

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (MAAIF)

Paper:

Agriculture

Sector Performance SummarisedReport

THE SECOND JOINT AGRICULTURE SECTOR ANNUAL REVIEW (JASAR) 2012-1ST-2ND NOVEMBER-SPEKE RESORT, MUNYONYO

1.0 Background

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has organised a Joint Agricultural Annual Sector Review (JASAR) for purposes of taking stock of the performance of the agriculture sector during the Financial Year (FY) 2011/12. This review exercise also serves as a platform for the joint assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of the DSIP as well as of the status and implementation of the recommendations agreed to in the first ASAR 2011

This agricultural sector performance review report gives an overview of investments, targets, achievements and outputs of for the sector in FY2011/12 and it lays its foundation on the agricultural sector investment strategy for the FY2012/13.

1.0 Performance of the Agriculture Sector in FY2011/12

The Agricultural sector recorded annual growth of 3% in 2011/12 with the cash crops sub-sector growing at 16.2% due to a rebound of: coffee that grew at an estimated 7.2 percent; cotton grew by 77% though from a lower base; tea grew at 18.5 %; Cocoa at 10.6 % and Flowers and Horticulture expanded at 4 % after three years on negative growth (Background to the Budget, 2012/13).

Table: 1.0. Percentage change in GDP by the Agricultural Sector

Sector/Sub-Sectors	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.3	2.9	2.4	0.7	3.0
Cash Crops	9.0	9.8	-1.1	-6.5	16.2
Food Crops	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.0
Livestock	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	2.8	6.3	2.9	2.8	3.6
Fishing	-11.8	-7.0	2.6	1.8	2.0

Background to the Budget FY 2012/13

The food crops sector which accounts for over 50% of the agricultural, forestry and fishing sub-sector grew by 1% due to inadequate productivity improvements in the sub sector though it was an improvement over the previous year.

The fishing sub-sector grew by 2% due to efforts towards illegal fishing which was a slight improvement over the previous year though far lower than the growth rates realized in the early years of the 2000 decade.

Overall, the better performance of the agriculture sector was due to increased production in cash crops, food crops and fisheries sub-sectors from many small holder farmers in response to high farm gate prices and favourable rainfalls.

3.0 What is DSIP?

The current Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Programme (DSIP) 2010/11-2014/15was developed as a coherent plan to consolidate and harmonise all policy frameworks in the agricultural sector. The DSIP guides all stakeholders on the set sector priorities for the five years and defines spending plans for each financial year under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Accordingly, the National Development Programme (NDP)which was launched in APRIL 2010 recognises agriculture as one of the key productive sectors of the economy and it is the basis for the existence of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan. In other words, the DSIPoperationalizesthe National Development Plan through the four programmes and twenty

two related sub-programmes as contained in section 5.1.3 of the NDP. The formulation of this DSIP also benefited from a number of studies including the Competitiveness and Investment Climate Strategy (CICS, 2006); the World Bank's Country Economic Memorandum (2006); the PMA Secretariat's studies on commodity value chains and farmer categorization based on farmer needs assessments (2008), a two-phase Public Expenditure Review of agriculture (GoU, 2007-9); the NAADS Impact and Performance Evaluations (2008); CAADP studies on National Agricultural Stock Taking and the Identification of Agricultural Growth and Investment Options (2008) and the Review of the MAAIF Restructuring and Reform Process (GoU, 2010).

The interventions in the DSIP are packed under four programmes representing the key areas of opportunity namely:

A. Enhancing Production and Productivity;
B. Improving Access to Markets and Value Addition;
C. Creating an Enabling Environment; and
D. Institutional Strengthening in the sector

4.0 Enhancing Production and Productivity

In Uganda, agriculture is characterised by low production and productivity across all sub-sectors of crops, livestock, and fisheries. In order to increase factor productivity (land, labour, and capital) substantially, and remove constraining factors while concurrently exploiting available opportunities, the sector is set to pursue Eight Sub-Programmeswith the following objectives:

(i) Improved agricultural research and technology development;
(ii) Better delivery of advisory services and improved technology;
(iii) Improved disease, pest and vector control;
(iv) Enhanced productivity of land through sustainable management of soil and water resources;
(v) Increased use of water for agricultural production;
(vi) Promotion of labour saving technologies and mechanisation;
(vii) Improved agricultural livelihoods in Northern Uganda; and
(viii) Promoting Strategic Enterprises

5.0 Sector priorities under various Sub – Programmes

5.1 Agricultural research, technology development and delivery and advisory services

Under the two sub-programmes, the objectives were to enhance the contribution of agricultural research to sustainable agricultural productivity, food and nutrition security, economic growth and proverty; and increased farmer access to information, knowledge and technology and decentralized extension services among others.

In the financial year under review, the agricultural sector developed budgets for the sub-programme and the following achievements were made under the objective of improved agricultural research and technology development and delivery of advisory services:

- District stakeholders were sensitized about implementation of ATAAS in the nine (9) Zones
- Established Multi-Stakeholders Platforms (MSIPs) and holding platform meetings in the nine (9) Zones
- Promising sesame (Simsim) lines, Local 158-1 (553 kg/ha) and EM-15-1-5 (580 kg/ha), have been submitted for release
- Released the first ever leaf miner tolerant groundnut variety.

- Eight other leaf miner tolerant lines have been identified and are undergoing yield and other attribute evaluations on-station
- Propagation of tamarind tree -nurseries was established in 2 sub-counties in each project district (Apac, Katakwi and Soroti).
- Prioritized and consolidated zonal priority enterprises for adaptive research activities in the nine (9) Zones
- Facilitated formation District Adaptive Research Support Teams (DARSTs) in the nine (9) Zones
- Finalized the review of the joint Monitoring and Evaluation Steering Committee (JM&E SC) TORS for ATAAS.
- Finalised TORS for the ATAASICT steering committee, nominations of key institutions have been received.
- Chief Information Officer was recruited and has since commenced work effective 1st March 2012.
- The genetics, natural reproduction, digestive system, feeding regime and requirements of the Nile Perch have been studied
- Generated information on changes in fish stocks and developed appropriate harvesting technologies for the major fish species in lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, Edward and George.
- Surveys were conducted on L. George and L. Victoria for catch assessments
- 415 Crosses of female Boer goats were distributed to Mityana, Namayengo, Mbarara, Kayunga and Kiruhura, Agago, Luwero, Mubende, Serere;

- 13,305 local goats were distributed to various district local governments including;Alebtong, Lira, Kumi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Bukomasimbi, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kaabong, Arua, Bushenyi, KibaaleKamwenge, Serere, Soroti, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Sheema, Kayunga, Kisoro, Kiruhura, Gulu, Wakiso, Kotido, Adjumani, Buhweju, Dokolo, Moyo, Amuria, Isingiro, Soroti, Mubende, KaberamaidoNwoya, Mukono

- 80 Piglets were distributed Lira and Wakiso districts;
- Distributed one -day old chicks to various districts; ad 94,915 Kg of Layers Doc, 124,600Kg Chick and Duck mash, 467,605 Kg Growers Mash, 552,000Kg Layers Mash including: Gulu, Sironko, Luwero, Kitgum, Mityana, Mukono, Kabale,, Kyenjojo, Rakai, Sironko, Kiruhura, Makerere University-Kabanyolo Agricultural Students Association;

