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TECHNICAL COOPERATION
WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Appli cation

By the Government of the Republic of Uganda for a Project

on

*“POST HARVEST AND MARKETING
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT”*

July, 2000.

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1. PROJECT DIGEST

1.1 PROJECT TITLE

*POST HARVEST AND MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT*

1.2 LOCATION

IGANGA, JINJA AND KAMULI OF EASTERN UGANDA AND
MUKONO, LUWERO, MPIGI, AND KIBOGA DISTRICTS IN
CENTRAL UGANDA.

1.3 EXECUTING AGENCY

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (MAAIF), IN
CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
RESPECTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Uganda is a land locked country lying astride the equator, with a total area of 241,038 sq.kms of which 43,817 sq. kms are under water and swamps; and 15,724 sq. km are under forest. Arable land constitutes 170,000 sq. km of which 84% is fertile cultivable land. Most of the country is a plateau lying at average height of 1400 m above sea level, rising to 5000 m in the western and eastern mountain ranges. Rainfall tends to increase with altitude from 900 mm in the lower altitude areas to 1500 mm per annum in areas with high altitudes. Temperatures vary from 10°C - 30°C. Soils range from deep fertile clay loams in the South and Central areas to sandy clay loams of moderate fertility in the north and east. The population is estimated at 20 million, growing at an annual rate of 2.6% and the average national rural population density is 85 persons per sq.km.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND POVERTY REDUCTION

The agricultural sector has remained dominant in Uganda's economy. In 1986 agriculture accounted for 58% of Gross Domestic product (GDP). Today the sector accounts for 43% despite the almost doubled size of GDP over the last twelve years. Agriculture accounts for over 90% of exports and provides 80% of employment on approximately 2.5million smallholdings averaging 2 ha each. Most industries and services in the country are based on this sector.

Uganda's agriculture is dominated by food production. Food crops account for more than two thirds of agricultural GDP, and therefore almost one third of total GDP. Livestock production accounts for another 23% of agricultural GDP, and fisheries for 8%. Most of the livestock and fisheries production is for food, but some is exported. So total food production makes up close to 47% of GDP, and expenditures on food are about 50% of total expenditures for the average household. It is estimated that only one third of total food production is marketed and that 56% of total agricultural GDP is subsistence production for own consumption.

The involvement of a large number of the country's population in the sector together with the dominance of the sector in the country's economy places agriculture in a strategic position as a vehicle for eradicating poverty in the country. The significance of food and subsistence production in the sector also necessitates a radical transformation of the current agricultural production together with a dramatic increase in the Commercialisation and processing of the country's agricultural produce in order to make agriculture competitive.

2.3 PLAN FOR MODERNISATION OF AGRICULTURE

In order to enable agriculture make maximum contribution to poverty eradication, agricultural modernisation has been identified as a key strategy for the sector. The Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) has accordingly been developed and adopted by Government for this purpose. The PMA is a strategic framework that defines the principles and parameters within which the agricultural sector must operate.

PMA focus

The main focus of the PMA is poverty eradication through increased agricultural production and productivity to ensure food security, increased incomes and protection of the environment for the present and future generations. Specifically, the PMA is expected to:

- Transform small holder farmers from subsistence production to producing surplus for the market
- Reduce direct public sector operational roles to the minimum possible but vigorously support the development of the private sector in all commercial activities;
- Deepen decentralisation of public service provision, through appropriate institutional reforms, whereby the roles of the centre, districts and lower local governments are clearly defined and inter-institutional linkages well laid out;
- Support the generation and spread of productivity enhancing technologies in the agricultural sector through appropriate research and effective extension service delivery;

- Address food security issues through trade, rather than emphasise self-sufficiency. However, this would depend on rural income growth and the confidence that the poor have markets to meet their food needs;
- Improve access of women and the youth to productive assets (especially land and financial services) and empower them to undertake income generating activities;
- Ensure that increased agricultural production and productivity do not lead to environmental damage;
- Improve on the competitiveness of Uganda's agricultural exports, by addressing the factors, which hinder competitiveness. These include poor road networks, telecommunications, and electricity supply to rural areas to encourage agro-processing.

