

DPMO Office: +256779829798
DAO's Office: +256-772453470
DVO's: +256-787306656
CAO: +256-772479462



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KIBAALE DISTRICT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
P. O. BOX 2
KARUGUUZA

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICER

Date 26th August 2020

Kibaale

ANNUAL ACDP STATUS REPORT AS AT 1st August 2020

Introduction

Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP) is a 6 year GoU project intended to empower farmers to demand and access critical inputs for intensification of production with a resultant increase in marketable volumes. It is implemented in 57 districts grouped in clusters based on the agricultural zones of Uganda coined under the Plan for Modernization of Uganda 2000. Kibaale falls under cluster 9 that includes Kyenjojo, Kagadi, Kyegegwa, Kakumiro, Mubende and Kassanda. The selected Agricultural enterprises for the cluster are maize, beans and coffee. Kibaale started implementing the project in July 2019. It is expected to wind up in December 2021.

Objective

To increase on-farm productivity, production and marketed volumes of selected agricultural commodities in specified geographical clusters.

Components

ACDP is premised on 4 components:

1. Support for intensification of on-farm production
 - (i) E-voucher
 - (ii) Capacity building for target beneficiaries
 - (iii) Development of input markets
2. Value addition and market access
 - (i) Capacity building for producer organizations and value chain actors
 - (ii) ACCE warehousing, value addition and marketing
 - (iii) Farm access road choke points at community level
3. Policy, regulatory and institutional support
 - (i) (a) Policy and regulatory functions for the Department of Crop Inspection and Certification
 - (b) Policy and regulatory functions for mechanization
 - (ii) Agricultural water management investments
 - (iii) Agricultural statistics
 - (iv) Management of Fall Army Worm
4. Project coordination and ICT platform
 - (i) National, cluster and district coordination
 - (ii) Monitoring and evaluation and impact evaluation

(iii) Web-based, geo tagged ICT platforms

Funds sent to Kibaale District for FY 2019/2020 and 2020/2021

FY	Operational funds	Community facilitators	Road chokes	Total
2019/20	42,000,000	0		42,000,000
2019/20 Supplementary	232,862,350	0	0	232,862,350
2020/21	0	0	0	0
Total	274,862,350			274,862,350

Budget performance as at 22nd July 2020

Activity	Sub component of cost category	Amount Received-Ugx	Amount Paid UGX
Conduct capacity building of production sector staff in recommended agronomic practices and management	<i>1.2. Capacity Building for Target Beneficiaries and Farmer Organisations</i>	10,506,000	10,506,000
Conduct a study tour to Kyenjonjo and Kagadi districts on implementation of ACDP activities	<i>1.2. Capacity Building for Target Beneficiaries and Farmer Organisations</i>	8,180,000	8,180,000
Facilitation to audit ACDP project activities in the district	3.1. Policy and Regulatory Functions	1,500,000	1,500,000
Conduct support training and soil characteristics monitoring	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	2,764,000	2,764,000
Conduct technical support supervision in LLGs during enrolment and registration of farmers on E-voucher	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	5,973,000	5,973,000
Allowances for Extension workers during enrolment of farmers under ACDP	1. 1. e-Voucher Program	5,544,000	5,544,000
Facilitation to Conduct monitoring of ACDP activities in the district	4.2. Monitoring and Evaluation and Impact Evaluation	14,685,000	14,685,000
Conducting district multi-stake holder platform with DCT,CMSP & GRC members	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	3,320,000	3,320,000

Conduct inspection and support supervision on promotion of improved post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural produce	1. 1. e-Voucher Program	8,536,000	8,536,000
Conduct sensitization and training of farmers in group formation SACCOS and Cooperatives.	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	14,520,000	14,520,000
Conduct demonstration and training in labour saving technologies in maize, beans and coffee in LLGs.	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	20,658,000	20,658,000
Airtime for coordination and data connectivity	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	900,000	900,000
Farmer profiling and collection of data in all parishes on production under ACDP.	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	10,472,000	10,472,000
Conduct Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meetings at Sub county level under ACDP project.	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	4,400,000	4,400,000
Group dynamics for group cohesion promotion and farmer institution strengthening.	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	11,638,000	11,638,000
Facilitation for CMSP members meeting at cluster 9 level	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	3,280,000	3,280,000

