AGRO-INDUSTRIALISATION PROGRAMME

Annual Budget Monitoring Report

Financial Year 2024/25

September 2025

Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACDP	Agriculture Cluster Development Project
ACF	Agricultural Credit Facility
AEG	Agricultural Extension Grant
AEOs	Agricultural Extension Officers
AFFCS	Alinga Fruit Farmers Cooperative Society
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	Agro Insurance Consortium
ALST	Agriculture Equipment through Use of Labour-Saving Technologies for Agricultural Mechanisation
AVCP	Agriculture Value Chain Development Project
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BACML	Budadiri Arabica Coffee Factory Limited
BBTD	Banana Bunchy Top Disease
BCTB	Black Coffee Twig Borer
BMAU	Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
Bn	Billion
BoU	Bank of Uganda
CARs	Community Access Roads
CDO	Cotton Development Organisation
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
DLG	District Local Government
DLP	Defects Liability Period
DOM	Department of Meteorology
DRMS	Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FARs	Farm Access Roads
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FONUS	Food and Nutrition Solutions Limited
FY	Financial Year
GAPs	Good Agricultural Practices
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoU	Government of Uganda
Ha	Hectares
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IEC	Information, Education and Communication

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IWUA	Irrigation Water Users Association
KAZARDI	Kachwekano Agricultural Research Development Institute
Kg	Kilogram
KII	Key Informant Interview
Km	Kilometre
LG	Local Government
Ltd	Limited
m^3	Cubic Metre
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MBAZARDI	Mbarara Agricultural Research Development Institute
MCAL	Mutuma Commercial Agencies Limited
MCC	Milk Collection Centre
MDALG	Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statement
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tonne
MTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NaCORI	National Coffee Research Institute
NaCRRI	National Crops Resources Research Institute
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NaFORRI	National Forestry Resources Research Institute
NAGRC&DB	National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank
NaLIRRI	National Livestock Resources Research Institute
NARL	National Agricultural Research Laboratories
NARO	National Agriculture Research Organisation
NAROSEC	National Agriculture Research Organisation Secretariat
NASARRI	National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute
NDAL	National Dairy Analytical Laboratory
NDP	National Development Plan
NDP III	Third National Development Plan

NDP IV	Fourth National Development Plan
NFASS	National Food and Agricultural Statistics System
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority
NOPP	National Oil Palm Project
NOSP	National Oil Seeds Project
NPDC	National Poultry Development Centre
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAPs	Project-Affected Persons
PBS	Programme Budgeting System
PDM	Parish Development Model
PDMIS	Parish Development Management Information System
PFI	Participating Financial Institution
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
Q	Quarter
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAPEX	Rationalisation of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure
RTD	Ready-to-Drink
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOFTE	Soroti Fruit Factory
SSI	Small-Scale Irrigation
ToTs	Trainers of Trainers
UAIS	Uganda Agricultural Insurance Scheme
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UCSATP	Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project
UDBL	Uganda Development Bank Limited
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
USh	Uganda Shilling
UgIFT	Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Programme
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollar
VT	Valley Tank(s)
WfP	Water for Production
Wp	Watt peak
ZARDI	Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute

FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda outlined strategies, for FY 2024/25, to restore the economy back to the medium-term growth path with the ultimate vision of a self-sustaining, integrated economy. The strategies emphasized accelerating commercial agriculture, fostering industrialization, and expanding both service sectors and digital transformation. Key areas of focus included enhancing market access and leveraging technological advancements to drive economic growth.

The strategic interventions that were prioritized under various programmes included: roads under Integrated Transport and Infrastructure Services; electricity under the Sustainable Energy Development; irrigation under Agro-Industrialization; Industrial parks under Manufacturing; support to medical schools and science-based research and development under Human Capital Development; as well as oil and gas among others.

The Annual programme assessments have been made, and it was established that performance was fairly good. This implies that programmes are on track, but with a lot of improvements required. The challenges noted, are not insurmountable. These monitoring findings form a very important building block upon which programmes can re-strategize for FY 2025/26.

The government has embarked on the 10-fold growth strategy that demands for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness within programmes. We cannot afford to have fair performance scores hence forth, as this will jeopardize the prospects of doubling the economic growth rates in the medium term.

Partick Ocailap
For Permanent Secretary/ Secretary to the Treasury

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The goal of the Agro-Industrialisation Programme is to increase the commercialisation and competitiveness of the agricultural sector through increased value addition to agricultural products.[1] In the FY 2024/25 Budget Speech, the Government committed to deepening research and genetic development, with emphasis on the anti-tick vaccine manufacturing facility, Aflasafe laboratory and selected agricultural value chains. Budget expenditures also focused on enhancing agricultural production and productivity, pest and disease control, value addition, the Parish Development Model (PDM), mechanisation, irrigation, markets, provision of agricultural financing and institutional strengthening.

Financial Performance

The programme budget totalled USh 2,231.279 billion[2], comprised of Government of Uganda (GoU) financing USh 1,302.016 billion (58.3%) and external financing of USh 929.263 billion (41.7%). By 30th June 2025, USh 1,908.3 billion was released (85.5% of the budget), of which USh 1,352.5 billion was spent (70.9% of the release). The overall performance in programme releases and expenditures was rated as good.

The GoU release and expenditure performance were very good, at 98% and 93.6%, respectively. In contrast, external financing performance was fair for releases (68.2%) and poor for expenditure (25%), primarily due to low preparedness to implement planned activities by some Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) Project Management Units for the donor-financed projects, such as Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project (UCSATP), National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) and National Oil Seeds Project (NOSP).

Overall programme performance

By 30th June 2025, the overall programme performance was good, at 72.1%, although some sub-programmes underperformed. The Agricultural financing Sub-programme achieved very good results, while the Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition, and Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness Sub-programmes recorded fair performance. Overall, good performance was attributed to increased farmers' access to agricultural financing, particularly through the Parish Development Model (PDM) and the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF); improvements in agricultural research, mechanisation, and water for production; as well as enhanced quality and regulatory services in the coffee, fisheries, and dairy value chains.

The programme's poor performance was largely attributed to several factors, including partial delivery of planned outputs due to ongoing restructuring under the RAPEX reform, adverse climatic conditions, and high incidences of pests and diseases. Additional challenges included

[1] NPA, 2024. Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) 2025/26-2029/30.
[2] Excluding budget for the Agricultural financingFinancing Sub-programme.

poor planning and low readiness by MAAIF to implement donor-funded projects, delays in compensating Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), the phasing out of off-budget support such as USAID funding, inadequate staffing, procurement delays, and limited development funding for completing infrastructure projects.

Agricultural Production and Productivity Sub-programme

The performance of the Agriculture Production and Productivity Sub-programme was good due to enhanced research and technology development supported by both GoU and off-budget funding and increased production arising from farmers' access to agricultural mechanisation, water for production and the PDM resources.

Research and Technology Development

Good performance was realised for the flagship projects under the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO). Remodelling of the commercial section of the Anti-Tick Vaccine Facility at the National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NaLIRRI) was 95% complete. Upgrading of the Research and Development wing to a mini-manufacturing facility was 70% complete. The bulk of equipment (95%) was on site and installation was in progress. One million doses were produced and tested in farm-level trials. The vaccine was ready for commercial production.

Construction of the Aflasafe Laboratory at Nakyesesa was completed and specialised equipment for inoculum production was partially installed. A total of 48 metric tonnes (8%) of biopesticide (Aflasafe) was produced; lower production was due to non-realisation of off-budget funding. A total of 500 metric tonnes (MT) of aflatoxin mitigant products were ordered for production. Two alternative advanced aflatoxin biocontrol management options were developed, and awaiting evaluation. Improved crop varieties were released that included four potato, three millet, one banana, and three coffee varieties.

Promotion of coffee production in Northern Uganda was undertaken through a Coffee Fest held in partnership with West Nile, Acholi, Lango and Karamoja Foundation (Walk Foundation). Different research prototypes for value-added products such as cosmetics for Northern Uganda and fish oil were under development. A mini tea cottage processing factory for speciality teas was installed at Rwebitaba Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (ZARDI). However, poor performance was recorded at the Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) owing to lack of development funding and understaffing. Additionally, many technology development projects in NARO institutes stalled following the end of off-budget funding and the withdrawal of USAID financing.

Animal breeding

The National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB) noted fair performance in the animal breeding programme. Subsidised products and services were provided to farmers of the PDM including: superior breeding stock, animal feeds, semen and artificial insemination services through the community breeding programme and skilling and training services.

A total of 10,000 Kuroiler birds were stocked at the National Poultry Development Centre (NPDC) in Wakiso District, of which 7,000 were mature laying stock. Their egg-laying capacity averaged 70%, despite feed shortages. The centre's two hatcheries were operationalised, with a combined capacity of 120,600 hatchable eggs per month.

Modest growth of goat and cattle herds was realised but was hindered by disease outbreaks, inadequate and untimely feed and drug supplies, and drought. Poor performance was noted in the production and dissemination of semen, achieving only 36,717 doses (49%) against the target of 75,000 doses. The lower semen production was due to frequent breakdowns of the liquid nitrogen plants in Entebbe, Mbarara, and Buikwe Districts, as well as delays in the delivery of artificial insemination (AI) inputs that were still under procurement.

Performance was constrained by several factors: arrears of USh 46.545 billion that were front-loaded in FY 2022/23; mass encroachment on government farms and ranches; an inadequate wage bill to fill critical vacant positions, especially in the ranches, and to support AI technicians and community-based breeders; and wild game at Nshaara Ranch that feed on pastures and kill livestock.

Provision of agricultural inputs

Prior to the RAPEX reform, the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), Cotton Development Organisation (CDO), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Dairy Development Authority (DDA) distributed assorted inputs to farmers. The inputs included Hass avocado and macadamia seedlings, cotton seed, pesticides, fertilisers, livestock, farm tools, spray pumps and safety gear. MAAIF procured and distributed 27 million doses of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccine to all District Local Governments (DLGs).

Pest and disease control

Construction of three Regional/Zonal Animal Disease Control Centres was progressing at various stages: Sanga in Kiruhura District (53% complete and on schedule); Rubona in Bunyangabo District (30% complete and behind schedule); and Katine in Soroti District (45% complete and behind schedule). The Got Apwoyo Disease Control Centre, completed in FY 2023/24, was not operationalised except for the sections allocated to NAGRC&DB, where animal stock was raised.

Agricultural mechanisation

MAAIF continued the construction, renovation and operationalisation of five pilot Regional Agricultural Mechanisation Centres in Buwama (Mpigi), Agwata (Dokolo), Sanga (Kiruhura), Kigumba (Kiryandongo) and Bungokho (Mbale). Civil works at the Sanga Zonal Agricultural Mechanisation Centre in Sanga Town Council had stalled at 30% completion, with the substructure substantially finished (95%). Preliminary and superstructure works were completed (95%) and fencing was ongoing at the Buwama Regional Mechanisation Centre. For the Bungokho centre, civil works were at 78% progress due to a court injunction, and some of the materials that had been stocked expired.

Some centres, including those at Buwama, Agwata and Bungokho, were partially functional due to understaffing, lack of furniture, inefficient mobilisation and demobilisation of equipment,

insufficient equipment and delayed servicing, repair and routine maintenance of the equipment. The civil works at the three centres that were brought on board were at preliminary stages: the Nabuin centre (Nabilatuk) at land acquisition phase; the Namungalwe centre (Iganga) at 5%; and the Kigumba centre (Kiryandongo) at 50% completion.

The development of 12 mechanised irrigation pilot centres in Rwampara, Kakumiro, Lyantonde, Kalungu, Bunyangabu, Rukungiri, Bukedea, Kyenjojo, Kassanda, Wakiso, Kazo and Katakwi Districts continued. A total of 7,259 acres of land covering 39 farms was cleared of bush, including road opening. A total of 216km of community and farm access roads were opened and constructed.

Water for agricultural production

MAAIF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), continued to enhance access to water for production (WfP) across the country. Significant progress was made by MAAIF, which constructed 119 valley tanks, dams, and fish ponds, providing an estimated 4,302,515 cubic metres of water in various districts primarily in the Karamoja, Eastern, and Central Regions. In response to the recurring drought and to mitigate livestock losses in the cattle corridor, three water bowsers were deployed to support farmers in the districts of Nakasongola, Kyenjojo, and Kamwenge.

Under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (UgIFT) Programme, specifically the micro-scale irrigation component, a total of 568 demonstration units (100% of the target) and 4,763 farmer-managed small irrigation systems (95% of the target of 5,000) had been installed by 31st June 2025. Construction of the Atari Irrigation Scheme in Bulambuli District began in October 2024. By June 2025, the overall physical progress stood at 31%, which included the completion of 70% of the road network and canal infrastructure.

Construction of Acomai Irrigation Scheme was at 91.3%, against a time progress of 100%. The sections of the dam completed included the headworks, irrigation supply canals, drainage canals, storage reservoir, and hydro-mechanical gates. The Water for Production Programme under the MWE demonstrated a performance rate of 75.8%. Key achievements included reaching 88.5% functionality of WfP facilities, against a target of 89.7%, establishing 23,595 hectares under formal irrigation out of the 27,424-hectare goal, and achieving a storage capacity of 54.8 million cubic metres compared to the targeted 76.8 million cubic metres. Notable advancements included the cumulative completion of 224 small-scale solar-powered irrigation schemes, with 128 schemes ongoing.

Progress was registered on medium-scale irrigation schemes, with Namaitsu reaching 90% completion and Nakaseke at 30%. Construction also commenced on the large-scale Sipi Irrigation Scheme. In dam and reservoir development, Kyenshama Dam entered the defects liability period (DLP), while valley tanks in Amuru and Adjumani reached 95% and 70% completion, respectively. Additionally, work on Kikoota Reservoir progressed to 75% completion.

Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition Sub-Programme

The sub-programme's performance was fair, primarily due to the rationalisation of major implementing agencies[3] and delays in Uganda Development Corporation (UDC)'s appraisal of investment projects. As a result, several planned activities under the rationalised agencies were not implemented, such as procurement and distribution of milk coolers and coffee processing equipment, as well as the rehabilitation of milk collection centres in Kakooge, Buliisa, and Kitgum.

The establishment of storage, value addition, and agro-processing facilities progressed at varying levels. Phase one of the renovation of the Mbale Dairy Processing Factory was 70% complete but behind schedule; while some equipment had been delivered, installation was pending the completion of civil works. The Bukedea and Wera Milk Collection Centres (MCCs) were completed but remained unequipped and non-operational. Additionally, through the District Production and Marketing Departments, MAAIF supported the establishment of infrastructure aimed at enhancing storage and value addition for agro-produce; however, most of these facilities were still non-operational as of 8th August 2025.

The UDC continued to provide guidance and oversight to 10 agro-processing companies, seven of which were operational, while three remained inactive owing to raw material shortages and declining market prices for processed tea. For example, Atiak Sugar Factory was not processing cane into sugar; Yumbe Fruit Factory had processed 170 metric tonnes of mango pulp, secured the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Quality Mark (Q-mark), and stored the product, but remained non-operational owing to a lack of raw materials; and Mpanga Growers' Tea Factory was also non-operational. To enhance operations, the UDC contracted Chimaki Agro Ltd to manage Soroti Fruit Factory, while Mutuma Commercial Agency remained active and secured an additional USh 3 billion in financing.

Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness

The sub-programme performance was fair and among the monitored interventions, the strengthening of public institutions capacities in analysis, negotiation, and development of market opportunities performed better than other interventions. During the review period, the UNBS certified 5,703 products against a target of 6,000, and conducted 9,983 product audits along with 79 system audits. MAAIF inspected and certified 8,395,451 sixty-kilogram bags for export to various international markets. Additionally, 1,497 milk handling premises and 3,003 consignments were inspected, alongside 43 enforcement operations and 31 market surveillance activities. The Ministry also inspected and certified 36,615.3 metric tonnes of fish products for export.

Progress on equipping the National Metrology Laboratory at the UNBS headquarters in Wakiso District reached 30%. However, delays in equipment delivery and installation were caused by the laboratory's lack of readiness, primarily due to a malfunctioning heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system. The construction of the Nabiswera Milk Collection Centre was

[3] National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), and the Dairy Development Authority (DDA).

completed, with some equipment already delivered and awaiting installation. Meanwhile, the renovation of the National Sanitary and Phytosanitary Laboratory at Namalere was completed and partially operational. However, the accreditation of the National Dairy Analytical Laboratory to the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standard was not achieved.

To improve agricultural market infrastructure in both rural and urban areas, the construction and rehabilitation of 1,035.42 km of roads under the National Oil Seed Project (NOSP) was ongoing at 53% physical progress. In addition, the National Oil Palm Project (NOPP) constructed 30 km of farm access roads, and an extra 16.5 km of community access roads were maintained.

Agricultural Financing

By 30th June 2025, the performance of the Agricultural Financing Sub-programme was good. Under the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), 3,225 projects were financed, while 35,947 farmers insured their investments against various production risks through the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS). However, access to these services remained uneven, with the Western and Central Regions attracting more resources and beneficiaries than the Northern and Eastern Regions.

In FY 2024/25, a total of USh 248.794 billion under the ACF was disbursed to 3,225 borrowers. Agro-processing and value addition accounted for the largest share of loan value at 48.4%, while primary production (land clearing, farm inputs, animal feeds, paddocking, biological assets and machinery) comprised the highest proportion of projects, at 95.4%. The Eastern Region received the largest share of total loan value (35.9%), though 78.3% of these funds went to a single agro-processor. Overall, most beneficiaries were located in the Central Region (58.8%) and Western Region (26.9%), with fewer in the Eastern (9%) and Northern (5.3%) Regions. Individual borrowers accounted for 97.9% of projects and 50.6% of total loan value. Access was lowest among youth (under 35) and senior citizens (60+), and highest among middle-aged individuals (35–59).

During the same period, 35,947 farmers benefitted from agricultural insurance subsidies. The majority were from the Western Region (18,359; 51.1%), followed by the Central (9,618; 26.7%), Northern (4,504; 12.5%), and Eastern (3,466; 9.6%) Regions. The value of commodities insured followed a similar pattern, led by the Western Region (USh 125.196 billion) and Central Region (USh 87.021 billion). Although the Eastern Region had the smallest number of beneficiaries, it surpassed the Northern Region in insured commodity value due to high-value crops such as coffee. The Western and Central Regions led in total sum insured, reflecting investments in high-value enterprises such as poultry, cattle, and coffee.

The performance of the Parish Development Model (PDM) Revolving Fund was very good with regard to release. USh 1.059 trillion was disbursed to 10,585 parish SACCOs as at 30th June 2025. However, actual disbursements to intended borrowers varied across districts in July 2025, largely due to the late release of the second tranche in June 2025. For instance, in Terego District, USh 2.1 billion had been disbursed to 2,100 borrowers out of the USh 4.2 billion received. Implementation was hampered by several challenges, including system errors in the Parish Development Management Information System (PDMIS), inadequate technical capacity

among district staff, and delays in licensing PDM SACCOs by the Microfinance Regulatory Authority (MRA).

Institutional Strengthening and Coordination

Good progress was made in streamlining and harmonising institutional roles and responsibilities within the programme through the implementation of the Rationalisation of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure (RAPEX) reform. Key functions, roles and some staff from the former Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), Cotton Development Organisation (CDO), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), and Dairy Development Authority (DDA) were integrated into MAAIF. This integration strengthened the programme approach to planning and budgeting, with all agricultural staff operating under a unified governance structure.

However, challenges remained in the implementation of the RAPEX reform. The roles and responsibilities of newly created departments and recently recruited staff were not clearly defined. In addition, some critical functions previously handled by the defunct agencies, such as coffee, cotton, and dairy quality inspections and enforcement, lacked clear institutional placement and dedicated budgets within MAAIF.

The PDM played a key role in strengthening institutions by supporting enterprise and farmer groups through training and the use of parish-level structures to monitor programme implementation. The capacity of District Production and Commercial Services Departments was enhanced, particularly in managing the PDMIS and participating in joint monitoring activities. However, a key limitation of the PDMIS is its inability to track productivity data for borrowers.