PMA Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the PMA are the subsistence farmers who constitute the majority of the poor in rural areas. However, all farmers will benefit from conducive enabling environment (stable macro-economic policy, infrastructure etc) and agricultural research.

PMA Priority Areas

The emerging priority areas for action under the PMA include:

- * Research and Technology Development
- * Agricultural Extension (National Agricultural Advisory Service)
- * Improving Access to Rural Finance
- * Improving Access to Markets
- * Water for Production.

The following PMA public sector investment priorities, which have been derived from the perceptions of the poor, have been broadly agreed upon;

1. Institutional reform and strengthening for public and private sector, including local government and farmers.
2. Policy formulation and provision of regulatory services for the sector.

3. Extension for subsistence farmers.
4. Research for subsistence farmers.
5. Agricultural statistical data and market information.
6. Epidemic diseases and pests control.
7. Soil fertility management, water conservation and environmental protection.
8. Implementation of land reform.
9. Construction of fish landing sites.
10. Capacity building for irrigation and water harvesting.
11. Capacity building for financial services and risk insurance.
12. Capacity building for seeds, planting and stocking materials.
13. Capacity building for agricultural market infrastructure.
14. Capacity building for agricultural education.

3. MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY ENVIRONMENT

3.1 POVERTY ERADICATION

Poverty eradication is a fundamental objective of Uganda's development strategy. This objective has been translated into the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which has been adopted by Government and aims to eradicate poverty by 2017. The PEAP is a policy document which provides the framework and priority areas for implementation in order to achieve the development strategy. Agriculture has been identified as a priority sector under this Plan.

3.2 POLICY REFORMS

Under the on-going economic liberalisation programme, Government has vested primary responsibility for generating economic growth to the private sector. Similarly, the provision of core services and fostering of rural development has been divested to Local Governments under the decentralisation programme. These policies have brought about major changes in the roles of sector stakeholders.

3.3 PUBLIC SECTOR ROLES

Central Governments

The role of the Central Government is to provide a stable macro economic environment (policies and regulatory framework, democratic governance and accountability etc) for free interplay of market forces as well as basic social services (health care, education, safe drinking water) to the population. The provision of other public goods and services including the economic infrastructure such as national trunk and feeder roads, agricultural research and support for extension services and a political order that is friendly to the principles of good governance is also the role of Central Government.

Local Government

Through decentralisation the primary responsibility for the provision of core services and fostering rural development has been vested in the local governments. The process is also increasing the people's participation in the decision making so as to make development relevant to their needs and to make decisions more transparent and public officers accountable. The decentralisation process is focused on the districts, down to the sub counties.

The functions which have been decentralised to the districts include:

- (i) crop, animal and fisheries husbandry extension services,
- (ii) entomology services and vermin control;
- (iii) human resources development and management
- (iv) district statistical services,
- (v) district planning,
- (vi) Local Government development planning; and
- (vii) District project identification.

3.4 PRIVATE SECTOR ROLES

Government is committed to ensuring that all commercial activities in agriculture such as production, processing, trading, supply of inputs, exports and imports, are carried out entirely by the private sector. The government's role in those sub-sectors will continue to be mainly limited to setting policies, rules and regulations.

3.5 IMPLICATIONS OF THE REFORMS

These reforms imply that interventions identified under the PMA will be implemented within the context of the existing policies of privatisation, decentralisation, democratisation, liberalisation, divestiture and public service reform. It is envisaged that the PMA public priority interventions will deliver on national objectives of poverty eradication, food security, increased gainful employment and environmental sustainability. Sector institutions will have to perform in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner to deliver the above objectives.

