



The Uganda National Coffee Platform

Steering Committee



ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 3

OF THE

COFFEE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

30 SEPTEMBER 2009

*Purpose of the Steering Committee
To co-ordinate the Coffee Production Campaign*

*Objective of the Campaign
Uganda exports at least 4.5m bags of coffee by 2015*

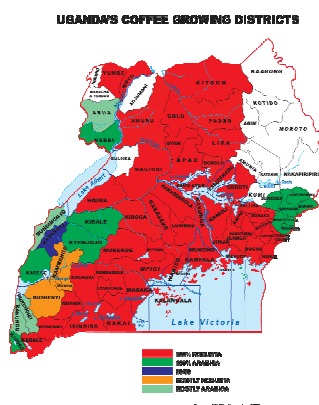
ANNUAL REPORT 2008-9

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Introduction

Please find following the Annual Report for the Coffee Production Campaign for 2009.

Each year we become aware that there are stakeholders working with coffee farmers in Uganda other than the ones we are currently working with, and we wish them to be part of what we do.

Our major results and achievements since we began in 2006 can perhaps be summed up as follows:

a) Improved and strengthened national stakeholder network:

- i. Coffee Production Campaign launched in 2006 with an agreed goal of exporting at least 4.5m bags by 2015
- ii. The National Coffee Platform (all coffee stakeholders) meets annually in Kampala
- iii. The National Steering Committee with representatives from farmers, projects, exporters, government, the coffee regulator, development partners, inputs, coffee research meets monthly
- iv. An action plan with accountability

b) Improved and strengthened district stakeholder network

- i. Each has an evolving work plan for improving the state of coffee in the district
- ii. Each has organised at least one District Coffee Show which is their major event of the year
- iii. Currently this has only been launched in 20 of the 80+ coffee growing districts

To date it has been hard to capture the growth and statistics with all stakeholders and one of our targets for Year 4 is to do better – although it is likely to be an ongoing programme. There is no central list of coffee projects and programmes in the country, and just putting one together is something of a challenge.

Perhaps our biggest challenge for Year 4 is to communicate; consolidate and circulate information between the district committees and the national one and vice versa, and between the projects and the Campaign.



The harvest will be plentiful... in Mityana

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The National Steering Committee has designed an annual action plan, the aim of which is to strengthen the coffee subsector by involving stakeholders and jointly tackling the numerous challenges affecting the development of the coffee sector, specifically with focus on productivity and quality.
2. Key achievements in coffee research this year relate to
 - a. ROBUSTA: the partial release of the 7 lines of CWD resistant planting material. Mother gardens have been established in 4 districts, and additional planting material is being evaluated.
 - b. ARABICA: field trials of new hybrids are on-going at 3 research stations, a report is being produced on the general attributes of Catimors and a lot of work has been done to produce more CBD resistant seed and seedlings (KP423) for farmers in high altitude areas.
3. In extension, the number of sub counties where farmers select coffee as one of their three agricultural enterprises under NAADS continues to grow exponentially. In 2005/6 farmers in only 22 sub-counties had selected coffee, yet in 2008/9 the number had grown to 252 sub-counties. In addition, NAADS has established 4,281 coffee demonstration farmers.
4. With regards to inputs, the number of stockists (149 in our 20 focus districts) is still too low and thus this will be one of our key areas of focus this year. The aim is to have one input dealer in each of the 300 sub counties within the 20 districts currently targeted by the program. In addition, training on certification, safe use of agrochemicals and business management continues.
5. Farmer organisations are important for disseminating extension and thus for increasing production and improving quality. To date focus has been mainly through one organisation (NUCAFE) yet there are other organizations that are becoming increasingly significant and they will be included as well.
6. The District Steering Committees have the important task of organizing the annual coffee shows. From previous experience there are continuous improvements both in the organization and in the execution of these shows.
7. District Steering Committees are to become more involved in the national work of the Coffee Production Campaign. As such we are identifying ways to integrate them further in the National Steering Committee and to enable them to launch their own local coffee production campaigns.
8. Long term success will be achieved when all the above elements of research, extension, inputs, farmer organisations and the district involvement – along with savings and credit which will be added on shortly – will work hard in an integrated fashion.

oThe National Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is the executive body of the National Coffee Platform. The Committee holds formal meetings every month and minutes are circulated to all members and anybody who wishes to receive a copy.

Committee members:

Organisation	Representative(s)	Tel no	Email	Representing
ASPS	James Byekwaso	0772 400644	james.byekwaso@asps.or.ug	Development Partners
Café Africa	Emma Joykson-Hicks	0782 246621	erjh@cafeafrika.org	Secretariat
Café Africa	Evelyn Kanagwa (Secretary)	0772 702623	ekanagwa@gmail.com	Secretariat
Job Coffee	Ayub Kalule	0772 748494	jobcoffee@infocom.co.ug	Exporters
NAADS	Mr Francis Muhanguzi	0752 610891	fmuhanguzi@naads.or.ug	Extension
NaCRRRI/ COREC	Dr Pascal Musoli	0772 576446	musoli_pascal@yahoo.co.uk	Research
NUCAFE	Joseph Nkandu/ Robert Musenze	0772 595030 0702 612516	Joseph.nkandu@nucafe.org Robert.musenze@nucafe.org	Producers
NKG Coffee Alliance Trust	Stefan Cognigni	0772 200466	management@coffeealliance.org	Projects in the coffee sector
UCDA	Francis Chesang (Chairperson)	0752 888200	chesang@ugandacoffee.org	UCDA
UNADA	Wilfred Thembo/ Chris lbyisintabyo	0712 200511 0772 601803	unada@spacenet.co.ug	Inputs dealers and suppliers
USAID LEAD	Nathan Uringi	0772 439788	nuringi@leadug.com	Development Partner

AN OVERVIEW OF UGANDA'S COFFEE SECTOR

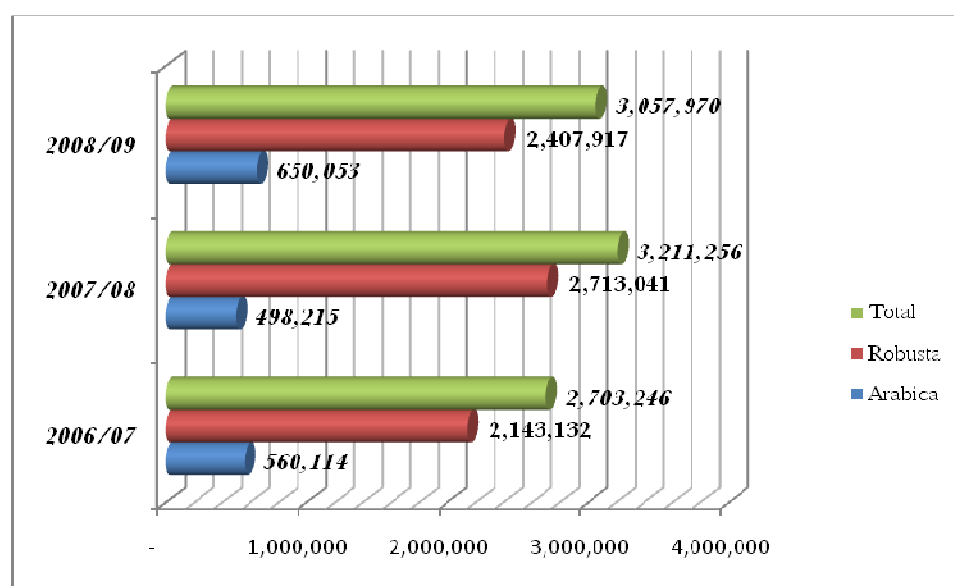
REVIEW OF 2008-2009

For the coffee year ended 30 September 2009, coffee exports from Uganda to all destinations totalled 3.06 m 60 kg bags worth US \$ 291.3 m, representing a drop in volume and value of 4.8% and 25.0% respectively, compared to 3.2 m bags worth \$ 388.4 m recorded in the previous coffee year.

Whereas there was an overall drop in the volume of coffee exported during the year, figure 1 shows an appreciable rise in the quantity of Arabica coffee handled from 498,211 bags last year to 650,053 bags, an increase of 30.5%. The rise in volume is attributed to the bi-annual effect of the crop which was given boost by:

- (i) Improved cultural practices, owed to good prices, that have mitigated the incidence of Coffee Berry Disease in Arabica areas;
- (ii) Availability of rains in the Arabica coffee growing areas, especially at the critical stage of bean development; and
- (iii) An improvement in yield due to new planting, rehabilitation and availability of extension services under the ongoing coffee production campaign.

Figure 1. Comparative Coffee Exports in Oct/Sept - Robusta, Arabica & Totals in 60-Kilo Bags



In contrast, there was an overall drop in Robusta quantities of 153,286 bags (11%) over the year, which is ascribed to:

- (i) Extended dry spell, especially at the fruition stage, resulting in abortion and floats; and
- (ii) The occurrence of Black twig borer and persistence of coffee wilt disease, especially in Central region, the hub of Robusta coffee.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, released 7 lines that are resistant to coffee wilt disease. They are currently being multiplied at the Coffee Research Centre (COREC), Kituza and Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute (KARI); and will later be released to nursery operators for rapid multiplication.

Under the NAADS programme, virtually all coffee growing districts have chosen coffee among the priority farm enterprises. This has translated into a very high demand for clean planting materials. Over 750

Community Based Nurseries (CBNs) have been established at subcounty to meet this growing demand. This is in addition to the private nurseries and those raised by Non-Government Organisations. Local governments and NGO have also been supportive in distribution of seedlings to farmers.

Domestic coffee consumption is being promoted through a number of training programmes that address the challenges in roasting and brewing of coffee. These include Barista championship, Q-grading, roasting, blending and cupping, which are conducted along with the Coffee Quality Institute (CQI), USAID-LEAD, and the coffee development partners. Coffee outlets, serving good coffee, have subsequently continued to sprout in the City and other district trading centres, attracting mainly the youths.

His Excellency, the President presided over the official opening of Good African Coffee's US\$1m roasting and packaging plant, which has production capacity of 3,000 metric tonnes per annum.

PROSPECTS FOR 2009/10

Although the Brazilian crop for 2010/11 is expected to be about 50 million bags (ICO), the continuing growth in demand is expected to underpin the market in the coming months. Despite the economic downturn, consumption has continued to grow well in many of the newer and emerging markets, and been fairly stable in the traditional consuming countries.

UCDA



The tissue culture mother garden at Kawanda Research Laboratory

Review of Year 3 of the Coffee Production Campaign

RESEARCH			
OBJECTIVE 1: Move towards generating 200m+ Wilt resistant Robusta plantlets for farmers as quickly as possible without sacrificing quality			
Activities	Responsibility	Targets Year 3 (2008-9)	Achievements Year 3 (2008-9)
1 Generate rooted nodal cuttings that are CWD resistant/ tolerant	COREC	Have 10,000 CWDR/T plantlets created by 30/9/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 lines of CWD r/t lines partially released by NARO on 30/6/09 • By 30/9/09 510 plantlets are ready for planting out into mother gardens • Kituza has a further 500+ cuttings that are currently being developed
2 Generate tissue culture plantlet	COREC	Have 1.0 million CWDR plantlets raised by 30/9/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 30/9/09, 1,640 plantlets had been produced by tissue culture of the 7 partially released lines, and are ready to go to nursery operators for planting • A further 5,000 are in the process of being weaned
3. Establish mother gardens in all Robusta growing districts	COREC	Establish 50 mother gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One mother garden being established in Kituza (800 plants) • Private nurseries initiated in Bushenyi (43 plants), Mpigi (35 plants), Buganda (40 plants) ▪ Further mother gardens will be established once sufficient quantities of nodal cuttings become available (ref 1 above)
4. Field validation of the 7 selected varieties	COREC	Initiate data collection from 3 existing trials Set up 4 new trials in other agro-ecological location	<p>Evaluation on-going in on-farm trials in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakanyonyi (Mukono started bearing) • Mityana (started bearing) • Ibanda (young) • Kamuli (Far behind for data collection) • Data collection on growth and other traits is on-going • No CWD incidence in these trials • Root mealy bugs and twig bores on the Nakanyonyi trials
5. Field evaluation of the other CWD resistant clones	COREC	Continue evaluating 1300 varieties planted at Kituza for quality and resistance to leaf rust and red blister. Scale up improved Wilt resistant varieties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess over 200 CWD resistant clones in on-station trials at Kituza for resistance to diseases (CLR and RB), potential yield and general performance • 13 potential candidates for release but await quality results • Coffee samples from the genotypes were submitted to UCDA for quality analysis. The results are not ready

OBJECTIVE 2: Move towards development of Arabica varieties resistant to leaf rust and berry disease without compromising quality			
1. Continue multiplication of elite Arabica varieties	COREC	Continue multiplication of 1 CBD resistant variety for farmers in altitude areas (tissue culture & nodal cuttings) Continue producing seed of other varieties tolerant to leaf rust for distribution to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 200 Kg of KP423 seed was produced (60 Kg allocated to Ankole coffee processors in Ibanda) 5,000 seedlings of KP423 at Bugusege ready for farmers Over 5,000 rooted cuttings of Ruiru 11 (resistant to both CLR and CBD) raised at Bugusege are ready for field transplanting
2. Consolidate quality results on the 3 Catimor varieties and release the varieties	COREC	Collect data from different agro-ecological locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To date there has been a lack of progress due to lack of funding, however UCDA has expressed a wish to expedite matters and clear up some of the outstanding issues and these are likely to be resolved in the coming year.
3. Generate and evaluate Arabica hybrids	COREC	Evaluate existing hybrids of dwarf and tall Arabica hybrids Establish on-station field trials of other hybrids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trials of different Arabica hybrids are on-going at Bugusege, Buginyanya and Bulegeni Samples from these trials were submitted to UCDA for quality analysis Yield data collected from these trials is being processed at Kituza Crosses to generate more hybrids were made in Feb 2009 (64 single crosses and 20 backcrosses)
4. Develop field management options for dwarf Arabica varieties	COREC	Publish protocols on spacing, pruning and training of the 3 Catimor varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report on general attributes of catimors is being prepared at COREC
5 Introduce and evaluate new varieties	COREC	Establish laboratory and field tests for resistance against leaf rust and CBD on new planting material introduced other countries. a. India b. Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have so far obtained and tested (in the laboratory) one Indian variety (SLN 6) for CBD, and it is moderately susceptible. Work on leaf rust will begin as soon as we get rust inoculum. We did not get any introductions from TZ
6. Promote and Strengthen Coffee Research	UCDA	Continuous support to COREC through release of approved funds on quarterly basis.	Done 100%
EXTENSION			
OBJECTIVE 3: To help farmers increase productivity and enhance the quality of the coffee they produce.			

Activities	Responsibility	Targets	Achievements so far
1. Develop training course for AOs and AAOs on coffee extension	NAADS	Train 250 AOs and AAOs in coffee specific extension	Not done yet
2. Mobilize farmers in sub-counties	NAADS	120 sub-counties 396,795 farmers	120 sub counties done 41 districts 4,281 farmers
3. Provide advisory services to farmers in coffee sub-counties	NAADS	396,795 farmers 26,453 demonstration farmers	64,250 farmers 4,281 demo farmers
4. Provide planting materials	NAADS	3.125 million seedlings	1,926,450 seedlings
5. Provide market information and link farmers to processing and marketing services	NAADS	396,795 farmers	Not done yet
6. Set up Farmer Field Schools in selected villages across the coffee growing districts	UCDA	Establish one Farmer Field School in one subcounty in each of the twenty CPC districts. (ie 20 FFS in total, one per district)	LEAD is doing this in collaboration with UCDA
7. Promote participatory and collaborative Extension	UCDA	1. Facilitate the coffee production campaign working groups (Committees in 20 districts) to supervise coffee activities: 2. Hold one Demonstration on Inputs Use in each of the 20 districts 3. Two farmer training seminars per quarter by each DCC 4. One Seminar for Local leaders and Extension staff for 20 districts	10 DSCs are compiling fundraising requests Ongoing Yet to be done when rains start Done
8. Train traders and processors in quality issues relating to coffee	UCDA	20 trader and processor training sessions, one in each of the CPC districts	Ongoing

INPUTS & CREDIT

OBJECTIVE 4: To ensure that agro-inputs are affordable, authentic and available to farmers

Activities	Responsibility	Targets	Achievements so far
1. Train more stockists as availability of inputs is still very scarce in most sub-counties.	UNADA	Have one agro-inputs dealer in each coffee growing subcounty in the 20 Campaign districts by 30/9/09	149 of the 300 subcounties have agro-inputs dealers.
2. Savings and credit mechanism for farmers should be more accessible.	NAADS	VSLAs and other similar schemes should be established to facilitate credit to farmers to access inputs.	Nothing so far

3. Improve Coffee yield per tree from 0.5 – 0.7Kgs	UCDA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide rehabilitation tool kit to 17 DCCs for Community Group Work at parish level 2. Provide the already established 40 demo sites with 2 bags of fertilizers 3. Farmer Competitions in the 20 Campaign Districts (At least 50 farmers per district participate) 	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Ongoing – Northern, Eastern and Central complete</p>
4. Safe-use training for agro-input dealers	UNADA	Train 500 agro-dealers in safe-use of inputs in 10 sessions	A total of 300 agro dealers (186 male and 114 female) were trained and certified in safe use and handling of agro-chemicals. The trainings were carried out in 9 sessions in the districts of Mbarara, Mbale, Lira, Masaka, Mityana, Kabale, Iganga and Kampala. The trainings were carried out in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Makerere University.
5. Business management training for agro-input dealers	UNADA	Train 500 agro-dealers in 10 sessions	A total of 40 agro dealers (21 male and 19 female) were trained in Business Management Level II. The training was carried out in two sessions in Kampala district. The training focused on record keeping, group dynamics, credit sourcing and management, customer care and procurement. The trainings took place on 17 th – 21 st August and 31 st August - 4 th September 2009.
6. Coffee shows	UNADA	1 coffee show in each CPC district	10 coffee shows will be taking place between September and the end of the calendar year
7. Establish demonstration plots	UCDA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish agreed model b. Set up 200 new demonstration plots – 10 per CPC district 	<p>Model agreed</p> <p>30 established</p>