Challenges

i) Inadequate staffing for extension staff, thus weakening extension services arm.
ii) Delayed completion of valuation studies by the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC).
iii) Poor planning and low preparedness to implement infrastructure-related activities, especially under externally financed projects.
iv) Inadequate budget allocations for agricultural financing, especially under the ACF and UAIS.
v) Procurement delays, including repeated tendering due to high bid prices, impacted schemes like Unyama and Namalu, and delays in the start of works for the Ngugo Multi-purpose Reservoir in Rwampara District.

Recommendations

i) MoFPED, the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), MAAIF and DLGs should prioritise recruitment and equipping of more extension workers.
ii) The UDC should expedite the appraisal and valuation of planned investment projects.
iii) The Project Coordination/Management Units should review and fast-track the implementation of project activities

iv) MoFPED should revise the budget ceilings for the ACF and UAIS for increased access by eligible farmers to agricultural financing.
v) The MWE should streamline procurement processes and address high bid price issues early to prevent repeated tendering and associated delays, particularly for large-scale schemes such as Unyama and Namalu.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The mission of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) is: "To formulate sound economic policies, maximise revenue mobilisation, and ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development".
MoFPED, through its Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU), tracks the implementation of programmes/projects by observing how values of different financial and physical indicators change over time against stated goals, indicators, and targets (how things are working). BMAU work is aligned to budget execution, accountability, service delivery, and implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (DRMS).

Starting in FY 2021/22, BMAU has been undertaking Programme-Based Monitoring to assess performance against targets and outcomes in the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) and the Third National Development Plan (NDP III). Annual field monitoring of government programmes and projects was undertaken to verify the receipt and application of funds by the user entities and beneficiaries, the outputs and intermediate outcomes achieved, and the level of gender and equity compliance in the budget execution processes in FY 2024/25.

The monitoring covered the following programmes: Agro-Industrialisation; Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change; Digital Transformation; Human Capital Development; Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer; Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services; Manufacturing; Mineral Development; Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management; Public Sector Transformation; Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources; Tourism Development; and Sustainable Energy Development.

This Annual Monitoring Report presents findings from monitoring the Agro-Industrialisation Programme for the budget execution period 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025.

1.2 Programme Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Agro-Industrialisation Programme is to increase the commercialisation and competitiveness of the agricultural sector through increased value addition to agricultural products.

The programme objectives are:

1) Increasing agricultural production and productivity.
2) Improving post-harvest handling and storage for agricultural products.
3) Improving agro-processing and value addition.
4) Increasing market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets.
5) Increasing the mobilisation, access and utilisation of agricultural finance.
6) Strengthening the agriculture sector institutional capacities for agro-industralisation.

The investment priorities to deliver these objectives in FY 2024/25 are guided by the Third National Development Plan, the Agriculture Value Chain Development Strategy 2022, the Presidential Directives of May 2022, the Parish Development Model Pillar One strategies and the Budget Strategy for FY 2024/25.

Key expenditure drivers in the FY 2024/25 budget speech were focused on: deepening research and genetic development with emphasis on the anti-tick vaccine manufacturing facility, Aflasafe laboratory, and selected agricultural value chains. Budget expenditures also focused on enhancing agricultural production and productivity, pest and disease control, value addition, the PDM, mechanisation, irrigation, markets, provision of agricultural financing and institutional strengthening

1.3 Sub-Programmes

The Agro-Industrialisation Programme is implemented through five sub-programmes, namely:

i) Agricultural Production and Productivity.
ii) Storage, Agro-processing, and Value Addition.
iii) Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness.
iv) Agricultural Financing.
v) Institutional Strengthening and Coordination.

1.4 Programme Outcomes

The key results to be achieved over the five-year period (FY 2020/21 to FY 2024/25) are:

i) Increased total export value of processed agricultural commodities – coffee, tea, fish, dairy, meat, and maize (and its products) – from USD 0.935 billion to USD 2.7 billion.
ii) Reduced total value of imported cereals and cereal preparations, vegetable fats and oils, and sugar preparations from USD 931.1 million to USD 500 million.
iii) Increased agricultural sector growth rate from 3.8 % to 6.0 %.
iv) Increased labour productivity in the agro-industrial value chain (value added, USD per worker) from USD 2,212 to USD 3,114.
v) Increased number of jobs created per annum in agro-industry along the value chain by 180,000.
vi) Reduced percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood from 68.9 % to 55 %.
vii) Increased proportion of households that are food-secure from 60 % to 90 %.
viii) Increase in the cumulative water for production (WfP) storage capacity (m^3) from 39.3 to 76.82 million.
ix) Increase in the area under formal irrigation hectares (ha) from 15,147 to 27,424.
x) Increase in the percentage of functional WfP facilities from 86.7 to 89.7.
xi) Reduction in post-harvest losses for priority commodities (%) from 37 to 15.
xii) Increase in storage capacity (MT) from 550,000 to 1,500,000.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope

The monitoring report is based on selected, yet representative, interventions under the Agro-Industrialisation Programme that were planned for implementation during FY 2024/25. A total of 26 interventions, representing 77% of those outlined in the Agro-Industrialisation Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP), were monitored (Table 2.1). Six interventions were not assessed, either due to lack of funding in FY 2024/25 or the absence of credible data.

Table 2.1: Number of interventions monitored by sub-programme

SN	Sub-programme	Total Interventions in PIAP	No. of PIAP Interventions Monitored
1	Agricultural Production and Productivity	11	10
2	Storage, Agro-processing, and Value Addition	6	3
3	Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness	3	3
4	Agricultural Financing	5	3
5	Institutional Strengthening and Collaboration	1	1
	Total Interventions	**26**	**20**
	% of Total Interventions monitored		**77**

Source: Author's Compilation

The selection of projects and interventions to monitor was based on the following criteria:

i) Significant contribution to the programme objectives and national priorities.
ii) Level of investment, interventions that had major allocations were prioritised.
iii) Multi-year investments under implementation in the current year.
iv) Projects that were considered at risk, mostly due to low absorption of external financing.

2.2 Approach and Sampling Methods

Monitoring involved analysis and tracking of performance indicators in the FY 2024/25 Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS), work plans, performance reports and NDP III for the Agro-industralisation Programme. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the monitoring exercise. Physical monitoring of outputs and intermediate outcomes was undertaken using purposive sampling.

To aid mapping of PIAP interventions against annual planned targets stated in the Vote MPS and quarterly work plans, multi-stage sampling was undertaken at four levels: i) sub-programmes; ii) votes; iii) Local Governments; and iv) project or intervention beneficiaries. The selection of districts, facilities, and beneficiaries to monitor considered regional and gender representation.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection

The monitored entities and beneficiaries (Annex 1**)** were consulted to provide data. The monitoring team employed both primary and secondary data collection methods.

Secondary data collection methods included:

i) A literature review of key policy documents, including the MPS for FY 2024/25, National and Programme Budget Framework Papers, PIAPs, NDP III, quarterly progress reports and work plans for the respective implementing agencies, quarterly performance reports, the Budget Speech, PIPs, approved estimates of revenue and expenditure, project reports, strategic plans, policy documents, aide-memoires, and evaluation reports for selected programmes/projects.
ii) Review and analysis of data from the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), the Programme Budgeting System (PBS), quarterly performance reports, and bank statements from some implementing agencies.

Primary data collection methods included:

i) Consultations and key informant interviews (KIIs) with institutional heads, project/intervention managers, household heads, and service beneficiaries at various implementation levels. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were also held in instances of group beneficiaries.
ii) Field visits to various districts, for primary data collection, observation, and photography.
iii) Call-backs in some cases, which were made to triangulate information.

2.4 Data Analysis

The data was analysed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative data was examined and classified in terms of constructs, themes, or patterns to explain events among the beneficiaries (interpretation analysis), and reflective analysis, where the monitoring teams provided an objective interpretation of the field events. Quantitative data, on the other hand, was analysed using advanced Excel tools that aided interpretation.

Comparative analyses were done using percentages, averages, and cross-tabulations of the outputs/interventions, intermediate outcome indicators and the overall scores. Performance of outputs/interventions and intermediate outcome indicators was rated in percentages according to the level of achievement against the annual targets. The sub-programme score was determined as the weighted aggregate of the average percentage ratings for the output/intermediate outcomes in the ratio of 65%:35%, respectively.

The overall performance of the programme is an average of individual sub-programme scores assessed. The performance of the programme and sub-programme was rated on the basis of the criteria (Table 2.2). Based on the rating assigned, a BMAU colour-coded system was used to alert the policymakers and implementers to whether the interventions were achieved or had very good

performance (green), or good performance (yellow), fair performance (light gold) and poor performance (red) to aid decision-making.

Table 2.2: Assessment guide to measure performance in FY 2024/25

Score	Performance Rating	Comment
90% and above	Green	Very Good (Achieved at least 90% of outputs and outcomes)
70% – 89%	Yellow	Good (Achieved at least 70% of outputs and outcomes)
50% – 69%	Light Gold	Fair (Achieved at least 50% of outputs and outcomes)
49% and below	Red	Poor (Achieved below 50% of outputs and outcomes)

Source: Author's Compilation

Ethical Considerations

Entry meetings were undertaken with the Permanent Secretaries/and Accounting Officers or delegated officers upon commencement of the monitoring exercises. Consent was sought from all respondents, including programme or project beneficiaries. All information obtained during the budget monitoring exercise was treated with a high degree of confidentiality and only used in policy-making and improving service delivery.

2.5 Limitations

i) Poor access to financial and performance data following the restructuring and phasing out of agencies and their staff in the Agro-industralisation Programme.

2.6 Structure of the Report

The report is structured into four chapters. These are: Introduction; Methodology; Programme Performance; and Conclusion and Recommendations.

CHAPTER 3: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

3.1 Overall Programme Performance

3.1.1 Financial performance

The programme budget for FY 2024/25 totalled USh 2,230.111 billion[4], comprising USh 1,300.847 billion (58.3%) from Government of Uganda (GoU) financing and USh 929.263 billion (41.7%) from external sources. By 30th June 2025, a total of USh 1,908.3 billion had been released, representing 85.5% of the approved budget. Of the released funds, USh 1,352.5 billion was spent, accounting for 70.9% of the release. Overall, programme release and expenditure performance were rated as good (Table 3.1).

The GoU release and expenditure performance were very good, at 98% and 93.6%, respectively. In contrast, external financing performance was fair for releases (68.2%) and poor for expenditure (25%), primarily due to low preparedness to implement planned activities by the respective MAAIF Project Management Units for the donor-financed Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project, National Oil Palm Project and National Oil Seeds Project.

The sub-programme for agricultural production and productivity had the largest share of the budget, at 87.7%, whereas storage agro-processing and value addition had the smallest share at 1% of the programme budget. This shows government commitment to increase production in priority commodities. The Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition Sub-programme, as well as the Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness Sub-programme received more than their appropriation, at 115.2% and 154.4%, respectively. The expenditure performance by sub-programme varied, with Institutional Strengthening and Coordination performing better than other sub-programmes.

Table 3.1: Budget performance by sub-programme as at 30th June 2025

Sub-programme	Budget (USh, bn)	Release (USh, bn)	Spent (USh, bn)	% Budget Released	%Release Spent
Institutional Strengthening and Coordination	190.485	161.432	138.753	84.7	86.0
Agricultural Production and Productivity	1,954.752	1,624.844	1,160.96	83.1	71.5
Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition	23.006	26.502	19.968	115.2	75.3
Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness	61.868	95.536	32.836	154.4	34.4
Total	**2,230.111**	**1,908.315**	**1,352.518**	**85.6**	**70.9**

Source: MoFPED, IFMIS September 2025.

[4] Excluding budget for the agricultural financing sub-programme.

3.1.2 Overall Performance

By 30th June 2025, the overall programme performance was rated as good, achieving 72.1%, although some sub-programmes registered underperformance (Table 3.2). The good performance was attributed to several factors, including increased access to agricultural financing by farmers; the availability of donor funding and off-budget support; enhanced agricultural research; expanded mechanisation and water for production; and improved quality and regulatory services across the coffee, fisheries, and dairy value chains.

Poor performance was due to: partial implementation by agencies that were affected by the Rationalisation of Government Agencies and Public Expenditure (RAPEX) reform; poor planning and low readiness of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to implement donor-financed projects; land acquisition and failure to compensate project-affected persons (PAPs); end of off-budget projects, including USAID funding; inadequate staffing; procurement delays and limited development funds to complete infrastructure projects.

Table 3.2: Overall performance of the Agro-Industralisation Programme by 30th June 2025

Sub-programme	Overall Performance (%)	Performance Rating
Agricultural Production and Productivity	78.20	Good performance
Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition	59.2	Fair performance
Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness	57.9	Fair performance
Agricultural Financing	88.6	Good performance
Institutional Strengthening and Coordination	76.5	Good performance
Average Performance	**72.1**	**Good performance**

Source: Author's Compilation

3.2 Agricultural Production and Productivity Sub-Programme

3.2.1 Introduction

Ten out of the 11 interventions that were planned to be implemented in FY 2024/25 under the sub-programme were monitored, namely: i) Agricultural research and technology development strengthened; ii) Agricultural extension system strengthened; iii) Agricultural input markets and distribution systems strengthened; iv) Access to and use of water for production strengthened; v) Access and use of agricultural mechanisation increased; vi) Access and use of digital technologies in agriculture strengthened.

Others were: viii) Farmer organisations and cooperatives strengthened; viii) Systems for management of pests, vectors and diseases strengthened; ix) Sustainable land and environment management practices promoted; and x) Capacity to collect, report, disseminate and use weather or metrological information strengthened. Below is the detailed performance of each of the interventions.

Performance

The overall performance of the Agricultural Production and Productivity Sub-programme was good, at 78.2% (Annex 2). Good performance was noted in the establishment of research and technology generation infrastructure; generation of new technologies; provision of water for production and agricultural mechanisation services; and establishment of infrastructure for pest and disease control. However, performance in the animal breeding programme was rated as fair.

3.2.2 Agricultural Research and Technology Development Strengthened

Introduction

The planned actions focused on i) the establishment, completion and/or rehabilitation of research and breeding infrastructure; ii) technology generation, multiplication and promotion and adaptive research; iii) genetic development and breeding; iv) strategic recruitment and training of agricultural research staff; and v) research on bio-fortification and multiplication of nutrient-dense food staples.

i) **Research and breeding infrastructure constructed, rehabilitated and maintained**

Research infrastructure

The two-flagship research infrastructure development projects for FY 2024/25 were on course:

- The remodelling of the commercial section of the Anti-Tick Vaccine Facility was 95% complete and the bulk (95%) of equipment was on site, progressively being installed. The transportation vans for the vaccines were procured. One million doses of vaccine were produced and tested in farm-level trials. The vaccine was ready for commercial production. Staffing at the vaccine facility was still a challenge, as only 36 out of the 100 technical staff had been recruited.
- Construction of the Aflasafe Laboratory at Nakyesesa was completed and specialised equipment for inoculum production was partially installed. Funding was insufficient to conclude the laboratory accreditation at international level.

Cold storage vaccine transportation vans ready for use at the Anti-Tick Vaccine Facility at Nakyesesa, Wakiso District

Detailed progress at the NARO Institutes and Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institutes (ZARDIs) is presented in Table 3.3. The availability of off-budget funding from the Competitive Grant Scheme (CGS) in some NARO institutions played a key role in the expansion of research infrastructure.

Table 3.3: Key research infrastructure established at NARO institutions by 30th June 2025

NARO Institution	Infrastructure	Completion Progress (%)	Remark
National Animal Livestock Resources Research Institute (NaLIRRI) Wakiso District	Remodelling of vaccine facility	95%	Upgrading of the Research and Development wing to a mini-manufacturing facility was 70% complete; four cold storage vaccine transportation vans were procured.
	Alfasafe Biosafety Innovation Laboratory	100%	48 metric tonnes (8%) of biopesticide (Aflasafe) was produced; 500 MT of aflatoxin mitigant products were ordered for production. Two alternative advanced aflatoxin biocontrol management options were developed, awaiting evaluation.
	Additional works on the 1.22 km of road and diversion of access road from NaCRRI to NaLIRRI	100%	
	Bull Stud additional works at Maruzi	100%	
	Calf heifer barn, goat research facility, queen bee rearing facility phase I, paddocking system and farm access roads and water reticulation system constructed at Maruzi	100% for all apart for paddocking system at 78%	New contract was awarded to Khoga Ltd to complete the snags that were not completed by AKVO International during the DLP for the water reticulation
Ngetta ZARDI Lira District	Poultry hatchery and seed (rabbits), poultry hatchery and seed laboratory, and washrooms/mini-stores and fish hatcheries in Northern Uganda constructed/rehabilitated	100%	Defects liability period (DLP)
National Crop Resources Research Institute (NaCCRI) Wakiso District	Cassava Centre of Excellence Phase I structures rehabilitated	63%	Floor repairs (85%); internal and external finishes, painting (40%); plumbing repairs (80%); roof repairs (50%)
	Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Centre upgraded/renovated	80%	
	Refurbished Biosafety Level II (BSL2) Screen House	100%	
	Mechanised mini-seed grain processing facility	100%	Off-budget support
	Long-term cold storage for seed facility, fully solar powered with solar irrigation system established on 85 acres	100%	USD 1.5 million off-budget support
NARO Secretariat (NAROSEC) Wakiso District	Wall fence constructed, gardens and drainage rehabilitated and civil works maintenance on administration block	100%	
Kamenyamiggo Satellite Station, Mukono ZARDI Lwengo District	Coffee nursery shed	70%	Funded by Uganda Coffee Development Authority and National Coffee Research Institute
	Mini-irrigation scheme	80%	Funded by the African Development Bank under the MAAIF AVCP Project.

NARO Institution	Infrastructure	Completion Progress (%)	Remark
			The scheme was eroded and not in use as the snags were not addressed and the facility was not handed over to the user
Mbarara ZARDI Mbarara District	Piggery unit	100%	Off-budget support
	Screen house for coffee seedlings	100%	Off-budget support
NARL Wakiso District	State-of-the-art agro-meteorological research facility	100%	Full operationalised in partnership with Meteorological Department Services in the Ministry of Water and Environment and Makerere University
National Coffee Research Institute (NaCORI) Mukono District	Screen house for coffee seedlings	100%	
Abi ZARDI Arua District	Laboratory renovation	100%	DLP
National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) Jinja/Wakiso Districts	Floating fish building remodelled	100%	
Rwebitaba ZARDI Kyenjojo District	Structures renovated and equipment for Mini-tea cottage processing factory	100%	USAID Feed the Future off-budget support

Source: Field Findings

L-R: Fully equipped Aflasafe Laboratory was functional at NaLIRRI, Nakyesesa; and coffee nursery shed established at Kamenyamiggo Field Station in Lwengo District

L-R: Rehabilitated Cassava Centre of Excellence structure at NaCRRI; and effluent treatment plant under construction at the Anti-Tick Vaccine Facility in Wakiso District

The key challenges to developing research infrastructure included the non-functionality of completed structures due to a lack of equipment, furniture, and staff; the stalling of infrastructure projects following the end of off-budget support; and the low capacity of some contractors, which led to delays in contract execution and repeated time extensions.

Breeding infrastructure

Good performance was observed in the development and equipping of breeding infrastructure at NAGRC&DB farms (Table 3.4). However, some works stalled owing to inadequate resources or because contractors abandoned sites following non-payment of certificates for completed works.

There were also several structures that were partially completed or equipped in previous years and, hence, were not in use. For example, the hostel that was completed at Rubona Stock Farm in FY 2022/23 in Bunyangabo District was not in use due to lack of water, electricity and sanitary facilities. The calf pen lacked doors and, hence, was used for a different purpose, i.e., storing a nitrogen tank and hay.