4. THE PROPOSED PROJECT

4.1 BACKGROUND

The proposed Post Harvest and Marketing Infrastructure Development Project is recommended by the Master Plan Study on the Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Project which was jointly undertaken in 1994 by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning of the Republic of Uganda. The project is intended to capitalise on the achievements of earlier projects, notably Agricultural Extension and Training Institute (Mukono DFI), Increase of Food Production under KR II as well as on-going development activities in the area. These activities have already generated substantial increase in the economic activity in Mukono district in particular and in the proposed area, generally. As a consequence of recent national policy reforms, opportunities to generate further economic growth continue to arise. Much of this growth will come, either directly or indirectly, from further change in the agricultural sector. In line with national strategies for development, agricultural production and post harvest infrastructure is to be modernised within the framework of the liberalised economy. Existing and potential production and marketing infrastructure in eastern and central districts are well-placed to be a part of this process of change so that they can make maximum contribution to farmers to enable them take advantage of the emerging opportunities in the sector.

4.2 PROJECT AREA

The area to be covered under this study comprises of the seven districts of Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli in Eastern Uganda and Mukono, Luwero, Mpigi and Kiboga in Central Uganda. These districts are located in Banana-Coffee-Sugar-Tea-Dairying agricultural commodity zone (sometimes described as coffee-banana growing farming system). All the districts are in the Lake Crescent (Victoria) region - they are bordered to the south by Lake Victoria. Most of the area falls within the high potential area associated with high rainfall of more than 1,500mm per year distributed over two distinct seasons with temperatures averaging at 21° C.

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The soils and weather conditions are favourable for crop and livestock production. Thus, typically, the crops grown are: robusta coffee, banana, maize, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava; horticultural crops, tea, groundnuts. In the case of livestock sub-sector, market-oriented dairy farming and peri-urban dairy farming are the most common systems in the area.

The area has a total population of over 3 million with an average population density of approximately 202 rural persons per square km, with Jinja district having the highest population density of 336 rural persons per square km. The high population, limited scope of land expansion, high rate of unemployment and high rate of poverty are the major social problems in the proposed programme districts.

Given the high agricultural potential of the area, there is an urgent need to exploit this endowment through improvement of agricultural production and marketing infrastructure as a means of enhancing the economic status of small scale farmers.

4.3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the project is to enhance food security and increase household incomes of the subsistence farmers in the seven districts. The specific objectives of the project are to;

- a) Promote farmer access to information, knowledge and improved technology
- b) Reduce barriers to agricultural enterprise development and increased agricultural profitability;
- c) Promote quality and increased commercialisation of agricultural production; and
- d) Promote quality control for export production.

4.4 *CRITERIA USED IN DETERMINING PRIORITY PROJECT COMPONENTS*

Project Components to be given priority for implementation should give consideration to all fields relating to agriculture, livestock, fisheries and rural social infrastructure and are to be in accordance with one of the following three criteria.

- i) Projects which are consistent with priority areas identified under the PMA
- ii) Projects which strengthen and deepen decentralisation
- iii) Projects which promote the sustainable development of the region as a whole
- iv) Projects which strengthen market information systems
- v) Projects which promote product grades and standards.

4.5 *PRIORITY PROJECT COMPONENTS*

The following priority project components outlined below have been selected based on the above-mentioned criteria as well as for their need and importance.

1. *Baseline Study*

Under this component, a baseline survey and an analysis of the following items at both national and project level will be undertaken with emphasis on the latter. These will include;

National Economy: by sector, welfare dimensions of development including statistics on population and demographic trends and welfare indicators.

National Development Plan: This will involve a study of the various documents that address poverty in Uganda, especially Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which is the principal document setting the policy framework for eradicating poverty in Uganda.

Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture in Uganda (PMA): With regard to the agricultural sector, the PMA is the document which sets out the vision, principles and priority areas for intervention in the sector. This document will be studied in order to ensure that proposed project activities are consistent with sector principles and priorities.

District Profiles of the Study Area: situational analysis, major constraint/problems; district priorities and strategies;

Farmer Organizations: membership, location, operations and effectiveness of cooperatives, farmer groups (youth, men, women etc.).

