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MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

FARM INCOME ENHANCEMENT AND FORESTRY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Promoting Irrigation for Enhanced Income & Agricultural Productivity

FIEFOC 2 requests for no cost extension

FIEFOC-2 FARM INCOME NEWSLETTER

Following a negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic, heavy rain and recent flooding across the country, Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme - Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) has requested for “no cost extension” from the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The request was made during the Bank’s virtual supervision mission held from 1 to 2 September 2020- with objectives to assess the status of project implementation, review follow up actions arising from the mid-term review supervision mission 2019, and discuss challenges and mitigation measures for a successful project implementation.

A “no cost extension” is an extension of a project period beyond the agreed expiry date without provision for additional financing from the donor. The extension is normally allowed for a successful completion of a project.

The five - year project was designed to end on June 30, 2021 for agricultural infrastructure component and December 30, 2021 for agribusiness and



Recent flood at River Nyamwamba (l) and affected fish of youth agripreneurs in Kasese district. ■

integrated natural resources management components respectively.

While submitting the request for “no cost extension”, Mr. John Magezi Ndamira, FIEFOC’s national programme coordinator said COVID-19 pandemic and the recent flooding had negatively impacted the implementation of project activities.

As a measure to curb COVID-19 pandemic, Uganda government instituted a lockdown and curfews, as well as banned social gatherings and public transports, which significantly slowed down the construction work of irrigation schemes and disrupted activities of the contractors and consultants.

The heavy rain also made the scheme roads impassable, and

thus delaying the construction work at the sites.

The youth agripreneurs under the ENABLE youth project were equally affected – as they could neither access markets to sell their produce nor obtain inputs for their enterprises. ENABLE, which stands for “Empowering Novel Agribusiness Led Employment” is a pilot project of the African Development Bank that aims at empowering youth agripreneurs between 18 and 35 years with access to start-up capital for agricultural enterprises, and help address youth unemployment challenges.

The flooding also destroyed some of the fish ponds that belonged to the youth agripreneurs in Kasese district, as well as the bamboo trees, which

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SECRETARIAT

FIEFOC'S steering committee caution on vandalism

The Project Steering Committee of the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC-2) has called on project implementation teams and host districts to urgently address the challenges of theft and vandalism at the irrigation schemes.

The call was made during the 11th project steering committee meeting held on Friday, October 2nd at Kasese district town hall.

In a meeting, jointly chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment, Mr. Alfred Okoti and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Mr. Pius Wakabi, the committee noted that there was an increasing level of theft and vandalism at the irrigation schemes - which could affect smooth operation and management of the irrigation schemes.

The meeting was jointly chaired because the water ministry implements project component one on agricultural infrastructure development and component three on integrated natural resources management. Meanwhile, the agriculture ministry implements component two on agribusiness development.

"Vandalism of the facilities at the scheme implies that there is little engagement of the communities," the committee noted.

At Tochi irrigation scheme, for example,

"Use existing security structures to address vandalism,"

Mr. Okidi



Permanent secretary, water ministry, Mr. Okidi ■

iron sheets on rooftops of sanitation facilities and water control structures in the canals were vandalized.

The committee therefore directed the sociologists at the schemes to engage the communities, and the host districts to work closely with the security structures at the district.

"Work with the head of the security at the district," Mr. Okidi advised the Chief Administrative Officers of the host districts. "Use existing security structure. Write to the Resident District Commissioner and copy to the Office of the Presidency."

The districts were also asked to sensitize the communities on the value and benefits of the scheme so as to own the project.

Field supervision

The meeting was preceded by a week-long field supervision - conducted from September 27 to October 1 in the five irrigation schemes, including Wadelai in Pakwach district, Tochi in Oyam district, Ngenge in Kween district, Doho II in Butaleja district, and Mubuku II in Kasese district.

The committee members were divided into two teams, comprising the northern and the eastern teams.

The northern team visited Wadelai and Tochi irrigation schemes. While

the eastern team visited Ngenge and Doho II irrigation schemes respectively. And they later, converged at Mubuku irrigation scheme.

At each scheme, the chief administrative officer, project support officer and the contractor received the teams.

Flooding

Besides vandalism, flooding was identified as a major challenge to the target beneficiaries in the irrigation schemes.