Table 3.4: Key breeding infrastructure and equipment established at NAGRC&DB farms by 30th June 2025

Farm	Infrastructure/Equipment Established	Completion Progress (%)	Remark
Aswa Ranch Pader District	Manager's House	100%	Completed in September 2024 and in use.
	Junior staff quarters and 4-stance pit latrine	74%	The project was behind schedule.
	Hostel	75%	Behind schedule.
Ruhengyere Field Station Kiruhura District	Tractor and accessories	100%	200 acres of maize were planted; however, 100% destroyed by adverse weather conditions. 40 acres of Napier grass were planted, out of which 170 tonnes of silage was produced.
Got Apwoyo Ranch Nwoya District	Three silage bunkers	100%	
	Administrative buildings	100%	Not equipped and hence partially used.
	Bush cleared	100%	Two square miles of land were cleared and

Farm	Infrastructure/Equipment Established	Completion Progress (%)	Remark
			planted with pasture; 100,000 tonnes of silage were produced.
Maruzi Ranch Apac District	Animal husbandry staff houses	80%	Stalled over the past two years; abandoned by the contractors.
	Other staff quarters	70%	
Nshaara Ranch Kiruhura District	Biosafety gate	100%	It was redesigned/reduced in size owing to funding constraints. Encroachers were occupying about 8 square miles, which affected pasture availability for animals.
NAGRC&DB Headquarters	Construction of the semen laboratory	98%	The facility was substantially complete and under defects liability.
Livestock Experimentation Stock Farm (LES)	Renovation and equipping of the hatchery	100%	The facility was in use.

Source: Field Findings

ii) **Technology generation, multiplication and promotion and adaptive research**

Demand-driven agricultural technologies developed

Good performance was realised in the development and dissemination of agricultural technologies by NARO institutions and collaborating partners. NARO produced and disseminated 80,755 tree seedlings, 19,384 tea seedlings, 38,100 Hass seedlings, 96,838 fish fingerlings, 2,047 chickens, 1,950 kg of maize foundation seed, 2,100 kg of bean foundation seed, and 204,025 coffee seedlings to technology uptake pathways. Improved crop varieties were released, including four potato, three millet, one banana, and three coffee varieties, and were submitted for approval. Two maize hybrids were developed and submitted to the National Variety Release Committee for approval.

Improved local chickens were under breeding at the Mukono ZARDI. Additionally, four vegetable demonstration sites and 10 farmer-managed local chicken demonstration farms were established at the ZARDI and in various locations across the country. Through these initiatives, 1,000 youth were trained to adopt new technologies. In the Lake Victoria region, 670 improved local chicks and nine pigs were distributed to youth entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, the development of slow-release nanofertiliser blends was underway, aimed at enhancing soil nutrients while minimising environmental degradation.

Improved local chicken under breeding at MUZARDI in Mukono district

The National Crop Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) and its partners produced a total of 1,780.9 MT of seed, comprising 18 MT of maize, 12 MT of rice, and 1,750.9 MT of quality

declared seed, and distributed them through uptake pathways in 10 districts. Additionally, 1,000 mango seedlings were produced at the Kiige Satellite Station and supplied to farmers. Research on Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) cassava was ongoing in the newly refurbished Biosafety Level II Screen House.

L-R: Rice foundation seed production plots and GMO cassava research in the screen house were ongoing at NaCRRI in Wakiso District

Multi-locational trials were established at the National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI) for developing improved market-oriented sorghum varieties. Two hundred sorghum samples were analysed in the Nutritional Laboratory at Makerere University to profile the nutritional content. Twenty-five cotton germplasm accessions were planted on station to characterise their textile and industrial attributes. Two trials consisting of 26 cotton breeding lines were planted on station to select the ones for potential release. Research was at the initial stage for establishing the best intercropping patterns between cotton with beans, and groundnuts and soya bean. However, inadequate funding to establish multi-locational trial sites and drought constrained the research.

The National Coffee Research Institute and the UCDA supported the establishment of a one-acre coffee mother garden at Kamenyamiggo Satellite Station in Lwengo District for the multiplication of seedlings. An additional half-acre was established by NaCORI to evaluate the candidate lines for climate smart technologies.

A new promising coffee variety named Liberica was under testing through collaboration between Kyagalanyi Coffee Factory, Makerere University, Royal Botanical Gardens, National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL) and Mukono ZARDI.

Research trials for the new coffee variety Liberica were performing well at Kamenyamiggo Satellite Station in Lwengo District

The National Forestry Resources Research Institute (NaFORRI) established two three-acre adaptive trials and a one-acre mother garden for four improved macadamia varieties at Kifu Research Forest and on-farm in Kyegegwa District. Additionally, a six-acre adaptive trial for 10 elite cashew nut varieties was set up in Bukedea District, along with a three-acre mother garden in Kifu Research Forest. These trials aimed to develop effective pest and disease control measures, improve soil fertility, and promote good agronomic practices for both macadamia and cashew nut cultivation.

NaFORRI continued research on the jackfruit value chain, focusing on improving productivity, enhancing nutrition and health benefits, and promoting value addition. Collaborative partnerships were also underway between NaFORRI, Mukono ZARDI, SEQART Africa, and District Local Governments to strengthen the Hass avocado value chain. In Western Uganda, Njojo Agro-based Industries supported smallholder avocado producers by linking them to emerging local and export markets. As part of these efforts, over 1,200 avocado seedlings were grafted using 12 different landraces.

Technology development for transforming bamboo into high-value products such as charcoal, biochar, vinegar, and tar through the pyrolysis process was progressing through a partnership with the Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) and the Agricultural Engineering and Appropriate Technology Research Centre (AEATREC). The pyrolysis equipment processes bamboo to produce 35% charcoal, 10% vinegar, and 15% tar by weight. If concluded and approved, this technology would help reduce deforestation by providing alternative sources of energy.

First prototype of bean thresher was under evaluation at NARL in Kawanda

Limited progress was made in the development of agricultural engineering solutions by the National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL) owing to low funding and outdated workshop fabrication facilities. Performance data was collected on the improved design of the second prototype of the motorised, food-grade coffee pulper, in preparation for the development of the third prototype.

The design, working drawings, and initial fabrication of the first prototype of a commercial-grade bean thresher were completed. Preliminary materials and components for the installation and assembly of the first prototype of a solar-powered system for vegetable production were also secured. In partnership with NaCORI, the first prototype of a food-grade cocoa bean fermentation box was developed.

One banana variety, NAROBAN 6, was developed and released. Five matooke hybrids were selected for national performance and on-farm trials. Two biopesticides were under testing for efficacy to control the fall armyworm. With support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), soil maps were upgraded from a scale of 1: 25,000 to 1: 50,000 for selected districts in the cattle corridor, including Napak, Abim, Katakwi, Amolatar, Kayunga, Kamuli, Buyende, Nakaseke

and Nakasongola. The digitisation of Kampala, Masaka, Fort Portal soil sheets was substantially complete. A total of 77 crop suitability maps were generated for seven districts[5] and 11 crops[6].

The promotion of coffee production in Northern Uganda was undertaken by NaCORI through a Coffee Fest held in partnership with West Nile, Acholi, Lango and Karamoja Foundation (Walk Foundation). Research progressed on the biological control package for the management of black coffee twig borer and new spacing and agronomic practices for large-scale farming of coffee. Two technology dissemination partnerships were established between NaCORI and Kisoboka Agricultural Initiative and Ian Clarke Farm and Coffee Institute.

Technology incubation centres established and operational

Fair progress was made in technology incubation under NARO, largely supported by off-budget funding, non-tax revenue (NTR), and private sector partnerships. However, the phasing out of USAID funding and other off-budget support significantly affected the completion and operationalisation of several technology incubation projects.

A mini-tea cottage processing factory was established at Rwebitaba Tea Research Centre in Kyenjojo District to incubate the production of speciality tea with health benefits for managing blood pressure and diabetes. With support from the USAID Feed the Future Project, five value addition machines and a three-phase power line were procured, an existing building was renovated, and technicians were trained. Initial research efforts to produce green tea, black tea, and white tea are ongoing. A key challenge was the inadequate infrastructure to accommodate packaging, storage, and staff changing rooms.

L-R: Machinery for incubating speciality teas and samples of processed teas at Rwebitaba Tea Research Centre in Kyenjojo District

The NaCRRI at Namulonge in Wakiso District was incubating mechanised breeding operations, as well as seed processing and handling systems, using digital machinery with support from the Crop to End Hunger Global Trust Fund. This equipment accelerated the development of new seed

[5] Katakwi, Amolatar, Kayunga, Kamuli, Buyende, Nakaseke, Nakasongola.
[6] Seven traditional crops (Robusta coffee, cassava, millet, sunflower, maize, beans, cooking bananas) and four non-traditional crops (Napier grass, macadamia, cashew nuts, Hass avocado).

varieties, enabling up to three planting seasons per year instead of the usual two. The research also included a solar-powered seed research and conservation unit with cold storage, allowing stored seed to remain viable for up to 10 years. In addition, a solar irrigation facility was established on 88 acres to support continuous seed production throughout the year.

Different research prototypes for value-added products such as cosmetics for Northern Uganda were under development at NaCORI. One value-added coffee product (Nutri Coffee Bread) with caffeine for health benefits was under development. Towards the improvement of cocoa quality, five isolates for microbes were profiled for controlled cocoa fermentation for better aroma and flavour.

iii) **Genetic development and breeding**

The National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB) noted fair performance in the animal breeding programme. Subsidised products and services were provided to PDM farmers, including superior breeding stock, animal feeds, semen and artificial insemination services, through the community breeding programme and skilling and training services.

A total of 10,000 Kuroiler birds were stocked at the National Poultry Development Centre (NPDC) in Wakiso District, of which 7,000 were mature laying stock. Their egg-laying capacity averaged 70%, despite feed shortages. The centre's two hatcheries were operationalised, with a combined capacity of 120,600 hatchable eggs per month.

Modest growth in goat and cattle herds was realised, although it was negatively affected by disease outbreaks, inadequate and untimely supply of feeds and drugs, as well as drought conditions. For instance, the cattle herd at Rubona Stock Farm decreased from 357 animals on 1st July 2024 to 308 by 30th June 2025. Similarly, the number of breeding bulls at the Bull Stud in Entebbe declined from 40 to 35 over the same period, mainly due to tick-borne diseases and shortages of feeds and acaricides. Semen production at the Bull Stud remained low, with only 3,392 doses produced – largely attributed to the absence of a semen extender, which was still under procurement. Overall, performance on semen production and dissemination was poor, with only 36,717 doses (49%) achieved against the annual target of 75,000 doses.

The low semen production was further compounded by frequent breakdowns of liquid nitrogen plants in Entebbe, Mbarara, and Buikwe Districts, as well as delays in the delivery of artificial insemination inputs, which were also under procurement. The nitrogen plant at the Mbarara ZARDI was operating at 50% capacity, producing 60 litres of liquid nitrogen per day. In total, 80,155.5 litres of liquid nitrogen were produced during the year, representing 89% of the annual target of 90,000 litres.

Performance was constrained by:

a) Arrears of USh 46.545 billion that was front-loaded in FY 2022/23 to address the food and animal feed security intervention as per Cabinet directive that was not recovered.
b) Mass encroachment on the government farms and ranches, that negatively affects the breeding programme.
c) Inadequate wage bill to fill critical vacant positions (AI technician), especially in the ranches, to support the community breeding programme.
d) Wild game that occupies Nshaara Ranch and feed on the pastures and kill livestock.

iv) **Research on bio-fortification and multiplication of nutrient-dense food staples upscaled**

Left: Bio-fortified products were produced and others under incubation at NARL, Kawanda

New brands of bio-fortified foods, including millet, pumpkin, pigeon pea legume, sorghum flour, tomato powder and sauce, pre-cooked beans, and peanuts were produced through a partnership between NARO and private sector entrepreneurs. These products were developed at the Food Biosciences and Agro-Business Unit at the National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL), Kawanda.

In addition, value-added fish products such as fish powder, fish oil, fish-based snacks, and animal feeds were produced using fish offal. For citrus, the value-added products developed included concentrate, ready to drink juice, jams, marmalade, and essential oils extracted from peels and seeds.

To address nutritional deficiencies, particularly zinc and iron, as well as improve productivity, three bio-fortified bean varieties (NAROBEAN 1, NAROBEAN 2, and NABE 16) were promoted by NARO for uptake and adoption.

3.2.3 Agricultural Extension System Strengthened

Introduction

This intervention has four sub-interventions, namely: i) Operationalise the agricultural extension system; ii) Develop and operationalise an ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision and traceability system; iii) Strengthen the research-extension-farmer linkages to increase uptake of new technologies; and iv) Develop and equip youth with knowledge, skills and facilities for access and utilisation of modern extension services.

i) Agricultural extension system operationalised

The performance of the agricultural extension system was fair, affected by the reorganisation of MAAIF agencies and inadequate extension staff, tools, equipment and funds for monitoring and supervising PDM implementation. By 30th June 2025, 4.044 positions of extension staff were filled, representing 43.9% of the approved staffing norm. The ratio of extension worker-to-farming households was 1:1,800, against the approved standard of 1:500. For example, the staffing levels were low in the districts of Lira (39.7%), Mbale (48.5%), Mayuge (47.9%), Luuka (50%), Kamuli (53.2%), Jinja (36.2%) and Amuru (61.1%).

MAAIF, agencies and DLGs delivered extension services to farmers focusing on good agronomic practices, post-harvest handling and management, and the integrated management of pests, vectors, and diseases. The Ministry promoted the production of silkworm seeds and mulberry cuttings of

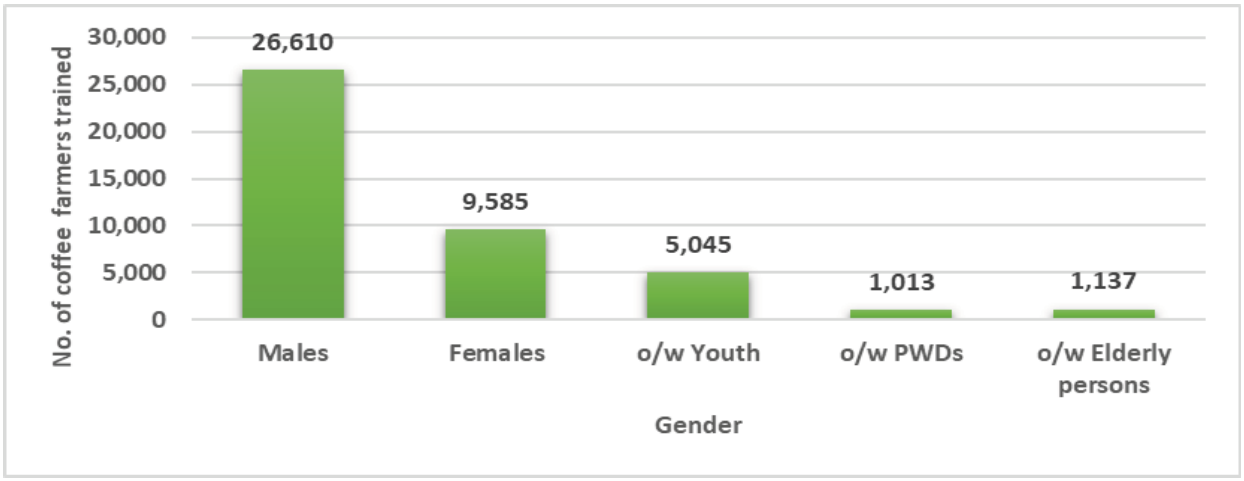
different varieties, which were distributed to farmers, replacing the previous practice of importing silkworm eggs for multiplication. The Ministry linked farmers with buyers in the silk business, promoted the G2 mulberry variety, and trained them in advanced pest management practices and egg handling in the silkworm production chain.

A comprehensive extension programme was implemented for coffee development, involving eight pre-season and five mid-season training sessions for a total of 110 ginners' extension workers and 95 district extension workers in Acholi, Lango, West Nile, and Busoga Regions. The training curriculum covered critical areas such as crop establishment, soil fertility management, pest control, and post-harvest handling. To ensure widespread support, the Uganda Ginners and Cotton Exporters Association (UGCEA) extension workers were strategically deployed in the cotton-producing regions and hard-to-reach districts.

An additional 55 ginners' extension workers received specialised training on land preparation and crop management in Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Acholi, West Nile, and Bunyoro. The delivery of these services was actively monitored in Eastern, Lango, Acholi, West Nile, Mid-West and Central, and the Kazinga Channel Regions, complemented by performance assessments for 45 UGCEA staff. Furthermore, two regional meetings were held in Acholi and West Nile to review service delivery and optimise the deployment strategy for extension workers. Over 150 seed growers and six prison farms were mobilised and trained on seed production in Rubirizi, Kitagwenda, Kasese, Adjumani, Kitgum, Abim and Pakwach Districts for the 2025 seed multiplication exercise.

Under the UCDA, the capacity of 42,717 coffee farmers in the 10 coffee growing regions was built through 1,556 specialised trainings. These trainings covered Good Agricultural Practices (GAPS), Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Climate-Smart Agriculture, and Environmental Management. Key emphasis areas included preparations for planting new fields, management of young coffee, coffee rehabilitation, soil fertility management, soil and water conservation, and pest and disease management. Gender and equity were taken into consideration in the trainings, although male participants were dominant (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Number of coffee farmers trained by gender by 30th June 2025



Source: UCDA Reports

Farmer access to agricultural extension services in Uganda remained limited owing to multiple constraints. Key among these were the repurposing of Local Government extension budgets towards supervision and training of PDM beneficiaries in the absence of an operational fund; decreased investment in extension by private actors in the coffee and cotton sub-sectors; and

insufficient vehicles and equipment at the Local Government level. Similarly, NAADS-supported extension services for emerging high-value crops such as Hass avocado, macadamia, and cashew nuts were scarcely accessible for farmers.

Other key challenges included inadequate funding to District Local Governments (DLGs), which resulted in a high extension worker-to-farmer ratio and a critical shortage of transport (vehicles and motorcycles), as well as essential tools for Extension Officers. This was worsened by limited facilitation for field activities and poor coordination among extension service providers. Additionally, high illiteracy levels among farmers significantly hindered the adoption of new agricultural technologies and practices.

ii) An ICT-enabled agricultural extension system developed and operationalised

By 30th June 2025, MAAIF successfully rolled out its Electronic Agricultural Extension and Advisory Information System (e-extension) across 92 District[7] Local Governments across all regions. The rollout methodology involved training MAAIF staff as Trainers of Trainers (ToTs), who subsequently trained district and sub-county agricultural extension workers. The comprehensive training covered both theoretical and practical sessions, including how to install the mobile app, access the web portal, and utilise all seven system modules for delivering extension services.

Trainees acknowledged the e-extension system as a valuable tool that would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. Key advantages identified included the ability to track staff performance, ensure evidence-based reporting, and facilitate the quick dissemination of information and feedback. However, it was recommended that the system be rolled out to all districts and institutionalised as the official reporting channel. To ensure its success, further recommendations included the need for continuous capacity building, linking performance assessments to system use, and providing extension officers with compatible electronic gadgets to overcome smartphone compatibility issues.

MAAIF successfully expanded the National Food and Agricultural Statistics System (NFASS) by deploying data collection and monitoring tools to 29 additional Local Governments. Comprehensive rice initiative monitoring was also conducted across all four regions of Uganda: Central, Eastern, Western, and Northern. In parallel, the CDO registered 12 ginners and lint exporters through the URA Electronic Single Window (ESW) platform. Under the Uganda Government Initiative for Farmers Transformation Programme, over 4,000 farmers in Isingiro District were registered using the IrriTrack application. To support the initiative, all extension staff in the district were trained on the platform, and agro-input supplies were assessed to guide future distribution at the scheme level.

[7] Mbale, Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Kumi, Soroti, Serere, Namutumba, Iganga, Bugweri, Bugiri, Tororo, Pallisa, Butaleja, Butebo, Sironko, Bulambuli, Mubende, Kassanda, Masaka, Kyotera, Rakai, Kalungu, Mpigi, Sembabule, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Bukomasimbi and Butambala, Luweero and Nakaseke, Kibaale, Kakumiro, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Kikuube, Hoima, Kagadi, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Bunyangabo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Bushenyi, Isingiro, Rwampara, Ibanda, Mbarara, Buhweju, Kiruhura, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Sheema, Kabale, Rukiga, Rubanda, Lira, Dokolo, Kole, Oyam, Nebbi, Pakwach, Arua, Maracha, Yumbe, Madi-Okolo, Obongi, Moyo and Adjumani, Gulu, Omoro, Amuru, Nwoya, Kitgum, Pader, Lamwo.