Infrastructure: situational analysis in rural areas for post harvest handling and marketing facilities:

The above information will largely be collected from existing secondary materials including past study reports, statistics, and literature in the sector. Interviews will also be held with key informants at national, and district government levels as well as representatives of private firms, NGO's and leaders of farmer's organizations for various purposes. Where necessary, primary data will be collected to augment available secondary information. The baseline survey is expected to generate information on potentials and constraints to the development of agricultural production and marketing in the Study area and provide further background information on project justification and formulation.

Feasibility study and detailed design study implementation plan

<u>Expertise</u>	<u>man-months</u>
1. Project planner	8
2. Rural socialist	6
3. Quality specialist	4
4. Livestock processing specialist	4
5. Marketing specialist	8
6. Rural infrastructure	6
7. Civil engineer/design	6
8. Survey for infrastructure	6
9. Economist	8
Total	56

2. *Agricultural Development Centres and Municipal Marketing Center (MMC) Improvement*

Agricultural extension in Uganda has served few farmers. Its messages and approaches have not been effective.

The research-extension -farmer linkages and the delivery systems and mechanism have also been inadequate. This is compounded by lack of access to sustainable knowledge, information and communication as well as lack of access to productivity enhancing technologies.

The goal of the Agricultural Development Centres (ADCs) Improvement is to improve access and uptake of improved technologies in the project districts;

- i) Establishment of new ADCs and/or Municipal Marketing Center (MMC) in Iganga, Kamuli and Luwero, including necessary equipment and vehicles.
- ii) Establishment of Market Information System
- iii) Rehabilitation of ADCs and/or MMC in Kiboga, Mpigi and Jinja, including necessary equipment and vehicles
- iv) Rehabilitation and establishment of access roads for all institutes.

3. *Agricultural Transportation and Market Activation Component*

Inadequacy of infrastructure such as feeder roads, water supply, and viable strategically located rural markets continue to constrain marketing of agricultural produce and are responsible for the high transportation costs. Additionally, post harvest losses, particularly for food crops, are very high thus aggravating the food insecurity problem.

Many rural produce markets located at strategic central points already exist in many areas in the project districts. However, they are typically characterised by lack of even the very basic of amenities such as platforms, permanent shades for all weather business, sanitary facilities and water supply. Warehouses are also typically lacking but under the PMA this is a private sector activity.

The Agricultural Transportation and Market Activation Component therefore seeks to establish and rehabilitate rural infrastructure for improving market access in the project area through;

- i) Improvement of rural road network through construction of road network in ADCs and improvement of feeder roads so as to enable farmers to transport their products and inputs.
- ii) Construction/establishment of basic amenities, including platforms, permanent shades, sanitary facilities and water supply in strategically located rural markets in the project area suitable for handling crops, livestock and fisheries products. The management of these markets will subsequently be tendered out by the local governments to the private sector.
- iii) Establishment of Intermediate Transportation Units (ITUs) at the ADCs which will serve as training and demonstration units.

It is envisaged that the above activities, together with the anticipated increased in produce business, will provide sufficient incentive to the private sector to construct warehouses in the market centres.

4. Export Quality Control Infrastructure

International trade rules and policies put in place under WTO, COMESA, EAC, etc., provide both challenges and opportunities for market access for Uganda's agricultural commodities. The country has made great strides in re-aligning its trade policies to take advantage of these trade rules. However, the enforcement of these rules, especially in the area of International Agreement on Agriculture, presents a major challenge to the country.

The provision of regulatory services for the agricultural sector which is one of the key instruments for addressing this challenge is already being supported by DANIDA under the Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS). However, support for the enforcement of the regulations being put in place has so far been minimal.

The proposed project will strengthen the enforcement of regulations for the agricultural sector through;

- i) Establishment of infrastructure for quarantine services at selected key entry/exit points for agricultural products in the project area
- ii) Establishment of diagnostic centres in strategic locations in the project area.

5. *Market Information*

Availability as well as dissemination and coordination of statistics regarding food and export crops is currently unsatisfactory. It is also clear that different stakeholders will require many different types of information on timely basis in order to make informed decisions for the success of their business operations.