Although Eng. Ronald Kasozi, FIEFOC's coordinator for agricultural infrastructure development gave an assurance that the scheme structures were designed to withstand flooding and they were resilient, the flooding of Tochi irrigation scheme seem to be extra-ordinary. It is everywhere. It has made it difficult for the agronomists to set up demonstration plots for farmers to learn from, and for the districts and consultants to demarcate plots for farmers to cultivate because the farmlands are water logged. In addition, the scheme roads are impassable.

Oyam district has been advised to engage the Uganda Road Authority (URA) over the design and construction of a bridge over river Tochi to enable farmers access the irrigation scheme.

PSC members

The project steering committee members include Mr. Alfred Okidi, water ministry; Mr. Pius Wakabi, agriculture ministry; Mr. John Magezi, FIEFOC 2; Mr. Emmanuel Tugabirwe, local government; Mr. Fred Ahimbisibwe, trade ministry; Mr. Sonko Moses, finance ministry; Mr. Gimoro Francis, gender ministry; Mr. Ogwal Sabino, NEMA; the chief administrative officers of Kasese, Pakwach, Butaleja, Kween and Oyam districts ■

SECRETARIAT

Agriculture's Permanent Secretary Commends Water Ministry

The Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Mr. Pius Wakabi has commended the Ministry of Water and Environment for its visible investment in the irrigation schemes.

Mr. Wakabi said the investments under the ministry of water and environment in developing agricultural infrastructure were visible.

These include Wadelai irrigation scheme in Pakwach district, Tochi irrigation scheme in Oyam district, Ngenge irrigation scheme in Kween district, Doho II irrigation scheme in Butaleja district, and Mubuku II irrigation scheme in Kasese district.

"It will be seen by many generations to



Permanent secretary, agriculture ministry, Mr. Pius Wakabi

come," he said.

He made the remarks, while delivering a speech as a co-chair at the 11th Project Steering Committee meeting of the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC -2) held on October 2 at Kasese district town hall.

Mr. Wakabi noted that FIEFOC-2 was key in achieving the objective of the National Development Plan (NDP) III, which seeks to improve farmer livelihoods and incomes.

"We need to embrace the program model," he said. "It will help to increase collaboration between sectors."

He added that much money had been invested in the project and it was a loan, which should be returned with a profit.

"It (money) should benefit our people," he said, adding that the project should intensify the criteria for selecting water users and removing them.

"There is nothing like free land being distributed," he said.

He explained that proper management of the scheme was instrumental for ensuring sustainability, and urged the project implementation teams to focus on the project sustainability plan.

He thanked the PSC members for turning up and contributing to the discussions, as well as the water ministry and its team for organizing a successful meeting.

In response to the commendation, the permanent secretary of the ministry of water and environment, Mr. Alfred Okot Okidi said because of the importance Mr. Wakabi attached to the project, especially Mubuku irrigation scheme, he had to attend the PSC meeting in person. He thanked him for his commitment to the project.

"The investments will be seen by many generations to come,"

Mr. Wakabi

From page 1: FIEFOC 2 requests for no cost extension

were planted along river Nyamwamba for restoration of river banks.

Mr. Magezi therefore requested for "no cost extension" up to December 2022, saying that it would enable FIEFOC-2 complete its work on irrigation schemes, ensure transfer and adoption of agricultural technologies, including horticulture, apiculture and aquaculture, as well as allow for loan recovery from the youth agripreneurs.

Mr. Mekonnen Loulseged, the Bank's task manager responded, saying that

the request and justification for the "no cost extension" were proper and the issues raised were appropriate. He however advised FIEFOC2 to develop a work plan and budget to implement the project extension for the next one and half years.

"Once the project is completed, there will be no resources," Mr. Mekonnen said. "There is therefore need for ensuring that project sustainability and plans are in place."

Over 40 participants attended the

meeting, including AfDB mission team, comprising Mr. Mekonnen, senior water resources engineer and the mission's team leader; Mr. Asaph Nuwagira, principal agriculture and rural development specialist; Ms. Annah Muja Rutebuka, chief social safeguards officer; Mr. David Mutuku, principal financial management specialist; Mr. David Engwau, senior procurement officer; Mr. Gilbert Kagoro, disbursement assistant; and project designated technical staff from the ministries of water and agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Ngenge irrigation scheme nears completion

Ngenge Irrigation Scheme is one of five irrigation schemes jointly developed by the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries through Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme– Project 2.