- Feed mills to Kamwenge women, Busia and Ntungamo districts.
- 15 green house kits were distributed to Kabale, Kibale, Wakiso districts
- Promotion of fertilizer: DI-Grow organic fertilizers in 19 districts (Manafwa, Buikwe, Masaka, Luwero, Wakiso, Rukungiri, Soroti, Kumi, Kaberamaido, Budaka, Mityana, Amudat, Bushenyi, Adjumani, Ngora, Mbarara, Kayunga, Bukedea and Rakai;

- 20 Milk Coolers and matching generators were procured due for distribution;
- 25 Mobile Milking Machines and Generators to power Mobile Milking Machines were distributed to various district local governments including Bududa, Manafwa, Soroti, Kiryandongo, Wakiso, Kayunga, Mukono, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Kabale, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara; Busitema University and Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute –Kabanyolo
- 15 units of Multipurpose Threshers were distributed to 13 district local governments including: Kibaale, Gulu, Iganga, Bugiri, Butaleja, Lira, Dokolo, Amuru, Hoima, Kapchorwa, Nwoya, Bukwo, and Rukungiri

- Production Wells for Irrigation purposes-Irrigation Demo Sites: 12 Borehole sited and drilled in various district local governments including: Kaberamaido, Mukono, Soroti, Kumi, Masisndi, Nwoya, Kiryandongo, Kabale and Kayaunga
- Yoghurt equipment & Milk canner given to Kiruhura district local government

- Juice processing equipment to Miyana district local government
- Hatcheries to Ntungamo, Kabarole and Wakiso district local governments

- 7 tons of Soyabean, 3 tons of Beans Nabe 4 and 5 tons of Sunflower seed, 1.5 tons of Pearl Millet were distributed to various districts: SoyaBeans to BudakaHoima, Nebbi, Nwoya and paliisa: while pearl Millet was distributed to Abim, and Sun flower to Apac, Kween, Nwoya, and Lira and Beans NABE 4 to Gulu, Kabarole and Kitgum.
- 31,500 coffee seedlings were distributed to Kiryandongo and Kaberamaido, Lira, Wakiso;
- Maize seed Longe 10 distributed to eight (8) district local governments including Bugiri, Jinja, Kaberamaido, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Manafwa, Mubende and Nakaseke
- 15,088 bags of cassava cuttings were distributed to nine (9) district local governments including Kumi, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Amuria, Bukedea, KatakwiAmolatar, Amuru and Bugiri.
- 100,000 pineapple suckers were distributed two districts of Nakasese and Kiryandongo

- An average of 50 farmers' per parish were supported with food security technology inputs; a total of 365,785 food security farmers supported.
- An average of 4 farmers per parish were supported with market oriented technology inputs; 12 farmers in Kampala Capital City Authority;
- A total of 30,408 market oriented farmers supported countrywide.
- An average of 2 farmers per Sub County were supported with technology inputs and a total of 2,696 commercial farmers supported countrywide.

- Under farmer Institutional Development, **c**onsultancies for overseeing /coordinating the pre-intervention assessment of functionality of farmer groups and to review and update FID training manuals were undertaken.
- Developing/strengthening HLFO in partnership with National level farmer institutions and private/public partners.....
- In collaboration with Uganda National Farmers' Federation (UNFFE), held northern Uganda regional planning workshop with stakeholders aimed at enhancing the capacity of oil crops Farmer Groups in Oyam, Gulu, Lira, Apac and Dokolo districts around the oil crop value chain.
- In collaboration with TUNADO, we held a consultative workshop with Arua, Moyo, Nebbi Regional Honey Bee Keepers' Association, to discuss the group strategic plan.
- Carried out a needs assessment of 4 HLFOs in Kibaale district, (URDT, Muhooro Cooperative Union, Kakumiro Cooperative Union and Kisiita Cooperative Union), which had received support in terms of agro processing equipment under the mini-estate project implemented by MAAIF.
- National wide partnerships for processing and value Addition (HLFOs)
- Held Consultative meeting with stakeholders in Kabale District concerning a partnership with Nile Fresh Products in Vegetable processing, during which the draft MOU was discussed and finalised
- Extended support to a partnership involving Kisoro District Local Government and Kisoro Potato Growers' Association signed with Ms.Mugenga Holdings Limited, which seeks to provide a market and value addition of Irish Potatoes grown in Kisoro District.
- Printed and disseminated Presidential message on Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) in various Languages to District Local Governments
- Procured and disseminated a Manual on "Chicken Farming in practice" for use by extension staff in Local Governments
- Procured and disseminated a Book on" Apple Uganda free from poverty" for use by apple farmers in Uganda.
- Sensitization/information provision on control of BBW through print media (weekly tips) in partnership with MAAIF; a regional strategy/approach to control of BBW combining sensitization/mobilization of stakeholders and dissemination of technical information through regional meetings/workshops

5.2 Control of diseases, pests and vectors

Under the objective of improved disease, pest and vector control, following achievements were made;

- The establishment of measures to control diseases where Copper oxychloride and Rankoil fungicides have been found effective in Coffee Berry Disease management in Arabica coffee on station and are to be tested
- User-friendly storage pest management options developed and promoted
- A "Farmer group storage and marketing" approach developed and promoted in Kiboga, Kibaale, Apac, Pallisa, Bukedea, and Masindi.
- A national survey was conducted in 26 districts to update national status of major pests and diseases of cassava. Six maps showing prevalence of CBSD, CMD, CBB, CGM, WF and CSI generated
- An epidemiology of CBSD has been conducted in several locations in the country, in order to better understand the nature of the disease and how it spreads. Yield loss due to CBSD was determined in 4 cassava genotypes in a number of locations.

There are a number of ongoing projects that include:

- Efforts to control cassava pests and diseases, especially CBSD and CMD, are on-going, so far:
  - New cassava cultivars are being evaluated for resistance to CBSD
  - New transgenic lines for Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD) are being tested under confined field trial using well-developed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

6.0 Programme 1 Enhancing production and productivity

The objective of the sub-programme is "Enhanced contribution of agricultural research to sustainable agricultural productivity, sustained competitiveness, economic growth, food and nutrition security and poverty eradication Three components are being implemented under this sub-programme which include:

- Generation of new technologies, practices and strategies
- Improved uptake of new technology and knowledge
- Strengthened effectiveness of the National Agricultural Research System

6.1 Control of diseases, pests and vectors achievements

Marketing and agro-processing achievements

- Developed value-added products from cassava (Glucose and Fructose), small fish pelagics (7), groundnuts (7), tamarind (4) and snap bean recipes (23). The products have been market tested and disseminated to target stakeholders.
- Mapped out 10 cassava varieties which produce high glucose and fructose for both food and pharmaceutical industries and, draft MoU between NARL and relevant industry developed.
- Safety of smoked fish established e.g. poly-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and particularly Benzopyrene established in smoked Clariasspp using mango tree

6.1.1 Achievements - Climate Change

- The climate database is fully established; the online system is now available at http://connectprofiles.com/climate/index.php

- Conducted participatory surveys to establish farmers' perceptions of climate change; recommendations were made
- Climate data for the West Nile agro-ecological zone was assembled and trend analysis of rainfall and temperature done

