



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

FARM INCOME ENHANCEMENT AND FORESTRY CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Promoting Irrigation for Enhanced Income & Agricultural Productivity

Africa's future lies in agribusiness - Dr. Adesina

The future of food in the world will depend on what Africa does with Agriculture, says Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President of Africa Development Bank.

Dr. Adesina has urged African countries to change their views on agriculture, saying that agriculture is not a development activity or a social sector – it is a business and must be treated as such to unlock wealth.

“We must not use agriculture to manage poverty, but to create wealth, and agribusiness is a must,” said Dr. Adesina, who is regarded as one of the most influential business leaders in Africa.

According to Dr. Adesina, the size of the food and agribusiness in Africa will reach \$1 trillion by 2030.

The projection is based on the fact that Africa has a huge untapped potential, accounting for 65 per cent of all arable land left in the world to meet the food needs of nine billion people on planet by 2050.

He notes that there is nothing more important than the long-



Dr. Adesina ■

term well-being of the African people to succeed in its food systems.

“If you are thinking of how to make money that is the sector to be in,” advised Dr. Adesina, who is passionate about agriculture and agribusiness as means to move Africa out of poverty.

The abundance of safe and nutritious food is the foundation of good health and cognitive development.

“Africa must rapidly transform the agriculture sector in order to meet the growing food needs of its urban population, and create much-needed jobs for our youths and boost the incomes of millions of farmers – the majority of whom are women,” he said, adding

that the Bank encourages and involves the private sector—from modern input supply companies, mechanization services, irrigation and water management services to warehousing facilities, commodity exchanges, food manufacturing and processing companies, transport, logistics, and storage services.

African Development Bank is one of Uganda's key development partners, and through the Ministry of Water and Environment, it supports implementation of Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC 2), whose objective is to improve household incomes, rural livelihoods, food security and climate resilience through sustainable natural resources management and agricultural enterprise development.

During a recent two -day webinar hosted by the African Development Bank on Covid 19 pandemic, African countries were urged to urgently expand food reserves, keep food supply flowing and boost their agriculture budgets to avert possible hunger pandemic.

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SECRETARIAT

FIEFOC 2 commences environmental and social audit

The Ministry of Water and Environment through the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) has commenced environmental and social audit of the five irrigation schemes located at Mubuku II in Kasese district, Wadelai in Pakwach district, Doho II in Butaleja district, Tochi in Oyam district, and Ngenge in Kween district.

Environmental audit is a methodical examination of environmental information about an organization, a facility or a site to verify whether or to what extent, they conform to specified audit criteria.

According to FIEFOC's environment and social development officer, Scovia Nakawuma the water ministry has hired the service of Geo-Taxon Consult Limited to conduct an environmental and social audit of the five irrigation schemes under FIEFOC 2.

"The consultant is required to prepare an environmental and social audit report on the irrigation schemes based on environmental compliance and performance to the best industrial



Canal construction using a concrete paver at Wadelai Irrigation Scheme, Pakwach district ■

practices and relevant laws of Uganda," Nakawuma said. "The findings of the study will strengthen the compliance and performance of the irrigation schemes on environmental and social issues."

The law requires an organization or project to take reasonable measures in mitigating any desirable effects not contemplated in the environmental impact statement and report those measures to the authority on an annual basis in writing.

According to the National Environment Act and the National Environmental

Audit regulations, all facilities that require environmental impact statement should be subjected to an environmental audit to check for compliance of the facilities with the conditions stipulated in the environmental impact assessment certificate and legal framework.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) also requires that all bank funded facilities comply with the bank's safeguard policies, national environmental standards, regulations and legal framework.

AfDB is one of three major financiers of FIEFOC-2, others being the Nordic Development Fund and the Government of Uganda.

"The overall objective of the environmental and social audit is to evaluate the environmental and social performance of the schemes under construction against the bank's safeguard requirements, applicable Ugandan legislations and the best environmental practices," Nakawuma said. "The specific objectives are to determine environmental and social performance **Turn to page 3**

From page 1: Africa's future lies in agribusiness

The meeting noted that although physical infrastructure is important, it is not enough to drive much needed growth and productivity of African economies. African countries must of necessity accelerate investments in human capital development to forge ahead.

"Youth unemployment must be given top priority. With 12 million graduates

entering the labor market each year and only three million of them getting jobs, the mountain of youth unemployment is rising annually," Dr. Adesina said.

Africa must now, more than ever develop and implement policies to enhance its capacity to compete in the agricultural sector, processing, trade and industry.

