NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Advocate for the implementation of the NDP III Agro-industrialization Program Implementation Plan in Mbarara and Rubirizi districts Project







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Simplified version of the AGRO- INDUSTRIALISATION PROGRAMME. 2020-2025

Prepared by NAWAD CSSA Project Intervention.

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1. Introduction

Uganda's third National Development Plan (NDPIII) is based on programs and in total 18 programmes implement the plan in order to deliver the required results. The programme-based approach to planning is adopted to strengthen the alignment of plans, budgets and implementation at the macro, central and local government levels. The Agroindustrialization program is one of the 18 programmes under the NDP III and operationalizes objective one of the plan which is: to enhance value addition in key growth opportunities. The programme seeks to address key challenges in agricultural production, agro-processing and value addition which include:

- i) Low agricultural production and productivity;
- ii) Poor storage infrastructure and post-harvest management;
- iii) Low value addition:
- Poor market access and low competitiveness of agro-based products in domestic, regional, continental and international markets;
- v) Limited access to agricultural financial services and critical inputs; and
- vi) Poor coordination and inefficient institutions for planning and implementation of agro-industrialization.

2. Objectives of the Agro -Industrialization Program

i. Increase agricultural iii. Improve agroii. Improve post-harvest production and processing and value handling and storage addition iv.Increase market access vi. Strengthen the v. Increase the and competitiveness of mobilization and equitable institutional coordination agricultural products in for improved service access and utilization of domestic and international agricultural finance delivery

3. The key results of the program to be achieved over the five years are:

- Increase the total export value of processed agricultural commodities; coffee, tea, fish, dairy, meat, and maize (and its products) from; USD 0.935 Billion to USD 2.7 billion;
- (ii) Reduce the total value of imported cereals and cereal preparations, vegetable fats and oils, and sugar preparations from USD 931.1 million to USD 500 million;
- (iii) Increase the agricultural sector growth rate from 3.8 percent to 6.0 percent;
- (iv) Increase labour productivity in the agro-industrial value chain (value added, USD per worker) from USD 2,212 to USD 3,114;
- (v) Increase the number of jobs created along the agro-industry value chain annually by 100,000;
- (vi) Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood from 68.9 percent to 55 percent; and
- (vii) Increase the proportion of households that are food secure from 60 percent to 90 percent.

3. Objectives, Outcomes and Indicators that are relevant to NAWAD's work

Program	Program	Indicators	Aligned NAWAD project		
Objectives Outcomes			objective		
Improve post- harvest handling and storage	Improved post- harvest management	Post-harvest losses for priority commodities (%)	To advocate for increased number of agricultural extension officer to train small holder farmers in post- harvest handling, storage, and Agro-		
			processing technologies		
Increase the mobilization,	Increased access	Share of agricultural financing to total	To increase budget allocation to post-harvest		
access and utilization of	utilization of agricultural finance	financing	handling, storage, and processing technologies.		
agricultural					
finance					
		Proportion of farmers			
		that access agricultural			

finance

5. Implementation reforms required to achieve the desired results of the programme

The following reforms need to be considered in order for the program to achieve the intended results:

- 1. Develop and implement service delivery standards for sectors
- 2. Streamline Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) coordination role into Government systems and legalize it
- 3. Incorporate Business Technical Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) institutions (engaged in agroindustry) into agricultural extension system to ensure that what is taught in these institutions is adopted and utilized by farmers.
- Increase decision making autonomy of BTVET institutions to increase relevance of programmes conducted by these institutions for the geographical areas they operate in.
- 5. Promote joint planning and implementation of projects and other interventions in agro-industrialization
- 6. Establish the Agro-industrialization Program Technical and Steering Committees to lead and coordinate the implementation of the programme.
- 7. Revitalize the warehouse receipt and the commodity exchange system
- 8. Operationalize the Parish and nucleus farmer models. The parish as the grass root structure of the government will be leveraged to play an active role in production, processing and marketing of agricultural commodities. Under the nucleus farmer model, lead farmers will be selected and supported to drive uptake and utilization of modern technologies, practices and innovations. They will host demonstrations, storage facilities, machinery and support training of other farmers.

6. A summary of the annual costs for implementing the PIAP by Sub-programme

Sub-program	Annualized cost projections (UGX Billions)					
	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Total
1.Agricultural	653.36	1406.74	2161.81	1964.38	2119.37	8305.16
Production and						
Productivity						
2.Storage,agro-	300.79	1372.07	1131.94	1270.57	1040.61	5115.97
processing and value						
addition						
3. Agricultural Market	35.46	144.51	171.26	234.59	223.77	809.59
Access						
and Competitiveness						

4.	Agricultural	754.4	1108.1	1019	1012.4	1012.4	4906.3
Financir	ng						
5.Agro-		19.92	22.52	22.42	21.42	18.97	105.25
Industri	ialisation						
program	nme						
coordina	ation and						
manage	ment						
Grand T	Γotal	1,763.93	4,053.94	4,506.43	4,503.36	4,415.11	19,242.27

6. Programme Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of the program involves a number of stakeholders at different levels.