CHALLENGES

a) Inadequate financial resources

- Lower Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) ceiling relative to the ATAAS project budget provisions resulting into a substantial financing gap for implementing programme activities thereby affecting operational/activity budgets
- Less than expected pace of flow funds through the financial arrangements leading to late arrival of funds at the sub county level relative to the growing/agricultural seasons
- High level of expectations and demands from the stakeholders way beyond the available resource (National Technology Fund) at the NAADS secretariat.
- Low commitment and/or inadequate capacity of Local Governments and farmers to meet their co-funding obligations towards NAADS programme implementation thereby constraining implementation of activities as well as threatening sustainability.
- Inadequate availability of appropriate financial institutions limiting the ability of farmer groups to open bank accounts to facilitate their financial transactions
- Preference of farmers for technology/material inputs (often received at individual level) compared to advisory services and related joint learning activities

b) Inadequate Human resource

- Protracted process of filling the positions at the NAADS Secretariat according to the new staffing structure
- Inadequate number of sub county NAADS Coordinators and frontline agricultural advisory service providers (AASPs) as well as uncertainty about the future type of extension system; as well as inadequate budget for facilitating their operations

c) Lack of coordination

- Conflicting messages to farmers by various stakeholders about programme implementation modalities (concerning, for instance, co-funding and the revolving scheme of technology packages to farmers); often creating a negative image about the NAADS programme amongst the public
- Some level of 'conflict' between the village approach of targeting farmer within a village and the farmer group approach to accessing NAADS' services by farmers

d) Low motivation

Declining levels of stakeholders' interest/involving in monitoring programme activities

e) Lack of Skilled Capacity

Low capacity among village farmer fora for executing effectively their role in community procurement

f) Poor quality inputs

Continuing concern about the quality of technology inputs as well as the delays in the procurement process making it difficult for beneficiaries to realise full value for money

7.0 Sub-programme 1.3 Pest and Disease Control

The specific objective of this sub programme is "*Reduced losses from pests, vectors and diseases"*.Eleven components, along the pest and disease control chains are being implemented:

- Policy analysis and planning
- Standards and awareness
- Surveillance and reporting
- Strengthening diagnosis of pests and diseases
- The quarantineregime

- Tsetse and tick-borne diseases
- Traceability system
- Supporting local governments

Achievements

- Animal disease outbreaks were investigated in the field, confirmed by laboratory means and control measures put in place
    a) New Castle Disease (NCD)
    b) African Swine Fever (ASF)
    c) Goat Pox
    d) Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)
    e) Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

- Conducted Surveillance in form of active clinical search for important livestock diseases combined with the use of laboratory means to verify animal disease and health.Carried out coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Animal Health Component
- Strengthened Capacity for Animal disease Surveillance, Monitoring and Emergency Disease Control
- Strengthened National Veterinary Services (NVS)
- Improved veterinary technical competence for emerging diseases prevention and control
- Banana Strategy was reviewed for presentation to MAAIFTPM. Kampala.

- Reviewed second tsetse and trypanosomiasis draft policy document.
- Technical Committee of Council reviewed UTCC Statute and and Gender mainstreaming and Public Private Partnership under one Health Approach incorporated.
- COCTU Staff structure approved
- Project area for ***T.b. rhodensiense*** sleeping sickness belt identified and Project proposal reviewed and negotiated with Development Partners
- Advocacy materials on sleeping sickness, the vector and host produced 13,000 copies of community awareness materials distributed
- Trained 4 laboratory technical and lab assistant in SE Uganda
- Linkages with local governments and consolidation of awareness on T&T in West Nile and Lango Sub-region
- Development and harmonization of action plans and strategies for key district players in the T&T control
- T & T data collected supervised and monitored in the West Nile region
- Tsetse trapping supervised and carried out in Maracha (GIS-Based
    - A Tool for Basic Crop Production, Marketing and food and nutrition security data collection was developed at Entebbe. It was later validated at Golf View Hotel, Entebbe and in the field in Wakiso district.
    - Non –ATAASDSIP Operational plans for Banana and Fruits/Horticulture were developed in Kampala.
    - A Technical Audit of the delivery of Banana Planting materials was done.
    - 26 technology incubation centres/mother gardens to supply clean Banana planting materials to control BBW were established in the districts of ofMpigi, Nakase, Kiboga, Mukono, BuikweJinja and Budaka.
    - 25 Extension staff from the districts of, Hoima, Kibaale, Kabarole, Kyegegwa and Kyenjojo trained in household processing of banana into nutritious products for household and commercial utilization in Kabarole district in March 2012.
    - Conducted 01 field visit to districts surrounding PIBID to assess progress of the project, constraints and strategies for sustainability of banana production in Rukungiri and Mbarara, Rwapara, Kiruhura, Ibanda and Isingiro. *The factory is still constrained by supply and specialized equipment inorder to take off.*
    - Surveillance of Giant Looper Caterpillars conducted in the districts of Rakai, Mpigi, Wakiso, Mukono, Mukono, Buikwe, Mbale, Soroti and Kaberamaido

- Conducted Surveillance and identification of BBW, Coffee Twig Borer, Rice Yellow Mottle Virus disease and maize stalk borer caterpillars in the affected districts
- Procured Insecticides for Control of Giant Loopers, Maize Stalk borer and other demonstration materials

- Procured emergency 1500 litres of Dimethoate and 1000 litres of Cypermethrin for the control of the giant loopers and any other emergency pests and diseases
- Technically supported Wakiso, Mukono, Buikwe districts with Cypermethrin 5% EC to control the Giant Looper caterpillars.
- Plant clinics materials and equipment procured for 5 plant clinics (15 aprons, 10 tent shelters, 10, six seater plastic tables, 10, 100 litre plastic bins with covers, 10 kitchen knives, 20 hand lenses, 5 banners, 5- 30 seater tents, 5 carbonated registers, reference and photo sheets.
- Procured 2 Gas Chromatographic machines (One with FTD/NDP and FDP detector and another with FID and EC detectors) for the Pesticide Residue Analytical Laboratory
- Procured National seed testing laboratory kits and other assorted laboratory consumables for laboratories at Namalere
- Procured apparatus and glassware for pesticide analytical laboratory which were delivered to Namalere
- Procured 2,000 litres of Tubuconazole, 2000 kgs of Cuprous oxide, 1000 knapsack sprayers, 2000 litres of fenitrothion, 2000 litres of glyphosate, 50,000 kgs of CAN fertilizer for demonstrations in the control of Coffee Leaf Rust in the affected districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Mbale, Bulambuli, Kween, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Kabale, Kabarole, Zombo, Arua, Kasese and Bundibugyo

CHALLENGES

a) Lack of effective communication

Notably there is lack ofefficient early warning systems. Disease outbreaks are reported long after they have occurred and spread to wider geographical areas. In addition although disease surveillance is a prerequisite for effective animal disease control, it is not routinely and effectively done

b) Lack of financial resources

- Lack of adequate financial resources has led to many disease outbreaks that go un-investigated due to lack of funds or inadequate funds to accomplish all planned activities. i.e sustaining project activities at the district level is difficult. This has also caused weak inspection services due to inadequate provision of logistical support to Inspectors.
- Inadequate sources of funds have adversely affected the levels of soil fertility, which require fertilizers but farmers cannot afford. Secondly farmers are constrained and are unable to construct cattle crushes in many areas.

c) Lack of available drugs

In most cases FMD vaccine is not always available if and when required. In most cases, it is imported after an outbreak has been reported and in inadequate amounts. This results into spread of the disease and inefficient vaccination

d) Lack of upto date technology

The use of conventional techniques for tsetse suppression is a challenge because you employ so many people and you have to visit the traps every quarter.

e) Lack of human resources

Low staffing levels at the district specifically to man all the gazetted border points. In addition there is inadequate laboratory capacity to handle diagnosis and analysis of samples.