The National Oil Palm Project under MAAIF completed and transferred its fully functional Project Management Information System (MIS) to the Government of Uganda's server at the National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U). This system enables hub extension workers to collect data, which is entered by the Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant, verified by the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and updated monthly. The data is accessible through the MIS dashboards at nopp.qed.co.ug, where all users with access credentials can monitor project progress and track the implementation status of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB).

iii) **Research-extension-farmer linkages strengthened**

A total of 800 hectares of smallholder oil palm gardens were targeted for establishment in the Buvuma, Mayuge, and Masaka hubs. By the reporting period, 747 hectares had been established in Buvuma and Mayuge. Cumulatively, smallholder growers in Buvuma, Kalangala, and Mayuge had planted 8,378.86 hectares since the project's inception. This included 2,183.84 hectares cultivated by 949 farmers in Buvuma, 274.02 hectares by 314 farmers in the Mayuge Hub (covering Bugiri, Namayingo, and Mayuge districts), and 5,921 hectares managed by 2,064 farmers in Kalangala, bringing the total number of active oil palm growers across the three hubs to 3,327. Notably, 189 farmers in Buvuma had already commenced harvesting, and progress was ongoing towards expanding the project to new areas.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Kyotera was approved, with planting scheduled to begin in the next planting season in September 2025. The ESIA for Masaka District was also approved and placed on public display. Additionally, 4,251 hectares of land belonging to 1,773 potential growers were surveyed and mapped in the Masaka hub. The formal establishment of the Smallholder Oil Palm Scheme in Masaka was pending final International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) approval of the ESIA.

Through the CDO, in collaboration with the UGCEA, a number of pesticides and spray pumps were distributed to cotton farmers across the cotton-growing districts. Out of this total input supply, 10,080 units of pesticides and 242 spray pumps were specifically allocated to farmers in the 10 hard-to-reach districts. In addition to pest control supplies, 100 metric tons of seed were delivered to distribution hubs in Iganga, Tororo, Kachumbala, Lira, Kitgum, Gulu, Parombo, and Masindi. Of this, 50 metric tons were subsequently distributed directly to farmers for the 2025 planting season across the Busoga, Bukedi, Bugisu, Teso, Lango, Acholi, West Nile, and Mid-West and Central Regions. Additionally, a range of agricultural inputs was procured and distributed to farming households, examples of which are presented in Table 3.5. –

Table 3.5: Agricultural inputs distributed to farming households by 30th June 2025

Sub-programme	Type of Input/ Commodity	Quantity Target	Quantity Distributed	Remarks
Cotton Development	Cotton planting seed (MT)	2,000	1,000	About 1,000 MT of seed from Pajule and Kasese Seed Processing Stations were transferred to Regional Inputs Bulking Centres[8]. Out of that, 690 MT of seed were distributed to farmers[9]. Approx. 16 MT of seed were distributed to farmers in 10 hard-to-reach districts[10].
	One-acre units of assorted pesticides	––	24,925	Seed growers and managers of prison farms were trained on seed production techniques and supplied with production inputs.
	Knapsack spray pumps	–	794	Seed growers and managers of prison farms were trained on seed production techniques and supplied with production inputs.
NAADS	Macadamia seedlings	110,389	72,294	The seedlings covered 1,298 acres.
	Hass avocado seedlings	372,168	201,582	The seedlings covered 1,626 acres.
	Tea seedlings	–	42,500,000	Seedlings procured and distributed in 5 DLGS of Kanungu, Sheema, Bushenyi, Rukungiri and Mitooma.

Source: Field Findings

iv) Youth developed and equipped with knowledge and skills in modern extension services

Through MAAIF, the CDO mobilised 308 women's groups and 186 youth groups to participate in cotton production. Farmer training was conducted directly in farmers' gardens across 1,986 parishes, moving away from the traditional demonstration plot approach. The training curriculum comprehensively covered planting, weed and pest management, soil fertility management, soil and water conservation, harvesting, and post-harvest handling. Additionally, extension messages on these topics, along with indicative farm-gate prices, were broadcast in local languages on regional radio stations across every region.

[8] Nakivumbi ginnery, Nyakesi ginnery, Kachumbala, Lira, Kitgum, Coorom, Parombo and Masindi.
[9] Busoga, Bukedi, Bugisu, Teso, Lango, Acholi, West Nile, Mid-West and Central, and Kazinga Channel Regions.
[10] Amuria, Katakwi, Abim, Napak, Koboko, Karenga, Adjumani, Moyo, Yumbe & Obongi.

Concurrently, the NOPP achieved significant results through its livelihood diversification and resilience component, successfully engaging a substantial number of youth beneficiaries in Buvuma and Kalangala Districts. The project delivered trainings in apiary, poultry, piggery, entrepreneurship, and vocational skills, with strong youth participation recorded in each activity. A number of trainees from these programmes were subsequently linked to relevant government initiatives for further support, with detailed results presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Summary of youth beneficiary participation by intervention by 30th June 2024

Intervention/Location	Total Beneficiaries	Number of Youth Beneficiaries	Youth Percentage
Apiary Training (Buvuma)	491	152	31%
Poultry & Piggery Training (Kalangala)	1,801	991	55%
Entrepreneurship & Vocational Training (Kalangala & Buvuma)	1,150	276	24%
TOTAL	**3,442**	**1,419**	

Source: Field Findings

Additionally, the UCDA enhanced the skills of 5,045 youth coffee farmers by conducting 1,556 focused trainings on GAPs, SLM, Climate-Smart Agriculture, and Environmental Management. These sessions addressed essential areas such as establishing new coffee fields, managing young plantations, rehabilitating coffee crops, improving soil fertility, conserving soil and water, and controlling pests and diseases. The initiative was implemented across 10 key coffee-growing regions: Central, Elgon, Western, Greater Masaka, Rwenzori, Mid-North, West Nile, Southwestern, Kigezi, and Eastern.

Challenges

i) Limited access to extension services caused by insufficient staffing and inadequate transportation for field personnel.
ii) Declining quality of service in cotton, coffee, and dairy programmes resulting from organisational restructuring and integration into MAAIF.

3.2.4 Agricultural Input Markets and Distribution Systems Strengthened to Adhere to Quality Standards and Regulations

Introduction

The intervention focuses on two sub-interventions, namely: i) strengthen licensing procedures, inspection, certification, import processing and regulation for improved inputs and new seed varieties; and ii) enforce pre-export verification for all agricultural inputs at source of origin. The performance of this intervention is presented below.

i) **Licensing procedures, inspection, certification, import processing and regulation for improved inputs and new seed varieties strengthened**

Inspection, surveillance, and enforcement of imports at border posts, factories, and landing sites constitute mandatory official controls conducted across key value chains. These activities support effective national operations by strengthening licensing procedures, inspection, certification, import processing, and regulatory frameworks, enhancing inputs and promoting improved seed varieties throughout the sector.

In a targeted operation, 85 MAAIF agricultural inspectors were deployed to implement 24-hour regulatory controls across all 11 major border posts, where they facilitated the certification of 481,553.92 metric tons of imports. Additionally, the registration and licensing of input dealers, manufacturers and importers of inputs and agricultural products fell slightly short of the target, with 380 entities processed against a goal of 400.

During the reporting period, comprehensive inspection, surveillance, and enforcement activities were conducted by MAAIF across 10 border posts, 15 landing sites, and 10 fish factories, which received 48 compliance inspections. Import inspection and certification were completed at all 12 border posts throughout FY 2024/25. The operations processed a total of 369,281.70 kg of fish maws (valued at USD 36,927,902.70), 55,078,982.00 kg of tilapia, fish frames, and other pelagic species (valued at USh 35,036,551,820), and 52,196.80 kg of other imported seafoods, including sharks, shrimps, tuna, salmon, and molluscs (valued at USh 1,499,102,705.49). The total fish levy revenue collected from all these imports was USh 20,762,611,455.

Additionally, MAAIF undertook wide-ranging inspections, surveillance activities, and regulatory enforcement to uphold fisheries quality assurance standards. Although the initial plan targeted only three border posts, three landing sites, and three fish factories, the scope of activities was significantly expanded. Import certification was conducted at 12 border posts.[11] Oversight of fish processing facilities included compliance inspections of seven operational factories and verification assessments for 5 non-operational ones. Furthermore, 19 gazetted fish landing sites across 10 districts[12] were inspected. These efforts culminated in 91 inspections at the Lake Victoria landing sites and 50 plant certifications involving on-site verifications.

The Dairy Development Authority (DDA) conducted 200 comprehensive inspections across the milk value chain to register and assess milk-handling premises, equipment, and operational systems. These evaluations were designed to ensure compliance with national food safety and quality standards, facilitating the formal certification of milk products. By systematically examining collection centres, processing facilities, storage units, and transportation systems, the DDA aimed to enhance hygiene practices, improve traceability, and strengthen overall quality assurance from production to market. This initiative supports the licensing and certification of dairy products, promoting consumer safety and facilitating market access for compliant operators.

[11] Entebbe International Airport, Nakawa/Port Bell, Busia, Lwakhaka, Malaba, Elegu, Mutukula, Mpondwe, Kyanika, Katuna, and Bunagana.
[12] Wakiso, Masaka, Kalangala, Kyotera, Mukono, Buikwe, Jinja, Mayuge, Namayingo, and Busia.

The NOPP conducted a study in Kalangala, Bundibugyo, and Kanungu Districts, and revealed that indigenous oil palm varieties showed higher oil extraction rates, better fat recovery, and superior fatty acid profiles, particularly in linolenic and oleic acid content, compared to introduced varieties. Although not statistically significant, these trends indicate that indigenous varieties offer valuable potential for improving local cultivation, breeding programmes, and nutritional quality. The findings support integrating indigenous and introduced varieties to enhance oil yield, health benefits, and sustainability in Uganda's oil palm sector.

In addition, MAAIF inspected and certified 4,500 hectares of maize across multiple regions under the National Seed Certification Programme. As part of the final certification phase, the Ministry conducted sampling of seeds from various seed companies, stockists and distributors. A total of approximately 3,100 MT of seeds were collected and subjected to laboratory testing to verify compliance with national quality standards.

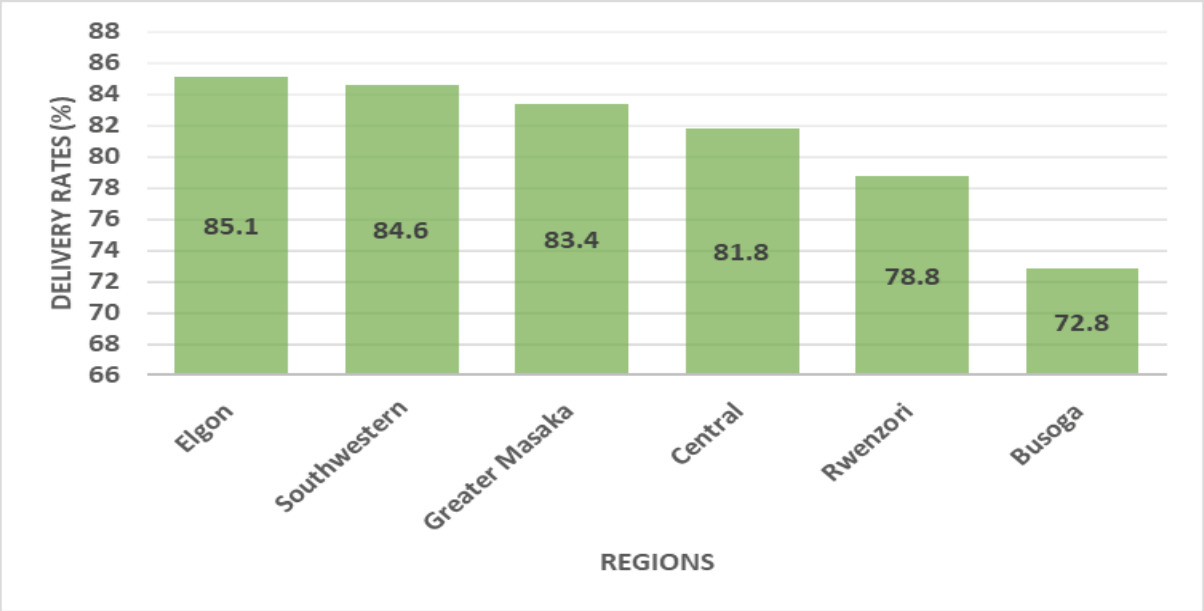
Similarly, MAAIF targeted the inspection of 10 hatcheries and 30 breeder livestock farm establishments across Central, Eastern, Western, and Southwestern Uganda. Among the facilities inspected and certified were Biyinzika Poultry Hatchery (Mpoma and Kabembe), SR Afrochicks Hatchery, Ugachick Hatcheries, Uzima Breeder Farm (Katuugo), SR Afrochicks PS Brooder/Growers and Laying Farms, five HMH farms (I–V), three Ugachick farms, PNR Pig Breeder Farm, and Kenchick Uganda Ltd Hatchery. Establishment certificates were issued to these compliant facilities following successful inspections.

ii) Enforce pre-export verification for all agricultural inputs at source of origin

The Coffee Development Programme exceeded its export target by inspecting and certifying 2,502,262 (60 kg) bags of coffee comprising 309,494 Arabica and 2,192,771 Robusta, representing a 25% increase above the quarterly goal of 2 million bags. This high performance was attributed to strong crop yields in the Greater Masaka and Southwestern Regions. Quality control involved the analysis of 12,102 export-grade samples (36,306 cups), resulting in the issuance of 8,350 quality certificates.

The average FAQ (Fair Average Quality) delivery rates varied by region: Elgon, Southwestern, Greater Masaka, Central, Rwenzori, and Busoga. A notable improvement in Central Region's FAQ was linked to enhanced post-harvest practices. However, 15,247 bags (0.6% of exports) were rejected primarily due to high moisture content (41.5%), excessive defects (14.9%), low screen retention (25.0%), adulteration (2.3%), and other factors (16.3%). Moisture content remained the leading cause of non-compliance at export (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Coffee Regional FAQ Delivery Performance by 30th June 2025



Source: UCDA Reports

The CDO executed wide-ranging regulatory activities, including the registration of ginners and lint exporters, licensing of ginneries, and quality certification of cotton. Through the URA ESW system, 12 ginners and exporters were formally registered. Additionally, 18 ginneries across the Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Acholi, West Nile, and Kazinga Channel Regions were inspected and licensed for the 2024/25 season. The CDO issued FAQ standards to ginners in these regions to standardise cotton marketing practices. Quality control operations resulted in the grading and certification of 43,571 lint bales, with 86% achieving top-three grade classification, demonstrating high production and processing standards.

Challenge

A major constraint faced by MAAIF was the aquaculture sector's over-reliance on imported fish feed, which exceeded 80% dependence. This dependence was extremely costly, significantly raising production expenses for local farmers and severely reducing their profit margins. It also created vulnerability to international supply chain disruptions and price volatility, which undermined the sector's growth, sustainability, and overall competitiveness.

3.2.5 Access to and Use of Water for Agricultural Production Increased

Introduction

This intervention, jointly implemented by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), MAAIF, and DLGs, aims to enhance water for production storage and utilisation to support socio-economic development, modernised agriculture, and climate change adaptation. In FY 2024/25, the government prioritised agricultural commercialisation and value addition, with the following key outputs planned: (i) design of water for production facilities; (ii) rehabilitation of existing facilities; (iii) construction of multipurpose surface water reservoirs (dams and valley tanks); (iv) development of large-scale irrigation schemes; (v) construction of medium-scale irrigation schemes; (vi) construction of small-scale solar-powered irrigation schemes; (vii) establishment of sustainable

management institutions for effective utilisation of completed facilities; and (viii) development of multi-purpose water development schemes including valley dams, valley tanks.

The Water for Production Programme under MWE achieved a performance rate of 75.8%. Key results included 88.5% functionality of water facilities (target: 89.7%), 23,595 hectares under formal irrigation out of 27,424 planned, and 54.8 million cubic metres of water storage, against a target of 76.8 million. A total of 224 small-scale solar-powered irrigation schemes were completed, with 128 ongoing. However, implementation was affected by delayed fund releases (e.g., PAP compensation under the Sipi Scheme), high bid prices (stalling Unyama and Namalu), land acquisition issues (e.g., resistance at Ngenge Dam), equipment breakdowns (notably in Karamoja), and environmental challenges like flooding at the Kabasombwa Small-Scale Irrigation (SSI) Scheme and siltation at Longor Dam.

i. Water for production (WfP) facilities designed

In FY 2024/25, the MWE undertook extensive design and feasibility studies for WfP infrastructure across the country. Completed feasibility studies included a multi-purpose dam in Northern Uganda, the Cheptui Medium-Scale Irrigation Scheme in Kapchorwa District, and the Awelu Valley Tank in Amuria District. In addition, site identification was conducted for proposed dams and irrigation schemes in Lamwo and the Greater Masaka Region.

Additionally, the MWE made progress in ongoing procurement and design activities for various WfP projects. Design work advanced to 30% for two multi-purpose dams in Ntungamo and Sembabule, 43% for a medium-scale irrigation scheme in Ntoroko, 10% for a dam in Mubende, and 40% for the Akisim Earth Dam in Butebo. Feasibility studies for medium- and large-scale irrigation schemes in the Central Lowlands reached 60%, with draft reports submitted. In Karamoja, design development for six surface-water reservoirs in Kotido, Kaabong, Amudat, and Nakapiripirit Districts progressed to 80%, while engineering designs for eight mini-water supply systems in the same districts were completed, although construction had not yet started.

During the reporting period, complementary activities included the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Kasensero Dam in Mubende District, which reached 10% completion. Procurement processes for feasibility studies and designs of irrigation and bulk water supply systems in Nsongezi (Isingiro) and Imvepi (Terego) progressed to the evaluation stage. The Water for Production Design Manual attained 80% completion, and the technical design report for the Water for Production Regional Centre-North office block was finalised. However, some activities experienced delays due to procurement challenges, land acquisition issues, and late fund releases.

ii. Existing facilities rehabilitated

During FY 2024/25, remedial works commenced on the Kobebe, Kawomeri, and Arechek Multi-purpose Dams in the Karamoja sub-region. Rehabilitation activities were initiated for a valley tank in Karenga District, and the Kyanamura Valley Tank in Kiryandongo District, with both reaching 10% progress. In addition, functionality improvements and technical backstopping were provided for the Mubuku II, Doho I, Olweny, Ngenge, and Agoro Irrigation Schemes. Servicing of specialised machinery and earth-moving equipment was also undertaken in the Western and Karamoja Regions.

iii. Large-scale irrigation schemes developed

During the reporting period, the MWE and MAAIF made significant progress in the development of large-scale irrigation schemes, aimed at boosting agricultural productivity and improving water use efficiency in key farming regions, as explained below:

Sipi, Namalu and Unyama Irrigation Schemes

Progress on large-scale irrigation schemes varied during the reporting period. Construction of the Sipi Irrigation Scheme reached 3% completion, with contractor mobilisation ongoing. Design review and supervision services were undertaken for the Unyama, Namalu, and Sipi Schemes, along with consultancy support for off-farm solar-powered irrigation infrastructure across the Northern, Central, Western, and Eastern Regions. To support sustainability, stakeholder engagement and mindset change activities were held to establish sustainable farmer-based management organisations. Awareness meetings on ESIAs and PAPs engaged at least 449 district community leaders of various types, and verification of PAPs under the Sipi scheme confirmed 327 out of 403 individuals.

However, several challenges affected implementation. The Unyama and Namalu Schemes experienced procurement delays due to high bid prices and remained pending re-tendering. Despite the verification of PAPs under the Sipi Scheme, compensation had not yet been disbursed. Furthermore, regional and local technical supervision for the three irrigation schemes and associated off-farm solar-powered infrastructure had not yet been conducted.

Atari Irrigation Scheme in Bulambuli District

As of 30th June 2025, the overall physical progress of the scheme stood at 30%, against a 31% time progress. Approximately 70% of the road network and canal system had been completed on the Bulambuli side of the scheme, representing notable progress in civil works. However, initial earthworks at the headworks/intake stalled at only 5% owing to unstable soil conditions, significantly affecting the progress of critical infrastructure.

A total of 510 properties, covering approximately 250 acres of land, were valued for compensation under the Atari Irrigation Scheme Project, of which only 474 properties were compensated. The pending compensations contributed to delays in the key execution of planned activities, including the establishment of trial farms and drainage canals.