FARMER ORGANISATIONS

OBJECTIVE 5: To empower farmers to have ownership over the coffee they produce, and involvement with the policies and programmes that affect them within the coffee subsector

Activities	Responsibility	Targets	Achievements so far
1. Increase the number of coffee farmers in organizations	NUCAFE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen 100 farmer organizations from Year 1 & year 2 districts 2. Recruit 15,000 new farmers to existing organisations 	<p>- 36 farmer organisations strengthened through training. Trainings have had a strong focus on gender equity and youth issues.</p> <p>- focus was on consolidation rather than expansion of membership</p>
2. Hold district stakeholder meetings in each district	UCDA	Participate in the year 3 district stakeholder workshops	Not this year
3. Establish more private sector coffee nurseries	NUCAFE	1. Establish 7 more nurseries each with a potential of producing 100,000 seedlings per year	<p>- 4 additional nurseries established bringing the total to 9 nurseries with a potential of producing 900,000 seedlings a year</p> <p>- There was limited availability of resistant</p>

		2. Establish mother gardens of coffee wilt resistant/tolerant varieties at all the 14 Nurseries (7 for 2008, 7 for 2009)	varieties material and only 35 plants from 7 resistant lines were obtained and planted in one mother garden; more plants are needed to make even this one mother garden commercially viable.
4. Train farmer organization leaders in good agricultural practices	NUCAFE	Train 2,000 farmer organization leaders in GAPS	- 5,056 farmer leaders trained, made up of 1,561 women and 3,495 men.
5. Mobilize communities for a sustainable coffee planting programme	UCDA	1. Collaborative linkage to 10 Coffee Exporters to mobilize farmer groups to plant. 2. 20 District Youth Associations mobilized in the campaign districts to plant coffee. 3. Support Women Groups in the campaign districts to plant clones produced.	Done Done Done

DISTRICT COFFEE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGNS

OBJECTIVE 6: Link district campaigns and steering committees to the national campaign and steering committee

1. Have representation at the national level of the district steering committees	NSC and DSCs	Invite one DSC chairperson to join the NSC	Not yet agreed on
2. Hold a meeting of the District Coffee Steering Committees	NSC and DSCs	Hold an event mid year where district coffee platforms are invited to discuss matters that are important to them.	Not yet agreed on

STEERING COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE

OBJECTIVE 7: Develop Action Plan for the CPC, and ensure the plan is implemented

1. Hold regular meetings of the SC	Members	At least one meeting a month, and each member organisation is represented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ X meetings held ▪ Best attendance by ▪ Worst attendance by
2. Action Plan developed and implemented by partners	Members	All activities in the Action Plan implemented and targets met	
3. National Coffee Platform meeting planed annually	Members	Annual Stakeholder meeting held	

CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UGANDA COFFEE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN 2006-2009

RESEARCH

Robusta

1. 7 CWD resistant/tolerant varieties were selected and given partial release
2. 1,600 nodal cuttings successfully rooted
3. 8,100 tissue culture plantlets successfully generated
4. Five CWD r/t mother gardens established
 - a. Bushenyi (43 plants)
 - b. Mpigi (35 plants)
 - c. Buganda (40 plants)
 - d. Kituza (672 plants)
 - e. Ntenjeru farmers coffee project (70 plants)
5. Field trials of the 7 varieties are continuing in Mityana, Mukono, Kamuli and Ibanda
6. 9 new potential varieties selected for on-farm trials
7. COREC is continuing to assess over 1200 CWD r/t clones at Kituza

Arabica

1. 8,000 CBD/CLR resistant cuttings generated
2. 200kg of KP423 seed produced
3. 5,000 KP423 seedlings produced at Bugusege Station
4. The generation and evaluation of hybrids from crosses of CBD and leaf rust resistant varieties and the commercial (susceptible) varieties continues
5. Trials of 2 imported varieties continues
6. 6 Farmer Field Schools established by COREC to improve farmer knowledge on coffee production
7. Evaluation of Catimors (lowland Arabica) continues

EXTENSION

1. 252 subcounties have selected coffee (compared to the 22 subcounties in 2006)
2. Manuals for coffee production produced by UCDA for both Robusta and Arabica
3. 4,281 NAADS farmers are mobilised and become demonstration farmers for coffee
4. 64,250 farmers advised on coffee agronomy through NAADS
5. NAADS distributes 2m seedlings
6. X Farmer Field Schools established by USAID LEAD
7. UCDA continues to train coffee traders and processors

INPUTS

1. 13 coffee shows held
2. 774 inputs dealers trained for certification
3. 234 dealers apply for MAAIF certification
4. 200 new stockist members for UNADA
5. 189 dealers trained in business management and product knowledge
6. 450 dealers trained in safe use of chemicals
7. Soil analysis undertaken by IITA and University of Florida
8. Coffee farmer competitions established by UCDA in 20 districts

FARMER ORGANISATIONS

1. 60 new NUCAFE organisations formed
2. 19,250 farmers mobilised in coffee farmer organisations
3. 9,650 farmers trained in Good Agricultural Practices
4. 20 District Stakeholder Meetings held
5. 20 District Steering Committees established
6. 36 coffee farmer organisations strengthened
7. 9 coffee nurseries set up

UGANDA COFFEE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

PROPOSED PLAN FOR YEAR 4

RESEARCH			
1. Move towards generating 200m+ Wilt resistant Robusta coffee plantlets for farmers			
Activities	Responsibility	Partners	Targets
1.1 Generate rooted nodal cuttings	COREC	UCDA	Have 10,000 rooted cuttings by 30/9/2010
1.2 Generate tissue culture plantlet	COREC	UCDA	Have 0.5 million plantlets raised by 30/9/2010
1.3. Establish mother gardens in all Robusta growing districts	COREC	UCDA, NUCAFE and development partners	Establish 10 mother gardens in five districts by 30/09/2010
1.4. Field validation of the selected varieties	COREC	UCDA	Record data on 4 existing trials of the 7 elite varieties Set up 4 new trials of newly selected 9 potential candidate varieties in different agro-ecological location
1.5. Field evaluation of the other CWD resistant clones	COREC	UCDA	Continue evaluating 1300 varieties planted at Kituza for quality and resistance to leaf rust and red blister
2. Move towards developing Arabica varieties resistant to leaf rust and berry disease without compromising quality			
2.3. Generate and evaluate Arabica hybrids	COREC	UCDA, BUGIZARDI, Kachwekano	Evaluate existing hybrids of dwarf and tall Arabica hybrids Establish on-station field trials of other hybrids
2.5 Introduce and evaluate new varieties	COREC	UCDA, CABI, BUGIZARD	Establish and maintain field trials of 2 lines introduction from India.
2.6 Produce seed of current varieties KP423 and SL14	COREC	UCDA, CABI	At least 500kg of seed
EXTENSION			
Activities	Responsibility	Partners	Targets
1. Mobilize farmers in sub-counties	NAADS	Sub-county LGs, Private sector	250 sub-counties 3000 farmers
2. Provide advisory services to farmers in coffee sub-counties	NAADS	Sub-county LGs, private Sector	3000 farmers
3. Support farmers with planting materials	NAADS	As above	1,650,000 seedlings
4. Conduct refresher workshops for coffee extension workers	NAADS	UCDA	200 Extension Workers
INPUTS & CREDIT			

Activity	Responsibility	Stakeholders/ Partners.	Target
1. Recruit NEW Agro dealers into UNADA / Input Distribution. (Ivory Category)	UNADA	NUCAFE, USAID LEAD, UCTF	250 new agro dealers recruited. (Target NUCAFFE groups, UCTF & LEAD producer organizations)
2. Train NEW agro dealers in Judicious Safe use and Handling of Agrochemicals / Business Skills & Market linkages.	UNADA	Makerere University, MAAIF & CropLife Uganda/ private sector trainers.	250 agro dealers—As above.
3. Establish and promote credit input supply mechanisms.	UNADA	Commercial banks; credit guarantee providers & output off-takers (UCTF).	400 agro dealers supported/linked. (Including the 250 above; serving as Joint Liability groups)
4. Participate in coffee shows.	UNADA	CPC steering committee, district coffee platforms & suppliers.	Over 100 agro dealers and 10 national suppliers participating in 10 coffee shows.
5. Promote registration and licensing of agro dealers & their premises in collaboration with MAAIF.	UNADA	MAAIF, local governments	1000 agro dealers' premises inspected and official licensing process embarked on.
6. Sensitize UNADA members & their client farmers on current government regulations and products quality standards	UNADA	MAAIF, CropLife Uganda, LEAD, NUCAFE & UCTF	1,000 agro dealers & 30,000 client farmers sensitized.
7. Conduct technology development sites & open farmer field days---(herbicides, spray pumps, fertilisers, tarpaulins etc)	UNADA	UCDA Development Dept, USAID LEAD, NAADS, NUCAFE, suppliers & local governments.	100 TDS and 20 open farmer field days targeting 10,000 farmers.

FARMER ORGANISATIONS

Activities	Responsibility	Partners	Targets
1a. Encourage the revival of co-operative Unions 1b. Strengthen coffee farmers in organisations through training coffee farmer groups in core values e.g. democracy, transparency and accountability	NUCAFE	UCA (Uganda cooperative Alliance, UCDA, projects, NGOs and Development Partners	1. Engage at least 5 cooperative unions' revival and coffee production boosting 2. 125 farmer organisations strengthened and focus for formation of at least 10 in Busoga region
2. a) Lobby and work with UNADA for proactive government intervention in the coffee related inputs 2 b) Lobby and constructively engage Stakeholders for development of appropriate national coffee policy	NUCAFE MAAIF	UCA (Uganda cooperative Alliance, UCDA, projects, NGOs and Development Partners, UNADA, NOGAMU, UCTF	1. Harmonised approach to input supply to coffee 2. At least 10 farmer organisations spearheading linkages with UNADA 3. Consultations on national coffee policy carried out
3. Establish more private sector coffee nurseries	NUCAFE	UCDA, COREC Development Partners and others	10 nurseries established and obtain at least 14,000 plants for CWD resistant materials for mother garden establishment

4. Train farmer organisation leaders in good agricultural practices and develop five (5) farmer organisations selected for organic coffee value chain.	NUCAFE	UCDA, NAADS, Districts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train 2,000 farmer organisation leaders in GAPS 2. Five 5 specific area organic coffee value chains more developed
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INTRODUCTION TO THE DISTRICT REPORTS

Introduction

In order to ensure that the fruit of the Coffee Production Campaign reached the farmers, District Campaigns were established right from the beginning in the 2006-7 coffee year. In the first year ten districts joined the Coffee Production Campaign. In the following year a further ten districts were invited to join the Campaign. There are now twenty districts with a Coffee Production Campaign.

Year 1 districts	Year 2 districts
Bushenyi	Arua
Luwero	Ibanda
Kanungu	Kibaale
Kasese	Kyenjojo
Manafwa	Mbarara
Mukono	Mpigi
Rukungiri	Nebbi
Kapchorwa	Ntungamo
Mbale	Rakai
Masaka	Sironko

It was the original intention of the National Steering Committee that each year an additional ten districts would be invited to join, but since 2008 it has been deemed wise to consolidate our position and work to strengthen the existing District Steering Committees and Platforms.

The key people in each district were the UCDA coffee co-ordinators and the district production staff, including the DAO and the District NAADS Co-ordinator. Along with other important players, they worked with Café Africa, and later with expertise and funding from ASPS Danida to create District Coffee Platforms and Steering Committees.

The Coffee Platforms and Steering Committees were representative of the coffee stakeholders in the district. It was when ASPS Danida became involved that they began to take off, and become more effective.

Purpose

The purpose of the District Coffee Production Campaigns is to **“improve coffee production and marketing through a strong and sustainable coffee value chain”**.

Objectives

1. To re-introduce and promote good agricultural practices to increase coffee yields and income per unit area
2. To revive and introduce collective action on production and marketing of coffee
3. To increase interactions between the actors in the coffee value chain
4. To lobby and advocate for increased investment in coffee sector development
5. To promote the use of planting materials that are resistant to pests and diseases

Impact of the District Coffee Platforms

The activities carried out have contributed to the promotion of the coffee enterprise. The indicators include:

- In every district there have been reports of increased numbers of farmers rehabilitating their coffee plots
- In every platform district there was increased demand for quality planting materials.
- Increased number of nurseries and availability of quality coffee planting materials. UCDA has supported at least 3 community nurseries in each of the 20 districts, while ASPS has supported all the 20 Coffee

Production Campaign districts under the District Farmers Associations to establish nurseries. ASPS has also supported establishment of 3 NUCAFE nurseries (in Rakai, Mpigi and Kapchorwa districts). In each platform district at least 500,000 seedlings were raised and distributed to farmers.

- Increased coffee value addition in some districts. For example in Rakai district, 3 coffee farmer associations (Kagamba, Lwamaggwa and Dwaniro) with total membership of 960 farmers with the assistance of NUCAFE processed and directly exported their coffee. Also in Mbale and Ntungamo under Gumutindo and Abateganda respectively farmers are selling parchment coffee. In Masaka district ordinances on coffee quality control were formulated
- Farmer increased knowledge on good agricultural practices through trainings and demonstrations held in every district.
- Increased coffee budget line by some of the Local government e.g. Masaka, Kibaale and Ntungamo have increased the number of coffee plating materials procured and distributed to farmers
- In some districts like Rakai, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Arua, Nebbi, Mbarara efforts have been made to form and strengthen coffee marketing associations, leading to collective marketing and bargaining power
- Development partners such as UCDA, ASPS and LEAD sponsored farmers and steering committee members for coffee study tours. For example Sironko, Manafwa and Mbale Steering Committees were sponsored by UCDA for a study to Buginyanya Coffee Research Centre
- Coffee shows held in 10 districts in the 2008-9 coffee year enhanced stakeholder interaction

CHALLENGES

- Strengthening the collaboration between the stakeholders so that they work interdependently
- Mobilizing resources to kick start and sustain implementation of the platform activities
- Effective communication, information sharing and cooperation amongst stakeholders and development partners
- Getting steering committee members to oversee implementation of the action plan and attend steering committee meetings without expecting “hand-outs”. Many steering committee members have an expectation of transport refunds and refreshments whenever they are called to carry out activities.
- Creating sustainable linkages amongst stakeholders like the **input dealers - farmers –processors - exporters** within the districts
- Getting different buyers, processors and exporters setting common commodity quality standards and prices despite the trade liberalization policy

LESSONS LEARNT

- i. The district coffee platforms are good fora for information sharing and lobbying for support to develop the coffee industry.
- ii. Coffee stakeholders consider value chain development important for the success of their businesses, thus effort must be undertaken to encourage them to actively participate in the platform activities
- iii. Most of the farmers are willing to adopt good agricultural practices if the coffee prices offered are according to the quality of the coffee
- iv. Coffee shows when well organized lead to stakeholder interaction and exchange of knowledge, experiences and views. They also expose stakeholders to inputs, their use and benefits, thus enhancing the ability to use the inputs
- v. Steering committee activities will be implemented effectively and efficiently when its chairperson and UCDA coffee coordinators are dynamic
- vi. Information sharing amongst the stakeholders has enhanced trust between them, leading to open and free discussions

Strategies for sustaining coffee platforms

- a) Organize regular platform review meetings/workshops and build stakeholder trust
- b) Oversee and track activities of the various stakeholders
- c) Establish effective communication, information sharing and cooperation between stakeholders
- d) National Steering Committee to identify and intervene in critical areas of the value chain development and follow up district steering committee activities
- e) Encourage recognition of value chain actors for excellence
- f) Establish a strong link between the district and National coffee steering Committees

*Sarah Kayanga
ASPS Consultant*

Mr Ismael Mwebe 56, a resident of Bboza, Ward Bumoozi, Mpigi Town Council in Mpigi District is a keen coffee farmer. He has 400 Robusta trees on two acres which are intercropped with bananas and shade trees.



He attended the USAID LEAD, UCDA and NAADS sponsored Mpigi Coffee Show (along with about another 330 people) on 6 November 2009 and learnt that in order to unlock the wealth in his coffee trees he would need to undertake Good Agricultural Practices i.e. mulching, harvesting, pruning and stumping.

Left: His garden before the show



The coffee show demonstrated to Mr Mwebe how to increase his earnings from coffee. In the time between our visits he had sprayed his garden to get rid of the weeds and had done some pruning and stumping on his coffee trees. He will continue with this as well as apply manure in his garden for better coffee yields.

Left: He had done some stumping and pruning when we returned after the show.

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS

District	No of DSC meetings	DSC achievements	UCDA Seedlings planted	Coffee show	Plans and ambitions 2009-10
Arua	3	Has in place a written work plan, Continued sensitisation on increased coffee planting, Increased networking with other stakeholders, Written proposal for nursery promotion, outreach for promotion and sent to partner organisation, Supported bulk marketing and linkage with buyers Kyagalanyi Coffee Ltd leading to 3 Mt marketed at 2,700/=, 200/= above average price	34,850	Yes, Attendance over 800, Exhibition covered GAPs, GHP, Post harvest handling	Open an account with DFCU Arua, Increase outreach to the farmers with rehabilitation programmes, Intensify formation and strengthening of sub county plantations, revive the ambition and participation of the DSC through lobbying for funding, Organise a coffee show on October 16, Organise leadership and tech skill training for both district and subcounties
Bushenyi	1	1 field tour to assess farmer problems	240,000	Yes, All 8 sub counties represented at the show, over 450 participants, info on inputs provided, general information sharing, 3 walking tractors	No plans since committee has spent a year without any planning meetings or activities due to lack of funds
Ibanda	1	1 field tour to assess farmer problems	250,000	Yes, Various stallholders including Balton & Twiga from Kampala, Demos on use of hand pulpers showcased	No plans due to lack of funds; all plans of 2008-09 were not carried out because of lack of funds
Kanungu	4	Coffee rehabilitation awareness, Farmer visitations in farms and sharing experience, Sub county coffee associations formed, Sensitisation of farmers selling FAQ coffee	70,000	No, it had been promised and preparations were made thus a big disappointment when it did not take place	Coffee show, Release of CWD resistant Robusta, Radio programmes, Increasing acreage of coffee plantations, Having coffee factories in place as the district has only, Demo establishment in every sub county, 12 trainings in the district, Set up 20 CBNs, 1 million plantlets to be planted.
Kapchorwa	3	Held 1 field day, Members at respective Sub counties supported campaign on coffee quality improvement, Encouraged establishment of CBNs at parish level, Together with Balton sensitised farmers on the benefits of agro chemicals, Networked with other stakeholders eg NAAADS to address pertinent value chain issues	30,000	Yes 11/08, Very educative, Enhanced stakeholder interaction, Wish that it is held annually on location rotational basis	Expand coffee nursery production from 750,000 - 1.2 million seedlings, Intensify campaign on quality improvement, Expand farmer gps by number/activity, Increase sensitisation on the roles of stakeholders towards the coffee value chain improvement.