The biggest challenge is shortage of Local government support to Tsetse and rypanosomiasis (T&T) control activities. To exacerbate the problem there is high Poverty levels in T&T endemic areas

f) Poor coordination with local government
The challenge in this aspect is the weak linkages with Local Governments at District and sub-county levels.

g) Available input supply
Lack of available input supply as the demand for planting material is higher than the supply

h) **Reoccurrence of diseases**
Reoccurrence of the Banana Bacterial Wilt disease that has caused losses estimated at over 40%.

8.0 Sub-programme 1.4 Sustainable Land Management

The following components are being implemented under this sub-programme.

- Scaling up Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
- Policy and regulatory environment for SLM
- Strengthening commercial and advisory services for SLM
- Promoting SLM research and dissemination
- Improving SLM knowledge management

9.0 Sub Programme 1.5 Water for Agricultural Production

The specific objective of this sub programme is "*Water resources developed for agricultural production on the basis of sustainable irrigation, water for livestock and aquaculture."*To achieve the objective, four components are being implemented.

- Policy and planning frameworks
- Water for crop production
- Water for livestock
- Water for aquaculture

Achievements

- Sites for small scale irrigation and water harvesting demonstrations were identified in 33 districts
- Demonstration sites have been established in 7 districts of Yumbe, Kween, ApacHoima, Isingiro, Kabale and Kayunga
- European Union (EU) is funding a Global Climate Change Alliance Project - Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda Project.
- MAAIF participated in verification of sites for development of WfAP facilities in the cattle corridor districts of Sembabule, Kiboga, Nakaseke, Luwero and Nakasongoro.
- The European Union provided technical assistance on setting up of Aketa Farm Irrigation demonstration centre in Katakwi district that is being implemented by NAADS

CHALLENGES

a) Lack of financial resources
All districts have WfAP as an unfunded priority in the 5-Year Plan and there is no funding in form of Conditional grant for WfAP. This has caused conflicts due to better funding and facilitation for NAADS.

b) Lack of human resources
Only three districts have a Senior Agricultural Engineer yet it is an approved position in the Production Department

c) Lack of support
There is a continued complaint from the district about neglect by MAAIF in form of district support programs

10.0 Sub-programme 1.6 Labour Saving Technologies and Mechanisation

The specific objective of this sub programme is specific "Increased use of labour saving technologies including appropriate mechanisation and other farm management related investments.To achieve the objective, activities are implemented under eight components.

- Developing the incentive framework for the acquisition of labour saving technologies
- Developing and promoting appropriate technologies including animal traction and mechanisation
- Developing public/private partnerships
- Establish modalities for financing private enterprises
- Establish and equip mobile workshops
- Provide technical information
- Establish an agricultural mechanization unit in MAAIF
- Promote mechanization for increased rice production

Achievements

- A biogas cooking stove appliances has been developed.
- A prototype of efficient animal-drawn planter for selected small and large grain seeded crops has been developed and disseminated to the farmers
- Prototype stainless steel hopper and cutting surfaces for grating and chipping cassava was developed and evaluated.

11.0 Sub-programme 1.7 Agricultural Livelihoods in Northern Uganda

- In collaboration with NAADS and Acholi Clan Leaders (*Ker Kwaro*), developed a strategy for enhancing agricultural performance in the sub-region
- Through this, activities were initiated by each clan leader receiving 4 goats under the NAADS programme
- developed a strategy for boosting food production in Acholi sub-region. This strategy was approved by the interministerial committee coordinated by OPM and submitted to Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for consideration

CHALLENGES
The programme met implementation challenges with the restructuring of NAADS and little coherence on the part of *Ker Kwaro*

The specific objective of this sub-programme is *Accelerated production of selected strategic enterprises on the basis of specialization and agro zoning.* To achieve the objective, activities are implemented under four components:

- Establishment of implementation arrangements
- Commissioning relevant studies and reviews

- Public sector support
- Private sector leverage fund

Achievements

Coffee
- 23 million coffee seedlings raised and 0.5 million shade tree seedlings raised; 1 million coffee seedlings and 0.1 shade tree seedlings planted.
- 6,000 Kgs of Arabica and 1,000 Kgs of Robusta seed produced from seed gardens at Research Institutes
- 2 million Coffee Wilt Diseases (CWD) resistant seedlings raised through tissue culture
- 36 mother garden for propagation of CWD –R seedlings supported
- 50 private clonal mother garden operators supported.
- 450 acres of coffee Rehabilitated.
- 1, 250 farmers from 25 Districts participate in farmer competitions based on GAPs.
- Promote Coffee Growing in Northern Uganda (Project);
- 3 sensitization and mobilization workshops for farmers and civic leaders.
- 50 farm level organizations formed.
- 100 community based nurseries formed.350 tarpaulins distributed to improve quality.
- 200 MT of Kiboko sold by farmers
- 2.58 million 60-Kg bags of Coffee be inspected and approved for Export.
- 38 Exporters registered and licensed; 300 primary processing factories and 280 buying stores registered and licensed;
- Train 45 quality controllers (R & Q Graders)
- Uganda represented at International Coffee Fora (International Coffee Organization; Inter Africa Coffee Organization; International Specialty Coffee Organizations);
- Support coffee Ventures in China and Egypt.
- Participate in International Trade fairs, workshops and symposiums
- Market information collected, analyzed and disseminated to Industry stakeholders

CHALLENGES

a) Changes in weather patterns

The changes in weather patterns are affecting the availability of seed for nursery programs and coffee yields, especially Robusta. The number of seedlings planted is low and there is an emerging slow generation of Coffee Wilt Resistant material.

b) Diseases and pests

There is prevalence of Coffee Wilt Disease in Robusta growing areas and of Coffee Leaf Rust and Coffee Berry Disease in Arabica growing areas. In addition **e**mergence of new pests – Black Twig Borer (Robusta) and Lace bugs (Arabica)

c) Quality deterioration at farm and post-harvest due

Good post harvesting practices are deteriorating with notable poor drying and storage conditions. This may be a result from the stiff competition for coffee and high farm-gate prices.The problem is compounded by weak enforcement of regulations with a small field force unable to monitor all programs at farm level.

Achievements

Tea and Cocoa
- The draft cocoa policy proposals disseminated to stakeholders.
- The reviewed Tea Development Policy proposals, disseminated to stakeholders.
- Consultations carried out on the draft Uganda Cocoa Standards.
- A total of 18,000 metric tons of cocoa beans for export will be inspected for quality in the 2 ware houses in Bundibugyo and 4 in Kampala.
- Cocoa farmers sensitized on the importance of quality for sustainability of the market.

