterprise combining dairy, poultry, fish farming and yoghurt processing.

Central Uganda hosts structured initiatives such as Ewalle in Mukono district and Kaynela Farm in Kayunga, both combining production,

training and leisure. Peace Kayesu, a director at Kaynela Farm, says

the enterprise benefits surrounding communities by blending traditional and modern agricultural practices. "Local dining, juices and cuisines are our signature. We target families who want to see how wildlife can co-exist with agriculture. We have exotic birds, reptiles, horses and camels," Kayesu explained.

In eastern Uganda, Awoja Riverside Farm in Soroti and coffee-based experiences around Mt Elgon and Sipi Falls are widening the agro-tourism footprint. Though still small, agro-tourism is firmly establishing itself as a diversification pillar within Uganda's tourism sector.

Agro-tourism offers farmers a pathway to earn more without abandoning agriculture.

TESO'S UNTAPPED GOLDMINE
According to Tourism Development Commissioner Vivian Lyazi, every region has something unique to package and for Teso, the ox-plough

is a powerful symbol of agricultural transformation. "The ox-plough has been part of life in Teso for over a century. It was introduced around 1910. Early versions had wooden blades imported from India. Colonial administrators deployed extension workers to popularise the technology, mainly to open land for cotton cultivation, then the backbone of the cash economy," Lyazi said.

By 1941, Uganda had over 20,000 ox-ploughs, most concentrated in Teso. The ox-plough expanded acreage, improved productivity and reduced reliance on hand hoes.

Today, however, the technology is largely confined to land preparation. The story behind it - the sweat, innovation and transformation - remains untold.

For Teso, agro-tourism is not merely a side activity. The land is ready. The region's stories are rich. The market is waiting.

WHY TESO STANDS OUT

Teso's landscape is rich with agro-tourism potential. Expansive farmlands, indigenous crop varieties and strong cultural identity give it a competitive advantage.

Millet, sorghum, cassava, groundnuts and sweet potatoes are still cultivated using knowledge passed down through generations. Livestock - cattle, goats and poultry - remains central to household economies. Traditional granaries, oxen kraals and communal labour systems are still visible in many villages.

"These are things many urban Ugandans have forgotten and foreigners have never seen. Farmers consider them ordinary, yet that ordinariness is exactly what the agro-tourism market is scouting for," said agro-tourism advocate Robert Olemukan.

Under conventional farming, income is realised only when the produce leaves the farm. Agro-tourism changes that equation. Farmers can earn from guided tours, demonstrations, tastings, accommodation, cultural performances and direct sales of value-added products such as ghee, yoghurt, cheese and branded flour.

A millet farmer, for example, can host visitors during planting or harvesting seasons, demonstrate traditional threshing methods, serve *ajon* (millet brew) and sell packaged millet flour as a souvenir. The same acre of land generates income multiple times. Even oxen used only during ploughing seasons can become year-round assets through demonstrations and hands-on visitor experiences.

"An ox that ploughs twice a year can earn weekly if packaged properly," Olemukan observed.

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BREEDING THE FUTURE OF COFFEE, PROTECTING

By Umar Nsubuga

While serving as a government administrator, Issa Ssemwogerere gradually bought small pieces of land in Kasambya, Mubende district, where he grew coffee. He selected seedlings based on availability. It was only after retirement when he turned his full attention to farming that he realised some varieties underperformed, while others succumbed to pests and disease.

His turning point came upon an interaction with scientists from the National Coffee Research Institute (NaCORI) who guided him towards resilient varieties suitable for his land. Ssemwogerere's experience mirrors a national shift that coffee is no longer a traditional cash crop, but rather a national asset whose future depends on research innovation and adaptation to climate change.



Improved coffee varieties developed by the National Coffee Research Institute (NaCORI) displayed to farmers in Mubende district

HIGH PERFORMING VARIETIES MATTER

Climate change has altered the rules of production. Prolonged dry spells, rising temperatures erratic rainfall and increasing pest pressure are no longer occasional disruptions. They are the new normal farmers must manage every season.

"Developing coffee varieties that can perform well under different environmental conditions will soon become a competitive advantage among coffee-producing countries," says Dr Godfrey Sseremba, a coffee breeder and variety development specialist at NaCORI.

Countries such as Brazil and Vietnam release multiple new coffee varieties each year to stay ahead of climate and market pressures. Uganda through NaCORI is now investing in science-led breeding to remain relevant in this global race. "Climate-induced water stress and rising pest pressure are here to stay. Innovation is no longer optional," says Dr Geoffrey Arinaitwe, the executive director of NaCORI.