District	No of DSC meetings	DSC achievements	Seedlings planted	Coffee show	Plans and ambitions 2009-10
Kasese	12	Farmers buy and plant coffee seedlings from approved coffee nurseries, Demand for coffee has increased thus establishment of coffee nurseries in many parts of district, Stumping of old trees is improving, Bulk collective marketing through farmer groups	20,000	Yes, coffee farmers, political leaders and coffee buyers in attendance. UNADA present & displayed various chemicals, Balton Uganda also present and show cased various products, Farmers purchased inputs. Various entertainment groups	Continue promoting stumping, replacing old trees and improved marketing of coffee through collective marketing
Kibaale	9	Meetings were held, Increased sensitisation on coffee rehabilitation through farmer meetings and mass media (KKCR radio)	20,000	No	To be availed
Kyenjojo	3	Due to the DSC's intensified advocacy all subcounties in the district have considered coffee among the viable income generating agricultural enterprises, Kyenjojo district has appreciated coffee as a district strategic enterprise second to tea that was selected in the previous year under NAADS support.	74,000	Yes, 7 November 2008 400 attendees, and 7 stallholders with Balton and local input dealers present	We will be supporting youth and women groups to engage in coffee production and promotion; support establishment of coffee rehabilitation demonstration sites; support establishment of more CBNs in the district for increased multiplication of planting materials, organise and carrying out routing extension and follow up farm visits for on-farm advisory service provision to coffee farms, lobbying and advocating for increased budgetary allocation for coffee promotion in the district.
Luweero	1	GAPS have improved among some farmers	200,000	Yes on 9/12/08, 75 attendees, 12 exhibitors. Farmers learnt about inputs and input dealers and who to contact in case of bulk purchasing	Have more farmers organised in gps + stronger farmer associations, organise farmer gps to do bulk purchasing, have stores registered to do coffee business, ensure collaboration with all coffee stakeholders
Manafwa	12	DSC were part of the selection team of the best coffee farmers in the district, Had field tour of farms which excelled during competitions on GAPS, 4 members of DSC are hosting 4 CBNs from which plantlets will be raised for the rest of the members, Launching of Arabica coffee Farmer Field Schools in Bupoto & Bumbo Sub counties	20,500	No	

District	No of DSC meetings	DSC achievements	Seedlings planted	Coffee show	Plans and ambitions 2009-10
Masaka	8	Elected a new chairman as post had fallen vacant, Sensitized nursery operators, farmers, processors and traders on importance of producing quality coffee in the district, Set up 2 new coffee rehabilitation demos in collaboration with UCDA, Carried out trainings on GAPs to increase productivity per tree in different parts of the district. Rehabilitation of many coffee nurseries and setting up 20 CBNs and this has resulted in more than twice the amount of planting material in the district, Persuaded NAADS and the department of Agriculture and managed to buy tarpaulins worth Ush 20 million that have been given to farmers to dry their coffee rather drying on bare ground	74,000	No	Continue supporting nurseries to produce more seedlings by giving trainings and more elite coffee seed, Setting up more demonstrations for better coffee management practices with other partners like UCDA, NAADS and others. Taking farmers for field study tours (were to be carried out last year but did not take place) Encourage farmers to intensify on the fight against CWD through following recommended practices by the researchers.
Mbale	4	DSC were part of the selection team of the best coffee farmers in the district, Had field tour of farms which excelled during competitions on GAPs, 2 members of DSC are hosting CBNs from which plantlets will be distributed to coffee farmers for planting in 2010	40,000	Yes in 10/08 at Lukhonge education centre with over 800 attendees. Demos included establishment of lowland coffee variety, pre-planting and post planting operations,	Continue to scout for facilitation from development partners for the activities of the platform, Carry out serious training on GAPs at farm-gate
Mbarara	8	Mobilised extension staff, nursery operators, and traders, Mobilised and trained farmers on replanting in the sept. 2009 rains, Carried out 16 radio talk-shows on Radio West on GAPs, Networked with organisations dealing with farmers on coffee. stumped the clonal mother garden at Rwampara County headquarters	82,000	No	Support farmers through CBNs, Distribution of more Robusta seedlings, Collaborative trainings on GAPs, More radio programmes, Multiplication of the 7 lines of CWD resistant varieties promised by COREC, More demos on stumping and pruning techniques
Mpigi	22	Major achievement was organisation for coffee show which took place on 06/11/2009.	111,000	No	Training farmers on the benefits of pruning and stumping their old coffee trees, Work together with district local leaders to pass the by-laws aimed at improving the coffee quality in the district, Continue enlightening farmers on how to unlock the wealth in their coffee trees, Set up demo plots i.e. at least 2 per parish, Team work with District Agricultural Extension team to enable successful achievement of the above

District	No of DSC meetings	DSC Achievements	Seedlings planted	Coffee show	Plans and ambitions 2009-10
Mukono	6	Organising coffee show at Buikwe Sub county which took place on 29/10/09, Met the district leaders and came up with a plan to support coffee villages with CBNsat parish level, Initiated support to coffee farmers in the district coffee enhancement production campaign, Farmers given between 100-450 plantlets on district allocation; total of 40,000 issued out	376,850	No	Organise committee elections at Sub county levels where there is none, Encourage formation of higher level farmer groups for bulk marketing, Lobby the district to fund the CBNs with a target of raising 50,000 seedlings, Train on quality during NAADS training, Encourage more Sub counties to pick coffee as a priority under NAADS
Nebbi	6	Strengthened producer groups through 2 joint planning meetings with 2 sub county steering committees, Held 3 sensitisation meetings following an exposure visit to Mt Elgon on integrated coffee farming and soil amendment, Organised coffee show, Networking with other stakeholders increased within and outside i.e. Local government leadership, Cooper (U) Ltd (an agro inputs dealer and external buyers, Increased number of stumped and pruned trees acreage seen, Supported bulk marketing and farmers, Own export opportunities through sensitisation eg participation in planning/contract meetings, monitoring price and quality output, Impact assessment of income earned	105,400	No	Increase outreach to the farmers with rehabilitation and planting programmes, Intensify formation and strengthening of sub county platforms, Revive the ambition and participation of the DSC through lobbying for funds, Organise a coffee show around 30 November, Organise leadership and tech skill training for both district and steering committee members, Monitor and conduct PM & E of the programme, Exposure visits for Farmer leaders and Steering committee members
Ntungamo	4	Mobilisation of farmers into groups, Setup of CBNS with a capacity of 800,000 plantlets, Support to private nurseries, Continuity with the replanting program, Formation of 5 subcounty quality control committee with a membership of local leaders, police, traders and processors, Training of primary societies in processing, Networking with the Presidential project on model villages, Rehabilitated 4 demos in Ruhama, Nyakyera subcounties, Capacity building of sub county coffee associations formed in 07/08	160,200-UCDA: 200,000(Presidential project on model villages): 375,000 (CBNs) all translating into a total of 735,200	No	More trainings of farmers in GAPs, Mobilisation of farmers into groups, More demos on stumping and pruning, Start a talkshow program on Radio Ankole, More Collaborative work with other projects, Link coffee producers to buyers, Hold a coffee in when rains in March/ April season, Field tours to progressive farmers, Target of another seedling distribution of over 300,000

District	No of DSC meetings	DSC achievements	Seedlings planted	Coffee show	Plans and ambitions 2009-10
Rakai	20	Developing 2 proposals for coffee development, Making a platform constitution, Revitalization of the nursery operators' association and that of processors which were dormant, Organising an study tour to COREC Kituza for farmers, Visiting and registration of all coffee nurseries in the district, Retraining all nursery operators in the district with assistance from UCDA, DSC meetings every month for 9 consecutive months, Giving elite coffee seed to nursery operators to increase production of seedlings	0	Yes	Organise a district stakeholders meeting, Assist in formation and strengthening of more coffee farmer groups and associations, Create more awareness of the platform and the CPC, Set up 50 coffee rehabilitation demos in different parishes, Collaborate with others to achieve more, Focus on youth in Rakai to encourage them to grow coffee
Rukungiri	2	Field visits carried out, 2 radio programmes, Quality control and improvement, Coffee rehabilitation demonstration and awareness, Association formed, Advocates for selling of FAQ	70,000	Yes, Very impactful with over 429 participants and various stalls (7), advisory services given on use of herbicides, pesticides etc, Attendees requested quick release of 8 CWD resistant material by government	Demo in each sub county, Formation of coffee by-laws, 6 radio programmes, Mother gardens of CWR Robusta, 30 CBNs, 1 million seedling produced, One training of extension workers, 1 training of leaders and more trainings & field visits
Sironko	13	Were part of the team involved in selection of best farmers during the competition, Had a field day visit to farmers who performed well during the competition, 4 members have started CBNs to raise plantlets for farmers	57,000	No	Lobby for facilitation from Development Partners in order to cater for the activities of the platform, Carry out training on GAPs and coffee value chain, Sensitize farmers to expand on their plantations as there shall be coffee plantlets from their existing CBNs.

ANNUAL COFFEE STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ABRIDGED PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

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INTRODUCTION

This was the fourth Annual National Stakeholders Meeting for the coffee industry of Uganda since the start of the Coffee Production which was launched in September 2006. This annual event brings together stakeholders from along the value chain to discuss issues of importance to them, and allows all to have an equal say in matters of concern.

This is an abridged version of the notes of the meeting. A full version is available from UCDA and Café Africa.

Meeting Objective

1. To present the progress on the Coffee Production Campaign to the most important players in the coffee sector.
2. To gather crucial feedback for the development of the future work plans.

SESSION ONE

PRESENTATION ONE

Overview of the International and Domestic Coffee Market

Mr John Schluter, Director, Café Africa International.

- Mr. John Schluter's presentation gave an international perspective of coffee market and the implications on the local market. His emphasis was that Uganda must be constantly aware of the realities on the international market if significant achievements are to be made. He particularly pointed out the following;
- Mr. John Schluter informed the participants that there are two areas of challenges which also present opportunities, i.e.
 1. Quality – the premiums will hopefully motivate investment in better qualities for supply to the gourmet market.
 2. Productivity – currently Uganda's average yield is about 550kgs/hectare. This compared to about 2,200kgs/hectare in Vietnam. Unless productivity can be improved so that it becomes

more profitable for small-holders, it is unlikely that they will continue to grow coffee given the competition from other more profitable crops. There is a need therefore for the country to focus on improving and increasing yields.

PRESENTATION TWO

Coffee Priorities in the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP),

Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa, Director, Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA)

Dr. Bahigwa from the PMA Secretariat made a presentation on Coffee in the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP). He mentioned that the DSIP is a work in progress and thus needed the support of the stakeholders in the implementation process.

He informed participants that the purpose of his presentation was to offer an opportunity that would enable the validation of the DSIP content by the coffee stakeholders attending the forum, and at the same time to seek the contribution of members in providing any new information/data to update the DSIP before it is finalized. He called upon the participants to actively contribute to the process of development of the DSIP.

There are however challenges and according to Dr. Bahigwa these include

1. Supplying sufficient coffee wilt resistant seedlings to farmers
2. Limited knowledge on coffee by extension service providers
3. Formation of coffee farmer groups or associations

OFFICIAL OPENING BY

HON. HOPE MWESIGYE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

1. The Coffee Production Campaign that started 3 years ago not only aims at increasing exportable coffee to at least 4.5 million bags (270,000 tonnes) by 2015 but more importantly to enhance household income. You may recall, His Excellency, the President's desire is for each household in the coffee growing areas to have at least 2 acres of coffee on top of other enterprises.
2. Under Prosperity For All, coffee features prominently as a perennial cash crop. We need households to have enterprise that give them daily, seasonal, perennial income and something to save.
3. I am indeed happy to note that the Coffee Production Campaign hinges on Research, Extension, Inputs/credit and farmer organizations for enhanced productivity and production.
4. Coffee continues to play a major role in the economy of Uganda:
 - Economically as the main foreign exchange earner for the country, accounting for at least 20% despite the diversification efforts;
 - Socially, it provides employment to the vast majority of rural population as well as the urban one. Government will therefore continue to focus on coffee in spite of economic developments like the discovery of oil ;
 - Environmentally, coffee has continued to absorb the undesirable carbons in the atmosphere.
5. Uganda coffee due to its high quality is well sought after on the global market, thus the need to raise exportable production to 4.5 m bags as per the Campaign. The Ministry has taken note of the challenges the industry faces at production level which has kept annual exports at average of 3.5 million bags. Some of these challenges include;
 - Prevalence of the Coffee Wilt disease that has devastated over 50% of the old robusta coffee trees
 - Declining soil fertility in most coffee growing areas
 - Declining yields as a result of old age trees
 - Prevalence of pests and disease especially in the Arabica areas.

- The recent outbreak of Black Twig Borer in Mukono, Kayunga & some parts of Luweero.
 - Volatility of coffee prices in the world market
 - Minimal investment in value addition of coffee as a final product
6. Government continues to address these challenges through the various programmes in place such as;
- National Development Plan
 - Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) of the MAAIF
 - Prosperity for All (PFA)
 - The Agricultural Sector Policy that shall include the coffee policy that is currently being developed.
- My plea to you is to quickly come on board in implementation of these programmes.
7. It is also encouraging to note that the Coffee Production Campaign has been driven by a Multi-stakeholder Steering committee that includes various government programmes and our development partners. I am sure this will go a long way in supplementing government policies on agricultural production and poverty reduction.

PRESENTATION THREE

The Current Status of Uganda's Coffee Industry

Mr. Henry Ngabirano; Managing Director of Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)

Mr. Ngabirano gave an introduction to his presentation which was highlighting the status of the coffee sector in Uganda. In his background Mr. Ngabirano informed the participants that coffee plays a key role in Uganda's economy. To emphasize his point he mentioned that in 2008/09 financial year coffee earned Uganda USD 291 million representing 20% of the foreign earnings of the country. Over one million households directly derive a livelihood from coffee, which is a reason why coffee was selected as one of the "Prosperity for All" commodities.

He challenged the partners to reflect upon the sustainable capabilities in other words what can we learn from the 18 years of private funding to UCDA?

As he concluded Mr. Ngabirano presented the following thoughts and requested that stakeholders reflect on them;

- Much attention will continue to be paid on Africa by the international community: Poverty, hunger, malaria. How do we position ourselves to leverage this attention to improve coffee productivity?
- Strengthen strategic partnerships and cooperation by stakeholders; PPP to address the selected thematic areas:

PRESENTATION FOUR

Intercropping Coffee and Bananas – Soil Challenges and Income Benefits

Dr. Piet van Asten – International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Dr. Van Asten's presentation focused on research that he has undertaken with regard to intercropping coffee and bananas in Uganda and the challenges associated with this practice.

In his opening remarks he mentioned that coffee and bananas constitute the biggest cash crops for Uganda and yet the yields realized are only 10-30% of the potential and this could be attributed to a number of factors such as;

1. Pest and disease pressure [Fusarium Wilt, coffee berry disease, coffee leaf rust and banana bacterial wilt].
2. Poor soil fertility
3. Sub-optimal crop management e.g. pruning, plant population densities, pest management, and soil management

These factors have an impact on the quantity and quality of these crop yields.

Dr. Van Asten informed participants that this is an on-going study and more research and development work needs to be done in the following areas;

- Test fertilizer response
- Use of local nutrient sources (dolomite?)
- Understand optimal shade levels for coffee; what are the trade-offs?
- Develop factors that can improve climate change resilience
- Improve coffee quality
- Linking input and output markets
- Development of Innovative dissemination tools

For this to happen, the research and development agenda has to be driven by the private sector. The outputs of the research ought to be tailored and tested by the farmers and it is important that public sector support is received which would enable appropriate research, policy and extension. He thanked the organizers of the meeting for supporting the development of the coffee sector in Uganda.

SESSION TWO

PRESENTATION FIVE

Review of Year 3 of the Coffee Production Campaign

Mr Francis Chesang, Development Manager of UCDA

He started off his presentation introducing the organizations that form the Steering Committee of the Coffee Production Campaign. These include; UCDA, COREC, NAADS, UCTF, NUCAFE, ASPS-DANIDA, LEAD-USAID, NKG Coffee Alliance Trust, UNADA and Café Africa.

Broad Targets in Year 3

- Ensure release and generation of Wilt Resistant Robusta lines
- Development of Arabica varieties resistant to Coffee Leaf Rust and Coffee Berry Disease
- To help farmers increase productivity and enhance the quality of the coffee they produce
- To ensure that agro-inputs are affordable, authentic and available to farmers
- To empower farmers to have ownership over the coffee they produce, and involvement with the policies and programmes that affect them within the coffee sub sector.
- Link district campaigns and steering committees to the national campaign and steering committee

Achievements in the past 3 years of the Campaign included:

- (i) The partial release by NARO of 7 lines that are resistant to Coffee Wilt Disease for propagation and planting
- (ii) Farmer organizations strengthened through training with a focus on gender equity and youth issues,
- (iii) 50% of the sub counties under the Campaign have access to certified agro-inputs dealers;
- (iv) Partial Release of 7 lines of CWD resistant / tolerant planting material
- (v) Field trials of various Arabica varieties are being undertaken under the Leaf Rust Project at Bugusege, Buginyanya and Bulegeni
- (vi) 252 sub-counties prioritised coffee under the NAADS programme in the 2008-9 financial year
- (vii) 12m coffee seedlings were provided to farmers for planting
- (viii) Farmer Field Schools have been established as a tool to train farmers.