Under the PMA the importance of information is recognised and the need for providing information to poor farmers using public resources has been identified. The PMA has further identified the development of an agricultural and statistical information system as a priority activity with MAAIF being a lead agency.

Under the Market Information Component, this need will be addressed through;

- i) Establishment of information services that are demand driven to provide effective market information for improving market access to producers and market operators. To enhance linkages and accessibility, such 0 services will be established at the ADC with ancillary links to the rural markets.
- ii) Strengthening the statistical information system in MAAIF, particularly the Agricultural Planning Department, as well as in the districts.

4.6 EXPECTED PROJECT OUTPUT

The outputs of the study will be consistent with the project options as follows;

- i) A Feasibility Study on Improved Agricultural Production and Post Harvest Management Information in Uganda.
- ii) Agricultural Development Centres and Municipal Marketing Center established/rehabilitated and equipped in all districts in the project area
- iii) Improved rural road network
- iv) Upgraded strategic rural markets equipped with minimum basic amenities.
- v) Established and operational infrastructure for quarantine services
- vi) Established and operational agricultural information services in all the project districts.

4.7 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date/Period</u>
Feasibility study	April 2001 - January 2002
Detailed design of programme	February, 2002
Presentation of draft proposal to GOU	April, 2002
Preparation of final draft proposal	June, 2002
Presentation of proposal to Government of Japan	July, 2002
Start of implementation	October, 2002

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
IMPROVEMENT OF POST-HARVEST PROCESSING AND MARKETING SYSTEM
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AGREED UPON
BETWEEN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

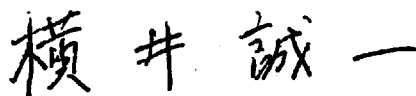
Kampala, 3rd December 2002



Mr. G. P. KASAJJA

for

*Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry
and Fisheries
The Republic of Uganda*



Mr. Seiichi YOKOI

*Leader of Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan*

I INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "GOU"), the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") has decided, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan, to conduct a study on Improvement of Post-Harvest Processing and Marketing System in the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

Based on the decision of GOJ, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programmes, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the concerned authorities of the GOU.

The present document sets forth the Scope of Work with regard to the Study.

II OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

1. To formulate a detailed Development Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "D/P") in accordance with the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture, aiming at improvement of agricultural post-harvest processing and marketing system in Central and Eastern Uganda; pilot project(s) would be implemented in the course of the Study; and
2. To carry out technical transfer to the Ugandan counterpart personnel as well as the communities concerned from the JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Study Team") in the course of the Study.

III STUDY AREA

The Study area for the D/P covers fourteen districts namely Kamuli, Iganga, Jinja, Bugiri and Mayuge in Eastern Uganda and Nakasongola, Luwero, Kiboga, Kayunga, Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi, Wakiso and Mubende in Central Uganda, while survey could also be conducted, where necessary, in districts other than the ones mentioned above. Some model areas among the fourteen districts will be selected in terms of undertaking pilot project(s).

(See location map attached as ANNEX I)

IV SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Study would consist of two phases detailed below:

1. Phase 1: Formulation of a draft D/P

- 1-1. To collect and analyse relevant data and information from all the districts in the Study

area and at the national level;

- 1-2. To review the existing development programme(s) and project(s) which have a direct relevance to the Study;
- 1-3. To conduct field surveys in the Study area;
- 1-4. To identify major constraints, development needs and development potential in the Study area;
- 1-5. To prepare for the implementation of the pilot project(s) including identifying the pilot project sites and drawing up the project plans; and
- 1-6. To formulate a draft D/P for improvement of agricultural post-harvest processing and marketing system for the Study area.

2. Phase 2: Implementation of the pilot project(s) and finalisation of the D/P

- 2-1. To implement the pilot project(s) in the selected model areas;
- 2-2. To monitor and evaluate the pilot project(s); and
- 2-3. To finalise a D/P by feeding back the results of the pilot project(s).

V STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study will be carried out in accordance with the attached tentative schedule. (See ANNEX II)

VI REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to GOU.

Inception Report:	Twenty (20) copies
Interim Report:	Twenty (20) copies
Progress Report(s):	Twenty (20) copies of each
Draft Final Report:	Twenty (20) copies at the end of the field work; GOU will provide JICA with its comments on the Draft Final Report within one (1) month of the receipt of the Draft Final Report
Final Report:	Forty (40) copies within two (2) months of the receipt of GOU's comments on the Draft Final Report

VII UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

1. To facilitate the smooth conduct of the Study, GOU shall take necessary measures:

- (1) To permit the members of the Study Team to enter, leave and sojourn in Uganda for the duration of their assignments therein and exempt them from foreign registration requirements

and consular fees;

- (2) To exempt the members of the Study Team from taxes, duties and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other material brought into Uganda for the implementation of the Study;
 - (3) To exempt the members of the Study Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Study Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study; and
 - (4) To provide necessary facilities to the Study Team for the remittance as well as utilisation of the funds introduced into Uganda from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study.
2. GOU shall bear claims, if any arise, against the members of the Study Team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Study Team.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries shall, at its own expense, where necessary, provide the Study Team with the following, in cooperation with other organisations concerned:
- (1) Security and safety of the Study Team and the relevant information;
 - (2) Information as well as assistance in obtaining medical service;
 - (3) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Study;
 - (4) Counterpart personnel;
 - (5) Suitable office space with furniture and telephone facilities; and
 - (6) Credentials or identification cards.

VIII UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures:

1. To dispatch, at its own expense, a study team to the Republic of Uganda; and
2. To pursue technology and skills transfer to the Ugandan counterpart personnel as well as the communities in the course of the Study.

