

Component 5: Private Sector Institutional Development									
Output 7: Local service provider development consultants services & training									
Activity 1: District training needs assessment	Once in year 1					90.15	0	0	0
Activity 2: Service provider training development fund	Re-tooling & training of service providers					351.59	420.03	451.82	451.82
Sub-total						441.74	420.03	451.82	451.82
Output 7: Structural adjustment - retrenchment									
Activity 1: District and sub-county extension staff retrenchment	All new district and new sub-counties					885.44	387.72	556.08	556.08
Sub-total						855.44	387.72	556.08	558.08
Output 8: Programme management and monitoring									
Output 9 : Goods, equipment and vehicles									
Activity 1: Procurement of vehicles, office equipment and furniture	Station wagons, pick-up, computers and printers		2,1,9 & 4				258.91	0	0
Activity 2: Computerisation and secretarial management system software and networking			1				117.20	0	0
Activity 3: Secretarial office reimbursement			1				27.05	0	0
Sub-total							403.15	0	0

4.2.10 Construction of supportive physical infrastructure (fish landing sites and livestock market & slaughter facilities)

a) Background

The quality and safety of fish are vital for the continued export of fish and for the sector to continue making an important contribution to the livelihood of many rural dwellers.

In recent years, Uganda has been requested by its fish trading partners to improve the handling of its fish destined for export and to comply fully with foreign market requirements, as expectations regarding the quality and safety of the end product are becoming increasingly important.

A highly-developed quality assurance system is good for both the domestic and foreign markets. For example, it is estimated that the ban on the export of fish to the European Union resulted in an estimated loss of US\$30 million in foreign exchange earnings for the country. At the same time, appropriate infrastructure is also necessary to ensure the quality and safety of the fish sold on both domestic and export markets.

Fish landing sites are located at beaches on lakes or the banks of rivers. The Government has already committed significant financial resources towards improving fish landing sites. Funds totaling US\$ 25.00 million have been secured from the African Development Bank to construct 33 fish landing sites on the five largest water bodies. The Chinese government is funding the development of the fish landing site at Wakawaka, while the Japanese government is providing provided funding for the construction of four sites on Lake Victoria.

Similar justification (concerning meeting food quality and safety requirements of the domestic market) arises in the case of improving livestock market infrastructure and slaughter facilities in the country. Nearly all of the 650 primary livestock markets located in the cattle corridor lack basic facilities, while most urban centres have inadequate slaughter facilities. Support in this area is to be provided under a project supported by the African Development Bank.

b) Policy objectives

To improve the quality of fish, meat and fish products, so as to increase the value of traded fish and meat on both the domestic and export markets, the key objectives are:

- To safeguard the quality of fish and meat for domestic and foreign consumers and to meet the growing requirements regarding the quality of fish, meat and fish products; and
- To minimise post-harvest losses and quality reductions, hence improving the incomes of fisherfolk and livestock producers.

c) Justification for public sector involvement

The private sector has made some efforts to increase the sanitary conditions associated with fish marketing. However, they have not been willing to improve the fish landing sites where sanitary facilities are either inadequate or non-existent. The unhygienic conditions are the primary cause of quality deterioration and loss in the value of fish. There is, therefore, a need for public intervention in financing the improvement of fish landing sites.

Public intervention in improving livestock marketing and slaughter facilities is similarly justified.

While it is recognised that the Government, civil society and the private sector all have a part to play in the development of such infrastructure, the key roles for the central and local governments are to:

- Review the overall policy in relation to the development of fish landing sites;
- Promote, control and regulate activities relating to the construction and development of landing sites and their the associated infrastructure, and livestock slaughter facilities and marketing infrastructure;
- Set standards for the infrastructure so as to be compliant with the recommended Standard Operating Procedures of the Quality Assurance Rules;
- Facilitate the improvement of systems for transporting and distributing fish from landing sites to factories and market centres and livestock/meat to market;
- Create awareness among the fisherfolk on the need for good quality fish and fish products, and among livestock producers for good quality livestock and livestock products;
- Identify optimal locations for new landing sites/slaughter facilities;
- Initiate and participate in securing land for the construction of landing sites/livestock marketing facilities;
- Procure and supervise engineering designs and works; and
- Develop and review policy guidelines, regulations and modalities for the operation of the landing sites and livestock markets.