- (ix) Agro-input dealers network has been strengthened in the country and this has increased demand and access to improved inputs among rural farmers
- (x) Farmers have been mobilized to increase the value of their coffee; i.e. Reduction of the value chain costs; improved knowledge on quality along the value chain; improved dissemination of market information (speciality coffee)
- (xi) In a bid to promote organic coffee farming in the Mt. Elgon region, soil samples were drawn by a resource person. The objective was to carry out physical and chemical analysis of the soil in these areas to establish the nutrient status and recommend appropriate organic fertilizers that would rejuvenate the soil.
- (xii) Progress on CWD research aetiology and epidemiology generated over 1,500 CWD resistant Robusta clones and these clones continue to act as a selection pool established on farm trails and mother gardens. Data collection for validating the selected varieties continued in the districts of Ibanda, Kamuli, Mukono and Mityana.

CHALLENGES NOTED AND WAY FORWARD

The challenges, noted were many

- Global warming threat; Total area of coffee production would significantly reduce due to drought and global warming. The worst hit areas are Mukono and Kayunga Districts also other areas are likely to be affected because the survey has been done in the mentioned districts only.
- Extension staff - insufficient numbers, and poor access; this posed a challenge in improving service delivery to the farmers and hence production. Available extension staff are spread thin in supporting a number of activities and thus may not pay much attention to coffee related matters.
- Low inputs use; farmers are still challenged with accessing adequate inputs at affordable prices and this has an impact on the productivity. Farmers have little confidence that the inputs that they might purchase are authentic. There is limited support, if any, in providing the farmers with inputs that would enable them improve their yields.
- Enforcing regulations on movement, accessibility, cost and authenticity of agro-inputs; this is an area of concern Mr. Chesang noted. There is hardly any enforcement on movement, accessibility, cost and authenticity of agro inputs and this has been left to the private sector players which could be detrimental to the farmers.
- Funding and sustainability of farmer institutions; a number of farmer institutions do have the capacity to access funds as well as sustain the institutions. There is limited support to these institutions and this affects their ability to sustainably operate.
- Reporting of achievements in the sub-sector; there is no structured mechanism for reporting achievements in the sub-sector .
- Need to get more private sector participation in activities of the sub-sector; Mr. Chesang noted that there is a need to improve and get on board more players in the private sector to actively participate in the activities of the sub-sector.
- The need to speed up the mass generation of the CWD lines for farmers; where as remarkable progress has been made to release the 7 of the CWD lines, making them accessible to the farmers is still a challenge. It requires substantial resources for mass generation and it is the resources that are lacking in this case.
- Management of the 'phasing out' process amongst farmers and nursery operators; once the mass generation has been undertaken the management of the 'phasing out' process of the old material requires equally substantial resources, both human and otherwise. This is critical and has to be undertaken with the utmost care it deserves. Adequate planning ought to be put in place to ensure that this process is adequately managed.
- Management and containment of pests – BTB, Lace bugs; this according to Mr. Chesang is still a challenge to the farmers and requires intervention from all the players in the sector.

- Availing plantlets to farmers at affordable costs; it is important that once the mass generation has been undertaken the farmer should be able to receive the plantlets at affordable costs to enable access by the farmers.
- How to manage aspects of productivity of coffee – old age trees and decreasing soil fertility; this continues to pose a challenge in the productivity campaign which is coupled with a number of other factors like cultural/attitudinal beliefs.
- Need to have ‘formal’ collaborative arrangements amongst the various stakeholders in delivery of extension services; the provision of extension services is not coordinated and thus there are multiple providers delivering messages that sometimes are distorted. This service ought to be organized for the benefit of the farmer.
- Need to improve the marketing of coffee through revival of primary co-operative societies; this is critical in improving the coffee production. Primary co-operative societies are no longer as active and thus it is a challenge in organizing the farmers to actively participate in the marketing of coffee.

In conclusion Mr. Chesang thanked all the partners in the campaign and expressed optimism about the growth of the Coffee Sector in Uganda.

PRESENTATION SIX

Status of Robusta and Arabica Coffee Research

Dr Africano Kangire, Head of Coffee Research Centre, COREC

Dr. Africano Kangire informed the participants that a lot has been done with regard to research on coffee wilt disease in ensuring that appropriate varieties that are resistant to the coffee wilt are available to the farmers. He was pleased to announce that 7 new lines with Coffee Wilt Disease resistance were recently given partial release by the Variety Release Committee (VRC). Multiplication of the 7 new lines has already started in order to raise foundation seed, with over 2,500 cuttings of the new varieties already done and thousands of tissue culture plantlets at different levels of multiplication in the laboratory and winning. The centre has already constituted another 9 lines of coffee wilt resistant seedlings. It was however important to note there was still a challenge of the validation of these lines which should be completed as soon as possible; but requires the necessary funds.

SESSION THREE: GROUP DISCUSSIONS

This session was introduced by Miss Emma Joynson-Hicks from Café Africa. She informed participants that the purpose of the session was to involve participants in discussing pertinent issues affecting the CPC. She said that the issues to be discussed in the groups were as a result of deliberations by the steering committee and that these were meant to guide the discussions. She also said that the focus of the group discussions was to highlight the current state, look at where they want to go with the issues, when they want to get there, how they will get there and who is responsible. She informed the participants five thematic groups have been identified and these were; Research, Inputs, Extension, Credit and Farmer Organizations. Each of these groups will have a Rapporteur, an LCD projector and laptop. She encouraged each participant to identify the issue of their choice, where they can contribute easily and meaningfully.

PLEASE SEE BELOW

CLOSING SESSION

Chairman of The Board UCDA: Eng. Fabien Tibeita

The MD of UCDA Mr. Henry Ngabirano invited and introduced the Chairman of the Board UCDA

At UCDA we have responded to some of the challenges you earlier raised by

- Allocating more funds to research and replanting programme.

- Having coffee rehabilitation demos at subcounty level through which productivity enhancement technologies are passed on to farmers;
 - Linking organized farmer groups to the market. Three groups engaged in production of coffee to the specialty markets have already been linked: Change Agent in Kasese, Mt. Gorilla Coffee in Kisoro and one from Kapchorwa.
 - Promoting domestic coffee consumption through training of roaster and brewers in good practices. In addition, the youths are brought on board to learn to prepare the Cappuccino, Espresso and other types.
2. On the issues you have raised in your resolutions that need our attention, the Board and UCDA Management shall handle them; and the responses shall be passed onto you through your representatives on the Board, the National Steering Committee, District & Subcounty Platforms.
 3. Finally, I am extremely happy and thankful to all of you and more especially our development partners – ASPS-Danida, LEAD, Café Africa, UNADA, NUCAFE, and UCTF – for joining hands with us to boost the competitiveness of the coffee industry.

My sincere appeal to you is not to abandon coffee in excitement for oil. The presence of oil in the country will definitely make coffee more profitable.



SUMMARY PRESENTATION OF THE GROUP DISCUSSIONS					
EXTENSION GROUP					
Issues	Where do we want to go	When	How	Who	
Conflicting messages among farmers by extension staff	Harmonize coffee extension messages, have coffee technology transfer	Immediately	conduct workshops, training of coffee farmers	UCDA	
Lack of proper training by extension workers	Capacity building of extension workers	Immediately	Quarterly re-training of extension workers	UCDA, Development partners	
Lack of coffee information materials	Streamline access to coffee information materials by farmers	Immediately	Liaise with NAADS coordinators,	UCDA	
Lack of specific coffee training centers at districts	Establish coffee training centers at district level	Immediately	Install a training and a resource documentation centre	NAADS secretariat, development partners	
Lack of coffee information among NAADS coordinators	Provide coffee production information materials, build coffee information capacity	Immediately	Strengthen district coffee platform, district coffee information centers	UCDA	
Lack of linkage between extension workers and community based groups	Bridge the gap and streamline the communication channels at district level and farmers group	Immediately	Continuous sensitization and exposure through tours by extension workers to farmers	NAADS, UCDA	
Lack of coffee skill development among extension workers	equip the extension workers with coffee production skills, recruit more staff	Immediately	Strengthen coffee research centers through regular meetings at district level	UCDA	
Lack of farmer field schools training	farmer field training schools	Immediately	Establish coffee farm schools at districts	UCDA, development partners	
Lack of facilitating funds to extension workers	Avail regular funds	Regularly and timely	Regular funding for the visibility of tissue culture and accountability in record keeping	Development partners, UCDA	
Lack of one regulatory body to regulate nursery operators	Screen the nursery operators and establish one certifying centre/body	immediately	Regular surveillance to ensure quality via use of technology screening devices	UCDA, MAAIF	
Insufficient CWD materials	Emphasize tissue culture and laboratory research at Kawanda,	Regularly	More funding to research areas	Kawanda research institute, COREC	

Loss of coffee trees	Buloba and MUK, Provision of planting materials, Coffee tree Replanting,	immediately	Establish community based nurseries for coffee seed provision	UCDA
INPUTS GROUP				
Demand creation	Increase demand for inputs	Ongoing	Input Demos, radio talk shows on advantages of inputs, adverts for dealers, farmer shows	NAADS, NUCAFE, UNADA, UCDA, ATU, Crop Life, local authorities
Distribution- Insufficient outlets	one dealer per Sub-County	Within one year	UNADA recruitment, mobilize more farmer assoc to become dealers	UNADA, UCDA & NUCAFE
Price – too costly especially fertilizers and pesticides/fungicides, knapsacks because of transaction costs, dollar rate, world prices	Lower cost of money by accessing credit guarantee scheme All coops and farmer groups doing bulk procurement through local input dealers	Within one year Within two years	Get new dealers to sign up for credit guarantee with ATU and other guarantee schemes Farmer organizing – production planning, consolidation of orders, follow up	ATU: UNADA & groups/ coops NUCAFE, UCA, Cooperative soc. and farmer associations
Authenticity - poor quality control, regulation and inspection; very few inspectors	Lobby for greater enforcement of regulations	With in two years	Organize the stockists to register, enforce code of conduct Involve the Districts authorities in inspection, Mobilize Farmers to register complaints on fake inputs	UNADA, MAAIF UNFFE, UCDA & UCA
Poor health and safety measures	Safe use training for new dealers Design shorter training for farmer organizations	Ongoing 6 Months	Training Plan and implement ToT for leaders	UNADA UCDA/UNADA/Crop Life & NAADS - NUCAFE, UNFFE, UCDA & UCA
Funding and structure of the market - lack of capital and high interest rates (23% compared to 14% in Kenya) –	NAADS credit to buy inputs, farmers set aside money when they get paid to save for bulk procurement - govt credit	Ongoing One year This financial year	Through SACCO's Farmer Assoc/Coop bye-laws Through MOUs with	NAADS NUCAFE, UCA, GROUPS

Price distortions created by NAADS procurement process – imperfect market information, Lack of agricultural credit for farmers, lack of skills and collateral in applying for loans	scheme to be actually put into force.		commercial banks	Min of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
seasonal demand and lags in procurement				
Linkage to farmer groups	Associations Negotiate credit from Agro dealers			
Increase knowledge and education		Production and Coordination		
FARMER ORGANISATIONS				
Failing farmer groups	Sustainable well structured farmer groups with a clear purpose for existence	Within one year	Through sensitization and providing technical support like training	NAADS, UCDA, Café Africa, MAIF
Dependency of the farmer groups	Farmer groups whose formation is out of mutual interest as opposed to activity based formation	On going	Through providing support to farmer groups that emerge in order to encourage mutual interest and cause. Discourage formation of farmer groups that are driven by specific activities.	UCDA, Min of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Café Africa
Lack of clarity of market dynamics	Access to up to date market information	Immediate	Through development of simple technologies like daily SMS updates	MAIF, UCDA, UCTF, UCA, NUCAFE, Dev't Partners
Lack of saving structures/mechanisms within the farmer groups	Farmer groups with appropriate leadership structures with clear bye-laws on Business continuity	Immediate	Through collaboration with financial institutions to institute saving culture	UCA, MFPED, BoU, Commercial Banks
Lack of sustainable production capacity amongst the group(s)	Farmer groups who perceive farming as a business as opposed to a seasonal engagement	Immediate	Through sensitization and sharing of best practices amongst farmer groups	NAADS, MAIF, UCA, UCDA, Café Africa
Unscrupulous seedling suppliers	Government recommended seedling suppliers	Immediate	Government has to shortlist of seedling suppliers who are regularly audited and	MAIF, UCDA,

				evaluated	
Lack of a common focus for the farmer groups	Farmer groups evolving out of common interest and focus	Ongoing		Through allowing groups to emerge and supporting those that have a clear focus for their existence and providing technical support	Farmer Groups, NAAADS, UCA, Café Africa
Lack of capacity to manage group dynamics, such as transitional leadership	Farmer groups whose leadership structures, policies and bye-laws are clear of procedures and processes	Immediate		Through technical support to the different farmer groups	NAAADS, UCA, Dev't Partners
Gender imbalance in the leadership structure of the farmer groups	Farmer groups that are responsive and are in tandem with national interest of 1/3 female representation	Immediate		Through institutionalizing support for farmer groups whose leadership is gender sensitive	Café Africa, UCDA, NAAADS,
RESEARCH GROUP					
The funding of coffee research in Uganda is not continuous and is somewhat piecemeal. The main funder is UCDA and other funders are generally one off or short term	Approved budget line for coffee research in the Ministry Budget	Immediate		Institutionalizing coffee research as a National Agenda	MAIF, MFPED, UCDA, Dev't Partners
The institutional structure of coffee research is not conducive to farmer-centred research or to private investment	Coffee research that is driven by user demands i.e. farmer-centered	Immediate		Through integrating farmers/farmer groups in the research process	COREC, NAAADS, NARO, Research Institutions, Dev't Partners
Both of the above make the outreach function of coffee research very difficult (outreach being the dissemination of research technology to farmers, e.g. mass multiplication of planting material, pest and disease control measures)	Research that is informed by the outreach function	Immediate		Through the provision of adequate funding to support the outreach function	NAAADS, COREC, MAIF, MFPED,
CWD r/t material – how to produce sufficient quantities of mother plants	Availability of sufficient funds for multiplication	Immediate		Through the provision of adequate funding to enable multiplication as well as integration of private sector in the provision of plantlets	Private Sector organizations, UCDA, NAAADS, MAIF

CREDIT GROUP				
Inaccessible credit facilities to farmers/farmer groups	Nationwide financial institutions network with credit facilities targeting farmers and farmer groups	Immediate	Through collaboration with financial institutions	Financial Institutions, UCDA, MAIF
Financial institutions are often averse to creative financial products for farmer groups	Financial products targeting farmers/farmer groups	Ongoing	Through collaboration with financial institutions with government to provide guarantees for the funds	MFPED, MAIF, UCDA, Dev't Partners
Risks (implied or otherwise) associated with credit financing for farmers/farmer groups	Insurance coverage for farmers/farmer groups related financing	Immediate	Through sensitization, securing the credit facilities through use of insurance covers	Uganda Insurers Association, MFPED, MAIF, Dev't Partners
Lack of awareness of what credit products is available and by who	Ease of access to information on credit products through multi-media channels	Ongoing	Through collaboration with local media agencies and financial institutions	Uganda Broadcasting Council, MAIF, BoU, UCDA



The Nebbi Coffee Show

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY FARMERS' CHARACTERISTICS AND TREE PROFILES IN THE 20 COFFEE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN DISTRICTS

1. Introduction

As promised in the previous annual report of the Coffee Production Campaign (2008), that the status of the coffee farmers, their characteristics and tree profile at the beginning of the campaign would be ascertained. UCDA wishes to just present a few highlights of the baseline survey which was carried out in 20 districts¹ where the Coffee Production Campaign (CPC) has been launched. A detailed report will be published soon.

One of the major objectives of the CPC in year 1 was to carry out a coffee sample census in the 10 pilot districts to establish the basic information such as acreage under coffee, other tree profiles (type, age), farmers' characteristics, production, extension service delivery, inputs acquisition by farmers, level of organization, etc. and be able to benchmark the degree of success of the intervention at a later stage. This was not undertaken then as government had also initiated a fully fledged Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) which would also handle coffee, among other crops. Consequently, a small survey involving 800² farmers selected from the 20 districts was undertaken. Below are the highlights of the results from the survey. A full report on this sample survey will shortly be published by UCDA.

2. Significance of the Coffee Sample Survey

Knowledge of farmers' characteristics at the beginning of any intervention is vital. It assists in providing a baseline from which success of the project would be measured later. The coffee sample survey results could also be used as reference to the on going agricultural census (UCA).

3. Objectives

As mentioned in the last report, the overall objective was to carry out a baseline survey to ascertain the farmers' status and their tree profiles at the beginning of the coffee production campaign.

Specific objectives were to:

- a) Determine the average farmer's age and average household size in the 20 CPC districts
- b) Estimate average number and age of coffee trees and area under coffee per coffee household in the 20 CPC districts
- c) Estimate the average coffee production per agricultural household per year
- d) Identify the type of farming systems in the 20 CPC districts
- e) Estimate the average income from coffee and other enterprises in each agricultural household per year
- f) Assess the effectiveness of extension service delivery and accessibility to agricultural inputs and technology (farm tools)
- g) Assess the level of farmer mobilization (formation of Farm Level Organizations) and farmers' involvement in certified coffee programs and
- h) Identify major diseases and pests and their control measures.

¹ These are: Masaka, Rakai, Mukono, Luweero, Mpigi, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Mbarara, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Kyenjojo, Rukungiri, Kasese, Kibaale, Mbale, Sironko, Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Nebbi, Arua,

² 40 farmers per district

4. Results

4.1 Sex of HH Head

Our research shows sex of HH Heads in the various coffee production campaign districts. Males still dominate ownership of coffee households ranging from 67% in Kasese to 98% in Nebbi District.

4.2 Highest Education Level of HH Head

Regarding highest education level attained by HH heads, Kasese District had the highest proportion of farmers who are illiterate (40%) followed by Mbale (15%) while Kapchorwa had the highest proportion of HH heads who had attained tertiary/ post/secondary education (46%) followed by Arua District (31%). This may also justify high level of mechanization in Kapchorwa District.