(a) Role and responsibilities of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Local Governments

Civil Society Organizations

- ✓ Participating in PWG activities as co-opted members
- Providing information about their on-going and planned development activities to the programme for input into the PIAPs
- ✓ Contributing to the implementation of the PIAPs
- ✓ Participating in M&E of PIAPs.

Local Governments

- ✓ Providing input into the PIAPs
- ✓ Aligning their LG plans to the PIAPs
- ✓ Implementing relevant aspects of the PIAPs.

(b) Other stakeholders/Institutions and their roles and responsibilities during program implementation

Office of the President

- ✓ Take overall leadership and oversight of implementation of the plan to ensure its
 attainment.
- ✓ Timely communication of cabinet decisions
- ✓ Mobilizing the population towards achievement of the plan

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

✓ Coordination of the programmes

✓ Monitoring the implementation of the programmes

Leadership Committee

- Provide political and policy guidance and advocacy; review and act as a clearing house for programme policies before cabinet, and advocate for approval of programme-based policies before Cabinet and Parliament;
- ✓ Monitor implementation of programme-based policies and support the PWGs is resolution of impediments to
- √ implementation of such policies
- ✓ Monitor programme implementation based on programme outcome targets and support resolution of political or policy constraints during implementation
- ✓ Approve the Half Annual and Annual programme performance reports provided by the PWGs
- ✓ Advocate for mobilisation of resources to support programme implementation where there are financing gaps

Programme Working Groups

- ✓ Ensure broad stakeholder consultation in discussing key issues and harmonize Government and stakeholder positions;
- ✓ Formulate Programme Implementation Plans in line with the National Development Plan and the Manifesto of the ruling government;
- ✓ Joint clearance of projects for inclusion in the Public Investment Plan, a requirement by the Development Committee;
- ✓ Ensure Implementation of Program Based Budgeting (PBB) for proper alignment to the NDP III:
- Coordinating inter-ministerial and agency budget allocations in a consultative way ensuring transparency and accountability;
- ✓ Ensuring that consultations are carried out between line ministries, external and internal stakeholders on matters related to the programme;
- ✓ Examine and review of programme related policies and plans, reviewing past performance, emerging policy issues and future spending pressures;
- ✓ Identifying key outputs and programme performance targets both annually and in the medium term;
- ✓ Undertaking monitoring and assessment of programme interventions; and,
- ✓ Preparing semi-annual and annual programme reviews and reports.

Programme Secretariat

✓ Coordinating the preparation of the Programme Implementation Action Plans (including costing and Monitoring Frameworks) and Programme Budget Framework papers and ensuring alignment with NDP III, Manifesto and Presidential Directives:

- ✓ Organising and guiding meetings and activities of management structures;
- Preparation and dissemination of quarterly, semi-annual and annual programme implementation reports;
- ✓ Facilitating the annual programme performance reviews:
- Organising programme monitoring, inspection and other activities to enable collection of physical data to facilitate evidence-based reporting;
- ✓ Promoting cooperation, learning and synergies within and outside the programmes;
- ✓ Ensuring timely sharing and dissemination of key information to PWGs and programme institutions to facilitate implementation of programme activities; and
- ✓ Facilitating dialogue with partners (DPs, CSOs, etc.) around each programme on emerging policy and technical issues aimed at increasing impact on programme outcomes

Programme Technical Working Group

- Monitoring the implementation of the sub-component programme areas of the PIAP and raising issues for PWGs consideration;
- ✓ Reviewing and clear sub-component programme areas of the Annual and semiannual programme performance reports before consideration by the PWGs;
- Developing positions papers on policy and strategic issues in the thematic area for consideration by PWG; and
- ✓ Reviewing new project concept notes and make recommendations to PWG for clearance

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)

- ✓ Providing financial resources
- ✓ Providing technical guidance and mentoring on budgeting for implementation of PIAPs
- ✓ Monitoring utilization of resources disbursed for PIAP implementation

National Planning Authority (NPA)

- Providing overall guidance and technical support to programme development planning process.
- ✓ Offering capacity building to MDAs, LGs where necessary
- ✓ Monitoring effectiveness of PAIPs through issuance of Certificate of Compliancy.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

- ✓ Providing reliable data for planning.
- ✓ Giving technical advice and capacity building in data collection and management

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)

- ✓ Developing their specific MDA Strategic Plans
- ✓ Contributing to the development of the PIAPs
- ✓ Receiving and integrating district programme priorities in their strategic plans
- ✓ Mobilizing resources for the implementation of the PIAPs.

Development Partners

- ✓ Provide technical support to programmes in planning and implementation of PIAP interventions
- ✓ Supporting PWGs secretariats both through TA and Financial
- ✓ Providing Financial resource
- ✓ Integrating some aspects of PIAPs into their programming

Reference

NDPIII Agro-Industrialization Programme Implementation Action Plan, 2020