Facilitation for radio talk shows for mobilisation of farmers	1. 1. e-Voucher Program	3,720,000	3,720,000
Conduct farmer mobilization for registration in the LLGs and on radio stations	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	14,410,000	14,410,000
Conduct pests and disease surveillance	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	5,940,000	5,940,000
Submission of quarterly report to PCU-Entebbe	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	638,000	638,000
Conduct training in good agronomic practices of PH, soil and water conservation in the LLGs	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	30,404,000	30,404,000
Conduct consultation on the implementation guidelines of road chokes	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	670,000	670,000
Hold consultations with ACDP coordination office in Entebbe	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	3,606,487	3,606,487

Fuel for enrolment of farmers by extension workers in the district	1. 1. e-Voucher Program	10,164,000	10,164,000
Fuel for extension workers for mobilisation of communities	1. 1. e-Voucher Program	5,082,000	5,082,000
Fuel for coordination of ACDP activities in the district	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	12,449,322	12,449,322
Repair of motorcycles for extension workers	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	13,481,292	13,481,292
Repair of vehicle UBE 565Q	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	4,750,000	4,750,000
Bank charges	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	231,375	231,375
Bank charges	4.1. National, Cluster and District Coordination	8,899	8,899
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			232,431,375

Achievements as at 22nd July 2020

1. **216** farmer groups identified in all the 11LLGs; **176** groups registered on the ACDP platform
2. 3806 farmers enrolled on the e-voucher system; all have fully paid for inputs.
3. 9 cooperatives trained and assisted to develop business plans and to apply for the matching grant.
4. 2 vehicles repaired

Supplies received in the financial year

1. 3.9MT of bean seed (variety NABE 16) supplied by Green Firm Africa;
2. 7MT of maize seed (variety Bazooka) supplied by NASECO Ltd;
3. 800 bags of fertilizer of 50 Kg
4. 700 tarpaulins of dimensions 6m×6m
5. 200 hermetic bags from WILL and JACK
6. 400 Pangas

Cooperatives that requested for the ACDP matching grant of up to UGX 280 million

S/N	Name of Cooperative	Members enrolled into ACDP	Members not enrolled	Those that paid for inputs in season 2020A	Group membership		
					M	F	Total
1.	Mugarama Tugende Mu maiso savings and credit Association						
2.	Kyebando Sub county Cooperative						
3.	Buseesa Community Development Organization						
4.	Rukenembe Foundation Farmers' Group						
5.	Nyamarunda United Traders Cooperative Society Ltd, (NUTC)						
6.	Muziizi Coffee farmers and Marketing Association						
7.	Mugarama Coffee Growers' and produce Cooperative Society Limited						

8.	Kyebando Twesiime Cooperative Savings and Credit Society						
9.	Kibaale Saemaul Undong Cooperative Ltd						

Enrolment status as at 1/08/2020 per Sub County:

2404 farmers have fully paid the 148,500/= for a full input package. Details of enrolment per LLG are as follows:

S/N	Name of LLG	Target by 30/06 2020	Achieved
1	Kibaale TC	200	136
2	Bwamiramira	200	265
3	Kabasekende	200	218
4	Mugarama	200	334
5	Nyamarunda	200	233
6	Bubango	200	184
7	Matale	200	178
8	Karama	200	283
9	Nyamarwa	200	113
10	Kyebando	200	107
11	Kasimbi	200	215
TOTAL		2200	2404

Enrolment per farmer group:

S/N	Name of LLG	No. of farmer groups
1.	Kibaale TC	0
2.	Bwamiramira	0
3.	Kabasekende	39
4.	Mugarama	0
5.	Nyamarunda	10
6.	Bubango	05
7.	Matale	07
8.	Karama	0
9.	Nyamarwa	0
10.	Kyebando	0
11.	Kasimbi	0
TOTAL		61