Acomai Irrigation Scheme in Bukedea District

Despite notable progress, the Acomai Irrigation Scheme reached 91.3% physical completion, against a time progress of 100%. Key infrastructure components were completed, making the scheme largely functional and technically usable. These included the headworks; primary, secondary, tertiary, and drainage canals; the storage reservoir; and hydro-mechanical gates. However, the project's full operational readiness and utilisation by beneficiaries were delayed, partly due to the inclusion of additional works beyond the original scope, which also affected the overall project timeline.

iv. Medium-scale irrigation schemes constructed

Construction of medium-scale irrigation schemes progressed at different stages during the reporting period. Namaitsu in Bududa District reached 90% completion, Nakaseke stood at 30%, and Chembobai at 5%. In the Sebei and Bukedi sub-regions, two schemes recorded a combined progress of 20%, while procurement for a medium-scale irrigation scheme in Otuke District was at the solicitation stage. Progress was also registered in dam and reservoir development, with Kyenshama Dam entering the defects liability period (DLP), and valley tanks in Amuru and Adjumani reaching 95% and 70% completion, respectively. The Kikoota Reservoir was at 75% completion. Additionally, rehabilitation works were carried out on the Kobebe, Kawomeri, and Arechek Dams in the Karamoja sub-region.

Under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (UgIFT) Programme's micro-scale irrigation component, a total of 568 demonstration units (100% of the project target) and 4,763 farmer-managed small irrigation systems (95% of the 5,000 targeted) had been installed by 30th June 2025. Despite these achievements, several irregularities were noted. In Iganga and Mayuge DLGs, irrigation equipment was installed on beneficiaries' gardens before full co-funding contributions were made, contrary to programme guidelines. In addition, some demonstration sites were non-functional, mainly owing to vandalism of equipment and unresolved land disputes. The shortfall in farmer-managed installations was largely attributed to the high co-funding requirements placed on farmers.

The Kamenyamigo Mini-irrigation Scheme remained non-operational due to spillages at the gate structures and the lack of a drainage channel for the final irrigation block. Furthermore, the facility had not yet been officially handed over to the intended beneficiary institution, the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), further delaying its utilisation.

v. Small-scale solar-powered irrigation schemes constructed

Under the Development of Solar-Powered Irrigation Systems Project, significant progress was observed. Out of the targeted 250 schemes, 224 were completed across the country, while construction was ongoing at 128 additional sites. In the Northern Region, functionality support was provided to six schemes: Ayom Lony, Odeye, Andibo, Opwach, Asada, and Girigiri. In the Karamoja sub-region, support was also extended to the Loteteleit Scheme in Kotido District. Details of the monitored schemes are presented below.

Kabasombwa Small-Scale Irrigation (SSI) Scheme

By June 2025, the Kabasombwa SSI Scheme in Nakasongola District was approximately 95% complete. The scheme supported 12 beneficiaries and covered about 2.5 hectares used for cultivating tomatoes and sweet potatoes. All major components, including the pumping system, 36 solar panels of 475 Wp, four reservoir tanks with a combined capacity of 40 m^3 (10 m^3 each), and associated installations had been fully installed. The system had a water yield capacity of 16.5 m^3/hr. However, intake protection and pitching works were still pending owing to delays caused by lake flooding. Training on operation and maintenance (O&M) for beneficiaries was ongoing. Despite the remaining works and flooding challenges, the system was operational and actively in use.


L: Flooding at the intake; R: A plot of sweet potatoes under irrigation at Kabasombwa Small-Scale Irrigation (SSI) Scheme in Kabasombwa Village, Lwampanga Sub- County, Nakasongola District

Cuke SSI Scheme

The Cuke SSI Scheme in Oyam District was fully completed, with 100% of the work finalised and the system operated under the DLP. The scheme spanned approximately 4 acres, primarily designated for watermelon cultivation, although part of the land had not yet been ploughed. The system comprised 18 solar panels of 475 Wp each, a pump with a yield of 3.5 m^3/hr, and two reservoir tanks, each with a capacity of 10 m^3. Although the system was functional, its low water yield limited reliability and required extended pumping hours. The scheme benefitted a single model farmer; however, the low yield remained a key challenge, preventing it from supporting additional farmers, despite the availability of cultivable land near the water source.


L: Pump station; R: A plot of watermelon under irrigation at Cuke Small-Scale Irrigation Scheme in Cuke Village, Otwal Sub-County in Oyam District

Intake at Nadangira Small-Scale Irrigation (SSI) Scheme in Nadangira Village, Kakiri Town Council, in Wakiso District

Nadangira SSI Scheme

The Nadangira SSI Scheme in Wakiso District covered approximately 12.5 acres and was fully completed at 100%. It was powered by 36 solar panels of 475 Wp each, with water sourced from a nearby swamp and stored in a reservoir with a capacity of 40 m^3. The scheme was intended to support the irrigation of crops such as bananas, coffee, beans, stevia, and vegetables. However, it remained non-functional owing to the absence of trained operators and incidents of vandalism, which hindered its effective utilisation.

Mpegwe SSI Scheme

The Mpegwe SSI Scheme, located in Mpegwe Village, Kikandwa Parish, Kakiri Sub-county, Wakiso District, covered approximately 6.25 acres. The system was powered by 18 solar panels of 475 Wp each and supported by a 20 m^3 reservoir. It facilitated the cultivation of crops such as maize, beans, tomatoes, and bananas. Although the scheme was operational, it faced challenges including low water pressure during dry seasons and leakages in the reservoir, which affected its overall efficiency.

Leakages at the reservoir at Mpegwe Small-Scale Irrigation (SSI) Scheme in Mpegwe Village, Kikandwa Parish, Kakiri Sub-county, Wakiso District

Lapem SSI Scheme, Nwoya District

The Lapem SSI Scheme, located in Koch Goma, Nwoya East, draws water from the Ayago River to irrigate approximately 10 acres. The solar-powered system, comprising 36 panels, was fully completed but had not yet undergone technical commissioning. Despite this, operations began in February 2025, supporting 15 farmers (12 women and 3 men). Of the 36 solar panels, two were designated for lighting and three for operations and maintenance. The system also included a 40 m^3 reservoir. A key challenge encountered was the limited community interest, which affected the scheme's effective engagement and utilisation.


L: Water pump; R: Intake (R. Ayago) at Lapem SSI in Koch Goma, Nwoya East, Nwoya District

Namakofu SSI Scheme

The Namakofu SSI Scheme, located in Namakofu Village, Bububi Parish, Luweero District, began construction in November 2023. It was technically commissioned in April 2025 and designed to irrigate 5 hectares of land using water sourced from a valley tank with a total capacity of 40 m^3, consisting of four 10 m^3 tanks. The system was fully operational and reliable, with daily operations managed by trained local personnel. The scheme primarily supported the cultivation of matooke and coffee.

The pumping station included 18 solar panels, each with a capacity of 475 Wp, designed to deliver a flow rate of 15.1 m^3/hr. However, two of these panels were damaged. The valley tank was not yet fully operational owing to leakages observed in the reservoir and irrigation pipes. Beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the scheme, and community cooperation was evident. Discussions were held regarding financial arrangements in case of system breakdowns. The scheme was still within the DLP of 6 months, during which farmers received some form of support.


L: Coffee plantation; R: Water source and intake at Namakofu Small-Scale Irrigation Scheme in Namakofu Village, Bububi Parish, Luweero District

Nakakono SSI Scheme

The Nakakono SSI Scheme, located in Nakakono Village, Luweero District, was fully completed and functional, but had not yet been commissioned as of the 30th June 2025. The scheme supported one beneficiary and irrigated 2.5 acres of land using water sourced from a valley tank. The crops cultivated included beans, passion fruit, and coffee. The system was powered by 36 solar panels with a combined capacity of 475 Wp, and featured a 40 m^3 reservoir and a pumping capacity of 20.9 m^3/hr. Key installation components included a pump, solar panels, a treatment unit, and a reservoir connected to an existing structure.

L: Water source and intake; R: Laser tapes laid along irrigable area at Nakakono Small-Scale Irrigation Scheme in Nakakono Village, Luweero District

vi. Dams and valley tanks for livestock watering constructed

MAAIF undertook supervision and monitoring of civil works for 13 valley tanks (VT). These include Ntenga VT (Isingiro District), Rwendama VT (Kiruhura), Kamusenene VT (Lyantonde), Kente VT (Kiryandongo), Bakijulula VT (Bukomansimbi), Kakuuto VT (Kyotera), Mpongo VT (Mityana), Katasengwa VT (Nakasongola), Rwendezi VT (Lwengo), Mucwa VT (Sembabule) and Kigando VT (Mbarara), Bujogoro VT (Kibaale), and Kateega VT (Kiboga). Civil works were at varying levels of progress; however, the works were behind schedule. The quality of works at some sites was not satisfactory and project implementers did not involve the DLGs.

Construction of two 10,000 m^3 valley tanks progressed significantly, reaching 95% completion in Amuru and 70% in Adjumani, while Kyenshama Dam in Mbarara entered the DLP. Additional progress was recorded at Kyemamba Dam (8.5%), Ngugo Water Scheme Phase II (22%), and two reservoirs in Ntungamo and Sembabule (both at 50%). Work also commenced on a valley tank in Karenga. However, Geregere Dam in Agago and Akurawayon Reservoir in Amudat faced delays due to procurement challenges.

At Mabira Dam, 23 km of the distribution network was completed, alongside extensions at Kyenshama. Eight production wells were drilled in Omoro, Kitgum, Arua, and Oyam, and the Mpiti Valley Tank in Kaliro was finalised. In Eastern Uganda, two reservoirs in Buyende and Kapelebyong reached 50% completion, while Kikoota Reservoir in Kalungu, Central Uganda, advanced to 75% completion. However, civil works for Kabuyanda Dam in Isingiro stalled at 21%, and Ngenge Dam in Kween remained at the feasibility and design stage.

Additional progress included the completion of Tuura Valley Tank in Masindi, drilling of two production wells in Nakaseke and Wakiso, siting of three new wells, and the rehabilitation of Kyanamura Valley Tank in Kiryandongo, which reached 10% completion. However, rehabilitation of 10 reservoirs in Karamoja and desilting of Longor Dam in Kotido remained pending, despite remedial works advancing on the Kobebe, Kawomeri, and Arechek Multi-purpose Dams.

Details of the monitored schemes are presented below:

Ocibi B Valley Tank

At the time of monitoring, the Ocibi B Valley Tank in Lakang Sub-County, Amuru District, was 95% complete. Designed to serve both domestic and livestock needs, the reservoir had a capacity of 10,000 cubic metres. Excavation of the reservoir was fully finished, with key components nearing completion: fencing at 70%, the spillway fully completed, the pump house at 98%, and the pit latrine at 99%. Additionally, cattle and small ruminant troughs, a tap stand, and a tank stand were all completed. The solar-powered pumping system was 60% installed, while landscaping (25%) and painting were still pending. Community engagement and training were conducted to support the tank's operation and management.

L: Valley Tank; R: Animal feeding toughs at Ocibi B Valley Tank located in Bana Parish, Ocibi B Village, Lakang Sub-county in Amuru District

Pawinyo Valley Tank

In Adjumani District, work was underway on the Pawinyo Valley Tank located in Pawinyo Village, Loangwa Parish, Dzaipi Sub-county. The project involved constructing a 10,000 cubic metre reservoir and had reached approximately 70% completion by 30th June 2025. Key components such as the tank stands were fully completed, while the pump house was 70% finished. Fencing materials were 50% procured, and the pump had been acquired, with installation scheduled for completion by the end of July 2025.

L: Valley Tank; R: Pump house under construction at Pawinyo Valley Tank in Pawinyo Village, Loangwa Parish, Dzaipi Sub-county, Adjumani District

vii. Sustainable management institutions established

The Ministry provided support for the sustainable management of multi-purpose Water for Production (WfP)facilities across regions.

In the Western Region, management committees were formed and trained at the solar-powered irrigation sites in the districts of Bunyangabu, Ibanda, Kabarole, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Mitooma, Kasese, and Isingiro. Functionality support was extended to Mabira Dam, Kyenshama Earth Dam, Mubuku II, and Rwengaaju Irrigation Schemes through the replacement of damaged solar panels, pumps, controllers, and pipes, alongside desilting of intake weirs.

In Northern Uganda, functionality support was extended to the Wadelai, Tochi, Olweny, and Agoro Irrigation Schemes, with an average functionality level of 85%, under the management of Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUAs). However, Agoro operated at a reduced capacity of 60% owing to broken pipelines, which were awaiting rehabilitation.

In the Acholi, Lango, and West Nile sub-regions, functionality was restored at six sites (Omoro-2, Dokolo, Pakwach, Zombo, and Arua) through pipe and pump repairs and strengthening of institutional frameworks.

In Eastern Uganda, training was conducted for farm management committees at sites in Tororo, Ngora, Bukedea, Luuka, Kaliro, and Manafwa. Community entry meetings and site handovers were completed for new schemes in Tororo, Amuria, and Katakwi, while stakeholder engagements at Ngenge, Sipi, Doho I and II established Grievance Redress Committees, PAP compensation mechanisms, and farmer-based management models.

In Karamoja, implementation under the Drought Resilience Project reached 50%, with remedial works ongoing at Kobebe, Kawomeri, and Arechek Dams. Efforts also included the formation and training of Water Source Protection Committees and the revitalisation of Irrigation Water User

Committees at Loteteleit, Puno, Akado-Kulo, and Arechek. To promote best practices, success stories and lessons learnt from Northern, Eastern, Karamoja, and Central Regions were documented. Additionally, regional offices were supported with specialised machinery, equipment, furniture, and training to strengthen service delivery. Functionality support was further enhanced through the replacement of damaged solar panels, pump controllers, and solar pumps at Kamwema, Kagongo, Kyasenda Valley Tanks, and the Rwakabengo Solar-Powered Irrigation Site.

viii. Multi-purpose water development schemes, including valley dams and valley tanks, developed

MAAIF maintained 12 one-acre fish ponds at Kembogo Aquaculture Demonstration Centre in Kiboga District. However, the construction of the planned additional three ponds did not happen owing to lack of adequate flood control infrastructure. A total of 61 fish ponds, with a combined water holding capacity of 312,515,000 litres, were constructed across various locations with support from the Agriculture Equipment through Use of Labour-Saving Technologies for Agricultural Mechanisation (ALST) Project.

Implementation Challenges

i) Delayed and inconsistent fund releases stalled contractor payments, PAP compensation, and equipment maintenance.
ii) High bid prices and lengthy no-objection procedures delayed procurement, stalling irrigation projects like Unyama and Namalu, and dams such as Kyemamba and Ngugo Phase II.
iii) The Ministry's earth-moving and construction equipment sets were worn out, frequently broke down, and required costly repairs. This limited the excavation of valley tanks and the construction of multi-purpose dams, particularly in Karamoja and Northern Uganda.
iv) Environmental pressures like droughts, floods, siltation, and catchment degradation affected facility sustainability – for example, flooding damaged the Kabasombwa intake protection, and siltation threatened Longor Dam in Kotido.
v) Land acquisition delays constrained implementation; for example, slow progress was caused by compensation issues for land under the Sipi Irrigation Scheme.
vi) Community resistance affected project acceptance, with fears of land loss and relocation around sites such as Ngenge Dam in Kween District.

Recommendations

i) MoFPED should ensure the timely and adequate release of funds to facilitate contractor payments, equipment maintenance, and prompt compensation of project-affected persons (PAPs), ensuring uninterrupted project progress.
ii) The MWE should adopt a phased implementation approach, fast-track procurement for stalled projects like Kabuyanda, Unyama, and Namalu, and explore alternative contracting and financing options.
iii) The MWE should prioritise procurement of additional earth-moving equipment sets and strengthen the maintenance of existing machinery to support the construction of valley tanks and multi-purpose dams, especially in Karamoja, Northern Uganda, and Western Uganda.
iv) The MWE should prioritise large storage reservoirs and bulk transfer systems, as well as implement catchment and wetland restoration to boost resilience at sites like Longor Dam and valley tanks in Amuru and Adjumani.

v) The MWE and DLGs should strengthen land acquisition frameworks and ensure prompt, fair compensation for PAPs to minimise implementation delays.
vi) The MWE and DLGs should intensify stakeholder engagement and community awareness campaigns to foster trust, dispel fears of land loss, and promote local ownership of projects.

3.2.6 Access and Use of Agricultural Mechanisation Increased

Introduction

The Government aims to enhance agricultural production and productivity and commercialisation by increasing farmers' access to agricultural mechanisation services. During FY 2024/25, the GoU focused on implementing two sub-interventions in these areas: i) Expand and equip regional agricultural mechanisation and services centres; and ii) Establish appropriate public and private financing options for agricultural mechanisation.

i) Expand and equip regional agricultural mechanisation and service centres

MAAIF, through the Improving Access and Use of Agricultural Equipment through Labour-Saving Technologies for Agricultural Mechanisation (ALST) Project, supported the construction of mechanisation centres[13] across the country, with progress varying across planned sites.

For instance, at the Buwama Regional Mechanisation Centre, preliminary and superstructure works had reached 95% physical progress, with fencing underway. The Bungokho centre stood at 78% completion, but progress was delayed by a court injunction and the expiry of some stocked materials. Three other centres were still at early stages: Nabuin (Nabilatuk) remained at the land acquisition phase; Namungalwe (Iganga) was at 5% completion; and Kigumba (Kiryandongo) had reached 50%.

In addition to construction activities, some centres, including Buwama, Agwata, and Mbale, were partially functional. They provided limited support to farmers, such as clearing farms and constructing access roads. For example, the Agwata centre assisted Africa Fish Packers Ltd in Namasale Town Council, Amolatar District, with the construction of a flood barrier, access road and water reservoir. However, although some construction materials had been delivered on site (Namasale), there were no ongoing works due to a lack of fuel.

The partial functionality of most monitored centres was largely attributed to systemic challenges, including understaffing, poor coordination in mobilising and demobilising equipment, insufficient machinery, and delays in repair and routine maintenance.

3.2.7 Access and Use of Digital Technologies in Agriculture Strengthened

Towards strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, NARO deployed five remote telemetry units (RTUs)[14] across key Agro-Ecological Zones for real-time

[13] Buwama (Mpigi), Sanga (Kiruhura), Kigumba (Kiryandongo), Nabuin Centre (Nabilatuk), Namungalwe (Iganga) and Bungokho (Mbale).
[14] A remote telemetry unit (RTU) is a microprocessor-based electronic device that monitors and controls field devices in remote or harsh locations, collecting data and transmitting it to a central SCADA system, while also receiving commands from that system to control local equipment.

weather data access. NARO developed two tool – the Seasonal Characteristics Tool (SCT) and CRiSTAL – to provide localised, actionable climate advisories that support timely agronomic decisions, enhance resilience, and sustain farmer productivity and livelihoods.

3.2.8 Systems for Management of Pests, Vectors and Diseases Strengthened

Introduction

This intervention focuses on three areas, namely: a) develop and equip infrastructure and facilities for disease diagnosis and control; b) develop human capacity for management of pests, vectors, and diseases; and c) investment in agricultural drugs manufacture and distribution.

i) Infrastructure and facilities for disease diagnosis and control developed

Progress was fair in developing infrastructure for disease diagnosis and control. Construction of the three Regional Animal Disease Control Centres was underway. The Western Uganda Centre, located in Sanga Town Council, Kiruhura District, had reached 53% completion and was on schedule. Key structures, including administration and accommodation blocks, conference and cafeteria buildings, a laboratory, a veterinary store, an animal clinic, and staff housing were all at the roofing stage.

The Rubona Zonal Animal Disease Control Centre in Rubona Village, Bunyangabo District, was 30% complete but behind schedule owing to funding constraints. Ongoing works focused on the main office block, senior and junior staff housing, and paddocks. At the Katine Disease Control Centre in Soroti District, construction had reached 45% progress but was also behind schedule. Although the Got Apwoyo Disease Control Centre was completed in FY 2023/24, it remained non-operational except for sections allocated to NAGRC&DB, which were being used for animal stock rearing.

Two disease control buffer zones at the Uganda-Tanzania border and at Nakasongola and Masindi Districts were managed and routinely supervised by the MAAIF. Three animal checkpoints and three animal holding grounds were established and operationalised at Ekitindo in Isingiro District, Kamuli in Rakai District and Kasali in Kyotera District, though they were not fully functional.