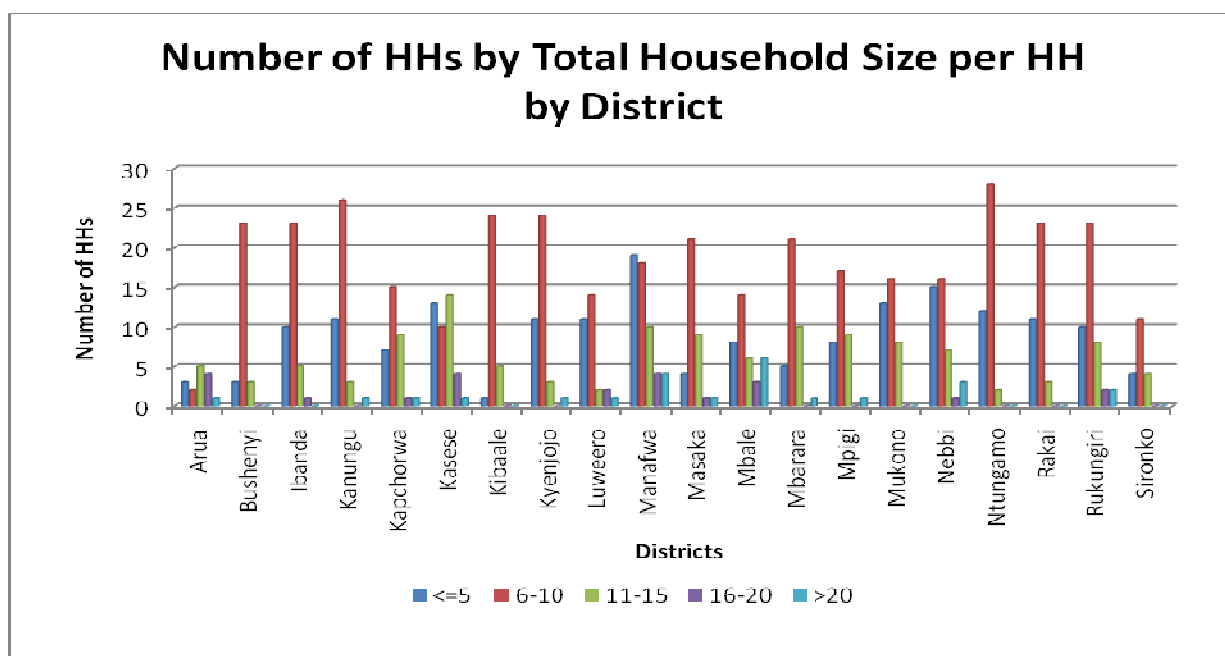
Generally, 56% of HH heads had attained primary level, 22% secondary and 10% post secondary indicating that extension messages and training can easily be communicated through radios, posters, manila, papers since majority of farmers (92%) are able to read and write.

4.3 Age of HH Head

Regarding age of HH head, table 3 shows the age distribution. Only 6% of HH head were 30 years and below (youth) while close to 21% of HHs were 31-40 years, 21% were between 51-60 years and 14% of HHs heads were 61-70 years. This is a worrying situation as the percentage of the elderly (above 70 years) of 9% as opposed to the youth. Targeted programmes to the youth ought to be developed.

4.4 Total Household Size

In the survey an attempt was made to collect information on the total household size per household as well as their age and sex-whether children or adults. In this report, only total household size is highlighted. The graph below shows that in most districts the total household size per coffee household was 6-10 members of dependants followed by those with less than six dependants.



4.5 Coffee Ranking in Households

Coffee ranking by individual HHs is also illustrated below. Kibaale, Mbale and Sironko districts ranked coffee very highly with above 80% of HHs ranking it as the first one. This is also evident with number of sub-counties with NAADS that selected coffee as the major enterprise.

4.6 Family and Hired Labour-Numbers and Costs

Information on both family and hired labour was captured. It is clear that most households are engaging 5 or less family members in coffee production. Districts where households engaged more than 10 family members are very few. Notable ones are Ibanda, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Kapchorwa and Rukungiri Districts.

We also learnt the number and percentage of HHs who hired labour by district. The percentages ranged from as low as 3% in Kasese to as high as 80% in Masaka showing increasing demand for hired labour possibly as a result of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE). Other districts where labour is hired a lot are: Ibanda, Kanungu and Kapchorwa with 78%, 74% and 72% of HHs, respectively reporting.

Activities which households hired labour include: land preparation, digging holes/ planting coffee, manuring, weeding, spraying, mulching, harvesting (picking), terracing/contouring and pruning.

Hired labour costs ranges for agricultural activities are as shown in a table available in the full report. The table clearly indicates that hired labour costs are variable ranging from as low as Sh. 2,400/= to as high as Sh. 2.8 million during the year. This could be attributed to the reduction in family labour as a result of government's policy of Universal Primary and Secondary Education (UPE & USE).

The farm activity in which most HHs hired labour was weeding. Some respondents hired labour on joint activities.

4.7 Types of Coffee Grown by HHs

The table below shows the number and percentage of HHs in the sample which are growing Robusta, Arabica and both types. Kanungu, Rukungiri, Ibanda, Arua, Bushenyi and Mukono Districts were growing both with percentages 82%, 61%, 60%, 56%, 53% and 49% in that order. It is likely that the Tuzza variety has been grown in these districts.

Number of Percentage of HHs by Type of Coffee Grown by District

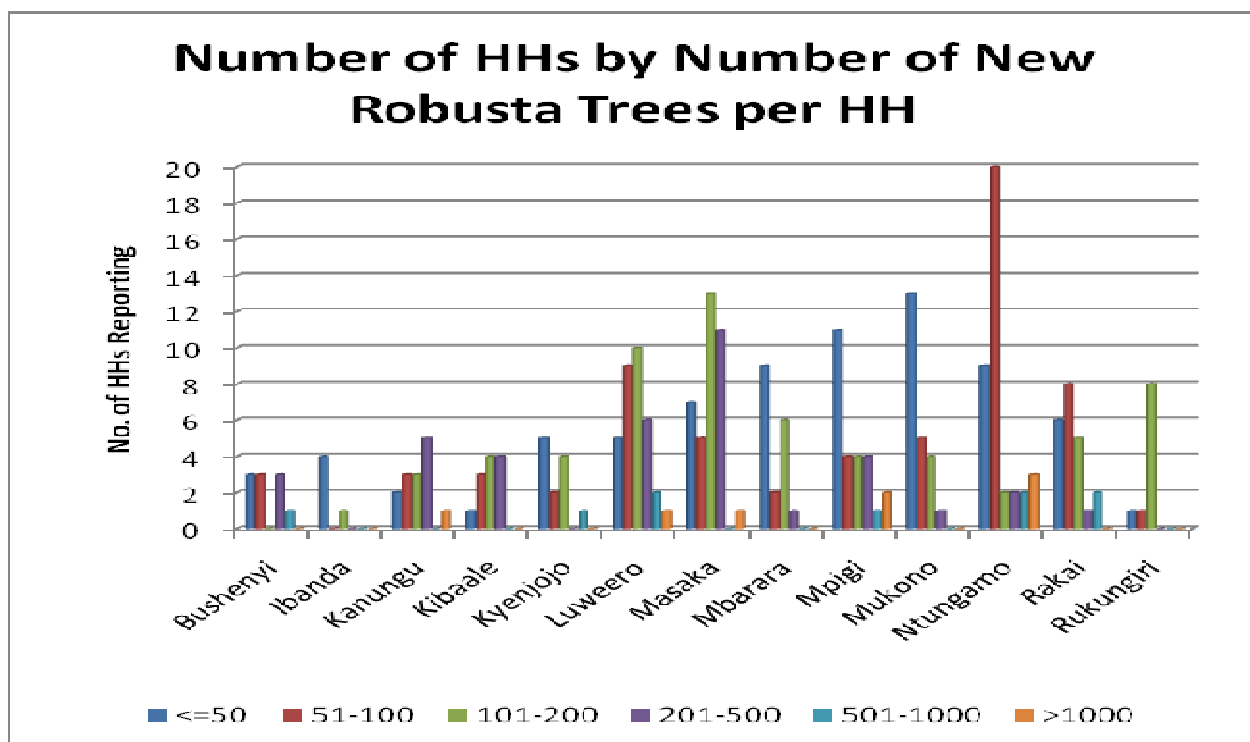
District	Robusta		Arabica		Both		Total	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Arua	1	6.3	6	37.5	9	56.3	16	100
Bushenyi	19	47.5	-	-	21	52.5	40	100
Ibanda	6	15.0	10	25.0	24	60.0	40	100
Kanungu	5	13.2	2	5.3	31	81.6	38	100
Kapchorwa	-	-	38	100.0	-	-	38	100
Kasese	-	-	28	93.3	2	6.7	30	100
Kibaale	40	100.0	-	-	-	-	40	100
Kyenjojo	37	94.9	2	5.1	-	-	39	100
Luweero	38	95.0	-	-	2	5.0	40	100
Manafwa	1	2.6	38	97.4	-	-	39	100
Masaka	38	95.0	0	0.0	2	5.0	40	100
Mbale	2	5.1	37	94.9	-	-	39	100
Mbarara	40	100.0	-	-	-	-	40	100
Mpigi	40	100.0	-	-	-	-	40	100
Mukono	20	51.3	-	-	19	48.7	39	100
Nebbi	-	-	40	100.0	-	-	40	100
Ntungamo	34	85.0	-	-	6	15.0	40	100
Rakai	35	97.2	-	-	1	2.8	36	100
Rukungiri	15	39.5	-	-	23	60.5	38	100
Sironko	-	-	38	100.0	-	-	38	100
Total	371	49.5	239	31.9	140	18.7	750	100

4.8 Number of Old Robusta Trees per HH

We have also found the number and proportions of HHs by sex of HH head and the number of old Robusta trees owned by the HH. Male headed coffee HHs were 85% compared to 15% female headed HHs. Results indicated That 61% of HHs had 200 old Robusta coffee trees or less (approximately half an acre or less) while only 28% of HHs had 201-500 Old Robusta trees. This is consistent with the results of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS): Agricultural Module, 2005/06.

4.9 Number of New Robusta Trees per HH

The graphs below show the number of HHs by number of new Robusta trees planted per HH in the respective districts. It is evident that only districts of Ntungamo, Mpigi, Luweero and Kanungu had HHs with 1,000 new trees or more. A considerable number of HHs had planted 50 new Robusta trees or below in most of the districts. However, a considerable proportion of HHs in Luweero, Mbarara and Masaka districts had planted between 100 and 500 new trees.



The graph below shows the number and percentage of HHs by number of old Arabica Trees per HH. Proportion of HHs with high numbers of old Arabica trees is depicted with Sironko, Manafwa, Nebbi, Kasese and Kanungu districts reporting HHs with more than 1,000 old trees. This calls for continued specific interventions to those HHs which have substantial number of old Arabica trees.

The graph below illustrates HHs and variations in the number of old Arabica trees by sex. It is still evident coffee is still a predominantly male crop but also the proportion of female HHs with less than 100 old Arabica trees is slightly higher than in other categories unlike male headed HHs which shows an increase from those with 100 trees or less to those between 201-500 trees. There is a very insignificant number of female HHs with more than 1,000 Arabica trees.

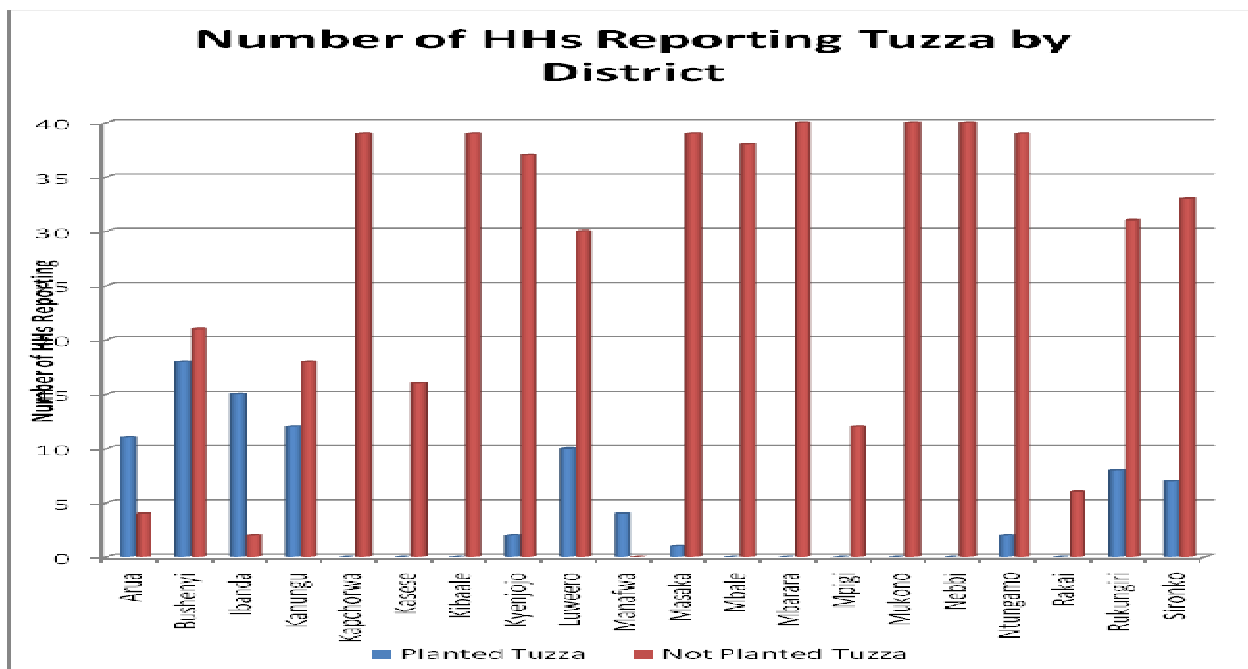
4.10 Number and Percentage of New Arabica Coffee Trees planted

The situation was more precarious in Arabica areas where just above 20% of total HHs had 50 new³ trees or less, 18% between 101-200 Arabica trees and 23% of HHs having 201-500 Arabica trees.

³ New Arabica trees refer to SL 14, SL 28 and KP 423 varieties while Old Arabica refers to Nyasaland (commonly known as Bugisu local).

4.11 Planting of Tuzza (catimors)

To ascertain the extent to which farmers had planted the Tuzza variety (catimors) as an alternative to the Coffee Wilt Disease, respondents were asked whether they had planted it or not and if so where they had obtained the seed or seedlings. It is evident that Bushenyi, Arua, Ibanda, Kanungu, Luweero and Rukungiri have planted the Tuzza variety.



The source of Tuzza was mostly private coffee nurseries and Coffee Research Centre (COREC) and from UCDA certified nurseries. The number of trees planted ranged from 6 trees in Ibanda District to 2,000 trees in Rukungiri District. Twelve out of the 20 districts reported having planted Tuzza.

4.12 Years in which most coffee was planted

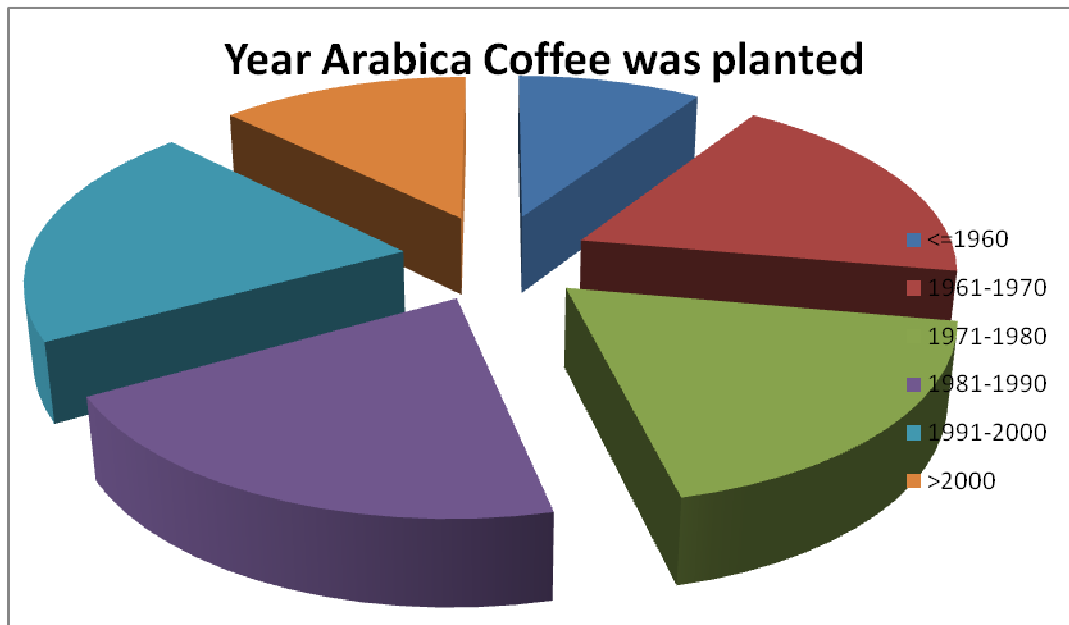
Productivity is associated with age of the tree. Research reveals that coffee trees start producing at minimum level of 3 years and peak levels of 4 to 5 years from planting and yields are substantially reduced after 40 years. The year planted was taken as a proxy for age of coffee trees. Because planting could take place in more than one year, information was restricted to that one in which most coffee trees were planted.

4.12.1 Robusta

The graph below shows that apart from Luweero, Rakai and Arua districts, the proportion of households that had planted Robusta trees after the year 2000 was small compared to that one planted between 1991 and 2000. This could be attributed to the Farming Systems Support Programme implemented by MAAIF and supported by the European Economic Community (EEC).

4.12.2 Arabica

Of the 151 HHs which reported growing Old Arabica coffee, 9% had planted it before 1960 (about 40 years ago), 19% were planted from 1961 to 1970; 19% from 1971-1980; 21% from 1981-1990 and another 21% planted from 1991-2000 and 13% planted after the year 2000. The corresponding graph also illustrates this.