ROAD CHOKES IDENTIFIED

s/n	Road Name	Sub county	Length (km)	Cost estimate
01.	Hakabanda-Kamusiima –Kitengeto-Muliika	Matale	8.5	306,000,000
02.	Kiriika= Kisonde-Muhangi	Bubango	10.0	360.000.000
03.	Kiryabicooli-Rusandara-Mitujju	Nyamarwa-matale	8.0	272.000.0001
04	Kanyoro-Igomero with Mbaya swamp	Bwamiramira	6.0	420,000,000
05	Rwamiraba-Kitutu-Katebe-Kicungiro-Kikaara-Muzizi	Karama	10.0	360,000,000
06	Kyakarwa-Muhunga-Kyeguruma-Wantuna-Kiganda-Kakenzi	Kyebando	6.0	216,000,000
07	Kicunda-Kiziriga-kahumuza-Kyakacucu	Kasimbi	9.0	324,000,000
08	Kabasekende-Ngerebwe-Kaihamaino-Bakijurura-Rwamagando-Rubona	Kabasekende, Bubango	9.0	324,000,000
09	Igimbi-Kibogo-Kyanyi-Makukuru-Kanaga	Nyamarunda	10	360,000,000
10	Kayora-Kisiita-Kisonde-Kagasiya	Mugarama	8	288,000,000
11	Ngangi-Nyamarwa-Mubende boarder	Matale, Nyamarwa	25.0	750,000,000
12	Kaseizire - Matale	Kyebando	13.5	405,000,000
13	Mugarama - Kyebando	Mugarama, Kyebando	14.5	435,000,000
14	Karuteete-Ruboona-Maisuka-Musizi road	Bubango	12.0	360,000,000
15	Bukonda-Bubango-Rwega	Bubango	16.0	480,000,000
16	Kibedi-Kayembe-Kitonezi-Kibogo-Kiguhyo	Nyamarunda	9.7	291,000,000
17	Kahyoro-Isunga irrigation system	Bwamiramira	3.0	105,200,000
	Total District Feeder road		178.2	6,056,200,000

B:MAJOR BOTTLENECKS				
1	Katebebridge(Musizi)	Karama		1,3000,000,000
2	Rwamariba bridge(Musizi)	Karama		1,200,000,000
3	Nguse(Kasimbi)			
4	Nguse-kiyanja bridge(Kyebando)	Kyebando		500,000,000
Total Bottlenecks				3,504,880,000
Grand total				9,561,080,000

Recruitment of Community Facilitators

They applied and interviewed, appointed, trained by UCA and MAAIF and deployed and started working effective 1st August 2020.

Lessons learnt

1. The success of this project to a greater extent is based on how fast the farmer gets his inputs. This however is determined by the rate of redemption.
2. Most suppliers and their agents have no capacity to accurately link the rate of redemption to the rate of enrollment and payment. This makes the Distribution process very slow and farmers get disgusted
3. The inputs brought by the suppliers are of good quality than what is in most agro-input shops, the project coordination and MAAIF should first analyze the causes of this before involving the local suppliers.
4. If the supply chain of inputs is managed well with highest level of efficiency and effectiveness, we can enroll every farmer in this country. The challenge is that most companies have no capacity to supply according to the demand from farmers.
5. If this project is implemented successfully for the next two years, it is likely to create bumper harvests and there for we need to plan ahead on how the excess production will be marketed. If the farmers produce and the excess supply causes reduction in prices, the farmers will be demotivated and they will abandon their garden and thus the project objective of sustainable production will not be achieved thus affecting the project impact.
6. The threshold of 450,000 per farmer per season was so peasantry, it eliminated most commercial farmers who would easily create a critical mass to pull the rest of the farmers who are slow adopters. I would recommend that the maximum amount should be doubled and we reduce on the number of farmers to be targeted after all we are failing to hit the target of the number of farmers. One of the reasons for this is that the project is targeting peasants who are too poor to appreciate and prioritize Government subsidies.
This being a loan from World Bank, it should create Agricultural based investments that should impact the Ugandan economy in the short run. One strategy to achieve this is to

support large scale farmers (more than one acre) too who would need inputs of only at least One million per season.