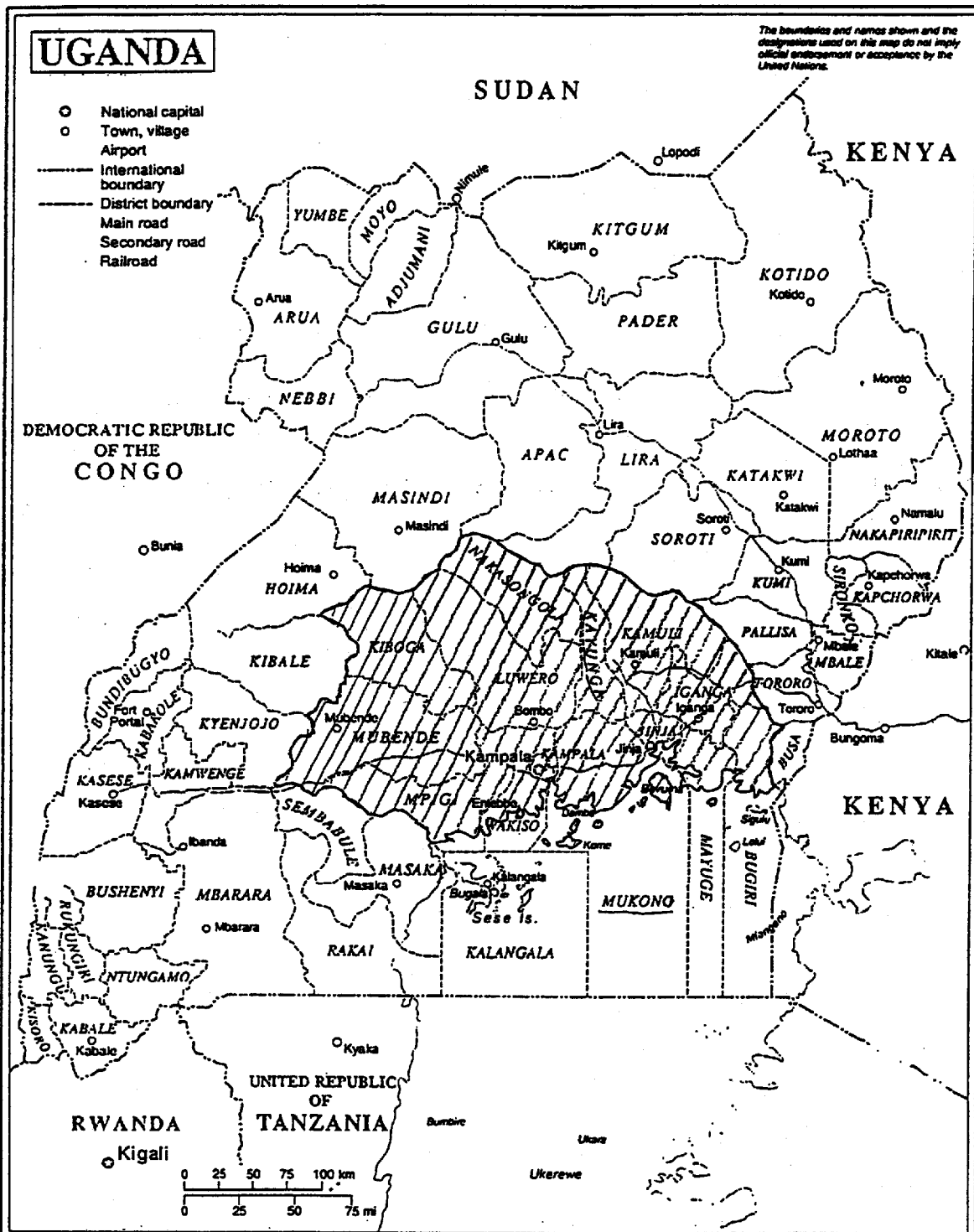
IX CONSULTATION

JICA and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.

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STUDY AREA



Map No. 3862 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
September 2002

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

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TENTATIVE STUDY SCHEDULE

MONTH	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42
PHASE	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> ← Phase 1 → ← Phase 2 → </div>
WORK IN UGANDA	
WORK IN JAPAN	
REPORT	

- ① Inception Report ⑥ Progress Report 4
- ② Progress Report 1 ⑦ Progress Report 5
- ③ Interim Report ⑧ Draft Final Report
- ④ Progress Report 2 ⑨ Final Report
- ⑤ Progress Report 3

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**MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
IMPROVEMENT OF POST-HARVEST PROCESSING AND MARKETING SYSTEM
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**AGREED UPON
BETWEEN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

Kampala, 3rd December 2002



Mr. G. P. KASAJJA

for

*Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry
and Fisheries
The Republic of Uganda*



Mr. Seiichi YOKOI

*Leader of Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan*

I INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "GOU"), the Japanese preparatory study team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") headed by Seiichi Yokoi was sent to Uganda by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") from 24th November to 4th December, 2002 for the purpose of discussing and confirming the Scope of Work for the Study on Improvement of Post-Harvest Processing and Marketing System in the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

The Team held a series of discussions with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "MAAIF").

The following are the main issues discussed and agreed upon by both sides in relation to the Scope of Work. A list of participants in the series of meetings is attached as Annex I.

II RESULTS OF DISCUSSION

1. Title of the Study

Both sides agreed that the title of the Study should be as follows:

The Study on Improvement of Post-Harvest Processing and Marketing System in the Republic of Uganda

2. Objective of the Study

Both sides agreed that the Development Plan should be formulated within the principles of the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "PMA") and in compliance with the Strategy for agro-processing and marketing being drafted by the PMA sub-committee on this matter.

The Team stated that the term "technical transfer" stipulated in II 2. in the Scope of Work means capacity building through transferring knowledge and expertise from the JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Study Team") to the counterpart personnel, and MAAIF agreed.

3. Study Area

It was confirmed that the number of districts in the originally requested area had increased from seven (7) to twelve (12) because of the recent split of some districts in the Study area.

MAAIF requested to include Kampala district because it was the center of the marketing and therefore inclusion of the district was essential for improvement of marketing system in the Study area.