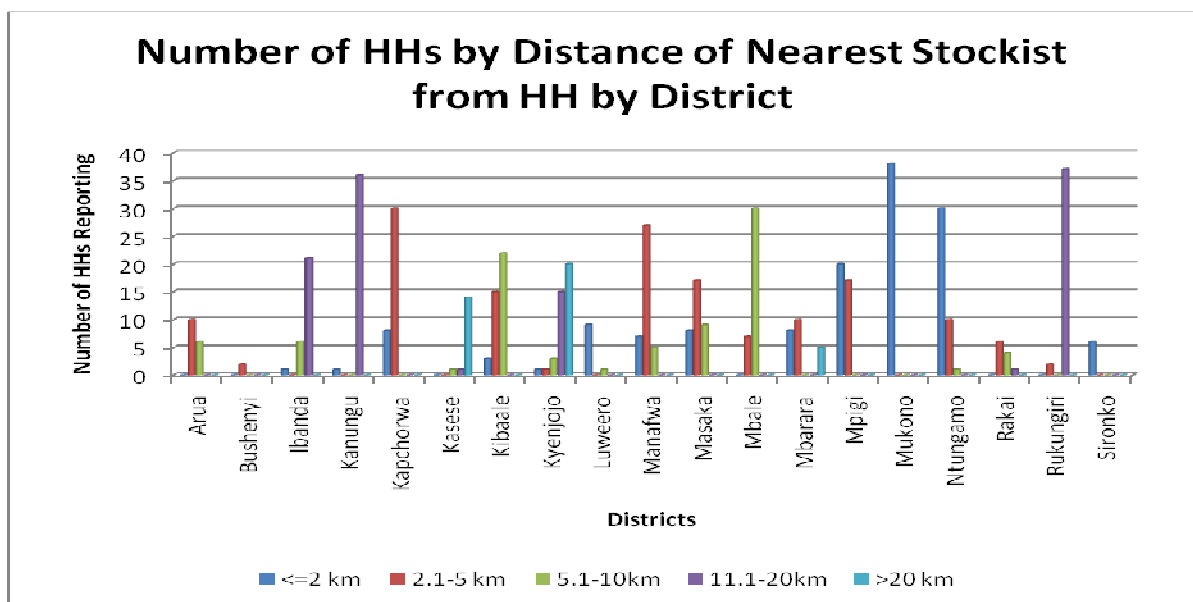


For those who reported growing new Arabica, the graph below shows that close to 20% of HHs had planted less than 200 trees. Between 8 to just below 20% of HHs had planted 500 trees or less. Just above 5% of HHs had planted more than 1000 trees. The effect of the replanting programme in the Strategic Intervention Programme seems not to have impacted significantly. This could be attributed to lower survival rates in Arabica areas and possibly population pressure.

4.13 Accessibility of Agro-inputs

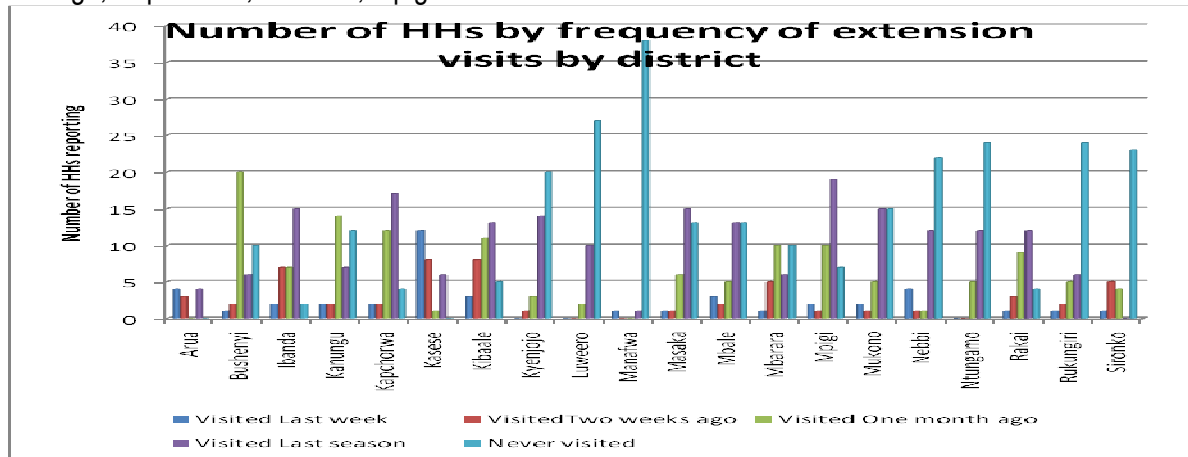
The study also assessed availability and accessibility of agro-input dealers in the vicinity of farmers. Out of 763 respondents, only 216 (28%) reported presence of stockists in their parishes indicating low coverage. The distances to the nearest stockist ranged from 0.5 km to over 20 km. This has a bearing on the accessibility of agro-inputs and farm tools such as pruning saws, secateurs, pangas, spray pumps, watering cans, etc. The graph below illustrates this.

In Kyenjojo and Kasese Districts, the nearest stockist is as far away as 20 km while it is also equally distant in Rukungiri and Kanungu Districts. On the other hand, Mpigi, Kapchorwa, Manafwa and Arua had stockists near coffee HHs. (5 km and less). This confirms and justifies coffee stakeholders' concerns at the beginning of the coffee production campaign in 2006 namely inputs and credit as one of the four major constraints to increased productivity. This is an area that should be given more thrust and requires interventions of major players in the coffee supply chain.

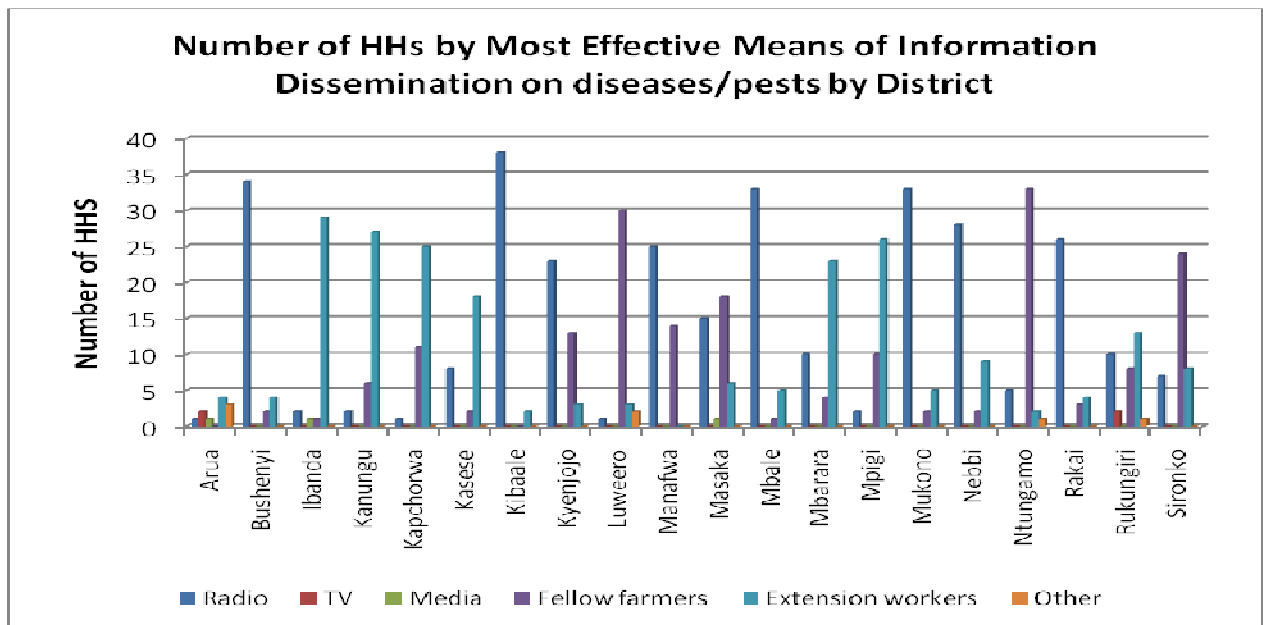


4.14 Status of Extension Service delivery

The survey sought to ascertain the frequency of extension visits to the coffee farmer by different extension workers. The graph illustrates that some farmers had never been visited with prevalence in Kyenjojo, Luweero, Manafwa, Sironko, Rukungiri and Nebbi Districts. Those HHs that reported having been visited a month earlier from the date of the interview were prevalent especially in Bushenyi, Kanungu, Kapchorwa, Mbarara, Mpigi and Rakai districts.

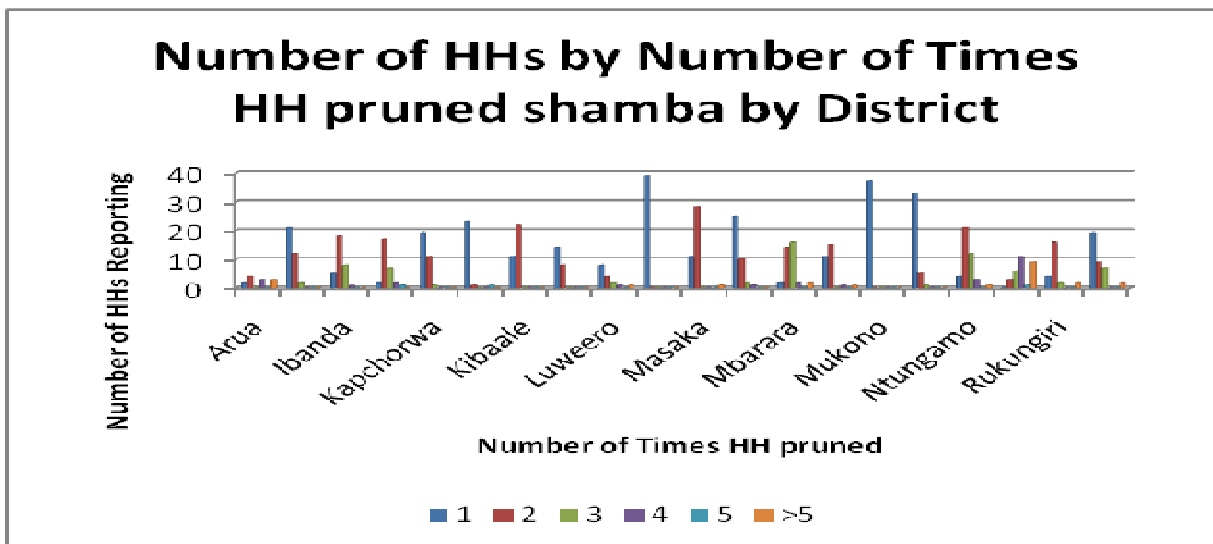


The means of information dissemination that farmers considered most effective are twofold. Those from Ntungamo, Sironko, Masaka, Luweero and Kapchorwa considered fellow farmers as the most effective means of dissemination. Radios were considered most effective in Bushenyi, Kibaale, Kenjojo, Nebbi, Manafwa, Mbale, Mukono, Masaka, Rakai districts.



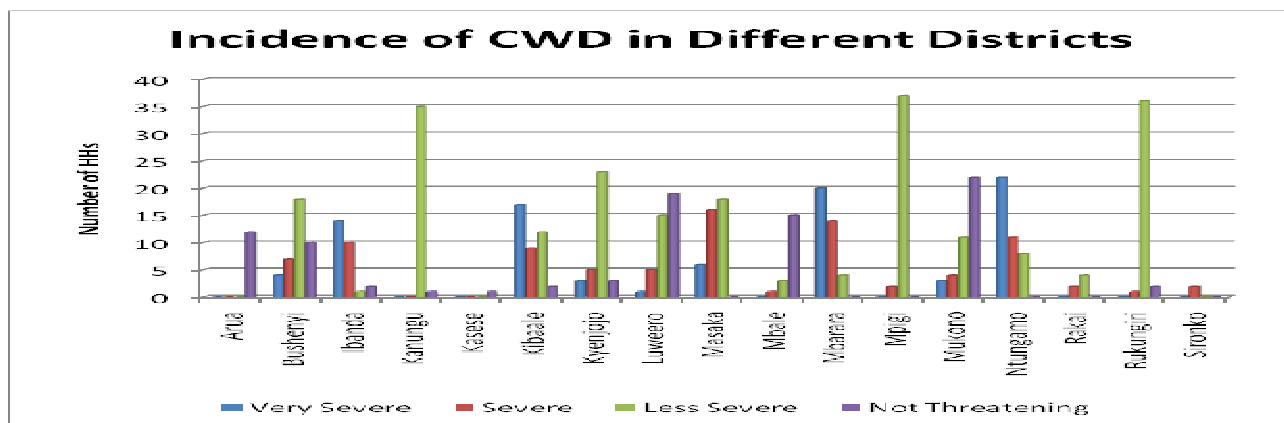
4.14.1 Pruning

The graph below shows the number of times a HH had pruned in the last 12 months. On average, 81% of the respondents had pruned twice during the last twelve months out of which 46% had pruned once. Ibanda, Kanungu, Mbarara and Ntungamo reported HHs which had pruned three times during the year.



4.15 Incidence of Major pests and diseases and their control measures

Diseases and pests are very important in coffee productivity and production. They can affect coffee yields substantially. Farmers were requested to assess the effects of different diseases and pests on their coffee productivity: whether their incidences had been ‘very severe’, ‘severe’, ‘less severe’ or ‘not threatening’ and their control measures. The incidence of the CWD is illustrated in the graph below. It is evident that CWD is reportedly tapering off as 46% of respondents reported it as less severe than in the past. Other diseases and pests such as: anthranocose, Coffee Berry Borer, Mealy Bugs, leaf minor and termites were reportedly not threatening. The Coffee Stem Borer was very severe in Manafwa and Sironko districts and severe in Mbale District. For the Coffee Berry Disease (CBD), 50% of the farmers reported it as not threatening while 36% as less severe. On Coffee Leaf Rust (CLR), 51% of the farmers reported it as not threatening and 31% as less severe. Nonetheless, 39% of HHs in Sironko District reported CLR as very severe.



4.16 Status of Farmer Organizations in Districts

In the 20 districts, the status of farmer group formation was assessed. It was found that 297 out of 763 farmers or only 39% had received support from farmer organizations indicating low coverage. This is also consistent with stakeholders’ thrust as farmer organizations was regarded as one of the four key pillars of the Coffee Production Campaign. Support received by farmers includes: advantages of working together i.e. group formation; agricultural advisory services including GAPs, provision of high yielding improved seedlings, bulk marketing, savings and credit, linking farmers to agro-input dealers, accessing government’s development programmes, etc.

5. Conclusion and Policy recommendations

The baseline survey shows the status of farmers in the 20 districts where the coffee production campaign has been launched. It is clear that coffee is still considered a major cash crop. Hired labour in

some districts featured very prominently. Extension service delivery was still wanting while agro-input accessibility is still a challenge. Incidence of diseases and pests vary from district to district and farmers' control measures were highlighted. Radios were found to be the most effective means of disseminating information on pests and diseases followed by extension officers. It was noted that the frequency of extension visits is still low. The average number of new Robusta and Arabica trees per HHs is still low and cut across districts.

Kanungu, Rukungiri, Ibanda, Arua, Bushenyi and Mukono Districts were growing both types of coffee (Robusta and Arabica) with percentages 82%, 61%, 60%, 56%, 53% and 49% in that order. This is attributed to the Tuzza variety which has been grown in these districts. The need for farmer group formation was emphasized in consonance with the stakeholders' concerns at the beginning of the coffee production campaign in 2006 as coverage was still low. Those who had joined farmer organizations were gaining from advisory services and bulk marketing. Results of the baseline are consistent with the diagnosis carried out at the beginning of the campaign in 2006.

It is recommended that the four major pillars of the campaign-research; extension; inputs & credit and farmer organizations- should be strengthened further. The need for continuity of the replanting programme is underpinned. The NAADS programme should intensify coffee replanting programme through their groups in complementing the efforts of UCDA's productivity enhancement programmes especially the Community Based Nursery (CBN) model Approach.

There is need to continue with the coffee specific extension programme especially on rehabilitation of old trees through pruning and stumping to improve yield per unit tree.

There is also need to avail agro-inputs to farmers and government should institute a mechanism of linking up with the private sector especially agro-inputs dealers, banks and other financial enterprises in rural areas to offer credit products which are in line with the crop cycle.

There should be a deliberate policy to minimize incidence of pests and diseases especially in Arabica areas by providing pesticides and insecticides at affordable prices as government used to do in the past.

The low proportion of farmers who are in groups points to a need for increased support from government to establish a lot more coffee farmer organizations. This will enhance productivity and profitability through commercialization using bulk marketing (high bargaining power) and access to bulk agro-inputs at relatively lower prices than presently.

Lastly but not least is the need for government to invest more in research in high yielding and pests and disease resistant varieties. The recent partial release of the 7 CWD resistant clonal coffee lines requires funds for rapid multiplication and release to farmers.