It is for this reason that African Development Bank pilots the ENABLE –Empowering Novel Agribusiness Led Employment Youth Program under FIEFOC-2 to address youth unemployment through agribusiness. As a result, over 158 youth agripreneurs have been trained and start –up funds so far provided to 64 youths under this program ■

AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Progress at Tochi irrigation scheme

Tochi 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 the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme—Project2 (FIEFOC 2).

The scheme construction started on October 2, 2017 and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. Located in Oyam district, Tochi irrigation scheme covers an irrigable area of 500 hectares. It is fed by River Tochi with an average annual discharge of between six and 38 cubic meter per second.

Physical progress at the scheme was at 92% by end of March 2020 ■



Present structure of the spillway at Tochi with flowing water ■

The African Development Bank, the Nordic Development Fund and the Government of Uganda finance the scheme at a tune of Ushs28.3 billion. D.Thakkar Constructions Limited and Ambitious Construction Company Limited are the main contractors of the scheme.

Once completed, the scheme is expected to directly or indirectly benefit over one million farmers in the Tochi catchment area.

Each farmer will be allocated an acre of land, where they will not only grow rice, but also horticulture, including crops such as watermelon, tomatoes and vegetables, among others.

Farmers will be organized into water user associations to effectively manage

water resources for irrigation purposes, and cooperative societies for ease of access to markets for their produce.

The physical progress of the scheme construction was at 92 per cent by end of March 2020. Specifically, the construction of head works was at 95 per cent, main canal was at 98 per cent and secondary canals were at 92 per cent respectively.

The construction of access and scheme roads were at 100 per cent, while construction of scheme buildings, including warehouses and office blocks were at 95 per cent respectively.

However, the works were greatly affected by the recurrent flooding resulting from heavy rain within the scheme ■

From page 2: Environmental audit

of the irrigation schemes under construction, identify emerging issues, highlight opportunities for improvement and provide constructive recommendations."

Before the commencement of environmental and social audit, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) issued the Ministry of Water and Environment with an

environment impact assessment approval certificate for the five irrigation schemes.

The purpose of the certificate was for the developer to carry out environmental audit in accordance with the National Environment Act, the National Environment Regulation and the Environment Impact Regulation.

It also aimed at ensuring that the

management system, facilities and equipment perform well in conserving the environment, and its resources conform to the requirements of the act and any applicable law.

Once the report is finalized, it will be submitted to the water ministry for onward submission to the development partners and NEMA for review and approval ■

AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Soils of Mubuku II suitable for crop production

The soils of Mubuku II irrigation scheme are suitable for both rain-fed and irrigated crop production such as cotton, maize and beans, a study report from WSS Service Uganda Limited has revealed.

WSS Service Uganda Limited is a private consultancy firm that the Ministry of Water and Environment has contracted to conduct training of farmers in irrigated agronomy, soil and land improvements for irrigation schemes under the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project (FIEFOC 2).

Importance of soil

The report notes that soil is central in providing ecosystem functions and services, including crop production and climate regulation through carbon sequestration, flood control, water filtering and waste recycling, as well as habitat for important biodiversity.

"Soils play fundamental role not only in food security but also in environmental and human health security," a report presented to FIEFOC 2 early April 2020, reads in part. "The necessity for accurate and up to date soil information cannot be over emphasized."

The study aimed at characterizing the soils of Mubuku II for their physical and chemical properties, including levels

"Soils play fundamental role not only in food security but also in environmental and human security."



Soils characterization measurement at Mubuku II irrigation scheme

of soil acidity, texture, organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorous and bases such as calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium, as well as heavy metals such as copper and lead.

A detailed analysis is intended to form the basis for sustainable soil, water and nutrient management for the scheme.

Soil characterization

According to the report, the soils in Mubuku II irrigation scheme are characterized in three levels. The most dominant soil groups are fluvisols, which account for 57 per cent of all soil groups in the scheme. The soils are well drained, characterized by a very deep (more than 35 cm) dark gray, sandy clay loam top layer that overlays a dark grayish brown, silt loam and dark brown sandy clay loam subsurface layers respectively.

The second class of soils are "stony soils", which account for 35 percent, characterized by a layer of a black surface soil overlying a smooth

rounded and water-worn stones. These soils support shallow rooted crops such as beans and cotton, but are prone to leaching and droughts.

The third soil class is what the farmers describe as the "salty" soils, which accounts for eight percent. They are found in the lower parts of the scheme. They are usually poorly drained or water logged in most parts of the year. They are characterized by high level of acidity due to high accumulation of soluble salts.

"The characteristics of the third soil group make this part of the scheme unsuitable for crop production, including those targeted by the scheme – cotton, maize and beans," reads the report. "The acidity levels of the dominant soil type found in the scheme are adequate for cultivation of most crops as they are within the generally accepted pH levels of between 5.0 and 6.5 for most crops."