VARIETY HIGH PERFORMANCE

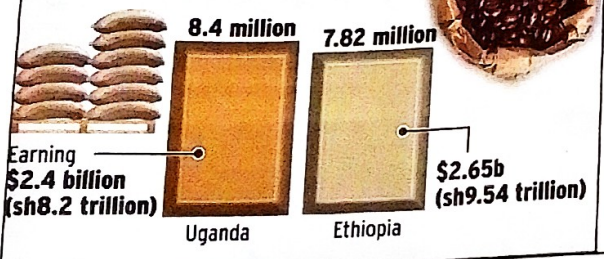
At NaCORI, a high performing coffee variety is not defined by yield alone. Dr Sseremba highlights three core characteristics: high yield, resistance to major diseases and pests as well as good flavour quality. "Yield is important because farmers depend on volume for income. But yield alone is not enough. The market wants flavour and quality. To consistently supply that quality we need varieties that can produce high yields even under stress," he says.

Modern improved varieties must express their potential under less-than-ideal conditions such as dry spells, disease outbreaks or marginal soils. Sustainability and profitability must go hand-in-hand. "You may have a variety with excellent flavour, but if it cannot produce enough

Coffee exports: Uganda Vs Ethiopia

Uganda's coffee sector continues to strengthen its continental position

60KG BAGS EXPORTED
NOVEMBER 2024 TO OCTOBER 2025



Dr Arinaitwe: Breeder

volume under farmer conditions then it will not be sustainable," Dr Arinaitwe explains.

BIRTH OF KR VARIETIES

Uganda's modern breeding journey was shaped by crisis. In the early 1990s, coffee wilt disease swept across the country destroying plantations. It cut national production by more

than half and entire livelihoods were wiped out. "The country was in crisis. Coffee wilt disease was killing trees everywhere and farmers had no effective control. The only sustainable solution was genetic resistance," Dr Sseremba recalls.

The Government invested in research at NaCORI which led to the development and release of 10 Narrow Kituza Robusta varieties commonly known as KR1 to KR10. These varieties combined high yield good bean quality and resistance to coffee wilt disease. Under good management, farmers growing KR varieties can harvest close to five tonnes per hectare trees higher than what was achievable with traditional ones.

KR varieties outperform traditional coffee because they are multiplied using clonal methods that preserve

We cannot rely on old varieties and expect different results.

genetic attributes. This ensures that desirable traits such as yield, disease resistance and quality are maintained from one generation to the next and from one farmer to another. Before improved varieties, farmers relied on selecting seeds from trees that appeared productive, but that approach lacked reliability and left farmers vulnerable to disease.

DROUGHT AND PESTS

KR varieties were a breakthrough but climate change has introduced new challenges that demand further innovation. Drought has emerged as one of the most serious threats across many coffee growing regions. Uganda's position as the birthplace of Robusta offers a crucial advantage. The country possesses enormous genetic diversity known as germplasm which researchers can draw upon to select for resilience.

"We have vast Robusta germplasm and this allows us to select for resistance to different stresses including drought," Dr Sseremba explains. Beyond the KR varieties, NaCORI has developed five pipeline candidate varieties specifically selected for drought tolerance. Some of these candidates are outperforming even the best KR varieties in terms of yield while still maintaining resistance to coffee wilt disease. "These varieties

perform very well under drought and still give high yields," he says.

A defining feature of NaCORI's programme is rigorous multi-location testing. Candidate varieties are evaluated across different agro-ecological zones to ensure they perform consistently under varying conditions. "We test these materials across different production zones. Their performance under different environments is what allows us to confidently say they are drought tolerant and high yielding," Dr Sseremba explains. This testing supports region specific recommendations so farmers can be guided to grow varieties best suited to their local climate and soils.

THE COST OF PROTECTION

Coffee wilt disease is a challenge especially where farmers do not have resistant varieties. New threats are also emerging. Climate change has altered pest and disease dynamics leading to increased incidence of red blister disease and pests such as the black twig borer which attacks productive branches. "These pests directly affect yields and increase production costs," Dr Sseremba notes.

Breeding for resistance has a direct economic impact. "For coffee wilt disease there is no recommended chemical control. For other pests and diseases, farmers spend heavily on fungicides and pesticides," Dr Sseremba explains. Dr Arinaitwe adds that resistant varieties reduce these costs significantly. "If a farmer does not have to buy fungicides or insecticides, their profit margins improve

MOST VALUABLE CROP THROUGH SCIENCE

Immediately. Resistance breeding is not just a scientific achievement it is an economic intervention," he says.

MARKET
Staying competitive in the global market requires continuous innovation. NaCORI is developing new populations targeting drought tolerance, resistance to red blister disease and tolerance to black twig borer. At the same time, the institute is responding to changing consumer preferences. Modern markets demand flavour, aroma, bean size and consistency.

AGRO ECOLOGICAL ZONES
Research has shown that Uganda's diverse agro-ecological zones produce distinct flavour profiles, opening opportunities in the growing specialty coffee market where premium prices are paid.

"A drought tolerant variety must also have excellent cup quality and good bean size. Higher quality attracts higher prices and that translates into better returns for farmers," Dr Sseremba says. This link between resilience and quality is central to NaCORI's breeding objectives.

Specialty coffee markets often pay 20-40% higher prices than conventional markets.