Young coffee growing nicely in Kapchorwa

COFFEE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IN UGANDA

District	Project	# memb	Certified?	# FO.s	# nurs	# FFS	# demos	# SACCOs	# WS.s	# Inputs Dealers
Arua	USAID LEAD	1270		11		13			0	
Bududa	Gumutindo	2812	Organic & Fair Trade	8	5	1	0	5	1	
Bududa	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance							1		
Bududa	USAID LEAD	2268		11		79			1	
Bushenyi	Ankole Coffee Prod. Co-Op Union	3467	Fair Trade 100%	18	0	0	60	3	0	
Bushenyi	Kawacom	4200		12		1		4	1	
Bushenyi	NUCAFE	1470	None	4	1	0	1	4	4	
Bushenyi	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance							1		
Bushenyi	USAID LEAD	3174		20		132			1	
Ibanda	Ankole Coffee Processors Ltd		2,000 Utz cert							
Ibanda	USAID LEAD	1813		21		89			1	
Iganga	IDFA									
Iganga	NUCAFE									
Iganga	Ugacof	793	UTZ certified	7					1	
Iganga	USAID LEAD	2205		11		99			3	
Iganga & Mayuge	REA Consortium									
Isingiro	Millennium Village Project									
Jinja	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance							1		
Kamuli	NKG EDE	3,512	UTZ 3,423 farmers only	3	4	0	396	1	0	
Kamuli	USAID LEAD	1922		11		107			0	
Kamwenge	Ankole Coffee Processors Ltd									
Kamwenge	USAID LEAD	301		11		15			0	
Kanungu	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance							1		
Kapchorwa	KACOFA									
Kapchorwa	Kawacom	6000		15	25	1		3	1	
Kapchorwa	Kyagalanyi	487	Non	9	0	0	0	0	0	
Kapchorwa	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance							1		
Kapchorwa	USAID LEAD	1240		11		56			1	
Kapchorwa	Great Lakes									

Kapchworwa	NUCAFE	2765		None	4	1	0	1	1	2
Kapchworwa	Star Coffee									
Kasee	Bakonzo Joint Co-op Microfin Ltd	4634		None	27	1	0	1	7	0
Kasee	Bukonzo Organics									
Kasee	Good African Coffee	14000		Fair Trade Certified	17	0	0	258	17	0
Kasee	Kawacom	2100			6	8	1			
Kasee	NUCAFE	4515		None	9	1	1	1	1	0
Kasee	Reco Organic Project	2200		None	3	1	0	0	0	
Kasee	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance								1	
Kayunga	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance								1	
Kiruhura	Ankole Coffee Processors Ltd									
Luwero	NKG EDE	12,479		UTZ 3,454 farmers only	6	4	0	350	1	0
Luwero	USAID LEAD	1574			11		70			0
Manafwa	Gumutindo	274		Organic & Fair Trade	1	1	1	2 (UCDA)	1	1
Manafwa	Kyagalanyi	1242		Non	42	0	0	0	0	0
Masaka	4ways Project									
Masaka	MADFA									
Masaka	NKG EDE	3,447		4C 2,526 farmers only	3	4	0	532	1	0
Masaka	NUCAFE	4305		Yes (only Kibinge SC)	11	2	0	0	3	0
Masaka	Ugacof	500								1
Masaka	USAID LEAD	2054			22		155			0
Masaka & Rakai	MADDO Project									
Mbale	Gumutindo	547		Organic & Fair Trade	2	1	1	4 (UCDA)	1	1
Mbale	Kawacom									
Mbale	Kyagalanyi	1,125		UTZ	18	0	0	0	0	0
Mbale	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance								1	
Mbarara	Ankole Coffee Processors Ltd									
Mbarara	Banyankole Kwetarana Coop Union									
Mbarara	Banyankore Kweterana Co-op Soc									
Mbarara	Heifer International									
Mbarara	Mbarara District Farmers Assn									
Mbarara	Technoserve									
Mbarara	Uganda Co-Operative Alliance								1	

NUCAFE'S WORK WITH WOMEN IN COFFEE IN UGANDA

In a bid to improve relations between men and women on the coffee farm, and to enable women to benefit economically from the work that they do to produce the household's coffee, NUCAFE is implementing a gender equity project entitled "Enhancing equity in decision making in coffee farming households in Uganda". With funding from ASPS Danida, the project has so far been implemented in four districts of Nebbi, Masaka, Bushenyi and Kapchorwa.

It is aimed at promoting equitable decision making practices among coffee farming households, groups, associations and in NUCAFE structures which is seen to enhance productivity and profitability of both men and women along the coffee value chain.

The project brought out the implications of gender practices and empowered farmers with gender analysis skills. Gender disaggregated data was gathered and analyzed as a baseline and guide for NUCAFE's gender policy and strategy development process.

The Executive Director of NUCAFE, Mr. Joseph Nkandu confirms that participating farmers and members of staff capacities have been built to implement gender equity initiatives, which have played a big role in improving productivity, profitability and quality of the coffee bean.

From the findings during farmers' interactions, women were seen to be more involved in several stages of production for example tilling, pruning, harvesting and drying. However, when it comes to making decisions on how to spend the earnings it was only a man's decision.

Coffee is still seen to be a man's crop and income from the crop benefits more a man than a woman. Scenarios of marrying additional wives, high sales of alcohol during the coffee boom are a reality. Many women resort to selling some coffee with out a man's consent to meet domestic needs and this is referred to as "stealing" by men who are aware of the practice.

This comes with a lot of consequences like domestic violence, family breakups and affects productivity and profitability because coffee is sold without value addition and is abandoned by women who perceive that after all they do, only the man gains the benefit.

After the NUCAFE gender sensitisation intervention, we see a gradual change of behaviour to the positive, and participating communities have appreciated that promotion of equitable practices and enhancing equity in decision making in coffee farming households will boost the coffee subsector performance in the long run.

At the beginning women were not visible in active participation in the groups and associations' activities and this is also contributed to by the norms and cultures which had suppressed women to come out and contribute to community development.

NUCAFE is proud to report success stories of farmers who have resorted to working in their households as a business unit involving men, women, boys and girls. This approach has greatly improved productivity, profitability and incomes contributing to improved livelihoods.

After the pilot project of one year, there was an extension period where on average the participation of women reached to 43% and men 57% as compared to as low as 10% and 90% when the gender equity project interventions had not taken effect.

Rashida Nakabuga, NUCAFE

Reports from the Development Partners

We have asked a small selection of donors who have partnered with coffee stakeholders to tell us what they have done in the last year.

A. ASPS Danida

Background to ASPS- Danida support to the coffee sub-sector.

Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS) is designed to support pillar 2 of the PEAP within the framework of the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA). The main aim of the PMA is that the modernisation of agriculture will contribute to incomes of the poor by raising farm productivity, increasing the share of agricultural production that is marketed and creating on-farm and off-farm productivity.

ASPS, through one of its component, the Agribusiness Development Component (ABDC) developed a coffee action plan in August 2007 with aim of putting more focus, and further advance the operations and interventions on coffee value chain.

Intervention strategies;

i) Availing planting materials and easing their accessibility to farmers

In an effort to enhance coffee production in Uganda, ABDC started implementing an action plan with an overall objective of enhancing the livelihoods of coffee farmers through increased availability of quality planting materials. In order to ensure multiplication and easy access of these planting materials by farmers, ABDC worked with District Farmers Associations' (DFAs) and other coffee organizations' to produce coffee planting materials for both Arabica and Robusta coffee through establishment and ensuring good management of coffee nurseries. A total of 25 DFAs and 4 other coffee associations received support for establishments of coffee nurseries. A total of 46 nurseries have been established in 25 districts with an average output of 77,300 coffee planting materials per nursery per season (Every 5 – 6 months).

Some Farmers Organizations (FOs) have already started selling seedlings to both individual farmers and to bodies like National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), World Wide Fund and to individual farmers. Current price range is between 200/= to 300/= for elite seedlings and 500 to 700/= for clones which is affordable to most farmers. In most DFAs, their production capacity is still far below the prevailing demand for seedlings. In some instances, seedlings are booked for sale long before they are ready for sale. It is expected that by December 2009 all the supported nurseries will be operating at full capacity and will be able to produce more that over 3,5million coffee seedlings per season.

ii) Rejuvenation of old coffee shambas

Many coffee farmers neglected their coffee fields following the disastrous outbreak effects of the Coffee wilt Disease (CWD) and a period of declining coffee prices on the world market. ABDC therefore focused on the rehabilitation of neglected trees and fields and the introduction of good agricultural practices through farmer training and establishment of coffee rehabilitation demonstration plots. Such demos were established in 21 districts which are used as training sites for recommended coffee management practices such as; mulching, use of artificial and decomposed animal manure, intercropping with leguminous plants, cultural weed control, proper pruning, bunds to avoid soil erosion, shades trees and wind breaks, replanting and replacement of aged and unproductive trees

iii) Quality improvement

The production of quality coffee has long been a challenge in Uganda and ABDC put emphasis on demonstrating and training of farmers in post harvest handling techniques. Over 5000 farmers have been trained and quality of harvested coffee is gradually but steadily improving. Nursery operators were also trained to ensure that seedlings raised and sold to farmers are of good quality.

In an effort to ensure quality production, ABDC in collaboration with a range of other coffee sector stakeholders supported and developed coffee production manuals for both Arabica and Robusta coffee. These manuals offer guidance on proper agronomic and post harvest handling practices.

iv) Primary processing

Value addition has been one of the crucial intervention areas in the coffee action plan. Kasese, Kabalore and Mbale DFAs are working with farmer groups in carrying out primary processing of coffee by use of hand pulpers. Kabalore DFA has been supported to establish 3 processing units equipped with coffee hullers and a coffee drying unit. Participating farmers are selling their semi processed coffee at relatively higher prices when compared to fellow farmers that don't add value at all to their coffee.

v) Establishment of coffee platforms.

District coffee stakeholder platforms have been established in 20 coffee growing districts with players in the coffee value chain from both private and public sector within the district. Each district platform developed a coffee action plan that will ensure quality production and marketing of coffee. These platforms have increased awareness and understanding of the coffee value chain amongst coffee farmers and dealers and created a fora for interaction amongst the different stakeholders.

vi) Lobby and advocacy

Working closely with other partners like NUCAFE, UCDA and Ministry of Agriculture, ASPS through its ABDC component is offering support to the development of a National Coffee Policy for Uganda.

B. European Commission

The European Commission has a long history in supporting the Coffee Sector in Uganda.

Back in the 80's several programmes supported development of production. In the 90's and early 2000, support focused on research on more specifically it contributed to research on Coffee Wilt Disease (CWD). NARO was able to identify 7 CWD Resistant lines that are contributing to replant the Coffee gardens of farmers. There is still a challenge in multiplying in sufficient quantities these resistant varieties to allow Uganda to increase significantly the production of coffee.

Currently, the European Commission is supporting to projects in the Mubende, Mityana, and Luwero area for an amount of € 3.3 million together with the Uganda Government, DANIDA, USAID and other partners. The project aims at supporting farmers to improve quantity and quality of coffee produced through extension focusing on 7 specific technologies, farmers schools, and improve marketing by supporting marketing farmers organisations to develop a marketing scheme. As of now, the farmers are marketing 2,000 Tonnes of Coffee/year, growing every year.

C. Solidaridad

Solidaridad is a Dutch based non-profit organization dealing with sustainable value chain development. As initiator and driving force behind initiatives as Fair Trade and Utz Certified, Solidaridad is a pioneer and innovator in sustainable programs in different commodity chains like coffee, tea, soy, gold, cotton, cocoa, biomass and fruits.

The mission of Solidaridad is to combat structural poverty and promote peace and justice. Solidaridad is therefore convinced that fair and sustainable trade is the best instrument to combat structural poverty.

A secure income should be the basis for a decent and dignified existence. Solidaridad works on sustainable production chains from producers to consumers so that producers in the south get a decent price for their products and have access to global markets. To coordinate the projects adequately Solidaridad developed an international network organization, with several regional expertise centers to manage and implement the projects in different regions of the world. In Solidaridad's chain approach the starting point is always market demand.

Solidaridad in Uganda

To improve the overall living conditions for small-scale coffee farmers in Uganda, Solidaridad supports coffee farmers, and their organizations, to improve on good agricultural practices, record keeping and professional management. Therefore, Solidaridad facilitates different projects in Uganda to reach the coffee farmer and increase coffee quality and production, often using certification as a tool for improvement.

Through funding from, among others, the European Union and Irish Aid, Solidaridad has supported more than 20,000 coffee producers in Uganda. Many projects are implemented with several major exporters and other stakeholders.

Most of the projects support small-scale farmers to obtain UTZ certification, but other certification-models like Organic and Fairtrade are also implemented.

Finally, Solidaridad supports Café Africa in its efforts to improve the coffee sector on a national level.

Solidaridad supports and implements, together with local partners, different coffee projects in Uganda, often using UTZ CERTIFIED as a tool for improvement.

UTZ CERTIFIED and Solidaridad have a strategic partnership, creating a producer support network and improvement program that addresses the economic, environmental and social needs of the producer and facilitates quality and volume needed by the market. UTZ CERTIFIED is a market-oriented sustainability program that enhances professional farming and has positive impact on productivity, quality and efficiency. In over 60 countries UTZ CERTIFIED is working on integrating sustainability into the entire coffee chain, through certification and traceability.

D. USAID LEAD

LEAD supports coffee farmers to increase productivity, competitiveness

The Livelihoods and Enterprises for Agricultural Development (LEAD) Project is a five year development program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to integrate farmers and related small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in commodity value chains in order to increase their productivity, improve their trade capacity, and enhance their competitiveness.

Coffee is one of LEAD's key value chains, as it is Uganda's main export commodity and a significant contributor to the incomes of over 1.3 million smallholder coffee growers. The project partners with both government agencies, non-government organizations and private sector companies to promote coffee production, quality and trade. Over the last year, LEAD has identified and strengthened 2000 producer organizations in coffee production, post-harvest handling and trading. The project has linked over 17,000 farmers to coffee exporters and supported 5,500 more to become 4c and Utz coffee certified growers. To increase quality awareness, the project has trained 26 Ugandan coffee cuppers who are now licensed as Q-graders. LEAD has also supported the development of the Robusta Protocols, which in turn will go a long way to initiating a Fine Robusta Coffee market – which market Uganda is well suited to penetrate.

LEAD has awarded grants worth \$1.3 million (UGX 2.6bn) to nine (9) private sector companies and associations to promote good agricultural production practices, improved post-harvest handling practices, value addition and trade certifications of coffee farmers to enhance their competitiveness on a global scale. They include; Kyagalanyi Coffee Ltd, Nile Highland Arabica Coffee Farmers Association, UGACOF Ltd, Peace Kawomera Cooperative Society (PKCS), Good African Coffee (GAC) Ltd, Kawacom (U) Ltd, Ankole Coffee Processors Ltd, EDE Consulting (EDE) and NKG Coffee Alliance Trust (NKG). It is envisaged that these funds will help in improving productivity, enhancing competitiveness, and increasing trade capacity, while facilitating better relationships among farmers, suppliers, processors and traders. The grants will also promote the visibility of Ugandan coffee on the global market and improve the livelihoods of many smallholder coffee farmers.



Susan Corning, LEAD Chief of Party (right) and David J. Barry, the Managing Director of Kyagalanyi Coffee Ltd, exchange grant agreements on October 1, 2009 at LEAD offices

*Susan Corning
Managing Director/ Chief of Party*

E. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International – CABI

CABI is a not-for-profit international organization that improves people's lives by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment. The organisation is owned by over 40 countries, 14 of which are African countries.

It works to improve people's lives worldwide by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment. CABI operates through an international network of staff and partnerships with member countries to address local needs worldwide.

CABI and NARO have had a long history of collaboration on a number of projects, one of them being the management of Coffee Wilt Disease.

CABI Africa, which is based in Nairobi, signed an agreement with the International Coffee Organization (ICO) and the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) to implement a 5 year project, starting 2008, for controlling coffee leaf rust host resistance in India, Uganda and other 3 other African countries.

The leaf rust project is being implemented at the Coffee Research Centre (COREC) with technology verification activities in Kapchorwa, Sironko, Manafwa and Nebbi districts.



Manafwa District Steering Committee

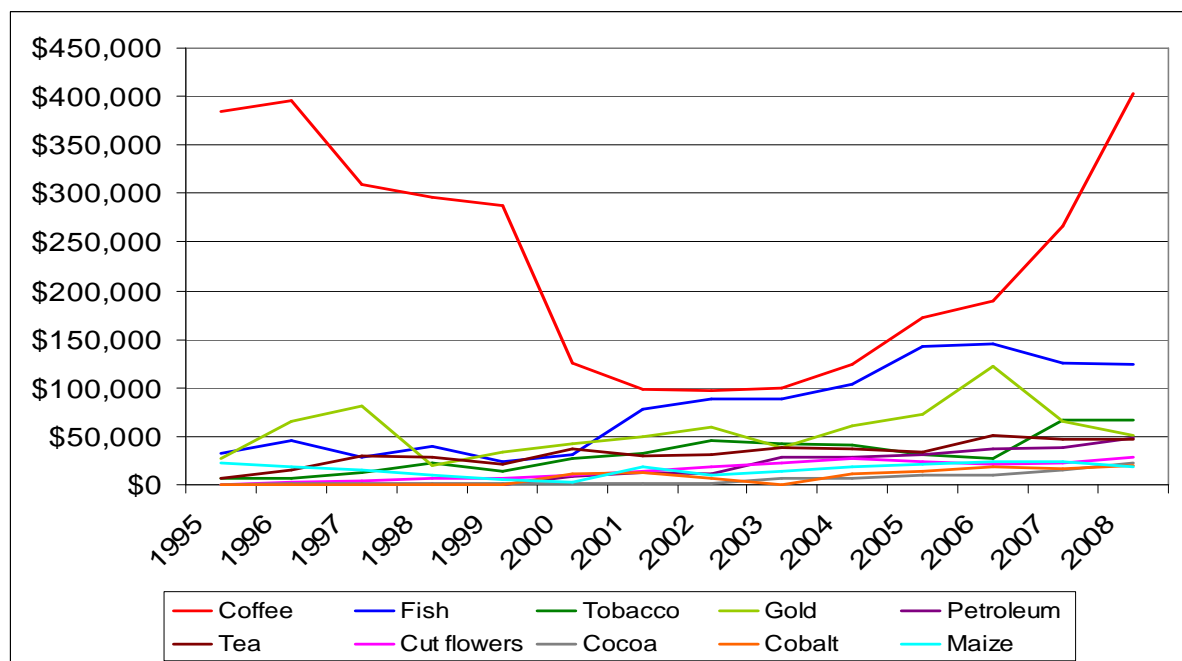
Arua District Steering Committee



SOME COFFEE STATISTICS

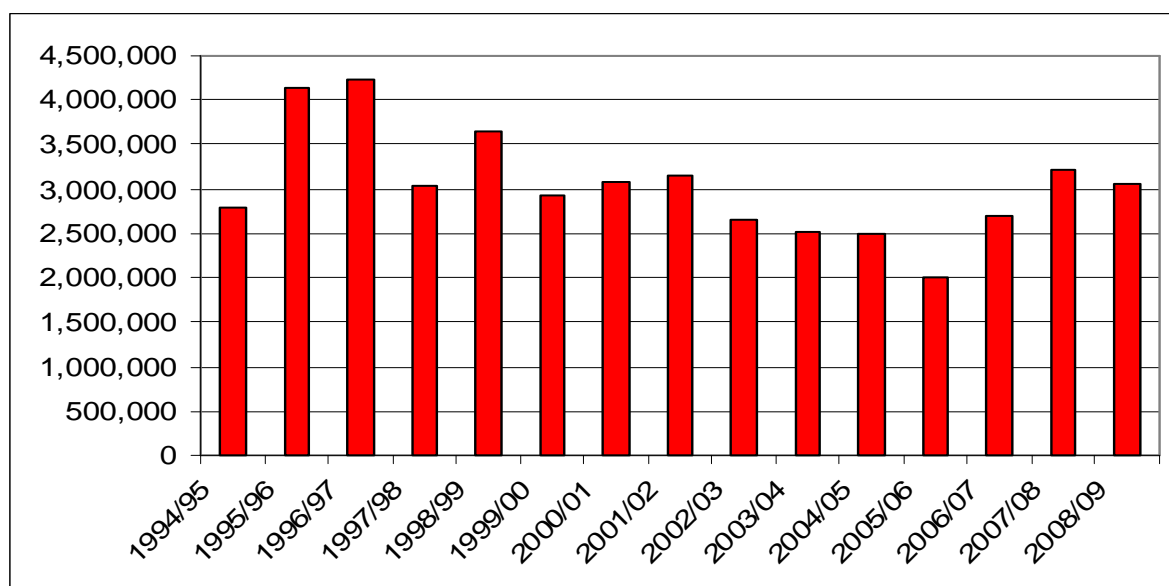
Uganda top 10 commodity exports by value