Recommendation

Although the soils of Mubuku II irrigation scheme can support production of targeted crops – cotton, maize and beans, the report recommends boosting marginal organic matter levels with application of organic amendments, and stopping practice of burning during clearing to encourage accumulation of organic matter and reduce loss of nitrogen – which is already low.

Farmers are encouraged to apply nitrogen fertilizers where possible, and compute for each targeted crop. Such computations should take into account the soil properties and crop nutrient requirement and uptake.

AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

31 Farmers trained as field school facilitators



Farmers trained as field school facilitators at Wadelai irrigation scheme ■

A total of 31 farmers under Wadelai irrigation scheme in Pakwach district have been trained as field school facilitators to promote agronomic practices, Agribusiness Management Associate reports.

Participants were drawn from Wadelai, Alwi and Panyango sub-counties, including three extension workers, community development officer, veterinary officer, and fisheries officer, as well as 25 farmers from Wadelai Sub County.

The training aimed at equipping participants with necessary skills in farmer field school and agricultural extension approaches.

Agribusiness Management Associates is a consultancy firm that the Ministry of Water and Environment has contracted to conduct training of farmers in

irrigated agronomy, soil and land improvements for irrigation schemes under FIEFOC 2.

According to Agribusiness Management Associates, the training focused on the concepts of farmer

“The training aimed at equipping participants with necessary skills in farmer field school and agricultural extension approaches” ■

field schools, steps in conducting farmer field schools, organization and management of farmer field schools and participatory technology development sites.

Although the project is jointly implemented by the water and agriculture ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries spearheads the sub component on irrigated agronomy and agribusiness development component of the project.

The report indicates that several facilitation techniques were employed to train farmers in farmer field school concepts, including question and answer sessions, brainstorming, group discussion, case studies and practical field activities, as well as plenary discussions ■

AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Farmers' knowledge enhanced in establishing field demos

Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) has enhanced the knowledge of farmers under Wadelai irrigations scheme in Pakwach district in establishing field demonstration plots.

According to Ms. Imelda Kazomba, a senior agronomist with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries attached to FIEFOC 2 on irrigated agronomy sub component, the training aimed at enhancing "farmer – to – farmer knowledge transfer" through capacity building and participatory extension methodology, using a structured group learning process based on community priorities, needs, knowledge and ability to find solutions for local problems through experiential learning.

"The specific objectives were to train farmers to effectively and efficiently utilize water for increased rice production under the irrigation scheme, train farmers on good agronomic practices and soil fertility management within the irrigation scheme," Ms. Kazomba said.

According to a report presented by Agribusiness Management Associates to FIEFOC 2 the rented land for the demo was under forest – it involved cutting down trees and shrubs, uprooting trees stumps, tractor

Planting is done manually on each raised bed in three drills or furrows at 20 centimeters spacing of row-to-row ■



Preparation of furrow irrigated raised beds ■

ploughing and harrowing.

The secondary ploughing was done manually to achieve pulverisation and levelled gradient throughout the field.

The task to enhance farmers' knowledge on good agronomic practices in irrigation schemes falls under FIEFOC's agricultural infrastructure development component, and specifically under irrigated agronomy sub component.

To ensure effective training of the farmers, the water ministry in collaboration with the agriculture ministry through FIEFOC 2 contracted Agribusiness Management Associates Limited, a private consultancy firm to conduct the training.

Furrow preparation

Agribusiness Management Associates elaborates that in a furrow irrigated raised bed system, water moves horizontally from the furrows into the beds and is pulled upwards in the beds towards the soil surface by capillarity, evaporation and transpiration, and downwards largely by gravity.

The raised beds, measuring 100 centimeters or one meter wide are prepared with furrows, measuring 30 centimeters wide on 200 square metres plot.

A rice seed variety, known as NamChe 5 is sown at a rate of 50 kilograms per hectare with Di-ammonium Phosphate used as the basal fertilizer at a rate of 125 kilograms per hectare.

Planting is done manually on each raised bed in three drills or furrows at 20 centimeters spacing of row-to-row.

Water-use management

"Furrow irrigated raised beds are used for improved water use efficiency," says the report. "The raised beds method is generally known to use 30 percent less water than the flat bed method and improve crop yields by more than 20 percent."

Water is pumped from River Ora into a main canal from which water runs into sub canals along the raised beds. The consultant, however, noted that proper water use is ensured through reduced direct evaporation during irrigation by avoiding midday watering and reduced runoff and percolation losses due to over irrigation.