7. The implementation of the road choke component is slow and farmers and politicians are becoming impatient. This is because some of these spots selected are so bad to be ignored for long.
8. The giving of credentials to extension workers has created an impact on the enrollment status since it's at sub county level.
9. The introduction of stores at district level by suppliers eg Green Firm has helped create awareness and increased involvement of farmers.

Key innovations made to improve project Efficiency

1. After performing poorly in enrollment and redemption last season, we have decided to deploy extension workers at parish level, that is 2 parishes per extension worker and involve the Sub county extension workers (AO) to oversee the redemption process instead of leaving it to the suppliers and their agents only.
2. We have established a one stop center at the supply shop where the farmer can get information, can be enrolled, can pay to a UBA agent, can be redeemed and can be served with inputs. This has increased our enrollment and redemption
3. The supplementary budget we had that intensified farmer mobilization by Community Development Officers, Sub county Chiefs and Chairperson LC 3s and extension workers has really made a lot of impact. We are currently receiving over 100 farmers per day willingly bringing themselves to pay full packages.
4. The giving of credentials to extension workers and recruitment of CBFs and equipping them with information about the project has created an impact on the enrollment status since it's at sub county level.

Challenges and recommendations

1. The project is so busy that it requires DAOs office to only have one project or ACDP outputs. When NAADS duplicates the same activities under the same office with free inputs, the farmers think we are cheating them. For example, in this same season, NAADS is going to distribute 13.23 MT of maize and 5MT of beans free of charge. To me, this is very wrong, one of the projects should stop or NAADS should adopt the same e-voucher system so that the two projects don't appear to be antagonistic to each other yet they are targeting the same clients and managed under the same Ministry.
2. Outbreak of COVID-19 disrupted planned input supply programs: payments from farmers slowed down; vehicle movement restriction hampered timely delivery of inputs to the district central store and to sub counties; supplier agents could not redeem the supplied inputs in time; supervision of supplies was generally difficult.

This significantly affected project outputs and this will require the World Bank to extend the project life cycle by at least one year since we the project implementers had no control over the corona virus outbreak.

3. Tracing farmers during the lock down became very difficult especially where extension workers had made manual supply. This affected the redemption and most capable suppliers lost a lot of money and became demotivated and resorted to no cooperate when the system is off hence causing farmers loose confidence on the project

4. The project was introduced late and was rushed before it was fully understood by the stakeholders including the District leadership. The funds were eventually released late for the last financial year (received in March 2020) delayed the onset of mobilization, thus, low enrolment of farmers for the March-May planting season.
5. There was severe dry spell towards the end of the rainy season (May 2020) leading to crop failure especially for maize.
6. Severe attack by Fall Army Worm (FAW) and Black Coffee Twig Borer (BCTB) in maize and coffee respectively.
7. Delay in the process of input redemption and irregularities in the system led to late release of inputs to farmers and manual supply of inputs to farmers.
8. More suppliers are encouraged to put more stores in the district to create competition hence improving on service delivery

LUMU MIKE ALFRED
ACDP Focal Person

Project success Album

Joint monitoring of ACDP activities by the DCT



Monitoring of maize garden in Kyebando Sub county



Enforcing better post-harvest handling practices in coffee in Karama subcounty



Effect of drought on the Maize planted under ACDP in Bwamiramira Subcounty



Figure 1: one of the Beneficiaries selected for the Matching Grants under ACDP



Figure 2ACDP/UCA trainings of CBFs,CDOs and AOs at the district council Hall



Figure 3RDC Kibaale addressing a farmer group undergoing training at parish level after the UCA training in Mugarama Subcounty



Figure 4:inputs delivered for distribution at the suppliers store at Kibaale Town council