Located in Kween district, Ngenge irrigation scheme covers an irrigable target area of 785 hectares. The scheme is fed by River Kabajiria with an annual discharge between 5 and 13 cubic meters per second.

Construction of the scheme is funded by the African Development Bank, Nordic Development Bank and the Government of Uganda at the tune of shs39.9 billion.

Construction work for the scheme commenced on October 16, 2017 and is expected to be completed by end of 2020.

The scheme is contracted to D. Thakkar Constructions Private Limited and Ambitious Constructions Company Limited - Joint Venture with Yerer Engineering PLC in Association with BEC Engineers as the Supervising Consultant. Once completed, the scheme is expected to directly or indirectly benefit millions of farmers in the Kween catchment area. Each farmer will be allocated an acre of land, where they will grow rice and horticulture such as watermelon, tomatoes, and other vegetables. The farmers will also be organized into water user associations to effectively manage water resources for irrigation and cooperative societies for ensuring easy access to credits and markets for their produce.



A view of the upstream side of the Head works before flooding■

Substantial work has been done with 95.2 percent of physical progress registered by the end of June 2020.

Physical progress at the scheme was at 95.2% by end of June 2020

The main scope of work include construction of two barrage type of diversion weirs along the Ngenge and Kabajiria rivers—each with four bays of gated barrage, an intake structure with a settling basin and a road bridge of 4.5 m clear span.

The scheme has 2.4 kilometers of lined main canal, 11 kilometres of concrete lined secondary canals and 30 kilometers of unlined tertiary canals.

It also has two night storage reservoirs—night storage one with volume capacity of 117,000 m³ and night storage two with volume capacity of 148,764 m³.

The scope of work also include 17.4 kilometer flood protection dyke and graveled access roads, scheme buildings, livestock watering trough, sanitation facilities and supply of scheme equipment■

AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

FIEFOC 2 empowering youth in agribusiness

The Ministry of Water and Environment through Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC-2) is empowering 103 youth in agribusiness with access to finance worth Ushs 2.5 billion.

Through a pilot project, the ENABLE Youth Program Uganda, FIEFOC-2 has supported 103 youths with existing agribusinesses around irrigation scheme catchment areas in Mubuku II, Kasese district; Doho II, Butaleja district; Ngenge, Kween district; Tochi, Oyam district; and Wadelai, Pakwach district.

"ENABLE", which stands for "Empowering Novel Agribusiness Led Employment" is an African Development Bank and Nordic Development Fund supported program, which is implemented through FIEFOC-2.

The two-year old program is tackling an issue at the heart of Uganda's economic development: creating youth employment opportunities in the agricultural sector through improved agricultural practices and entrepreneurship.

In many sub-Saharan countries including Uganda, youth unemployment remains a serious challenge.

According to the World Bank, the youth



Ms. Diana Mutesi, one of Enable youth program beneficiaries from Eastern Uganda ■

account for 60 percent of all Africa's jobless.

In case of Uganda, the national unemployment rate stands at nine percent of the working population, and at 13.3 percent for youth aged between 18 and 30 years, according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development reveal that 40,000 youth are released annually into the job market to compete for an average of 9,000 jobs.

The government has instituted legal and policy frameworks to address this unemployment challenge through the National Youth Policy, the National Employment Policy for Uganda, the Skilling Uganda Strategic Plan together with the National Youth Council; all of which provide a framework for youth engagement and employment.

However, these mechanisms have not been effectively employed to engage the youth, thus limiting their ability to realize their full potential.

The ENABLE youth program therefore seeks to apply a unique approach in tackling similar youth programs that have been executed within the country. The successful implementation of this program will guide future youth program designs and feed into a country-wide scale up program.

Training and mentoring centered-approach

The selected youth under the program are subjected to a –four month training to acquire business management skills and technical expertise to fully develop and standardize their products.

They are brought together in a boot camp training, where they are supported to develop business plans for their different businesses.