Challenges

According to Agribusiness Management Associates, the setting of up irrigation demonstration sites were faced with challenges.

The consultant *Turn to page 7*

AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Agribusiness outlook improves

Agribusiness development component is one of four major project components of Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme – Project 2 (FIEFOC 2), others being agricultural infrastructure development, integrated natural resources management and project coordination.

Agribusiness business development component aims at increasing business outlook of project beneficiary, including smallholder farmers and farmer groups toward increasing household incomes.

The component activities focus on empowering smallholder farmers and farmer groups, mainly the youth and women through sharing of information, imparting of knowledge and skills, as well as changing of attitudes to efficiently manage their resources for increased productivity, improved incomes and standard of living.

ENABLE, which stands for a “empowering novel agribusiness led employment” is a flagship project under the component that aims at creating opportunities for young

“A total of 103 agripreneurs have been approved under ENABLE youth program for funding■”



Youth agripreneurs under FIEFOC 2 ■

agripreneurs through promotion of youth and women led agro-enterprises within the five irrigation schemes and surrounding watersheds.

According to Mr. Emmanuel Muhoozi, the agribusiness development coordinator, significant milestones have been achieved under the youth program.

“A total of 103 agripreneurs have been approved for funding under the ENABLE Youth Program,” he said. “And Ushs 1.63 billion have so far been disbursed to support 62 agripreneurs, including 20 agripreneurs from Kasese district, 16 from Butaleja district, and 26 from Kween district.”

He added: “The remaining 41 agripreneurs, comprising 24 agripreneurs from Oyam district and 17 from Pakwach district have signed loan agreements and they are expected to receive funds during the fourth quarter from April to June.”

The African Development Bank has also

granted a no objection to advertise for consultancy service to train farmers in agribusiness skills, commodity bulking and collective marketing, as well as supply of specialized equipment for agricultural implements and post – harvest handling or value addition machines.

Consultants have also prepared inception reports for capacity building for farmers in financial management and accessibility, climate smart agriculture, post-harvest handling, food processing and product standardization. Most of the farmer trainings are scheduled from April to June 2020.

Other key milestones include conducting farmers' exposure visits to Doho and Kibimba Irrigation schemes and conducting aquaculture and apiculture scooping exercise to profile fish and bee farmers, production systems and existing partners and groups in the project implementing districts of Kasese, Pakwach, Oyam, Butaleja and Kween■

From page 6: Farmers' knowledge enhanced

explained that initially two acres of land were planned for demonstration of research based technologies and local farmers' priority issues, but only 0.25 acres of the land was accessed for establishing the demonstration plots, as Regem Prisons contested

the remaining piece of land, citing unfinished court case. As a result, demonstration of different technologies were limited to small plots – boxes of only 200 square meters.

The consultant further noted that

aquaculture demonstration activities had not taken off because of lack of water to fill the ponds. The activity can only take place in the second season, July – December, when water can easily be accessed in the scheme■

SPECIAL REPORT

COVID 19 lockdown impacts FIEFOC 2

It came, spread and brought the world on its knees.

Since the outbreak of coronavirus pandemic, now christened Covid 19 pandemic in December 2019 from Wuhan city, Hubei province in China, the world has never been the same.

The pandemic has swept across all continents – from Asia to Europe, United States of America, Latin America, Australia and Africa.

It has affected nearly nine million people, causing more than 450 deaths in its wake. Global economies, social and human interactions have been grossly affected. Businesses have come down tumbling – with disastrous consequences of record high unemployment rates. USA, for example recorded over 30 million unemployed workers by the end of May 2020– all seeking federal welfare assistance.

Uganda was no exception. The most vulnerable and the “hand – to – mouth” segment of the population, including the youths and women, unemployed, artisans, bodabodas (motor bike transporters), casual labourers and market vendors, as well as street children, orphans, the homeless and the beggars have suffered the brunt of the virus because of the lockdown.

The government and philanthropists, including business companies, faith based organizations and individuals had to come to the rescue of the most vulnerable through food and cash donations, among others. The ministry of water and environment together with its partners equally empathized and responded with contribution of over Ush49 million, including an assortment of goods comprising 20 tons of maize flour and 1,500 pieces of face masks all



River Nyamwamba, which feeds Mubuku II irrigation scheme in Kasese bursts its bank■

delivered to the National Taskforce for Covid 19.

Impact on FIEFOC 2

As the Covid 19 pandemic ravaged the global economies, water sector was not spared. Government programs and projects were grossly affected. Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme—Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) was one such government program that was affected.

Save for the lean staff at the secretariat, majority of the staff were operating from their respective homes because of the lockdown.