1995-2008



Source: Uganda Export Promotion Board

Uganda's coffee volumes

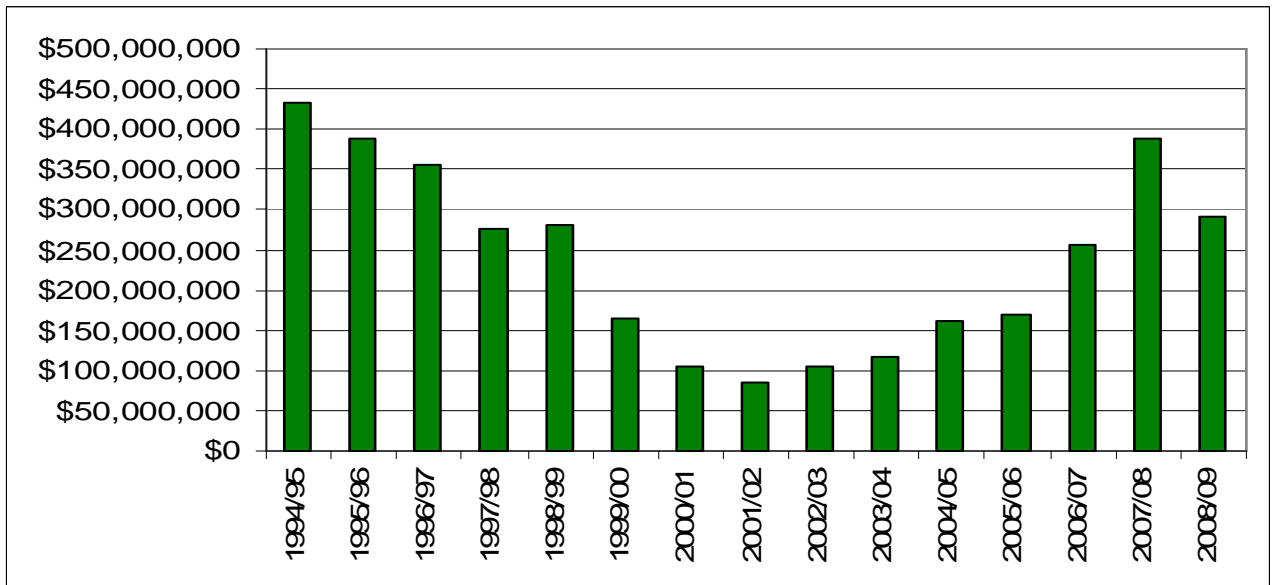


Number of bags exported from Uganda between coffee years 2000/1 – 2008/9

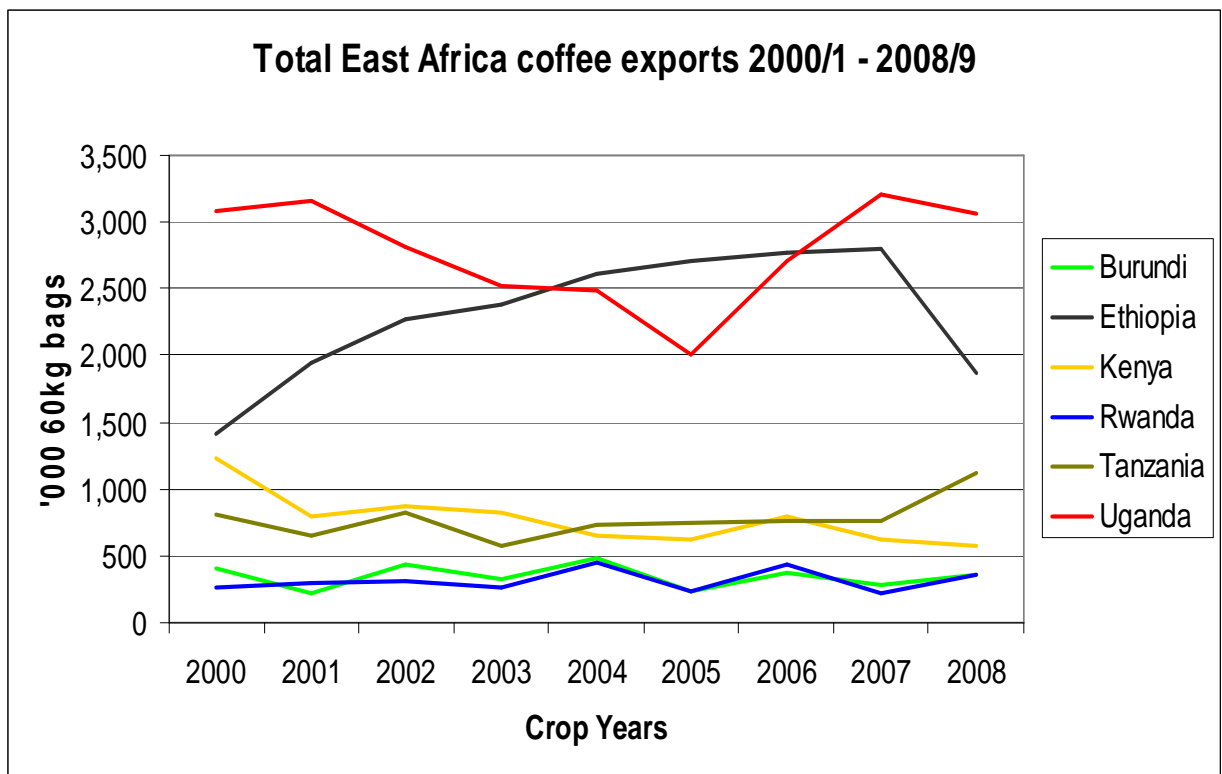
Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority

Value of coffee exported from Uganda

2003/4 – 2008/9 (coffee years)



Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority

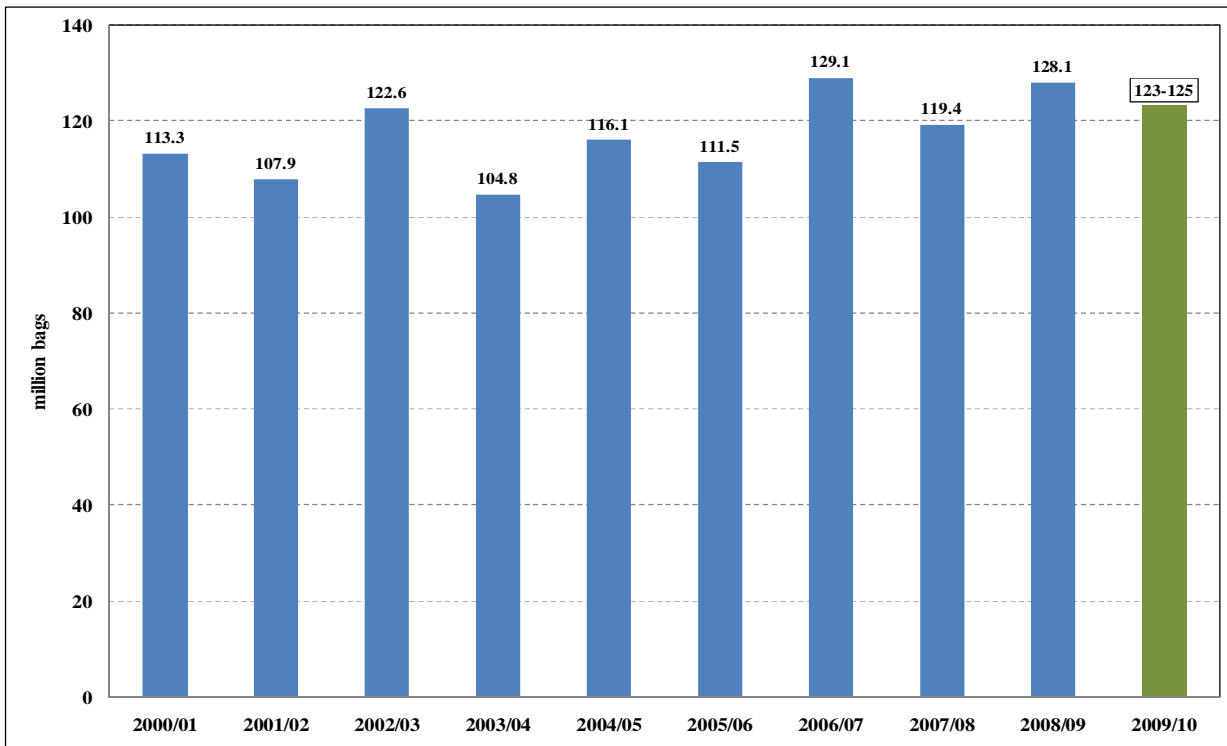


Source: International Coffee Organisation

World Coffee Production

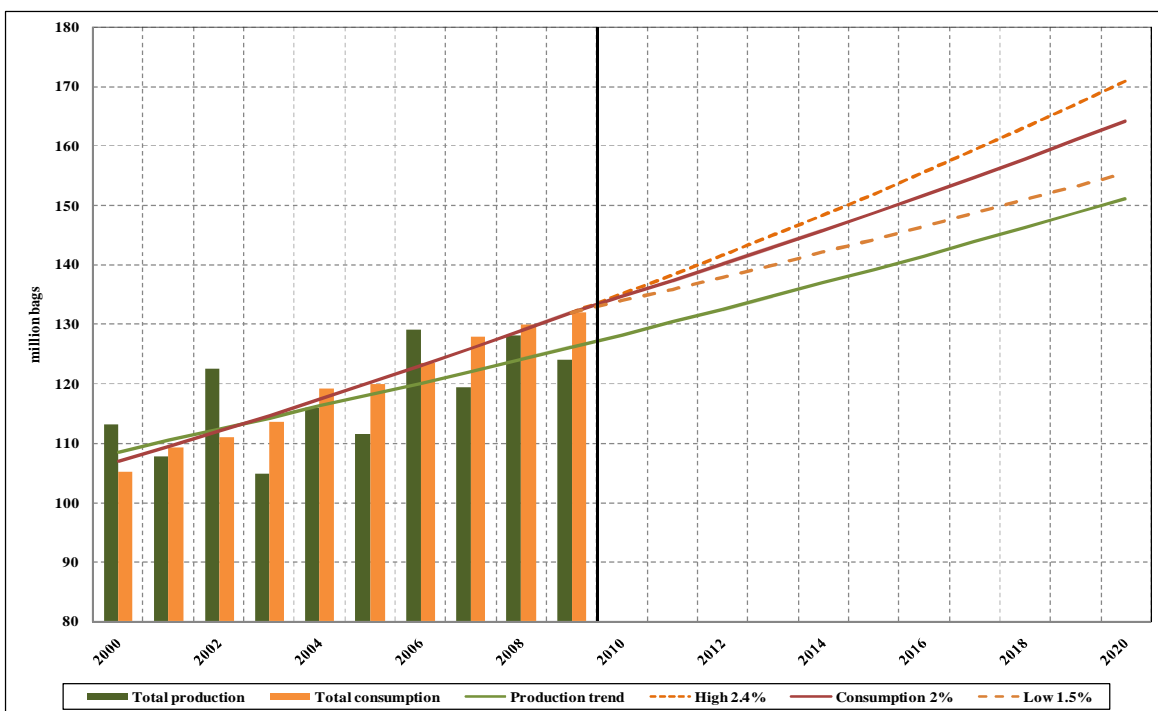
Crop years, 2000/1-2009/10

Source: ICO



Supply and demand projections

ICO: World Coffee Conference, Feb 2010



Appendix

NAADS – subcounties selecting coffee as an enterprise 2005/6-2008/9

	# SCs prioritising coffee	% on total participating SCs	# SCs prioritising coffee	% on total participating SCs	# SCs prioritising coffee	% on total participating SCs	# SCs prioritising coffee	% on total participating SCs
District	Ent 05/06	% 05/06	Ent 06/07	% 06/07	Ent 07/08	% 07/08	Ent 08/09	% 08/09
Bushenyi	1	9.1%	11	61.1%	16	76.2%	13	44.8%
Ibanda	2	66.7%	4	100.0%	5	71.4%	10	76.9%
Isingiro							3	25.0%
Kiruhura	1	16.7%						
Mbarara			1	10.0%			4	23.5%
Ntungamo							5	33.3%
Kayunga			1	25.0%	1	12.5%	3	33.3%
Luwero							6	46.2%
Mukono	2	8.3%	4	16.0%	3	11.1%	8	28.6%
Nakaseke							1	10.0%
Wakiso			1	20.0%				
Kiboga					2	40.0%	7	50.0%
Lyantonde							2	33.3%
Masaka			3	25.0%	4	20.0%	14	60.9%
Mityana			3	60.0%	5	71.4%	8	88.9%
Mpigi					3	75.0%	15	88.2%
Mubende			8	100.0%	10	90.9%	14	93.3%
Rakai	1	14.3%			2	16.7%	14	66.7%
Sembabule					1	16.7%	5	71.4%
Bududa	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	5	100.0%	10	100.0%
Bukwo			1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	20.0%
Kapchorwa			3	42.9%			11	78.6%
Manafwa	1	33.3%	2	50.0%	5	71.4%	14	66.7%
Mbale			2	22.2%	7	63.6%	8	57.1%
Sironko							21	80.8%
Hoima							4	30.8%
Kibaale			1	5.6%	4	20.0%	13	65.0%
Iganga					1	5.3%	4	19.0%
Kabale			1	7.1%	1	5.0%		
Kanungu	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	9	100.0%	9	81.8%
Rukungiri	3	50.0%	4	66.7%	7	100.0%	9	81.8%
Soroti	1	25.0%						
Bundibugyo					1	25.0%	1	9.1%
Kabarole			1	10.0%	1	7.7%		
Kamwenge					1	16.7%	5	41.7%
Kasese	3	75.0%	5	71.4%	9	81.8%	6	26.1%
Kyenjojo							4	28.6%
Maracha Terego			1	33.3%	1	33.3%		
Nebbi								
Arua								
TOTAL	22		66		105		252	

Source: NAADS

NB 2009/10 figures should be available from December 2009

UCDA REGIONAL OFFICER & SRCC DEPOLOYMENT

REGION	SUB-REGION	DISTRICTS	DCC	Contact details
EASTERN	Mt. Elgon 1	Kapchorwa	Francis Kusuro	0772 446929
Mike Maliro		Bukwa		francis.kusuro@yahoo.co.uk
- Mbale	Mt. Elgon 2	Sironko	Joseph Werishe	0752 500831
0772 841745		Mbale		werishejose@yahoo.com
		Manafwa		
		Bududa		
	Busoga1	Bugiri	Fred Baseke	0772 934577
		Iganga		fbase2003@yahoo.co.uk
		Namutumba		
		Mayuge		
	Busoga 2	Kamuli	James Magona	0772 877087 / 0752 849160
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		Kaliro		
CENTRAL	Buganda 1	Mukono	Charles Nkugwa	0712 679515
Apollo Kamugisha		Kayunga		charles.nkugwa@yahoo.co.uk
- Coffee House	Buganda 2	Mpigi	Liz Luseesa	0772 449145
0772 506696		Wakiso		lizluseesa@yahoo.com
	Buganda 3	Luwero	David Mubiru	0772 426055
		Nakaseke		davidmubiru@yahoo.com
		Nakasongola		
	Buganda 4	Masaka	Robert Sentamu	0752 639817
		Rakai		ssentamurobert@yahoo.com
		Sembabule		
WESTERN	Buganda 5	Mubende	Richard Kagimu	0772 408151
Ezra Munyambonera		Kiboga		
- Mubende		Mityana		
0772 506902	Bunyoro	Kibaale	Jackson Bagonza	0772 632881
		Hoima		bagonjack@yahoo.com
		Masindi		
	Tooro	Kyenjojo	Peter Mwesige	0772 924994
		Kamwenge		peter_mwesige@yahoo.com
		Kabarole		
	Rwenzori	Kasese	Jimmy Baluku	0772 903619
		Bundibugyo		jbako2002@yahoo.com
SOUTH WESTERN	Ankole 1	Mbarara	Warren Arinaitwe	0712 293726
Fred Sewaya		Ntungamo		warinaitwe@yahoo.com
- Bushenyi		Isingiro		
0772 502723	Ankole 2	Bushenyi	Dick Nuwamanya	0752 539932
		Ibanda		dicknuwa@yahoo.com
		Kiruhura		
	Kigezi	Rukungiri	Keneth Twesigomwe	0752 354800
		Kanungu		keneth.twesigomwe@yahoo.co.uk
		Kabale		
		Kisoro		
NORTHERN	West Nile	Arua	Sam Kermundu	0772 581461
Edward Lutaakome		Nebbi		kermunduagayhellen@yahoo.com
- Gulu		Maracha/Terego		
0782 449418	Acholi	Gulu, Amuru	William Pike Ongaba	0772 616603
		Kitgum, Pader		ongabaowillypike@yahoo.com
	Lango	Lira, Apac	Winifred Oyella	0774 186274
		Oyam, Dokolo		janwin4000@yahoo.com
		Amolatar		