- Improved Tea/Cocoa production technologies and pest and disease control methods disseminated to staff, farmers, civic and political leaders in the 11 Tea and 16 cocoa – growing districts.
- Pay royalties to the Kenya Rea research company and to supervise the importation of clones and the establishment.
- Tea mother gardens by the Tea factory companies using the imported clones.
- Supervise the procurement and distribution of cocoa seed (Trinitario and Upper Amazon) for planting 30 private cocoa nurseries.
- A total of 1,000,000 cocoa seedlings will be procured from the private nursery operators and distributed to farmers free for planting. Project officials in close collaboration with district and sub-county officials will supervise the exercise.
- A total of 1,000,000 Tea plantlets for distribution to farmers for planting procured.
- Public and private sector partnerships that promote value addition on Tea and Cocoa to be supported.

CHALLENGES

Tea

1.0 Procurement procedures

Delayed procurement processes constrained provision of desired planting materials. And as such no single procurement of tea seedlings was undertaken.

2.0 Production

Production has been adversely affected by a number of issues. i) climate change ii) limited research into tea ii) low yields and low quality of tea produced. Further still there is shortage of extension workers competent in tea activities in districts.

3.0 Infrastructure

Tea processing is hampered by inadequate processing capacity. In addition high transportation costs and poor condition of roads ?. Tea processing is dependent on power and

Cocoa

1.0 Production

Production is affected by low quality of cocoa produced. Further still there is shortage of extension workers competent in cocoa activities in districts. Because of the low production (17,300 MTs) it is difficult to attract credible investors into value addition.

2.0 Lack of adequate Input supply

The biggest challenge is that the demand for planting materials is so big that the project cannot certify it.

Achievements

Cotton

- 6,410 Mt of fuzzy seed were procured.
- 4,455 Mt of delinted and graded seed were produced and distributed to farmers in in Eastern, Northern, West Nile, Mid-West & Central and Western Regions.
- About 15,300 acres planted to seed crops in Gogonyo (Pallisa), Kasilo (Serere), Amolator, Buliisa and Rubirizi Districts.
- 3,900 Mt of certified seed produced.
- An estimated 370,000 acres of cotton were planted in Eastern, Northern, West Nile, Mid-West & Central and Western Regions.

- 502 fertilizer demos and 2,426 Agronomy demos were established.
- 254,036 bales of lint were produced which contributed over Sh.148 billion to household incomes.
- 292 Field staff were recruited, trained and deployed in Eastern, Northern, West Nile, Mid-Western and Western Regions.
- 47 motorcycles were procured.
- 838,836 units of pesticides (100,000 units by CDO& 738,836 units by ginners) and 4,890 spray pumps were distributed to farmers
- 57.2 MT of fertilizers (NPK& Urea) were procured.
- 950 ox-ploughs were procured
- Acquisition of land
- Establishment of buildings and administrative infrastructure for the new seed processing facility
- Acquisition of specialized machinery and equipment for seed processing

CHALLENGES

1.0 Climate Change

Climate change has resulted in un-favourable weather conditions during the production period leading to loss of planted acreage and drop in yields. Farmers experienced drought at time of planting (May – June 2011) and excessive rains from end of August to October 2011 which resulted into flooding in parts of Busoga, Butaleja, Pallisa, Teso, Bugisu and parts of Lango sub-region. The excess rain also made weeding and pest control difficult and costly to the farmers since activities had to be repeated at very short intervals. Hailstorm caused damage in Agago, Pader and Gulu Districts.

2.0 Costly inputs

Inputs have steadily increased in cost due to weakening of the shilling. To exacerbate this problem a drop in cotton prices from an average of Sh.2, 300 per Kg of seed cotton received by farmers in 2010/11 to an average of Sh.1, 100 per Kg in 2011/12. This demoralised farmers and made them reluctant to buy pesticides and implement the recommended agronomic practices especially for the late planted crop.

Achievements

Beef sector

- 2 Training workshops for 60 participants on animal law enforcement in Luwero and Mbarara Districts.
- 40 Political and Civic leaders from DCZ 1 sensitized on DCZ concept at Lwengo District.
- 86 farmers, 21 LG technical staff from Kiruhura, Lyantonde, Sembabule, Isingiro, Nakaseke, Kiboga and Kyankwanzi Districts were sensitized on the boundaries of the DCZs
- Brochures, banners and posters designed
- 50 farmers trained in feedlot establishment and management
- 10 farmers were identified to benefit in setting up feedlot demonstration and 3 farmers (1 Kiruhura, Lwengo and Zirobwe) have started.
- UMPCU Supported to conduct 850 artificial inseminations to introduce Superior beef genetics among its members
- Water sources for livestock in the DCZs identified and geo-referenced
- Sites for animal disease control infrastructure in DCZ1 identified and geo-referenced

- FMD policy and strategy drafted for approval

- Draft Animal Breeding (Livestock Identification and Traceability) Regulations, 2011 and the Animal Welfare and Health of Animals Rules, 2011
-
- A beef residue monitoring plan drafted.
-
- UMEDP collaboration framework developed.
- A_0 maps of DCZ 1&2 produced
- Socio Economic Impact Assessment on activities of UMEDP in the DCZs was conducted.
- Marketing wing of the UMPCU registered as Uganda Farmers Meat Company.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

1.0 Staffing capacity

The major issue is **i**nadequate staffing capacity and numbers to implement the activities

2.0 Lack of financial resources

Insufficient funding or funds to adequately fulfil all intended activities

3.0 Procurement procedures

Hindrance in the procurement process that is bureaucratic and slow resulting in delayed releasing of funds.

Achievements

Milk Production and Collection

- Annual milk production stands at 1.86bn litres in 2012.
- The value of the marketed milk is estimated at US $514.3M dollars. 70% of the produced milk is marketed and 30% consumed at household level
- There are 308 rural milk collection centres country wide with installed capacity of 1,009,934 Litres per day. The South western region is leading with 67.2 percent while the Eastern region has the least representing 1.3 percent.
- In the urban areas countrywide there are 929 milk collection/milk outlets, 657 milk coolers with a total chilling capacity of 1,238,478 litres. A total of 129 road milk tankers have been certified.

Processing and Marketing

- There are 31 large and small processing plants producing mainly pasteurized milk and UHT.
- Per capita milk consumption is 54 litres.
- During the FY 2010/2011, dairy export value increased by 29.8 percent from $ 3.436 million dollars to 11.527 million dollars in FY 2010/2011 while dairy Imports reduced to $ 1.407 million dollars in the FY 2011/2012 from $ 1.971 million dollars in FY 2010/2011.
- The value of exports in the calendar year 2011 is $ 9.7 million dollars.

Achievements

Animal Production and Marketing

- In order to boost animal production, 4,683 goats were purchased and distributed to farmers
- One stakeholder workshop was held and farmers' cooperative formed and registered**.** Training and demonstrations were carried out.

Achievements

Fisheries (fisheries and aquaculture)

Culture technology for induced spawning of "Ningu", (species of fish), was developed. Ningu seed is now available.