Adding to yet a dire situation, the government restricted public transport and private vehicles for fear of facilitating the spread of the virus.

Social distancing, regular hand washing, face mask wearing and temperature checking became the “new normal” health practice for combating the pandemic.

Project staff and implementing partners could neither travel freely nor go to office, unless they had obtained clearance from the ministry of works and transport – in form of a vehicle sticker.

Although staff movements and interactions were restricted with the aim of promoting social distancing and reducing possibility of catching the virus, it significantly impacted on project implementation.

The construction work of FIEFOC's five gravity fed irrigation schemes at Mubuku II in Kasese district, Doho II in Butaleja district, Tochi in Oyam district, Ngenge in Kween district, and Wadelai in Pakwach district were disrupted.

“The construction work of the irrigation schemes were significantly slowed down,” says Eng. Ronald Kasozi, the Coordinator of FIEFOC's agriculture infrastructure development component. “The consultants could not continue with community meetings.”

As a measure of reducing community infections, the government discouraged large community gatherings.

Monthly site meetings with the district officials, contractors and key stakeholders were suspended.

Implementation of other project components, including agribusiness and integrated natural resources management components were equally disrupted. Physical supervision of project components were grossly affected

Although the African Development Bank (AfDB) had indicated in its Aide memoir for mid –term review 2019 that no project extension would be granted to FIEFOC 2, it is unlikely that the scheduled activities will be concluded on time due to the impact of 19 pandemic.

AfDB, the Nordic Development Fund and the Government of Uganda are the financiers of FIEFOC 2. *Turn to page 9*

INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

FIEFOC 2 distributes 4.3 million assorted tree seedlings

Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme—Project 2 (FIEFOC 2) through integrated natural resources management component has distributed an assortment of 4.3 million tree seedlings to various communities within the five catchments of Mubuku II, Doho II, Tochi, Ngenge and Wadelai irrigation schemes

The integrated natural resources management component of the project is implemented by the Forest Sector Support Department of the Ministry of Water and Environment.

Under the component, FIEFOC 2 has also restored 4,293 hectares of degraded hotspots and about 120 kilometers of river banks in the five catchments.

The objective of the component is to establish a viable basis for irrigated agriculture and natural



Distribution of bamboo in Manafwa catchment ■

resources management in the five irrigation schemes and their surround watersheds.

The major activities under the component are to reduce sediments entering the irrigation scheme and improve farming in the water catchment areas.

The catchment area of five schemes covers 39 districts with a total area

of 45,281 square kilometer and a population of 8.5million, 51 percent of whom are women.

The component further promotes profitable development of watersheds based on environmental improvements, which will be targeted to secure long-term sustainability of both—the watersheds and the irrigation schemes■

From page 8: Impact of Covid 19 lockdown

"The Covid 19 lockdown has significantly affected the mobilization of resources and slowed down physical work progress in the irrigation schemes," said Mr. John Magezi Ndamira, the National Project Coordinator, FIEFOC 2. "There is a delay in project implementation as a result of Covid 19 lockdown."

The project commenced in July 2016. It is expected to end in June next year for agricultural infrastructure development component and in December next year for agribusiness component and integrated natural resources component.

Floods

As if the impact of Covid 19 was not bad enough, the floods came and swept across most of the eastern, northern and western districts of Uganda, especially where FIEFOC's irrigation facilities are located.

The river banks burst, causing flooding of the river tributaries and main irrigation canals.

For example, River Nyamwamba in Kasese district, western Uganda, which supplies Mubuku II irrigation scheme; and River Tochi in Oyam district, northern Uganda, which feeds Tochi irrigation scheme were all overflowing with water,

and thus affecting the schemes.

It meant that physical work could not continue normally and generally scheduled project activities were disrupted because of both ravaging effects of Covid 19 pandemic and the floods.

Perhaps, these unforeseen challenges present the ministry of water and environment with no alternative, but to re-negotiate the extension of FIEFOC-2 with the development partners to ensure its successful completion■

MWE-FIEFOC PICTORIAL



Completed head works on River Kabajiria at Ngenge irrigation scheme, Kween district ■



Placement of the trash rack along the weir channel at Mubuku II irrigation scheme, Kasese district ■



Access road at Dobo II irrigation scheme ■



Training of farmers on establishment of demonstration plots at Dobo II irrigation, Butaleja district ■



Kangalaba farmers and agronomist preparing rice nursery bed at Dobo II irrigation scheme, Butaleja district ■



Covered rice nursery bed ■

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IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

- 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

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



NDF Nordic Development Fund

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.

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

1,000

Potential bee keepers and processors identified in Tochi watershed

31

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

9

Agripreneurs trained in fish farming