They are continuously given business development services support to enable them operate efficiently and grow their businesses.

The training program therefore strengthens their skills and provides them with knowledge and skills where they are lacking.

Access to finance

At the end of the training program, the selected youth pitch their business concepts to an investment committee that makes a decision on which businesses qualify to access financing.

Successful youth are entitled to a maximum of US\$8000 (Ushs 30 million), extended to them as a loan facility with a six month grace period at 5% interest rate per annum and two-year loan repayment term.

The financing is intended to assist the youths acquire machinery and equipment needed for their businesses, as well as boost their operating capital.

Key achievements

The youth around five irrigation schemes of Mubuku II, Doho II, Tochi, Ngenge and Wadelai have received training from the program in business management, which they are already applying in their businesses, for example all **Turn to page 6**

"A total of 103 agripreneurs have accessed a start up capital of UGX 2.5 bn,"

AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Masika's testimony as an agripreneur

“My name is Janet Masika. I am the managing director of Much Wonders Uganda Limited – a company that deals in fresh and processed mushrooms – located in Kasese district

I started my mushroom business in 2018. I had a lot of ideas, but I was struggling to grow the business. It was until ENABLE Youth Program, a project under the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC -2) came to my aid that the business started to turn around.

I have received support from ENABLE Youth Program through training and mentorship.

It even helped me to register my business with the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), prepare my business plans and



Ms. Masika with her branded mushroom product ■

improve packaging and branding of my products.

Being part of the ENABLE Youth Program has helped me focus on the mushroom value chain, which was and still is my passion.

With support from Enable Youth Program in 2019, I started to turn round my business. I started with only 30 gardens of mushrooms, but now I make 200 gardens per month, and sale over Ush 200,000 per week. This was a very big step in my life.

I am proud to be part of the ENABLE Youth Program because it has really made me, who I am.

The program has helped me understand what I love most, and how to translate that into a business.

I was supported me with a startup capital, including purchase of a solar dryer, which has helped me dry fresh mushrooms, especially which customers cannot buy immediately.

After drying, I simply repackage and sell them as dried mushrooms.

The program also supported me with a substrate chopper, which makes it easy for me to chop the substrate for my mushroom gardens.

I pray that the program supports other youth as well.

With the knowledge that I have gained from the mentorship and training provided by the program, I have started training other youth and encouraging them to venture into the mushroom business ■

“I am proud to be part of the ENABLE Youth Program because it has really made me, who I am,”

Ms. Masika

From page 4: FIEFOC 2 empowering youth in agribusiness

the youth under the program have developed business plans for their businesses.

The youth that comprise both male and female have also got exposure through product development training at the Makerere University Food Science and Technology and CURAD incubation centers, which have built their confidence as entrepreneurs.

The youth have been trained and exposed to climate-smart agricultural activities and this has had spill-over

effects within their communities.

A total of 103 youth have received UGX 2.5 billion financing to support their businesses, and they have purchased equipment as well as boost their operating capital.

The youth have also started to network amongst themselves which has resulted in supporting each other to execute their businesses as well as creating market linkages for each other.

As a result of the training, some of the businesses have been able to

access financing from other funders in a bid to grow their businesses.

Focus of the program

The focus of the program are mainly to provide affordable credit and capital for youth innovation and entrepreneurship; provide tailored-made vocational skills training and apprenticeships for youth agripreneurs; provide access to information and resources about markets – both local and international; and streamline gender related policies with specific strategies to encourage women participation ■

AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Tochi watershed provides huge potential for bee keeping

Over 3,000 farmers are actively engaged in beekeeping business in Tochi watershed catchment, a report on apiculture scoping exercise has revealed.

Beekeeping is one of the key agribusiness activities under Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC-2) aimed at improving household incomes and conserving biodiversity.

"The objective of the scoping exercise was to understand the status of beekeeping and honey processing related activities in Tochi watershed area so as to inform the nature, scope and strategies required to promote beekeeping," said Mr. Alfred Cosmos Butele, an entomologist with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and a team leader of the scoping exercise.