d) Outputs

The following key outputs will be realised in the coming years:

- i. Extensive network of fish landing sites and livestock marketing/slaughter facilities, including water points and ablution blocks, in place;
- ii. Improved fish handling facilities installed at landing sites, meeting the sanitary and hygiene standards of both local and export markets;
- iii. Landing sites, livestock slaughter and market facilities well regulated and managed;
- iv. A well-developed system to monitor and evaluate the performance and management of the fish landing site and livestock marketing infrastructure, in place;
- v. Health standards of fisherfolk and livestock/meat traders improved through the provision of clean water and other amenities at the fish landing sites, and livestock slaughter facilities;
- vi. The country's foreign exchange earnings from fish increased (US\$ 106m in 2002/3, to US\$ 112.8m in 2003/4); and

e) Activities

The principal activities for achieving these outputs will be:

- Initiate and procure contracts for undertaking feasibility studies (including environmental impact studies, economic and gender studies), including technical designs, for the construction of fish landing sites, slaughter facilities and livestock markets plus the associated infrastructure (roads, boreholes, etc);
- Monitor and supervise, with the support of local governments, the construction of fish landing sites and livestock market/slaughter infrastructure;

- Initiate and develop a partnership system between central government, local government and the private sector for managing the constructed facilities sites; and
- Monitor, support and guide the management of the fish landing sites, livestock markets and slaughter facilities.

f) Costs

Outputs/Activities	Units	Quantities			Costs (in U.Shs. millions)		
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
Output 1: Improved fish handling facilities at landing sites							
Activities:							
(i). Initiate and procure contracts for development of feasibility studies and technical designs for the construction of fish landing sites	Class 1, Class II and Class III landing sites	20% of targets	40% of targets (cumulative)	65% of targets	5,024.00	10,219.0	12,255.0
(ii). Support and guide the construction of landing sites							
(iii). Monitor and supervise the construction of landing sites							
Output 2: Set standards for infrastructure so as to be compliant with the recommended Standard Operating Procedures in the Quality Assurance Rules							
Activities:							
(i). Develop standards for infrastructure	Quality standards				6.3	2.6	1.5
Output 3: A well-developed monitoring and evaluation system on the use and management of the fish landing sites.							
Activities:							
(i). Bring on board stakeholders to appreciate the cause of intervening in developing the landings sites (in form of workshops and meetings)					35.3	15.8	7.7
(ii). Participate in the development of M&E indicators							
(iii). Develop mechanisms for M&E process							
(iv). Operationalise the M&E system							
Output 4: Supervision of national and field-based activities							
Activities:							
(i). Undertake field visits					17.3	15.1	14.9
(ii). Undertake meetings							
(iii). Stakeholder workshops							
Output 5: Livestock market infrastructure and slaughter facilities in place							

Activities:							
(i) Rehabilitation of livestock markets	Markets	10	40	40	121.18	494.37	527.52
(ii) Construction of slaughter facilities	Concrete slabs	10	20	20	260.34	547.44	575.30
(iii) Maintenance of facilities	Markets/slabs	20	60	60	<i>to be...</i>	<i>..met by</i>	<i>...loc. gov</i>
					381.52	1,041.8	1,102.82

5. Summary and conclusions

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MTEF allocations to the agricultural sector, 2002/03 to 2005/06 (in U.Shs. billions)

	2002/03				2003/04			
	Recurrent	Domestic Development	Donor Development	Total	Recurrent	Domestic Development	Donor Development	Total
Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	5.26	21.95	60.99	88.20	5.11	20.50	63.43	89.05
National Agricultural Research Organisation	2.59	5.34	25.34	33.27	2.51	5.47	26.35	34.33
District Agricultural Extension	5.98	0.00	0.00	5.98	5.98	0.00	0.00	5.98
NAADS (Districts)	0.00	5.66	0.00	5.66	0.00	9.48	0.00	9.48
TOTAL:	13.83	32.95	86.33	133.11	13.60	35.45	89.78	138.84