L-R: Accommodation blocks under construction at the Western Uganda Regional Animal Disease Control Centre in Sanga Town Council; and Rubona Zonal Animal Disease Control Centre in Bunyangabo District

ii) Human capacity for management of pests, vectors, and diseases developed

Good performance was realised in human capacity enhancement and the control of pests, vectors and diseases. MAAIF offered technical support and awareness creation on foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) control in Uganda. Technical supervision was offered for FMD vaccination exercises in 50 DLGs. Consultative meetings were held in the Teso and Busoga sub-regions to raise awareness about the new FMD policy.

MAAIF undertook six nationwide disease surveys and investigations for priority animal diseases and zones to ascertain the disease situation and confirm outbreaks, enabling targeted control interventions. As part of this effort, 146 District Veterinary Officers (DVOs) were trained in appropriate disease control strategies and sanitary measures. Surveillance exercises for the control of emerging, exotic and migratory crop pest diseases, including snails, banana bunchy top virus, banana rust thrips, leaf spot diseases of fruits, quelea birds, fall armyworm, mealybugs, African armyworm and scales were conducted in the Western Region.

To bolster these initiatives, eight strategic mobile patrols were deployed along gazetted major stock routes and international borders, to enhance the regulation and control of animal movement.
The Ministry also trained 25 extension workers on technologies for controlling key pests and diseases, including the fall armyworm, African apple tree moth, and cassava brown streak disease. Field demonstrations on fall armyworm control were conducted for 80 farmers in Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Rwampara, and Sheema Districts, supported by the delivery of 200 litres of pesticides.

Follow-up demonstrations by MAAIF on the African apple tree moth (a pest that affects coffee, albizia, avocado and mango) engaged 230 farmers and 10 Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) in Manafwa, Mbale, Bududa, and neighbouring districts and 120 litres of pesticides were distributed. In addition, 25 district production staff from Hoima, Kagadi, Buikwe, Mukono, Kayunga and Luweero Districts were engaged in joint crop-livestock clinics to develop sustainable, integrated approaches for addressing crop and livestock health challenges.

The Directorate of Crop Resources in MAAIF developed 18 Pest Management Decision Guides to address knowledge gaps amongst extension workers and farmers. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were produced on the management of the black coffee twig borer, citrus angular leaf and fruit spot disease, the stinging nettle beetle, and the fruit fly. Fifteen District Entomologists were trained in improved apiculture practices.

Field assessments to detect and diagnose a strange maize disease were undertaken in Bulambuli, Sironko, Nakapiripirit -Namalu, Kween, Kapchorwa and Mbale Districts. Only three out of 25 sampled fields had the disease. Farmers were sensitised and guided on how to control and manage further spread of the bacterial disease. Further assessments were done to characterise a strange coffee pest identified in Kamwenge District. The pest was identified as the black coffee twig borer, with a 60% incidence. The capacity of 30 farmers was built through demonstrations on to how to control the pest.

The DLG staff trained farmers in pest and disease control and offered technical support to enhance agricultural production. For example, in Kyotera District, 1,540 households that benefitted from the Parish Development Model (PDM) funds were trained in pest and disease control in poultry, piggery and cattle. The DLG staff were trained in the use of the Geographic Information System (GIS) in data collection for disease surveillance. For example, GIS data on tsetse population density was collected from 10 districts to determine the control methods and generate distribution maps.

The vaccine refrigerator received by Kyotera District from MAAIF was functional

iii) Investment in agricultural drugs manufacture and distribution.

A total of 27 million doses out of the planned 47 million doses of FMD vaccines were procured by MAAIF and distributed progressively to the farming communities through the DLGs. Call-off orders were issued for an additional 47.6 million doses that were due for delivery. Refrigerated vehicles and motorcycle boxes and assorted cold chain equipment were procured and delivery to districts was in progress.

The procurement of containerised cold chain facilities for 146 DLGs was in progress. The districts in the cattle corridor received vaccine refrigeration facilities and vaccines from MAAIF to manage epidemic diseases, especially FMD. The facilities were of good quality and in use.

3.2.9 Sustainable Land and Environment Management Practices Promoted

Under the MAAIF Uganda Climate-Smart Agricultural Transformation Project, the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices were identified for four value chains, namely: crop, livestock, fisheries and beneficial insects (bees and black soldier flies). Plans were initiated to map out sensitive/fragile and degraded ecosystems for enhancement. The procurement of equipment and tools to support SLM activities was behind schedule as it had not commenced as planned.

The capacity of 9,501 coffee farmers (1,043 males, 1,936 females, 404 youth, 230 persons with disability and 398 elderly persons) was built through 153 specialised farmer trainings in Good Agricultural Practices, SLM and Climate-Smart Agriculture and Environmental Management. Emphasis was on preparations for planting new fields, management of young coffee fields, coffee rehabilitation, soil fertility management, soil and water conservation, pest and disease management in 10 coffee-growing regions of Central, Elgon, Western, Greater Masaka, Rwenzori, Mid-North, West Nile, Southwestern, Kigezi and Eastern.

3.2.10 Capacity to Collect, Report, Disseminate and Use Weather and Meteorological Information Strengthened

In order to improve the delivery of accurate agro-climatic information to farmers, sites for 30 weather stations were identified and procurements for the equipment were initiated under the

MAAIF UCSATP, in collaboration with the Department of Meteorology (DOM) in the MWE. Sites for the set-up of the 144 sub-county satellite stations were identified; and site verification was ongoing to inform the procurement of weather station equipment.

In FY 2024/25, technical capacity was built for 300 MAAIF and district extension staff in agro-meteorological observation and forecasting and real-time delivery of weather information and advisories to target farmers.

Emerging climate change issues such as antimicrobial resistance, drought tolerance, pest and disease resistance, parasitoids, and the use of artificial intelligence were integrated into 57 research streams across four NARO institutes. To support climate adaptation efforts, NARO continued to operationalise the state-of-the-art agro-meteorological research facility at the National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL) in Kawanda. The facility is equipped to generate farm-level climate adaptation data, with functional systems for measuring solar radiation, temperature, humidity, and wind variables, enabling accurate prediction of rainfall and other key climate indicators.

3.2.11 Conclusion

The sub-programme demonstrated good performance, achieving 77.1% of the planned annual outputs. At the outcome level, performance was similarly rated as good, with an achievement rate of 80.3%. The Agricultural Production and Productivity Sub-programme achieved notable progress, especially in research, irrigation, and mechanisation. However, funding shortfalls, staffing gaps, and equipment constraints hindered full realisation of planned outputs. Strengthening institutional capacity and securing sustained funding will be key to maintaining momentum.

3.3 Storage, Agro-Processing and Value Addition Sub-Programme

3.3.1 Introduction

The sub-programme aims to improve post-harvest handling and storage and increase agro-processing and value addition in Uganda. The semi-annual monitoring focused on two out of the seven NDP III interventions: (i) establish post-harvest handling; storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, and cold rooms of various scale; and (ii) establish new and rehabilitate existing agro-processing industries.

Performance

The overall performance of the Storage, Agro-Processing, and Value Addition Sub-programme was rated as fair, at 59.3% (Annex 3). At the outcome level, performance was very good, with four out of five targets under the NDP III achieved. Specifically, the outcome of increasing storage capacity reached 84.5% of the target, while post-harvest losses declined from 37% in 2017/18 to 13.8%, surpassing the 15% target. However, output performance for FY2024/25 was poor, at 38.9%. Within this, interventions to establish post-harvest handling, storage, and agro-processing infrastructure performed better than efforts to establish new or rehabilitate existing agro-processing industries. The detailed performance is presented below.

3.3.2 Establish Post-harvest Handling, Storage and Processing Infrastructure

Introduction

The intervention aims at improving post-harvest handling and enhance storage of agro-produce, including value addition to facilitate marketing of agricultural exports. The planned outputs for FY 2024/25 included: post-harvest handling, storage and processing; support to agro-processing and value addition; milk post-harvest and value addition; post-harvest management; education and skills development; and animal feeds production.

The outputs were largely implemented by MAAIF, NAADS, DDA and NAGRC&DB. Detailed pperformance of the intervention is provided below:

Post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure established

Construction of the oil mill at the Buvuma Hub under the National Oil Palm Project stalled owing to inadequate palm so far planted to fully supply the intended capacity. However, farmers with ready fruit bunches were transporting their harvest to Kalangala for processing, with BIDCO Ug meeting the transport costs.

The Pakwach DLG constructed a common-user fish frying facility in Puvungu Cell, Eastern Ward, Pakwach Town Council. The facility was established to promote hygienic handling of *Nanga* fish, thereby improving shelf life and quality. While the facility was in use by the intended beneficiaries, it lacked a proper drainage system for wastewater. Additionally, owing to the use of salt in processing, stainless steel tables are needed to prevent rusting, as the applied anti-rust paint was inadequate. The facility also lacked wire mesh to keep out flies.

L-R: Common-user fish facility at Puyung Cell, Eastern Ward, Pakwach Town Council; and rice hulling facility at Aila Parish, Pakwach District

In addition, the Pakwach DLG constructed a rice hulling facility for the Dikiri Ber Ryemo Can group in Aila Parish, Alwi Sub-county. This was a community initiative aimed at promoting value addition and product aggregation. The facility consists of a rice huller shelter and a diesel-powered huller. However, the structure remained incomplete owing to budget limitations, and no test runs of the huller were conducted during installation. Overall, the facility lacked adequate attention to the value-for-money aspect.

Milk post-harvest handling and value addition

Renovation of Mbale Dairy Processing Factory was ongoing at 90% completion of the first phase of works; however, it was behind schedule. The scope for phase one works included: floor screeding with terrazzo; plastering and rendering of the walls (internal and external); mechanical and electrical installations; roof replacement; and construction of a water tank stand.

By 30th July 2025, progress for the different components of the scope was as follows: walling and water tank stand construction were at 100%; floor screeding was at 90%; and roof replacement was at 98%. Equipment for the plant was delivered and installation was pending completion of civil works.

The construction of the Bukedea and Wera Milk Collection Centres was completed, and the contractor had vacated the sites at the time of monitoring. However, the facilities had not yet been equipped, furnished, or connected to electricity. Although two milk coolers and corresponding implements were procured, their distribution was still pending. In contrast, 170 milk cans, 67 milking buckets, and 49 strip cups were distributed to farmers across six districts: Nakasongola, Wakiso, Sembabule, Kampala, Gomba, and Nakaseke. The non-fulfilment of certain planned outputs was primarily due to inadequate budget releases and the ongoing rationalisation of the Dairy Development Authority (DDA), the lead implementing agency.

L-R: Ongoing renovation works at the Mbale dairy processing facility; and some of the milk handling and processing equipment delivered to the facility

L-R: Completed Milk Collection Centre in Bukedea Town Council; and complete tank stand with a warped slab at the same facility

Education and skills development

FY 2024/25, the DDA trained a total of 246 stakeholders in cheese and yoghurt making. Assorted pasteurised milk and milk products packaging materials were procured. MAAIF participated in annual events of the Agriculture Trade Show in Jinja, the Harvest Money Expo at Namboole National Stadium, the World Bee Day celebrations at Kawanda, and the World Food Day celebrations in Serere. Over 500 farmers were briefed on crop pest and disease control by the Department of Crop Protection. 20 women and youth farmer cooperatives were trained on on-farm storage, processing and value addition in the Busoga sub-region districts of Mayuge, Iganga, Luuka, Jinja, and Kamuli. Training was carried out at Musubi Farm Ltd.

MAAIF also trained 360 private value chain actors and 280 public extension workers on harvesting, post-harvest handling, primary processing, storage and food safety technologies, including the use of hermetic bags, PICS bags, silos, dryers, in four regions of Uganda in collaboration with NEMA, CABI, CARE International, Solidaridad and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

Animal feed production

In an effort to combat animal feed insecurity in the country, the NAGRC&DB processed and made available 580 MT of compounded animal feeds at the Kasolwe Feed Mill, in Kamuli. The NAGRC&DB also harvested and stored over 28,171 hay bales and 2,370 MT of silage. The feeds were for both internal consumption at the various stock farms and ranches, as well as by external clients, especially in the dry season.

Post-harvest management

The planned outputs included: capacity of 1,500 (1,050 male, 450 female) traders and 700 (490 male, 210 female) primary processors built on compliance with quality standards and post-harvest handling in the eight coffee-growing regions; and wet mills (eight) and motorised pulpers (22) distributed in eight coffee-growing regions (Central, Greater Masaka, Eastern, Southwest, West, Elgon, Rwenzori and Northern).

The Coffee Department inspected 321 traders and 510 processors in connection with compliance with quality standard and post-harvest handling. Inspection of the various value chain actors disaggregated by coffee growing region is provided in Table 3.7. Inspection of coffee factories had the largest share, at 52.9%, whereas grading units was least (0.7%). Inspection of facilities was highest in the Western coffee-growing region and lowest in the Eastern Region.

Table 3.7: Coffee facilities inspected by region as at 30th June 2025

Value Chain Actor	Central	Greater Masaka	Elgon	Southwestern	Rwenzori	Western	Eastern	Total
Factories	131	35	16	71	92	94	-	439
Stores	38	18	59	41	41	123	-	320
Roasters	2	-	10	1	0	0	-	13
Wet mills	-	1	17	12	11	5	6	52
Grading units	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
TOTAL	**175**	**54**	**103**	**126**	**144**	**222**	**6**	**830**

Source: MAAIF Performance Report, June 2025

The department also registered 54 factories, 79 stores, 9 roasters and 39 traders. The procurement post-harvest handling equipment was not achieved during the review period.

3.3.3 Establish new and rehabilitate existing agro-processing industries

Introduction

The intervention aims at increasing agro-processing and value addition in Uganda. The intervention is mainly implemented by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC) (UDC), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), DDA and MAAIF. The planned output for FY 2024/25 is industrial and economic development (support to UDC). Monitoring focused on UDC projects related to agro-processing and value addition, with the performance findings, are presented below.

(i) Industrial and economic development; support to the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC)

The UDC was re-established under the Uganda Development Corporation Act 2016 as the investment and development arm of the Government of Uganda (GoU). Its primary objective is to promote and facilitate industrial and economic development in Uganda. This is to be achieved through: i) the establishment of subsidiary and associated companies; ii) entering into Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) with other enterprises; and iii) the promotion and facilitation of research into industrial development.

For FY 2024/25, the UDC was allocated a budget of USh 114.56 billion. By 30 June 2025, total releases amounted to USh 228.664 billion, representing 199.6% of the approved budget. As of 31 March 2025, the total cash available to UDC stood at USh 204.4 billion, comprising GoU releases, balances carried forward from FY 2023/24, and other revenue sources. Of this amount, USh 136 billion (66.5%) had been expended by that date in key investments: Fine Spinners, East African Medical Vitals, the packaging factory, Abubaker Technical Services Limited, Sanga Vet, Soroti Fruit Factory (SOFTE), Mutuma Commercial Agencies Limited (MCAL), and Atiak Sugar Factory.

Seven planned investments[15] with budget allocations had no recorded expenditures during the review period. The physical performance of the monitored UDC agro-processing investments is presented below.

Bukona Agro-processors

Bukona Agro-processors is a company that produces denatured ethanol and neutral ethanol from cassava, sorghum, maize and molasses. The Government of Uganda, through the UDC, invested in the company by acquiring a 40.5% equity stake and providing additional machinery and working capital to enable the factory to commence commercial operations. By 31st March 2025, the company had procured 4,105 MT of raw materials (cassava and maize grain) worth USh 2.309 billion. In the same period, the company made sales worth USh 2.611 billion from denatured ethanol, cooking stoves, pressure cookers and neutral alcohol. The sale of denatured ethanol constituted 43.1% of the total sales for the period.

Soroti Fruit Factory

Soroti Fruit Factory (SOFTE) is a government initiative designed to support value addition in fruit processing, with the aim of promoting industrial growth, diversifying incomes, and improving household livelihoods in the Teso sub-region. The planned outputs for FY 20224/25 were processing plant maintained and working capital provided; and an effluent treatment plant constructed.

The budget allocation for SOFTE in FY 2024/25 was USh 15 billion. In addition, the company carried forward a balance of USh 7.504 billion from FY 2023/24, bringing the total available funds to USh 22.504 billion. By 31st March 2025, a total of USh 19.405 billion had been spent. During this period, SOFTE procured and processed 2,374.54 MT of fresh fruits (oranges and mangoes) valued at USh 1.324 billion, representing a 114% increase in the volume of raw materials purchased compared to FY 2023/24.

Sales performance also improved significantly. The value of sales rose from USh 1.5 billion in FY 2023/24 to USh 2.55 billion by 31st March 2025, reflecting a 70% increase. Ready-to-drink (RTD) products, mango pouch, orange pouch, mango PET, orange PET, and Teju blend PET accounted for the largest share of sales revenue (77.7%), while orange concentrate contributed 22.3%. Notably, the share of sales revenue from concentrates grew from 13.9% in FY 2023/24 to 22.3% in FY 2024/25, highlighting both improved marketing efforts beyond Uganda's borders and growing customer appreciation of the product. The best-performing product during the review period was the Teju blend (PET) 300 ml, which contributed 36.6% of total sales revenue. These trends underscore the need to strengthen processing infrastructure in order to fully exploit market opportunities for RTD juices.

Budadiri Arabica Coffee Factory Limited

Budadiri Arabica Coffee Factory Limited (BACML) is located in Sironko District and specialises in purchasing, grading, and sorting coffee beans for export. The factory has an installed processing capacity of 12,000 MT of coffee beans per year. The UDC invested USh 8.12 billion of owner's

[15] Cocoa Processing Factory; Luweero Fruit Factory; Potato Processing Factory; Kaaro Koffi Ltd; Yumbe Fruit Factory; Acholibur Cassava Processing Plant; and Busoga Sugar Factory.

equity in FY 2022/23. The funds were used partly to settle the loan obligation with Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDBL) (USh 4.37 billion) that had led to closure of the facility, and also to provide working capital.

During the first three quarters of FY 2024/25, the company procured 227 MT of green beans from farmers, valued at USh 3.862 billion. The company also sold 157.048 MT of green beans worth USh 3.164 billion. The factory reported challenges of inadequate working capital amidst stiff competition from big players in the coffee value chain.

Mutuma Commercial Agencies Limited (MCAL)

The company, located in Luuka Town Council, processes raw cotton into value-added products such as surgical cotton wool, vegetable oil, and cottonseed cake. In FY 2022/23, the UDC invested USh 4.5 billion and later added USh 3.0 billion in May 2025. However, UDC shareholding status as of 30th June 2025 was not provided.

During FY 2024/25, MCAL purchased seed cotton and lint from farmers worth USh 1.519 billion. Sales of cotton wool and cotton by-products – including cotton husk, lint, waste, cake and soap stock – generated USh 2.28 billion in revenue. Pearl cotton wool (500 g) dominated sales, accounting for 78.9%. Overall sales rose by 56% compared to FY 2023/24, reflecting strong growth in the review period.

The company also acquired a kier machine and two carding machines, with the kier machine already installed. This upgrade boosted daily output of 500 g cotton wool packs from 5,000 to 7,000 pieces. However, challenges remain, including frequent power outages, outstanding loan obligations with UDBL, and low-throughput machinery.

Yumbe Fruit Factory (Nilezilla Ltd)

Nilezilla is a fruit-processing factory located in Lodonga Sub-county, Yumbe District, with an installed capacity of 100 MT of fresh mangoes per day. The company is jointly owned by Food and Nutrition Solutions Limited (FONUS), the UDC, and the Alinga Fruit Farmers' Cooperative Society (AFFCS), though the shareholding proportions are yet to be finalised.

In FY 2023/24, UDC invested USh 6.117 billion out of the USh 8.283 billion allocated to operationalise the factory. However, in FY 2024/25, the company did not receive the anticipated additional financing and made no product sales. Instead, it generated USh 425.7 million from interest on term deposits.