MAAIF also requested to include Mubende district because it was part of the central area and major vegetable supplier for the city of Kampala, and also because no development programme in this field was being operated there.

Taking into consideration the rationale given by MAAIF, the Team agreed to include these two (2) districts. As a result, the total number of districts in the Study area has become fourteen (14).

4. Study Schedule

Both sides agreed that the whole period of the Study would be forty-two (42) months comprised of Phase I (approximately twelve (12) months) and Phase II (approximately thirty (30) months). The actual period of Phase I and Phase II should be discussed and finalised by the Study Team and MAAIF in the first stage of the Study.

The Team stated that the first mission of the Study Team was expected to be dispatched to Uganda in June 2003.

5. Counterpart Personnel

Both sides agreed that MAAIF should take responsibility for assigning necessary number of qualified counterpart personnel in Entebbe prior to the arrival of the Study Team as well as in the Study area before the pilot project(s) is (are) initiated.

MAAIF will include proposals in the current MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure Framework) to fund the travel expenses of the counterpart personnel.

6. Coordination Mechanism

6-1. Technical Working Group

Both sides agreed to establish a Technical Working Group consisting of the Study Team and the Ugandan counterparts, and personnel from related Ugandan institutes where necessary, in order to share the technical information and to support the Study. MAAIF agreed to take the responsibility to make necessary arrangements for selecting and organising the Ugandan members of the Technical Working Group.

6-2. Collaboration with PMA

Both sides agreed that the Study would be conducted in collaboration with the PMA Secretariat, and the other PMA institutions where necessary.

7. Import Tax Exemption

MAAIF stated that import tax exemption stipulated in VII. 1. (2) in the Scope of Work means that MAAIF would bear payment of all taxes according to the laws and regulations in force in Uganda.

8. Necessary Equipment and Facilities for the Study

MAAIF agreed to provide the Study Team with suitable office space and furniture in Entebbe

and exclusive use of telephone lines.

Both sides agreed that MAAIF would provide the telephone facilities and that the bills for the use of the telephone would be paid by the Study Team.

MAAIF requested that GOJ provide some equipment needed for the Study. The list of the equipment is attached as ANNEX II. The Team promised to convey the request to GOJ.

The Team explained that the Study Team would arrange, at their expense, vehicle(s) for their use.

9. Training of Counterpart Personnel

MAAIF requested for the training of counterpart personnel in Japan. The Team promised to convey it to GOJ.

10. Final Report

Both sides agreed that the final report of the Study would be made open to the public.

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LIST OF ATTENDANCE

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Mr. KASAJJA G. P.	Under Secretary
Mrs. TUMUSIIME P. R.	Commissioner, Agricultural Planning Department (APD)
Mr. OTIM A. George	Assistant Commissioner (Monitoring and Evaluation), APD
Mr. MUHWEZI Deus	Assistant Commissioner (Agribusiness), APD
Dr. APILI Evelyn	Senior Economist, APD
Mr. BYAMUGISHA Benon	Senior Economist, APD
Mr. SABIITI Robert	Principal Development Analyst, APD
Mr. SSOZI F.I.M.	Principal Agricultural Engineer, Farm Development Department

Preparatory Study Team

Mr. YOKOI Seiichi	Leader
Mr. NAKAZAWA Hiroyuki	Agricultural Development
Mr. MURAI Satoru	Farming System
Mr. NAGAYA Toshiaki	Post-Harvest/Market Survey
Mr. KUWAHARA Tsuneo	Rural Society/Organisation
Ms. UE Makiko	Project Planning/Preparatory Evaluation

Embassy of Japan at Uganda

Mr. MORIHARA Katsuki	Second Secretary
Mr. JJUUKO Charles-Martin	Programme Officer

JICA Kenya Office

Mr. KURISU Masanori	Assistant Resident Representative
Mr. CHOKE Jiddah	Agricultural Sector Specialist

List of Office Equipments

1. Copy Machine and supplies
2. Facsimile
3. Personal Computer(s) and accessories
4. Printer(s)