- *Research efforts towards domestication of the Nile Perch*: Production of the Nile Perch (*Latesniloticus*) has been declining due to escalating local and international demand. Thus, there is need to culture the fish to increase its production. In this regard, the genetics, natural reproduction, digestive system, feeding regime and requirements of the Nile Perch have been studied. Its genetic diversity in East Africa characterised for use in determining source of genetically suitable brood stock. Guidelines towards the formulation of artificial diets for Nile Perch have been developed.
- Generated information on changes in fish stocks and developed appropriate harvesting technologies for the major fish species in lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, Edward and George.
- Surveys were conducted on L. George and L. Victoria for catch assessments and results so far indicate;
- Results of frame surveys and catch assessments undertaken on Lake George indicate an increase in fishing effort from 399 boats in 2000 to 580 boats in 2011 and a corresponding decrease in fish from 2,072.8 tonnes in 2001 to less than a half 654.6 tonnes in 2011.
- Results of a catch assessment on Lake Victoria indicated a continuous decrease in Nile perch catches from 84,969 tonnes in 2010 to 69,132 tonnes in 2011, the lowest level ever recorded. However, Tilapia catches slightly increased from 16,971 to 19,553, a level that was still less than half the estimates of 2005. Mukene recorded an increase in catches from 58,717 tonnes in 2010 to 83,658 tones in 2011 but was still lower than the levels of 95,000 to 13,000 between 2005 and 2007 tonnes.
- Results of a regional catch assessment and lake wide stock assessment indicated an estimated total biomass of fish close to 30% increase from 1.6 mt registered in a similar season in August 2009. The change was mainly explained by an increase in the small sized fish like haplochromines and other groups

Challenges

1.0 Polices

- There are inadequate and out-dated policies and regulations coupled with lack of sustainable funding mechanisms for fisheries sector which is leading to declining stocks of the major commercial fish species. In order to revamp this trend there is need to promote aquaculture and mange illegal fishing malpractices on all water bodies

2.0 Enabling Environment

- Lack of an enabling environment for increasing and sustaining fisheries productivity, value addition and markets access is challenge in the fisheries sector and is leading to decline in catches of some. There is need to update policy, legal framework, strategy, and management plans by: reviewing the Fisheries Policy 2004; finalizing and enacting a new Fish Act; reviewing available regulations and developing new ones; reviewing the provisional FSSP 2003; preparing lake specific and species specific management plans; and developing and institutional and legal framework for managing of the fisheries of lake Albert and Edward between DRC and Uganda.

Seed (seed, planting and stocking materials) achievements

- Establishing status of pasture breeder seeds and pasture production in south west districts of Kisoro, Kanungu, Kabale, Rukungiri and Ntungamo was undertaken in the animal

production and marketing department. The objective of this activity was to quantify the availability of pasture planting material and demand thereof and also gather information on the following:

- Identifying and short listing the type of pasture seeds being produced for seed production
- Identifying and short listing farmer groups participating in pasture seed production
- Quantifying available seed for this season
- Projecting deficits and surpluses
- Identifying challenges and opportunities based on farmer experience
- Conducting a stake holders analysis
- Backstopping pasture seed producers

Under the Vegetable Oil Development Project phase 2 (VODP2) 300,000 oil palm seedlings were raised of which 186,677 were planted (new planting and gap filling). A total of 980 hectares of oil palm were planted by small holders and out growers in the financial year 2011/2012. The nucleus estate achieved the targeted 6,500 hectares of oil palm plantations during the financial year 2011/2012.

12.0 Programme 2: Market Access and Value Addition

Under the market access and value addition programme, five sub-programmes within MAAIF'S mandate are implemented with the irrespective goals as follows:

- Improved capacity for regulation and enforcement especially in safety standards and quality assurance, across crops, livestock and fisheries;
- Farmers have improved access to high quality inputs planting and stocking, materials
- Increased participation of the private sector in value addition activities and investment;
- Expanded network of rural market infrastructure including appropriate structures to improve post harvest losses, and
- Increased capacity of existing farmers' organisations in management , entrepreneurship and group dynamics to more effectively engage in value chain activities especially collective

12.1 Sub Programme 2.1 Regulatory Services

The specific objective of the sub programme is "*Improved capacity for regulation and enforcement especially in safety standards and quality assurance across crops ,livestock and fisheries."* To achieve the objective activities are implemented are implemented under six components.

- Improving the policy and regulatory environment
- Establishing procedures for risk assessment and management
- Improved implementation of standards
- Strengthening inspection systems and institutions
- Better enforcement of standards and contracts
- Infrastructure investments

Achievements

The Plant Variety Protection Bill, 2010 was resubmitted to parliament for debate

- The Plant Protection Health Bill, 2010 was resubmitted to parliament for debate
- Regulations for the Plant Protection Health bill were drafted
- Draft Regulations for the Seed, Fertilizers, Application Equipment, Pesticides were developed
- Final Draft of the manual on quality management system for seed quality developed
- Manual for vegetatively propagated planting materials finalized and field application of the manual done in the districts of Mbale, Soroti, Kumi, Bukedea, Kaberamaido,

Mbarara, Kabale, Bushenyi, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Mubende and Kyegegwa

- Standard Operating Procedures for application of phytosanitary measures finalized and reviewed in a workshop of 40 inspectors
- Draft fertilizer policy and draft fertilizer regulations developed and reviewed in 6 consultative workshops which were conducted in Mbale, Soroti, Kampala, Arua, Masindi and Mbarara
- Draft BBW Control Bye Law Format developed and shared in a regional workshop for the districts of Bushenyi, Ibanda, Mitooma, Sheema, Isingiro and Ntungamo held in Mbarara.
- Draft Strategy on control of Coffee Twig Borer finalized and is being implemented by UCDA
- Strategy on control of fruit fly drafted
- Quality Management protocol for control of cassava brown streak disease drafted and copies printed and disseminated
- Inspected and issued 10,500 Phytosanitary Certificates of a total of 15,000 targeted, 108 Form X were issued for plants, planting materials and other samples, 1304 pest risk analysis initiated, 512 for grain, 212 for flowers, 228 for fruits, 20 coco peat and 4 for coffee husks and permits were issued to that effect.
- 60 consignments were intercepted for noncompliance specifically agricultural seeds and fruits from Kenya
- 10,500 export consignments (Plants and Plant materials) inspected and Phytosanitary Certificates issued.
- 2,320 consignments of agricultural chemicals (Fertilizers and chemicals) inspected
- 32 exporters of Fruits and Vegetables maintained on register of the 30 targeted
- Conducted inspection of Dealers and Stockists (Agrochemicals and seeds) in Mukono, Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Mityana, Gulu and West Nile region.
- Conducted 1st rains crop inspections (maize, beans, rice, wheat, pastures) in the districts of Wakiso, Mityana, Mubende, Kabarole, Masaka, Rakai, Nakaseke, Luwero, Nakasongola, Masindi, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiboga, Kiryandongo, Amuru,, Nwoya, Gulu, Pader, Lira, Apac, Arua, Soroti, Serere, Kapchorwa, Namutumba, Kamuli, Mayuge, Buikwe, Mukono and Bulambuli for seed certification for 23 the registered companies.
- Inspected 23 seed processing factories surpassing the target of 15 planned
- 1304 seed samples from the field collected and 1132 official seed test results certificates issued. Results from the lab showed 84% compliance to the set standards
- 77 Dealers and Premises registered; 8 Agricultural chemicals registered
- Conducted Variety Testing through 3 DUS trials and 9 NPT trials (Rice varieties at Kawanda and Ngetta, Cassava varieties at Kawanda and Ngetta and wheat varieties at Buginyanya.
- 4 GMO inspections for cassava, maize and bananas conducted
- Diagnostic, Pesticide and Seed laboratories supported with routine laboratory consumables for their routine operations
- 11 Standard Operating Procedures (adopted from the FAOISPMs) finalized
- Developed Guidelines for operationalization of Plant Clinics
- Draft Seed Policy developed and finalized and awaiting to be discussed by TPM
- Draft Seed Regulations in place; awaiting submission to Hon Minister
- Manual for Certification of Vegetative Propagated Materials finalized, 200 copies printed and disseminated in 14 dstricts of Mbale, Soroti, Kumi, Kaberamaido, Mbarara, Kabale, Bushenyi, Kanungu, Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Mubende and Kyegegwa
- Developed Guidelines on Production of Tissue Culture Planting Materials and the tool was field tested in the districts of Kabale, Ntungamo and Mbarara Districts
- Conducted a consultative meeting with seed stockists in Entebbe
- 40 inspectors trained on seed sampling and laboratory testing techniques of the 30 targeted