Total expenditure in FY 2024/25 amounted to USh 1.527 billion, covering the acquisition of 28 hectares of land for future expansion, procurement of a boiler condensate return system, a forklift, two stainless steel tanks, fresh mangoes, factory and laboratory consumables, and staff salaries. During the same period, the factory processed 170 MT of mango pulp, which was in storage at the time of monitoring in July 2025. The factory reported an estimated loss of 20 MT of mangoes, compared to the 184 MT recorded by AFFCS. This loss was attributed to system and technical errors and limited logistics during the factory's initial full-scale run. Operations were halted during the visit due to a shortage of mangoes (off-season).

During the year, the company also developed finance, human resource, and procurement policies, as well as a marketing plan. Reported challenges included inadequate working capital to diversify into ready-to-drink (RTD) products, limited logistics (such as crates, trucks) and conflicts in the supplier agreement, given that AFFCS is both a shareholder and the sole supplier of mangoes.

L-R: Carding machines acquired by MCAl using sales revenue and drums of processed mango pulp at Nilezila Ltd stores.

Pipeline investments/projects

During the review period a total of 16 projects were undergoing evaluation and appraisal for investment decisions by the UDC executive board and at various stages, as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Status of UDC pipeline projects by 30th June 2025

S/No	Project	Status
1	Kigezi Potato Project	Feasibility studies were completed; awaiting UCD board approval and private investor
2	Busoga Sugar Factory	Due diligence and land procurement ongoing
3	Southern Range Nyanza Limited	Due diligence was ongoing
4	Masheda Mixed Farm	Offer letter was signed and budgeted for FY 2025/26
5	Fresh Cuts Uganda Limited	Valuation was ongoing
6	Ngetta Tropical Holdings Ltd	Valuation was ongoing
7	Nwoya Fruit Processing Project	Due diligence and valuation by the consultant was ongoing
8	Biyinzika Enterprises Ltd	Investment decision was approved by UDC board and submitted to Solicitor General's Office
9	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	A team was constituted to undertake the feasibility study

S/No	Project	Status
	Facility	
10	Cocoa Processing Facility in Bundibugyo District	Terms of reference (ToRs) for the facility masterplan were developed
11	Luweero Fruit Factory	Consultant to develop the factory masterplan and engineering designs was procured.
12	Acholibur Cassava Processing Project	A project implementation team was constituted and project land was surveyed (25 acres)
13	Soluble Coffee Factory Project	Procurement of a private partner by PPP Unit was ongoing
14	Amuru Sugar Factory	Acquired 8.666 ha of land and bush clearing ongoing, and established a sugar cane nursery.

Source: Uganda Development Corporation

3.3.4 Conclusion

The sub-programme's overall performance was rated as fair, achieving 59.2% of its planned annual output and outcome indicator targets. However, output performance for FY 2024/25 remained below expectations, at 38.9%. Notably, interventions focused on establishing post-harvest handling, storage, and agro-processing infrastructure outperformed those targeting the establishment or rehabilitation of agro-processing industries. This performance gap was largely due to delayed completion of pre-investment studies by the UDC and slow initiation of procurement processes, partly stemming from the ongoing rationalisation of major implementing agencies. Moving forward, accelerating pre-investment activities, streamlining procurement procedures, and enhancing coordination among implementing entities will be critical to improving output delivery and achieving strategic programme goals.

Recommendations

i) The UDC should expedite the appraisal of investment projects that have remained in the pipeline throughout the NDP III period.
ii) MAAIF should strengthen procurement management processes to ensure efficiency following the merger of agencies.

3.4 Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness Sub-programme

3.4.1 Introduction

The Government of Uganda aims to increase market access and the competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets through three NDP III interventions. The interventions are to: a) strengthen enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements, including food safety, social and environmental standards and grades; b) improve agricultural

market infrastructure in rural and urban areas, and strengthen capacities of public institutions in analysis and negotiation; and c) develop international market opportunities, particularly for the selected commodities.

The key implementing agencies for the sub-programme included MAAIF, Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and District Local Governments (DLGs). The performance of the monitored interventions is given below.

Performance

The performance of the Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness Sub-programme was rated fair, at 57.9% (Annex 4). While output-level performance was good, at 80.8%, outcome-level performance was poor, at just 15.3%. Although the sub-programme achieved two out of three NDP II outcome targets, the overall weak outcome performance was largely due to the failure to meet the targeted reduction in the value of agricultural imports, which instead increased. Detailed performance is presented below.

3.4.2 Strengthen enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements

The planned and monitored outputs included the issuance of certification permits for products and firms, the implementation of quality standards and accreditation, as well as support for marketing and value addition. The physical performance of these monitored outputs under the intervention is presented below.

Certification permits for products and firms issued

The UNBS certified 5,703 products out of the targeted 6,000 during the period under review. In addition, 33 management systems were certified, and 361 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) received on-site technical assistance and gap analyses to support compliance with standards.

Quality, standards, and accreditation

In FY 2024/25, MAAIF, through the Coffee Department, and in collaboration with the UCDA, inspected and certified 8,395,451 (60-kg) bags of coffee for export. This total comprised 985,343 bags of Arabica and 7,410,108 bags of Robusta. In the same period, 1,133 coffee factories, 839 stores, 30 roasters, 112 wet mills, and 13 grading units across all coffee-growing regions were inspected for compliance with regulatory requirements. Additionally, 427 factories, 360 stores, 245 buyers, 50 roasters, and 13 wet mills were registered. Furthermore, 10 enforcement and surveillance missions were conducted in the Southwestern, Eastern, Greater Masaka, Elgon, and Rwenzori Regions.

To promote Ugandan coffee, MAAIF participated in five international expositions, organised six road shows, attended 13 local exhibitions, and supported seven university coffee clubs to stimulate domestic consumption. Overall, MAAIF exceeded most of its output targets for market promotion and awareness, suggesting that the annual targets had been under-scoped.

The MAAIF Dairy Development Department inspected 1,479 dairy premises out of a target of 2,500 to assess compliance with quality and food safety standards. In addition, the department

conducted 43 enforcement operations across the country (against a target of 60) and carried out 31 market surveillance activities in sales outlets nationwide.

At border posts, MAAIF inspected 3,003 dairy import and export consignments, compared to the targeted 1,400. It also collected and analysed 4,647 milk and dairy product samples at the Regional and National Dairy Analytical Laboratories. However, most planned output targets were not achieved, largely due to the ongoing rationalisation process. For instance, the Gulu office had no regulatory services staff in post in August 2025, which directly affected the implementation of planned activities.

Marketing and value addition

The MAAIF Department of Animal Health conducted training on appropriate disease control strategies and risk analysis for trade-sensitive, transboundary, and zoonotic diseases, targeting District Veterinary Officers (DVOs). A total of 35 DVOs were trained, against a target of 80. Additionally, 140 honey samples were collected out of a targeted 240 from the districts of Adjumani, Zombo, Kibaale, Kitgum, Kiryandongo, Nwoya, Amolatar, and Apac for residue monitoring and quality assurance.

The Fisheries Control, Regulation and Quality Assurance Department at MAAIF conducted export and import inspections and certifications at 12 border posts, as well as 48 compliance inspections at 48 fish factories. A total of 4,068 Nile perch consignments weighing 11,855MT and valued at USD 83,787,401 were inspected and certified for export, as well as 369 MT of fish maws valued at USD 36,927,902. Additionally, 24,390 MT and 55,078 MT of tilapia were inspected and certified for export and import, respectively. A total of 15,930 fishing vessels, trucks, processors, factories and traders were licensed, against the targeted 20,000.

Surveillance and monitoring visits to aquatic weed hotspots on Lakes Kyoga and Victoria were conducted in Kyotera, Kalangala and Buvuma on Lake Victoria, Nakasongola, Amolatar, Apac, Kaberamaido, Serere, Ngora, Kumi, Pallisa, Buyende and Kayunga on Lake Kyoga. Training and sensitisation of 10 communities, against the targeted 40, in fish-breeding areas around Lake Albert was conducted. The communities were from the districts of Hoima, Kikuube, Kagadi, Ntoroko, Buliisa and Pakwach.

In a bid to improve market infrastructure, various DLGs established markets within their jurisdiction. For example, construction of Bukanga Roadside Market (12 stalls) in Luuka District was completed, but the market was not handed over to the beneficiaries. It was observed that landscaping works were not scoped, though they were vital for enabling ease of access to the facility.

In Terego DLG, a pig slaughter facility was constructed in Kubala Town Council and is yet to be handed over to the beneficiary community. However, the facility lacked essential amenities such as piped water.

L-R: Completed roadside market at Bukanga Town Council, Luuka District, with incomplete landscaping works to ease access; and completed slaughter facility for pigs (non-ruminants) in Kubala Town Council

Certification laboratory facilities renovated, built, and equipped

The installation of the first batch of equipment for the newly constructed National Metrology Laboratory at UNBS headquarters, Wakiso District, funded by the Agriculture Value Chain Project (AVCP) was at 78%. Delays in the delivery and installation of equipment were attributed to non-readiness to receive the equipment due to a faulty heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system for the laboratory. The delivery and installation of the second batch of equipment under AVCP financing was awaiting completion of the HVAC.

The accreditation of the NDAL at Lugogo under ISO 17025:2017 was not achieved as planned. However, procurement of a consultant to fast-track the process was ongoing. In addition, technical staff were trained in quality management systems, method validation and measurement uncertainty.

The renovation of the National Semen Laboratory at the NAGRC&DB was completed and under the defects liability period. Similarly, the rehabilitation of the National Phytosanitary Laboratories at Namalere, funded by the AVCP, was completed and assorted laboratory equipment installed was and operationalised.

The construction of the Kasese Regional Coffee Laboratory had stalled, with phase one completed. This phase included the erection of a superstructure and roofing for offices, two laboratories, a roastery, and a conference hall. Phase two, which involves final finishes, shuttering, and furnishing, was expected to begin during the period under review. However, only the contracting process was completed, and the works expected to resume in FY 2025/26.

3.4.3 Agricultural market infrastructure in rural and urban areas improved

The intervention aims at improving access to farms and to markets for inputs and produce, respectively. The planned output is community and farm access roads, as well as road chokes constructed and rehabilitated. The key implementer was MAAIF through Improving Access and Use of Agricultural Equipment and Mechanisation through the Use of Labour-Saving Technologies (ALST) Project, the National Oil Palm Project and National Oil Seeds.

Access roads and farm roads constructed

During the period under review, NOPP surveyed, designed, and demarcated 7 km of farm access roads (FARs) in the Buvuma Hub. Cumulatively, a total of 63 km of community access roads (CARs) and 107 km of FARs have been surveyed, designed, and demarcated in the Buvuma Hub. In the Mayuge Hub, 139 km of CARs and FARs were surveyed, designed, and demarcated. No new CARs were constructed in the Buvuma Hub during the review period; however, 35 km of FARs were constructed. It was noted that road construction in Buvuma was behind schedule, with only 42% of the hub target achieved. The delays were attributed to challenges in compensating project-affected persons (PAPs), as well as delays in land surveying, mapping for oil palm growing, and environmental restoration. Additionally, construction of the fertiliser store in the Buvuma Hub stagnated at 40% completion.

The rehabilitation of 1,035.42 km of market access roads under the National Oil Seeds Project (NOSP), across various project districts, was ongoing and had reached 53% overall progress. For example, the construction of the Sakiya-Bukhumekha/Aswani-Busano road link (11.6 km) stood at 30% physical progress, compared to 60% time progress. Construction of the bridge along the same road was at 70% physical progress. Delays in the commencement of works were attributed to the contractor's failure to provide a performance guarantee on time.

MAAIF, through the ALST Project, opened and improved 212 km of FARs, against the targeted 311 km. These roads are intended to facilitate easier access to farms and markets, particularly for the transportation of agricultural inputs and produce, among other purposes.

Ongoing works for a road choke (bridge) at Nansasa Village, Bunghobi Sub-county, Mbale District funded by NOSP

3.4.4 Capacities of public institutions in analysis, negotiation and development of international market opportunities strengthened

The intervention contributes to the objective of increasing market access and competitiveness of Ugandan agricultural products in both domestic and international markets. It also involves Uganda's bilateral engagements and diplomatic missions to promote Ugandan products abroad. The participating institutions included MAAIF and Missions Abroad. The planned outputs for FY 2024/25 included, among others: coffee marketing; coffee value addition services; and support to value chain stakeholders. The performance of the monitored outputs is presented below.

Coffee marketed

The Uganda Coffee Guangzhou representative office participated in seven strategic expositions and held 15 interactive meetings with potential buyers from China. It also conducted four cupping sessions in Shenzhen, Xiamen, and Shanghai. These engagements attracted 360 coffee professionals and led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ningbo Lydd and Noble Choice Uganda, resulting in the purchase of over 180,000 kg of Natural Robusta. Additionally, the Coffee Department participated in four strategic exhibitions aimed at promoting and marketing Ugandan coffee: the Specialty Coffee Expo in Houston, Texas, USA; the World of Coffee Expo Europe at Palexpo, Switzerland; the Africa Fine Coffee Association Exhibition held at the Julius Nyerere Convention Centre in Tanzania; and the Coffex Coffee Show in Istanbul, Turkey.

Coffee value addition services promoted

The UCDA trained 55 brewers (35 males and 20 females) in basic barista skills, against a target of 100. Additionally, 90 roasteries and brewers were inspected across the Central, Elgon, Eastern, and Southwestern Coffee Regions to ensure compliance with coffee regulations. To promote domestic coffee consumption, the UCDA supported seven university coffee clubs, including those at Makerere University, Kyambogo University, Lira University, Mountain of the Moon University, Islamic University in Uganda, Uganda Christian University Mukono, and Kabale University, to hold Coffee Awareness Days. During these events, participants were also trained on how to use espresso machines to prepare different coffee beverages, with the aim of increasing coffee awareness among the youth.

Value chain stakeholders supported

The UCDA registered a total of 100,480 coffee farmers, comprising 72,665 males and 27,815 females. Eight quality monitoring and supervision missions were conducted across various regions to ensure compliance with coffee quality standards and regulations. These included two missions in Busoga (Kamuli and Iganga Districts), one in the Southwest (Rubirizi and Mitooma Districts), two in Rwenzori (Kasese District), four in Greater Masaka (Masaka, Kyotera, Lwengo, and Bukomansimbi Districts), and one in Central (Kayunga District).

3.4.5 Conclusion

The sub-programme performed well at the output level, achieving 80.8% of the planned annual targets, but performed poorly at the outcome level with only 15.3% achievement. Interventions focused on strengthening the capacities of public institutions in the analysis, negotiation, and development of market opportunities performed better than other monitored interventions. Key challenges in implementation included poor procurement management and weak contract management, particularly for infrastructure projects such as laboratories and roads.

Recommendations

i) MAAIF should expedite the completion and operationalisation of market infrastructure facilities, including the National Metrology Laboratory, and ensure the accreditation of the National Analytical Dairy Laboratory.
ii) MAAIF should ensure strengthen contract management for market access roads under the NOPP and NOSP.

3.5 Agricultural Financing Sub-programme

3.5.1 Introduction

The Government aims to increase the mobilisation, equitable access to, and utilisation of agricultural finance by farmers, agro-processing firms, and farmer groups. Agricultural finance is accessed through various instruments and institutions, including the Bank of Uganda's Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF), Uganda Agricultural Insurance Scheme (UAIS), Uganda Development Corporation (UDC), and the Parish Development Model (PDM). During the annual monitoring exercise, focus was placed on the ACF, UDC, and the Agricultural Insurance Scheme. Findings on UDC performance are discussed in Section 3.3.3 above and briefly summarised below, while those on the ACF and the Agricultural Insurance Scheme are presented in the sections that follow.

Performance

By 30th June 2025, the Agricultural Financing Programme realised good performance, achieving 88.2% of its targets (Annex 5). Farmers accessed financing through the ACF and the UAIS, which supported improved production and better risk management. However, there remained a persistent disparity in access to these financial resources, with the Western and Central Regions benefitting more than the Northern and Eastern Regions. Further details are provided below.

3.5.2 Develop concessional long-term financing for agricultural infrastructure and capital investments

Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF)

The ACF is a risk-sharing public-private partnership that has provided medium- and long-term financing to farmers since 2009. It supports agricultural projects, agro-processing, and grain trade at subsidised interest rates. The ACF leverages the resources of Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) to bridge the agricultural financing gap. The interest rate is 12% per annum, except for working capital for grain trade, which is charged at 15% per annum. To promote inclusivity and equity among borrowers, block allocations of USh 20 million are provided to micro-borrowers who often lack collateral in the form of personal real estate.

Very good performance was realised in farmers' access to agricultural financing. As of 31st March 2025, the Bank of Uganda (BoU) had cumulatively processed 13,169 loan applications from 24 PFIs, amounting to USh 1.807 trillion. Of these, 6,587 applications (50%) were approved and disbursed, with a total loan value of USh 1.123 trillion, including a GoU contribution of USh 566.66 billion.

On-farm activities such as the purchase of inputs, biological assets, land clearing, and acquisition of farm machinery, accounted for 90% of the disbursed loans by number. However, in terms of loan value, grain trade dominated at 43%. Loan repayments from PFIs amounted to USh 379.07 billion.

There was notable gender inequality in access to the ACF, with male beneficiaries accounting for 71% compared to 20% for females. The main barriers limiting women's access included insufficient registered collateral and low levels of financial literacy. Regionally, the Central Region continued to dominate loan disbursements, while the Eastern Region received the least.

During the review period, USh 248.794 billion was disbursed to 3,225 beneficiaries. Compared to FY 2023/24, this represented an 884% increase in the number of beneficiaries and a 319% increase in the value of loan facilities. Of the funded projects, 77.5% accessed the facility through block financing; however, these accounted for only 4.2% of the total loan value. Regional disparities persisted, with the majority of beneficiaries located in the Central Region (58.7%) and Western Region (26.9%), while the Northern and Eastern Regions had the lowest shares at 5.3% and 9.1%, respectively.

However, in terms of loan value, the Eastern Region led with 35.9%, followed by the Central Region at 26.8%, while the Northern Region had the lowest share at 16.4%. Access to the ACF was lowest among the youth (9.9%) and senior citizens aged 60 years and above (19.1%), and highest among middle-aged individuals (68.9%). Examples of farmers who received ACF support are presented in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Performance of the ACF loans by 30th June 2025

Name	District	Amount Requested (USh)	Amount Received (USh)	Purpose	Remarks
Benon Waiswa	Bugiri	50 million	50 million	Expand sugarcane farm	The money was received in April 2025, enabling the farmer to expand his farm from 5 to 20 acres. The loan repayments were structured to align with the harvesting season. The farmer also plans to open and plant an additional five acres in Season B of 2025. However, he cited a major challenge of delayed approval by the Participating Financial Institution (PFI), which took nearly eight months.
Mr Tonny Adeka	Lira City, Lira District	300 million	300 million	Grain trade	The loan amount was inadequate, forcing the farmer to reduce grain purchases from 200 metric tonnes of soya, simsim, and sunflower to 140 MT of soya and simsim only. However,

Name	District	Amount Requested (USh)	Amount Received (USh)	Purpose	Remarks
					the loan was processed within one month.
Mr Festo Kamugisha	Rwenamira Kakukuru Town Council, Ntungamo District	200 million	200 million	Coffee farming activities	Two out of the three planned activities were implemented, as the available funds were not sufficient. The farmer applied for an additional USh 300 million, but the application had not yet been approved. A key challenge was the delayed processing of funds by the PFI, which took more than a month
Geoffrey Mukama (Movet Farming Company Ltd)	Iganga District, Nawanyingi Sub-county, Magogo Parish	120 million	112 million	Stocking poultry feeds	The farmer intended to stock 300 metric tonnes of maize grain but was only able to stock 100 MT and procure cages for 1,200 birds. The borrower reported a deliberate attempt by the PFI to extort money by initially offering a commercial loan at an interest rate of 24%, despite having already applied for an ACF loan and completed the collateral valuation. The loan was later amended to the correct ACF rate of 12%.
Mr. Herbert Akatukunda Justus	Kabale	150 million	150 million	Grain trade	One consignment of grains was purchased as planned. However, the farmer needed additional working capital to continue purchasing produce. He was unable to service the loan, leading to the sale of his property by the bank. Despite this, part of the loan remained outstanding.
Mr John Bosco Kayiira	Kyenjojo	20 million	20 million .	Poultry feeds	The loan was used to procure the planned 20 metric tonnes of poultry feed for 3,500 birds. The birds were sold, and the loan was fully repaid within FY 2024/25.
Mr Denis Obete (Tropical Farm Supplies)	Apac District, Apac Municipality	400 million	250 million	Working capital (grain trade and restock the	The farmer requested USh 400 million; however, the bank informed him that, as a starter, he could not access the full amount. Despite this, the borrower appreciated the facility, noting that it

Name	District	Amount Requested (USh)	Amount Received (USh)	Purpose	Remarks
				farm supply shop)	had significantly boosted his business. He is now the chairperson of the business community in Apac Municipality.
Mr. Robinson Ojok	Apac District	100 million	80 million	Procure a tractor and open more land for maize production	The borrower was able to acquire a tractor and ploughed 90 acres, on which he planted sunflower in Season 2025A. He also provides tractor hire services to the community and employs eight people on his farm. However, the beneficiary cited delayed loan approvals by the PFI (Post Bank) as a key challenge.
Mr. Geofrey Byaruhanga	Kabarole	40 million	20 million	He intended to expand the farm, buy maize produce, poultry farm expansion, piggery farm expansion	The borrower only managed to achieve farm expansion (cultivation) and the purchase of grain. The main challenges cited were the lack of a grace period and high loan processing costs.
Mr. Willington Mutakirwa	Mbarara	200 million	140 million	Grain trade	However, he purchased less than planned due to receiving a smaller loan amount. The key challenges he faced were the lack of a grace period and the undervaluation of his property.
Mr. Ivan Musanyusa	Kabale Municipality	40 million	20 million	Grain trade	Only 50% of the planned volumes were purchased due to inadequate working capital. The key challenge cited was excessive bureaucracy in the loan processing procedures.