Bee keeping business in Tochi watershed area include beekeepers, who account for 91 percent and beehive product processors, who account for nine percent. Of these, only 11 percent of the women are involved in beekeeping as compared to 50 percent of the men

According to the report there are over 3,889 people actively engaged in beekeeping business in Tochi watershed area: 740 in Apac district, 1002 in Lira district, 926 in Oyam district, 500 in Gulu district and 721 in Adjumani district.

Type of beehives

The report noted that 70 percent of the beehives used in the watershed were local type beehives, followed by KTB and Langstroth beehives, which account for 29 percent and one percent



One of the apiaries in Apac district ■

respectively.

Local type beehives are made by the farmers themselves, while KTB beehives are provided freely by the government agencies such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services and Langstroth beehives are largely provided by the non-governmental organizations.

The average colonization rates for the local type beehives and KTB beehives were found above national average of 60 percent but for Langstroth was well below 53 percent.

Based on these findings, beekeepers are advised to use beehives, which they are familiar with, especially the local type and KTB beehives.

Equipment

The report further noted that only 32 percent of the beekeepers had access to basic beehive product harvesting equipment such as a bee suit. Of those, 51 percent obtained the suits freely from the non-governmental organizations, and only 27 percent bought the suits themselves.

"More than 70 percent of the basic beehive products harvesting equipment in Tochi watershed are either old or in poor working condition," reads the report. "There is need for mobilizing, encouraging and training

selected women and youth in the area in making protective gear, including bee suit as an alternative livelihood activity."

Extension services

The report also noted that beekeeping extension services and training in Tochi watershed were dominated by the government extension agency at both district and sub county levels, accounting for 41 percent, followed by the non-governmental organizations at 22 percent and individual private service providers at 27 percent.

"There is need for building capacity of selected beekeepers as future trainers through training and provision of beehives and other beekeeping equipment for establishing their own demonstrations and training apiaries," Mr. Butele and the team advised.

Honey products

The report also established that honey was still the main beehive product in the watershed, estimated at 13.7 tons per season; while other products such as beeswax, propolis and bee venom were produced in insignificant quantities.

"Capacity building training and equipment provision for beneficiary beekeepers should include aspects of entrepreneurship and product diversification," the report recommended.

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INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

FSSD restores over 70 hectares under Mubuku II catchment

Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) through Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM) Component of the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) has restored a total of 79 hectares of degraded land under Mubuku II irrigation scheme catchment in Kasese and Kabarole districts.

According to a report submitted by Mr. Valence Arineitwe, Senior Forest Officer, FSSD to FIEFOC 2, areas that were restored in Kasese district include: 29 hectares of River Nyamwamba banks along six kilometers with bamboo trees, 33 hectares of river Nyamwamba catchment with agroforestry trees, and 89 community members, comprising 62 males and 27 females supported to establish various interventions.

"In Kabarole, seven hectares of river Ruigo catchment along 1.5 kilometers were rehabilitated with perennial crops, including fruit trees such as mangoes, avocados and agroforestry trees such as gravellier," the report reads in part. "Seven hectares of Lake Rwandakara – a crater lake was rehabilitated with agroforestry and three hectares of Kihumuro wetland rehabilitated, as well as 53 community members, comprising 42 males and 11 females supported to establish various interventions."

The report was an outcome of a



Community effort towards restoration of degraded lands along river Nyamwamba with bamboo planting

verification exercise on the work of a consultant on the restoration of degraded lands.

INRM is one of four major project components of FIEFOC 2 that aims at ensuring sustainability of the irrigation schemes through control of soil erosion, protection of river and stream banks, and reduction of open cultivation within the landscapes, and thus reducing siltation of rivers and streams and supplying water for irrigation. Others include agricultural infrastructure development and agribusiness development components respectively.

Some of the most notable challenges identified within the irrigation catchments during the development of Catchment Management Plan include: poor farming method, soil erosion, landslides, river bank cultivation and wetland encroachment, floods, invasive species, pests and diseases,

pollution from agrochemicals – fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, poor waste management, drought and climate change, deforestation, bush burning and population pressure and mining.

However, there are some challenges that faced the restoration process, including sand mining and landslides.

"Sand mining has become a challenge to River Nyamwamba in Kasese, and it has affected the river hence increased sedimentation," Arineitwe said. "Part of the area planted along River Nyamwamba has been washed away by the recent landslides."