- 1 meeting held with Crop Life Uganda on curbing counterfeit agricultural chemicals on the market through use of 'Scratch Dial' technology
- Nominations to the National seed Board sent to Cabinet for approval
- Conducted a one day training for 40 inspectors on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures at Namalere
- Trained 20 Plant Clinic Doctors (Operationalization of Plant Clinics) on Module 1 (Staff from Buikwe, Kaese, Hoima, Mukono, and Bundibugyo)
- Trained 24 Plant Clinic Doctors on Module 2 (Districts of Hoima, Buikwe, Mukono, Kumi and Soroti) Trained 2 TOTs (2 from School of Agricultural Sciences, Makerere, 1 from Buikwe, 1 from Mukono

Challenge

The main challenge is the long delay in passing of bills. Bills before parliament are taking long to be reviewed and are important for effective implementation of some of the departmental activities

12.2 Sub Programme 2.2 Promoting the Use of High Quality Inputs, Planting and Stocking Materials

The specific objective of the sub-programme is *"Farmershave improved access to high quality inputs, planting and stocking materials."* To achieve the objective, activities will be implemented under five components.

- Clarifying the policy environment
- Strengthening the regulatory framework for input businesses
- Improving the investment environment for input supply
- Building capacity of district institutions involved in input supply
- Building capacity of central government institutions involved in input supply

Achievements

12.3 Sub Programme 2.3 Promoting Value Addition Activities

The specific objective of the sub-programme is "*Increased participation of the private sector in value addition activities and investment."*
The following were the achievements under NARO

- A Farmer group storage and marketing" approach developed and promoted in Kiboga, Kibaale, Apac, Pallisa, Bukedea, and Masindi.
- Unser-friendly storage pest management options developed and promoted. These include: solarisation technique; Diatomaceous Earth (DE) dusts at 1%w/w that confer at least 95% mortality to bean weevil (A.obtectus); Tobacco leaf powder at 1%w/w that confer at least 99% mortality to bean weevil (A.obtectus); while the synergistic potential of DE and Tephrosia have proven effective against pigeon pea bruchid (*C.chnensis*) at 1%w/w.
- Developed value-added products from cassava (Glucose and Fructose), small fish pelagics (7), groundnuts (7), tamarind (4) and snap bean recipes (23). The products have been market tested and disseminated to target stakeholders.
- Mapped out 10 cassava varieties which produce high glucose and fructose for both food and pharmaceutical industries and, draft MoU between NARL and relevant industry developed.
- Safety of smoked fish established e.g. poly-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and particularly Benzopyrene established in smoked Clariasspp using mango tree.

Achievements

Vegetable Oil Development

- 123 new farmers were registered by KOPGT bringing the total number of registered farmers to 1,296 with 34% being women.
- UGX 8.2 billion shillings was disbursed to farmers between July 2011 and June 2012 bringing the cumulative total of credit disbursed to farmers in VODP 1 to UGX 22.8 billion shillings.
- Raised 300,000 oil palm seedlings for small holders and out growers. Of the raised seedlings, 186,677 seedlings were planted and 113,323 were reserved for planting in the financial year
- Small holders and out growers planted 980 hectares with oil palm between July 2011 and June 2012 bringing the total area planted under the small holder and outgrower scheme to 3,329 hectares against the phase 1 target of 3,500 hectares.
- 171 hectares were pledged by small holders for planting oil palm in the 2012/2013 financial year.
- 19.5 km of new roads were constructed to expand the road net work and improve access to oil palm gardens ready for harvesting.
- 5,466 MT of ffbs worth 2,723,630,575 were harvested between July 2011 and June 2012
- Number of hectares under harvesting increased by 714 hectares in 2011/2012 bringing the cumulative total of hectares under harvesting to 922

Kalangala District Local Government and small holder farmers have mobilized 1,209 hectares of land for expansion of the oil palm project on the islands of Bukasa, Bunyama, Bubembe and Funve. This is as a result of the transformation of the rural poor on Bugalaisland.

Challenges

- Delay in fulfilment of the withdrawal conditions delayed the start up activities in the oil seeds component of the project.
- Delay in acquiring enough land for the nucleus estate to start in Buvuma
- Delay in the procurement process for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments for Buvuma and the outlying islands of Kalangala.

Quality Assurance for Fish Marketing

- A Fisheries inspection database functional was established by the project
- Code of Practice for artisanal fish processing and marketing and for fish farms prepared
- During this period MAAIF procured some fish handling equipments (Fish crates, tubs, white overcoats, waste bins, gumboots, ice boxes) for distribution to a few landing sites built by the Department of Fisheries Resources.
- Guidelines for utilizing developed fish handling and sanitation facilities are put in place.
- Fish quality and safety handling practices harmonized with international requirements and routinely complied with
- The process of accrediting Uganda fisheries laboratory initiated and completed.
- Improved fish handling practices to ensure safety and quality
- Carried out training of trainers in fish quality assurance and safety techniques in Districts of Buyende, Hoima, Ntoroko, ApacNebi, Bullisa, Nakasongola, Serere&Amolatar.
- Fisheries staff in the above districts refreshed in inspection requirements
- Skills of Fisheries inspectors improved at the centre and in Disticts of Buyende, Ntoroko, Hoima, bullisa and Nebbi, Nakasongola, Apac, Amolatar and soroti
- Increased capacity of BMU in fisheries management in Buyende, Ntoroko, Hoima, bullisa and Nebbi, Nakasongola, Apac, Amolatar and soroti.
- Contaminants monitored and residue levels established for Minerals, pesticides and chemicals form major water bodies and aquaculture products
- Attended international fisheries awareness conferences and seminars.

13.0 Programme 3: Improving the enabling environment

This programme has six sub-programmes with the following goals:

(i) Clear and predictable policy framework established and functioning;
(ii) Planning and policy responsibilities are undertaken in an efficient manner leading to improved formulation of policies, strategies, programmes and projects, more cost-effective interventions and increased efficiency of public expenditure;
(iii) Improved public education and communication around key agriculture and natural resource issues;
(iv) Public coordination responsibilities are undertaken in a coherent manner leading to improved management of sector policies and programmes;
(v) Functioning Agricultural Statistics service providing timely and appropriate information to sector stakeholders;
(vi) Capacity for decision-making in planning and budgeting processes improved by accurate and up-to-date climate information and analysis.