Uganda exports over 6 million 60-kg bags annually, and buyers increasingly demand traceable, high-quality coffee.

LONG-TERM BUYER

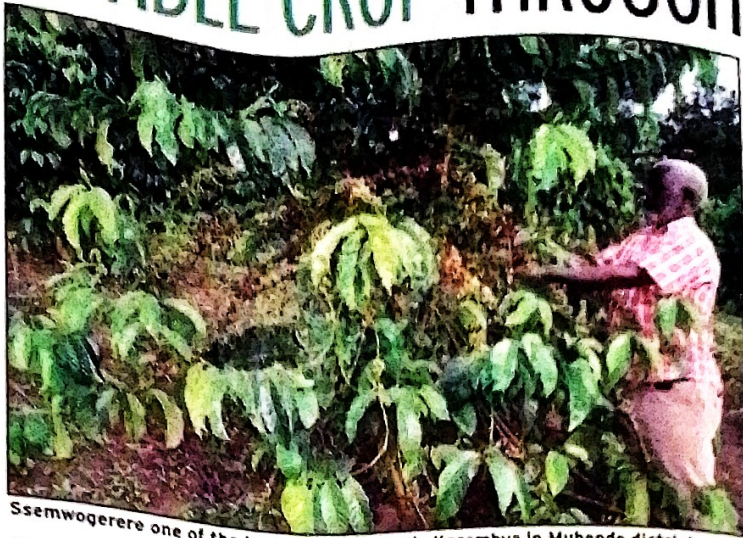
Commitments, contract farming and premium pricing tied to quality standards help farmers secure stable incomes, justify investment in improved seedlings and strengthen confidence in specialty coffee value chains.

GENETICS CONSERVATION

Everything in breeding starts with genetics. Uganda's rich diversity gives it a unique advantage but it must be protected and used.

"The best way to conserve genetic diversity is to use it," Dr Sseremba explains. NaCORI maintains gene banks containing numerous Robusta accessions and related species that can be tapped whenever new challenges arise.

One such species is Liberica coffee locally known



Ssemwoogerere one of the lead coffee farmers in Kasambya in Mubende district



Coffee seeds

increased production and market access for farmers. The agriculture ministry has also allocated sh25.5b to the National Coffee Research Institute to develop high-

yielding, resilient varieties as part of the drive towards producing 20 million bags of coffee annually by 2030, showing sustained commitment.

FARMERS SPEAK OUT

DR GODFREY SSEREMBA Developing coffee varieties that can perform well under different environmental conditions will soon become a competitive advantage among coffee-producing countries.

STEPHEN BARIKURUNGI He notes that more farmers are embracing these improved varieties because of their disease resistance and higher yields.

ISSA SSEMWOGGERERE He selected seedlings based on availability. It was only after retirement when he turned his full attention to farming that he realised some varieties underperformed, while others succumbed to pests and disease.

as Kisansa. Liberica has exceptional drought tolerance and researchers are working to incorporate this trait into Robusta through controlled crosses. NaCORI is also exploring whether Liberica itself could become a future commercial crop.

RESEARCH

Releasing a new variety is a regulated process. NaCORI must generate sufficient data before notifying the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. After independent verification, official release can take about three years. NaCORI works with zonal agricultural research institutes to multiply planting materials ensuring that farmers can access high quality seedlings once varieties are released.

For farmers the message from NaCORI is one of optimism. Drought-tolerant

varieties are coming and they will reduce vulnerability while improving productivity. Farmers are encouraged to rehabilitate old plantations, adopt good management practices and stay informed.

INVESTMENT

As a perennial crop coffee requires long term investment in research. Dr Sseremba stresses that sustained government and development partner support is essential. "Climate change will continue to bring new challenges. To cope we need consistent innovation and research," he says.

Stephen Barikurungi owns a mother garden, nursery, coffee garden and milling factory, says adopting RR and new candidate coffee varieties has strengthened productivity and quality. He notes that more farmers are embracing these

improved varieties because of their disease resistance and higher yields. With adoption increasing across coffee-growing areas, the shift reflects growing confidence in science-led breeding to secure Uganda's coffee future and farmer incomes.

AFFORDABILITY

Dr Arinaitwe, says access and affordability of improved coffee seedlings remain a priority, with certified nurseries, subsidies and partnerships helping farmers obtain quality planting materials.

Dr Sseremba adds that improved varieties only deliver results when farmers are properly supported.

He emphasises the role of extension agents, NGOs and private sector partners in providing training on planting, management and disease control, as well as follow-up visits.

Strengthening extension services ensures farmers maximise yields, protect their investment and fully benefit from improved coffee technologies across Uganda.

The Government has moved beyond general support for coffee by funding concrete programmes with defined resources and timelines. For example, the Coffee and Cocoa Value Chain Development Project, new under the agriculture ministry, is backed by twenty-five point sh5b co-funded with the European Union and runs from 2022 to 2027, supporting policy implementation,

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