	2004/05 ¹⁶				2005/06			
	Recurrent	Domestic Development	Donor Development	Total	Recurrent	Domestic Development	Donor Development	Total
Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	5.09	23.47	<i>n.a.</i>	28.56	5.12	25.76	<i>n.a.</i>	30.88
National Agricultural Research Organisation	3.09	5.94	<i>n.a.</i>	9.03	3.12	6.00	<i>n.a.</i>	9.12
District Agricultural Extension	6.22	0.00	<i>n.a.</i>	6.22	6.32	0.00	<i>n.a.</i>	6.32
NAADS (Districts)	0.00	11.17	<i>n.a.</i>	11.17	0.00	16.40	<i>n.a.</i>	16.40
TOTAL:	14.40	40.58	<i>n.a.</i>	54.98	14.56	48.16	<i>n.a.</i>	62.72

Source: MoFPED, 2002[c].

¹⁶ The "Donor Development" data for 2004/05 and 2005/06 are not yet available. For this reason, the totals for these two years cannot be compared directly with the two previous years.

Agricultural Research Since Independence

<i>Period</i>	<i>Institutional Form</i>	<i>Drivers of Institutional Change</i>
1960-1980	Ministry of Agriculture	Shift in client focus
1980-2000	Autonomous NARI	Economic crisis
2000	Pluralistic System	Decentralization Market liberalization

NARI and Pluralistic System Compared

<i>Design Theme</i>	<i>NARI</i>	<i>Pluralistic System</i>
Mandate	Comprehensive	Locally Defined
Accountability	Internal	External
Organization	Vertically Organized	Market Driven
System Linkages	Upstream and Downstream	Zonal & district Partnerships
Financing	Improved Resource Allocation	Private Sector

Organizational Forms Within ASARECA

- Kenya - NARI
- Madagascar - NARI
- Rwanda - NARI
- Sudan - NARI
- Tanzania - Zonal Stations
- Uganda - NARI – Research Institute

Institutional Approach

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Research Unit</u>	<u>Returns</u>
<i>National Research Programs</i>		
Multi-Disciplinary	-Crop breeding	Technology spillovers
Critical Mass	-Animal health	Long-term
Economies of Size	-Livestock breeding	Intractable constraints
	-Biotechnology	
<i>Zonal Research Institutes</i>		
Agroecologies	-Natural resource	Technology baskets
Farming Systems	management	
Farmer Participation	-IPM	
Economies of Scope	-Adaptive research	

Market Approach

Research Coordinating Council



Competitive Grants

Universities

Private Sector

Research
Institutes

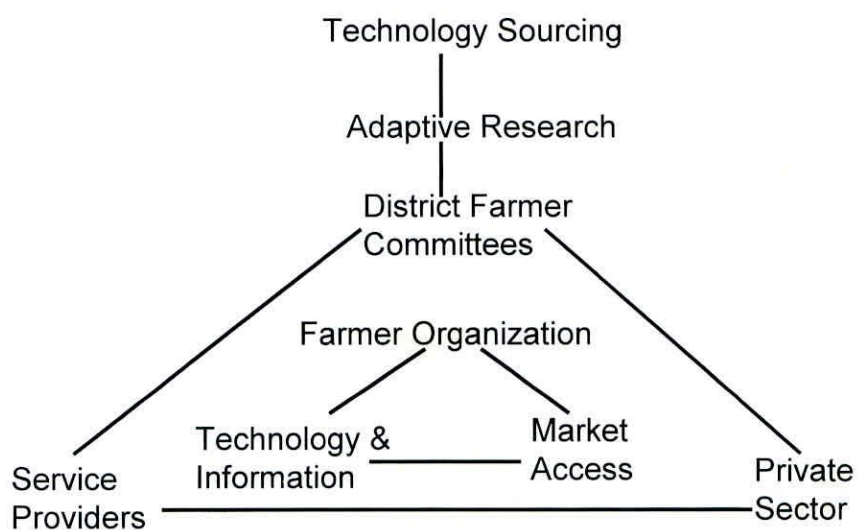
Zonal Research Stations

Competitive Grants



Zonal Research Committee

System Change Under Decentralization & Research-Extension Linkages



System Change Under Regionalization

Regional Capacities:	Biotechnology Crop breeding Animal diseases
Role of Networks:	Specialization vs. division of labour Bananas vs beans NRM networking
NARS Adjustment:	Regional economies of size and maximizing spillovers