Achievements

13.1 Sub-programme 1: The National Policy Framework

- The National Agriculture Policy (NAP) was envisaged to be finalized by the end of 2010, however because of the need to reach a wider stakeholder audience, and due the 2011 electoral process, this was not possible. It was eventually submitted to Cabinet in October and is now awaiting Cabinet approval.

- The NAP will focus on achieving the following objectives:
  - Ensure household and national food and nutrition security for all Ugandans;
  - Increase incomes of farming households in crops, livestock, fisheries and all other agricultural related activities;
  - Support stakeholder-led identification and development of value chains that are strategic and profitable and offer scope for complementing general, broad-based development efforts.
  - Promote domestic, regional and international trade in agricultural products;
  - Ensure sustainable use and management of agricultural resources.

13.2 Sub-programme 2: Planning and Policy Development at MAAIF

- In the restructuring of the Ministry, the Agricultural Planning Department and the Policy Analysis Unit were merged. In FY 2011/12, this was implemented and has ensured that the planning process is more effectively informed by policy.
- In order to improve the capacity of the Sector to provide timely and appropriate statistics, a statistics division has been created in the Planning Department. The Ministry has prioritized the recruitment of statisticians (17) to fill all the positions in the Division.

13.3 Sub-programme 2: Public Education Programmes for Agriculture

- The Agriculture Sector Communication Strategy has been finalized will soon be disseminated to the wider stakeholders.

14.0 Programme 3: Institutional Strengthening in the Sector

This programme has three sub-programmes with the following goals:

(vii) MAAIF and related agencies, strengthened, appropriately configured and equipped;
(viii) MAAIF headquarters relocated to Kampala;
(ix) Productivity of staff improved.

Achievements

14.1 Sub-programme 1: Re-configuring MAAIF and its Agencies

- Secured clearance for 45 posts- 3 Directors, 5 Commissioners, 15 Assistant Commissioners, staff of the Agricultural Statisticians Division (1 Principal statistician, 3 senior statisticians' and13 statisticians and 5 Principal Economists.
- Appointed new Board members for UCDA and CDO
- Reviewed the structures for agricultural production staff for sub county levels

14.2 Sub-programme 3: MAAIF Headquarters relocated to Kampala

- In order to transform MAAIF into a more professional working operation the Ministry rented offices at Legacy Towers, Plot 5 Kyadondo Road, Kampala. In September 2011, the Permanent Secretary, Directorate of Crop Resources, Departments of Finance and Administration; and Planning and Policy, shifted to Kampala. Offices for the Honourable Ministers, while in Kampala, have also been provided. In addition working spaces have been provided for the Directorate of Animal Resources. This has greatly improved coordination with other Government agencies and partners.

14.3 Sub-programme 3: Productivity of sector personnel improved

- Reviewed HRD Policy and Plans for Agricultural Sector in collaboration with Ministerial Training Committee. The Department is waiting for the report of the consultant on Capacity Building to conclude the process.
- Prepared Guide lines for selection of staff to participate in capacity building programmes
- Prepared monitoring and evaluation system for evaluation of training interventions in the sector
- Reviewed Schemes of Service for Agricultural Sector in collaboration with Heads of Departments. The Scheme of place awaiting approval by the MAAIFTPM Technical Committee
  Developed MAAIF Client Charter in collaboration with key stakeholders and it is awaiting approval by the MAAIFTPM

- Provided technical backstopping provided to 16 DLGs of Koboko, Moyo, Yumbe, Adjumani, Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo, HoimaBundibugyo, Mayuge, Mbale, Kayunga, Iganga, Zombo, Nebbi, Arua and Maracha

- Provided support to NAADS Secretariat in recruitment of District NAADS Coordinators
- Coordinated bilateral training where over 100 staff drawn from both DLGs and MAAIF participated in the training opportunities received mainly from the following sources:-
- Government of Arab Republic of Egypt (Mainly coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- Chinese Government (Mainly Coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development).
- Government of South Korea (Mainly coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- Danish Government (Mainly coordinated by the Senior Advisor in Agricultural Planning Department of the Ministry).
- Government of Japan (Mainly coordinated by the JICA Experts in the Ministry and Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), normally requiring co-funding by the Ministry.
- Government of Israel, normally requiring co-funding by the Ministry.
- Paid arrears to international organisations (Desert Locust and Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation)

Challenges

The Support to Institutional Development Project (SIDP) under the department of finance and administration runs on the following objectives:-

1) Support training of staff both at MAAIF head quarters and district levels
2) Provide logistical support to MAAIF headquarters and district local governments
3) Support technical back stopping to district local government personnel
4) Monitoring and evaluating training and development interventions in the sector

In a bid to support training and capacity development in the sector, the Project in the year under review:-

- Facilitated 7 MAAIF officers pursuing professional technical training in Kyambogo, Ndejje and UMIas well as offering partial scholarships to 2 officers on a course abroad.
- Supported induction training programme for 34 newly recruited University graduates at MAAIF
- Supported exercise for validation of priority training areas in the agricultural sector to support DSIP implementation in 23 DLGs of Moyo, Yumbe, Adjumani, Kyenjojo, Hoima, Bundibugyo, Kaabong, Kaberamaido, Amuru, Moroto, Mpigi, Bulambuli, Butambala, Bukomansimbi ,Dokolo, Amolatar, Apac, Agago,Alebtong, Masaka, Lira,Oyam and Amuru..
- Supported institutional development and capacity assessment inventory exercise in 17 DLGs of Oyam, Pader,Lira, Nwoya, Sembabule, Rakai, Kalungu, Lwengo, Mbarara, Sheema, Ibanda, Kiruhura, Dokolo, Amolatar, Apac, Agago, and Alebtong
- Facilitated monitoring and supervision visits to agricultural sector personnel in 19 DLGs of Jinja, Kamuli, Butaleja, Katakwi, Busia, Mananfwa, Tororo, Serere, Soroti, and Ngora., Mitoma, Bushenyi, Kibaale, Kisoro, Manafwa, Tororo, Kamuli, Nakapiripiritand and Ngora
- Facilitated Training of 14 Trainers for the Irrigation/Water Harvesting Demonstration Sites in DLGs of Isingiro, Kabale, Kayunga, Kween and Yumbe
- Facilitated national exercise for Selection and identification Site for Small Scale Irrigation/Water Harvesting Demonstration in the districts Apac, Hoima, Isingiro, Kabale, Kayunga, Kween, Yumbe, Nebbi, Maracha, Gulu, Kibaale, Buliisa, Bukomansimbi, Masaka, Gomba, Rubirizi, Buyende, Mayuge, Namutumba, Tororo and Mbale

- Facilitated Baseline Survey for Small Scale Irrigation/Water Harvesting Sites in 21 districts of Apac, Hoima, Isingiro, Kabale, Kayunga, Kween, Yumbe, Masaka, Bukomansimbi, Buikwe, Mukono, Buvuma, Gomba, Soroti, Lira, Apac, Mayuge, Tororo, Mbale, Serere and Katakwi