The report recommends the need for stakeholder meeting to discuss and develop a lasting solution to the sand mining challenge within the catchment, and for the consultant to replant areas that were swept away by the floods since it happened within the contract time

From page 7: Tochi's bee keeping potential

It was also found out that more than 35 percent of the beekeepers keep visitors' book, as well as records of hive and colony, apiary or sales, but only 20 percent of them operate bank accounts for their beekeeping businesses.

Challenges

The report also indicated that some of

the major challenges facing beekeepers in the watershed include bee pests and diseases, lack of market information, limited beekeeping knowledge and skills and lack of financial capital. Meanwhile, the challenges facing beehive product processors include lack of financial capital and information on better markets.

The report therefore recommended the need for capacity building programmes in beekeeping with emphasis on aspects of apiary management, pest and disease control, business finance and financial management and marketing

MWE-FIEFOC PICTORIAL



Project steering committee inspecting work at the dry well that will form a control point of flow through the intake at Wadelai irrigation scheme ■



FIEFOC's project steering committee inspecting refurbished store at Mubuku I ■



An upstream side of a protected embankment with riprap at Tochi irrigation scheme, Oyam district ■



A view from an upstream side of an entry into the main canal at Dobo II irrigation scheme, Butaleja district ■



Cleaning of the channel bed downstream the weir ■



Resident engineer illustrating characteristics of dam design to project steering committee during a visit to Wadelai irrigation scheme ■

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- Ministry of Water and Environment.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.
- 40 District Local Governments that manage integrated natural resources in catchment areas of five irrigation schemes.
- 5 District Local Governments that implement irrigation schemes

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ABOUT FIEFOC 2

Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme-Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) is a five year project (2016-2021), designed within the context of the Government of Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP) and the long term development strategy, the Vision 2040 both of which promote agricultural infrastructure and income enhancement. The project is further designed to assist the Government increase land area under irrigated agriculture from the current 14,418 hectares to about 420,000 hectares by 2035. And it further seeks to consolidate and expand notable achievements registered under FIEFOC 1, which ended in December 2012.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in Uganda through enhanced productivity and commercialization of agriculture. Specifically, the project aims at improving household incomes, food security and climate resilience through sustainable natural resources management and agricultural enterprise development.

The project has four components, including Agricultural Infrastructure Development, Agribusiness Development, Integrated Natural Resources Management and Project Coordination. The primary project beneficiaries, estimated at 1,816,756 are found in the districts of Pakwach, Oyam, Butaleja, Kween, and Kasese, where five irrigation schemes are being constructed. These include Mubuku II irrigation scheme in Kasese district, Doho II irrigation scheme in Butaleja district, Tochi irrigation scheme in Oyam district, Ngenge irrigation scheme in Kween district and Wadelai irrigation scheme in Pakwach district.

The Ministry of Water and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries jointly implement the project. Water ministry is the executing agency, responsible for implementation of irrigation infrastructure and related activities under project component one and the natural resources management activities under component three. While the agriculture ministry is a key implementing partner, responsible for implementation of agronomy and extension related activities and the agri-business development.

FACTS & FIGURES

Project Objective: To improve household incomes, rural livelihoods, food security and climate resilience through sustainable natural resources management and agricultural enterprise development.

91.43

Total project cost in millions of dollars. (UgX 327.6 billion)

40

Number of project Locations in districts.

5

Number of catchments. Number of irrigation schemes. Number of districts implementing irrigation schemes.

46

Kilometers of scheme roads constructed

1,816,756

Total population of districts implementing schemes.

100

Number of youth targeted under ENABLE Youth program for financial support

158

Number of Youths so far trained under ENABLE Youth Program.

103

Number of agripreneurs approved for funding.

62

Number of youth so far supported under ENABLE Youth programme

15,000

Number of farmers targeted for capacity building under Climate Smart Agriculture.

4,300,000

Number of assorted tree seedlings distributed to farmers.

120

Length of river banks restored in kilometers.

4,293

Acreage of forest cover restored in hectares

3,889

Number of people actively engaged in beekeeping in Tochi watershed

31

Number of farmers trained as field school facilitators in Wadelai irrigation scheme

9

Agripreneurs trained in fish farming