Name	District	Amount Requested (USh)	Amount Received (USh)	Purpose	Remarks
Robert Paul Majwara	Kampala	480 million	480 million	Working capital (coffee trade by supporting coffee farmers with advance payment)	The planned activity was achieved. However, the borrower cited the high interest rate of 12% as a challenge and recommended it be reduced to 10%.
Jude Matovu	Mubende	200 million	200 million	Procure birds and poultry cages, establish a solar dryer	The loan was used for its intended purpose, and all deliverables were achieved. However, the farmer lost 1,000 birds due to disease. Despite this setback, egg production increased from 70 trays per day in 2023 to 90 trays per day in 2025. The farmer cited lengthy loan processing times as a major impediment to access.
Ismail Sabiiti	Mutazinge Sub-county, Mutanzige Village, Kakumiro District	150 million	130 million	Grain trade	The farmer was only able to procure 120 MT of maize grain due to delays in loan approval and had to purchase it at a high price of USh 1,000 per kilogram. However, maize prices were highly volatile and later declined.
Julius Tumwiine	Amuru	100	100	Cattle fattening	The beneficiary used the facility to procure 85 cattle (bulls and heifers). However, he cited challenges including delayed disbursement of funds by the PFI despite submitting all necessary documents, and unfavourable repayment terms. While the borrower requested a six-month repayment period, the bank imposed a four-month repayment schedule.

Source: Field Findings, ACF Reports, 2025

L-R: Solar dryer established and poultry cages procured using ACF loan at Mr. Jude Matovu's Farm in Mubende District

L-R: Sugar cane planted by Mr. Benon Waiswa at one of his farms in Buwuni Bugiri District using ACF loan; and Mr. Robinson Ojok at his soybean and sunflower store in Apac District

Uganda Development Corporation

As of 31 March 2025, USh 204.4 billion had been allocated to the UDC, of which USh 136.002 billion (66.5%) was spent. Resource absorption was constrained by delays in initiating procurements and stakeholder engagements, underperformance of projects undergoing re-evaluation, lengthy land acquisition processes, and pending investment approvals from the UDC board and the Solicitor General.

During the same period, USh 86.588 billion was earmarked for investment in agro-processing enterprises, and of this amount, USh 48.329 billion (55.8%) was spent by four companies: Soroti Factory, Atiak Sugar Factory, Fine Spinners Ltd, and Amuru Sugar Factory. Fine Spinners Ltd accounted for the largest share of this expenditure, spending 57.8% (USh 27.934 billion), while Amuru Sugar Factory had the smallest share, at 0.1%.

Collectively, UDC investee companies procured 9,037.8 MT of agricultural produce from farmers, valued at USh 9.348 billion, for processing. However, some companies either failed to break even or remained non-operational. For instance, Mutuma Commercial Agencies Ltd in Luuka District

purchased 272 MT of seed cotton worth USh 0.8 billion and generated sales of USh 1.439 billion during the period. Meanwhile, Mpanga Growers Tea Company Ltd remained closed, and planned investments in Kaaro Koffi Ltd, Luweero Fruit Factory, Busoga Sugar Factory, the potato and cocoa processing factories, and Acholibur Cassava Processing Factory had not yet commenced despite available funds.

Some monitored facilities were operating below their installed capacity, mainly due to raw material shortages during the off-season, low demand for finished products, and cash flow challenges. As of 30th June 2025, the UDC did not provide updated financial and physical performance information to the monitoring team.

Refer to further details in section 3.3.3.

3.5.3 Organic bottom-up formation of farmer groups facilitated (Parish Development Model)

The PDM is an initiative aimed at enhancing household food security and incomes, and improving quality of life, with the parish serving as the lowest administrative unit. Its goal is to transition subsistence households into the money economy. To support this objective, the programme established the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF), which provides soft loans to individuals through PDM SACCOs at an interest rate of 6% per annum, with a 24-month grace period.

The programme was launched in FY 2022/23 and by 30th June 2025, had cumulatively disbursed USh 3.26 trillion to 10,594 PDM SACCOs across 176 Local Governments and the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA).

In FY 2024/25, USh 1,068.402 billion was released, of which USh 1,064.423 billion was transferred to PDM SACCOs, reflecting very good release performance. However, actual disbursements to borrowers varied across districts in July 2025, largely due to the late release of the second tranche in June 2025. For example, as of 15th July 2025, Terego District had disbursed USh 2.1 billion to 2,100 borrowers out of the USh 4.2 billion received, while Arua District disbursed USh 1.932 billion to 1,932 borrowers out of the USh 3.2 billion received.

Some of the monitored beneficiaries were involved in piggery and poultry value chains; however, profitability was negatively affected by the use of poor-quality breeds and the high cost of feed.


Ms. Jessica Bako at Ajono Parish, Vurra Sub-county, Arua District, a PDM beneficiary who invested in piggery

Implementation was hindered by several challenges, including: system errors in the Parish Development Management Information System (PDMIS), such as incomplete beneficiary records; limited technical capacity among district staff; and delays in licensing PDM SACCOs by the Microfinance Regulatory Authority (MRA). There was no regulatory framework for managing and supervising the use of PDM funds. Local Government officers could not routinely supervise the use of funds by PDM farmers owing to inadequate allocations for monitoring.

3.5.4 Finalise and implement the Agricultural Finance and Insurance Policy

The Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme (UAIS) was launched as a pilot in FY 2016/17 through a PPP between the Government of Uganda and private sector insurance providers. The scheme aims to mitigate financial losses incurred by farmers owing to the damage or destruction of crops and livestock caused by adverse weather conditions, pests and diseases, fires, and other related disasters. The private sector partner, the Uganda Insurers Association, implements the scheme through the Agro Insurance Consortium (AIC), a coalition of 13 licensed insurance companies authorised to underwrite agricultural insurance in Uganda.

The scheme provides insurance premium subsidies to farmers at the following rates: 50% for small-scale farmers, 30% for large-scale farmers, and 80% for farmers in disaster-prone areas, regardless of their scale. Each year, the Government allocates USh 5 billion for these premium subsidies.

During the NDP III period, the key deliverables for the intervention included: The National Agriculture Finance Policy approved; an agriculture finance technical support function established; developed satellite pasture drought index insurance; a national register of agri-business development service providers developed; micro-insurance regulations developed; and area yield index insurance products developed.

The planned performance indicators for FY 2024/25 were: a) Grow insured agricultural loans; b) Increase agricultural insurance premiums; c) Increase the number of insured farmers; and d) Increase in the number of farmer interfaces.

Performance

During the NDP III period (FY 2020/21–FY 2024/25), the Government of Uganda disbursed USh 21.696 billion in premium subsidies to insurers, representing 86.7% of the expected USh 25 billion. By June 2025, the Uganda Agricultural Insurance Scheme had achieved 100% of its planned targets for the period (Table 3.10).

During the NDP III period, the total value of insured enterprises reached USh 3,142.297 billion, with 719,787 farmers benefitting from the intervention. The value of insured enterprises grew steadily, rising from USh 278.735 billion in FY 2020/21 to USh 418.984 billion in FY 2024/25. The most significant annual increase was recorded in FY 2023/24, amounting to USh 1,101.6 billion. However, despite this growth, government subsidy disbursements remained consistently inadequate, resulting in some farmers being forced to pay the full insurance premium out of pocket.

The National Agriculture Finance Policy remained in draft form throughout the period. Meanwhile, satellite-based pasture drought index insurance was integrated into the multi-peril crop insurance package. Additionally, area yield index insurance was introduced as one of the new products offered by members of the consortium.

Table 3.10: Outcome performance of the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme by 30th June 2025

Performance Indicator	Baseline FY 2020/21	Target FY 2024/25	Actual	% Achievement
Grow insurance agriculture loans (USh)	900 billion	1.85 trillion	2.7 trillion	100
Increase in agriculture insurance premiums (USh)	42.9 billion	91 billion	129 billion	100
Increase the number of insured farmers (Number)	265,049	500,000	909,921	100
Increase in the number of farmer interface (Number)	8.1 million	18.1 million	32. million	100

Source: Field Findings; UAIS Progress Report Q2 FY 2024/25

In FY 2024/25, a total of USh 6.966 billion was disbursed to AIC as a government subsidy for agricultural insurance, targeting 51,624 farmers. However, by 31st December 2024, only 35,947 farmers had accessed the facility, and the subsidy had already been fully utilised (Table 3.11). For example, in the Western Region, only 20% of the farmers who expressed interest in insuring their enterprises received the government subsidy, leaving many either to pay the full premium or abandon the initiative altogether.

The Western Region accounted for the largest share of farmers who accessed the facility (51%) and the highest proportion of the total sum insured (52%). The Central Region registered the highest share of claims recorded and settled (52%), reflecting a higher incidence of production-related risks such as pest and disease outbreaks, as well as adverse weather conditions. In contrast, the Eastern Region recorded the lowest share of claims, at just 6%.

Table 3.11: Performance of the Uganda Agriculture Insurance Scheme by 30th June 2025

Region	No Farmers	Sum Insured (USh, bn)	Subsidy (USh, bn)	Claims Settled (USh, bn)
Central	9618	87.021	1.273	1.919
Eastern	3466	17.308	0.681	0.223
Northern	4504	11.231	0.333	0.405
Western	18359	125.196	2.711	0.929
Total	**35947**	**240.757**	**5.0**	**3.478**

Source: AIC Reports 2024.

Most insured farmers participated in the crop value chain (87%), while aquaculture accounted for the smallest share (0.2%).

Key implementation challenges included: inadequate operational funds to raise awareness at the farm-level and attract additional partners to support the program; limited access to weather and climate forecasts to guide farmers planting decisions; and insufficient extension services to help farmers adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs).

3.5.5 Conclusion

The Agricultural Financing Sub-programme demonstrated good performance, achieving 88.6% of its output targets. Among the interventions, access to concessional long-term financing recorded the highest level of success. However, persistent challenges continued to affect overall effectiveness, including delayed disbursement of funds to farmers and insufficient financial resources allocated to key activities. Notably, the Government of Uganda's insurance premium subsidy of USh 5 billion was grossly inadequate to meet the growing demand for agricultural insurance.

Recommendations

i) MoFPED should consider increasing the GoU annual contribution to the agricultural insurance subsidy to USh 10 billion and ensure timely release of funds to implementing agencies to enhance programme efficiency and farmer access.
ii) The Bank of Uganda should develop an online interface that links the borrower, the PFI and the BoU. This platform would allow borrowers to track the status and the progress of their loan applications, thereby improving transparency and accountability in the credit process.

3.6 Institutional Strengthening and Coordination Sub-programme

3.6.1 Introduction

The Government aims to strengthen institutional coordination for improved service delivery. The sub-programme has one intervention: i) Strengthen coordination of public institutions in design and implementation of policies, including access to quality food and food security. The key outputs relate to strengthening policy and institutional coordination, the functionality of the Agricultural

Management Information System (AMIS) and regular collection and dissemination of agricultural data through the Parish Development Model.

Performance

The performance of the Institutional Strengthening and Coordination Sub-programme was good, rated at 76.5% (Annex 6)**.** Coordination among public institutions and the implementation of the programme approach were strengthened through the RAPEX reform. As a result, the planning and budgeting functions became more streamlined within MAAIF, following the phasing out of several affiliated agencies. However, challenges remained in aligning the former interventions, roles, and budgets of the deregistered agencies with the existing staffing structures and functional mandates within MAAIF.

The collection of agricultural data by MAAIF and DLGs continued during the period. Most of the data was still maintained manually, making aggregation and interpretation difficult. There was a gradual shift towards digital data collection systems, but the sub-programme faced challenges due to low levels of digital literacy. A significant proportion of farmers and local agricultural stakeholders lacked the necessary skills and experience to effectively use digital platforms, limiting the impact of these systems.

3.6.2 Coordination of public institutions in design and implementation of policies including access to quality food and food security strengthened

i) Strengthening of institutional coordination

By 30th June 2025, good progress was made in developing, reviewing, and updating policies, laws and regulations, as well as in streamlining the institutional framework for improved coordination of the programme interventions. The closure of the UCDA, CDO, NAADS and DDA was completed, with their functions integrated into MAAIF under the RAPEX reform. This integration strengthened the programme approach to planning and budgeting, with all agricultural staff operating under a single spine of governance.

Despite the progress made, several challenges persisted in the implementation of the RAPEX reform**.** The roles and responsibilities of newly created departments and recently recruited staff remained unclear. DLGs lacked adequate guidance on how to integrate or streamline these roles within their Production Departments and had no budget provisions for many of the functions previously handled by the dissolved authorities. As a result, service delivery was negatively affected by institutional transitions, with some staff absent from duty and noticeable staffing gaps within MAAIF so that the newly assigned roles could not be taken up.

Furthermore, several critical functions from the defunct agencies, such as coffee, cotton, and dairy quality inspection and enforcement, had neither a clear home nor dedicated budget within MAAIF. In the Southwestern Regional Office of the Dairy Development and Production Department, financial transactions stalled for most of the year owing to the unavailability of MAAIF invoices, receipt books, and staff identity cards. Officers also lacked clear implementation guidelines for the Dairy Industry (Amendment) Act 2024. By July, some staff had been recruited to carry out dairy development and regulatory functions, but they had not yet been officially posted to their duty stations.

ii) Policy development for quality food and food security

Six enabling policies and Acts for the beef industry were reviewed and updated, including: The Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 38 of 1964; the Veterinary Surgeons Act, Cap. 277 of 1958; the Animal Breeding Act of 2001; the Animal Feeds Policy; the Meat Policy; the National Livestock Identification and Traceability System/Policy. The review of the National Food and Nutrition Policy was in progress. A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was conducted to inform the review of the Sugar Policy.

The National Cocoa Strategy was formulated in collaboration with FAO. The preliminary processes to develop the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the cocoa sub-sector were initiated in partnership with Swiss Contact. In addition, the national cocoa standards were developed, adopted and harmonised at the East African Community (EAC) level and subsequently published in the Uganda Gazette. The Principles of the Cocoa Bill were developed and approved.

The 10-year comprehensive National Horticulture Strategy was formulated in collaboration with Solidaridad. The Tea Guidelines/Regulations were formulated, awaiting approval by MAAIF. Preliminary processes to develop the National Organic Agriculture Bill were ongoing in collaboration with NGO stakeholders.

MAAIF developed draft guidelines for the Irrigation Water Users' Association (IWUA), awaiting approval. In line with this, the by-laws for the Atari Irrigation Water Users' Association were drafted and submitted to Bulambuli and Kween DLGs, as well as MAAIF, for review and approval before adoption by the association.

iii) Regular collection and dissemination of agriculture data undertaken

Efforts were made to digitalise information generation and use in some institutions and departments within the Agro-Industrialisation Programme. For example, the National Food and Agricultural Statistics System (NFASS) data collection and monitoring tools were rolled out in 30 Local Governments. While Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Governments (MDALGs) routinely collected agricultural data, its dissemination was constrained by limited human resource, inadequate technical skills, and insufficient resources. Additionally, data transfer was hampered by poor internet connectivity and frequent power outages in some areas, further limiting the accessibility and use of data for evidence-based policy and decision making.

Comprehensive data was collected on the progress of agro-industrialisation activities, including infrastructure development and value addition initiatives, across 15 districts in the Eastern and Central Regions under the Agriculture Value Chain Project.

The National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI) developed the Electronic Catch Assessment Survey (e-CAS) to enhance fisheries management and sustainability. This digital system enables real-time collection of data on fish catches, including quantities, fishing gear, and boat types. By reducing reliance on costly manual surveys, e-CAS improves data accuracy and accessibility for researchers and local fishing communities.

Under the Dairy Development Authority (DDA), data collection in Northern Uganda was conducted using a digitised questionnaire electronically submitted to the central data system. This system

integrates GPS technology, allowing for precise mapping of farm locations. For example, data was successfully collected from Springfield Farm in Omoro District, enhancing accuracy and efficiency in dairy sector monitoring and management.

The DDA conducted stakeholder engagements and trained 580 farmers (275 men and 305 women, including 107 youth and 10 persons with disabilities) in the Northern and Eastern Regions. The training focused on key areas such as sustainable and profitable dairy feeding practices, dairy breeds and breeding technologies, disease management, hygienic milk production and handling, recordkeeping, and group dynamics.

In the Elgon Region, a total of 164 farmers (133 men and 31 women, including 32 youth) were registered using a geospatial application to support better planning and service delivery. MAAIF facilitated the Fisheries Protection Force to enforce fisheries regulations across 22 sector commands on Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, George, and Edward, strengthening compliance and resource sustainability.

iv) Collection and dissemination of agricultural data through the PDM

The PDM played an important role in institutional strengthening by supporting enterprise and farmer groups through training and leveraging parish structures to monitor programme implementation. The capacity of District Production Departments and Commercial Services Departments was enhanced through the management of the PDMIS and joint programme monitoring. However, the PDMIS lacked the functionality to track productivity data for borrowers, limiting its effectiveness in performance assessment.

In Mbarara District, farmers were profiled on the PDMIS to enable access to PDM funds. The system experienced errors in accurately recording the transactions. For example, in some parishes, the system reflected a disbursement of USh 90 million to a SACCO, whereas USh 100 million had been disbursed. To address the discrepancy, district officials manually entered the missing data for the USh 10 million not captured by the system. Another issue related to the interest earned on PDM funds during delayed disbursements, which was retained by the bank. In some cases, banks withheld the interest accrued on funds that had remained in PDM accounts for up to three months.

Similar concerns were raised in Kyotera District, where frequent network failures on the PDMIS led to delays in farmers accessing their funds. Additionally, there were delays in response from the regional help desk in resolving system errors on the PDMIS, further affecting timely disbursement.

3.6.3 Conclusion

Good progress was made in strengthening institutional coordination through the implementation of the RAPEX reform. Several policies were reviewed and updated to enhance service delivery across the agricultural sector. While the Agricultural Information Management System (AMIS) was partially rolled out at both Central and Local Government levels, data collection remained largely manual, limiting timely access to accurate information. The PDMIS was deployed to facilitate the disbursement of PDM funds to farmers. However, the system faced recurring errors and frequent internet downtime, which negatively affected the efficiency of fund disbursement. Despite these challenges, there was ongoing development and gradual rollout of digital systems aimed at improving agricultural data management and service delivery.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Programme Conclusion

The goal of the Agro-Industrialisation Programme is to increase the commercialisation and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro-processing. The total programme budget was USh 2,230.111 billion[16], comprising USh 1,300.847 billion (58.3%) from the Government of Uganda and USh 929.263 billion (41.7%) from external financing. By 30th June 2025, a total of USh 1,908.3 billion had been released (representing 85.5% of the approved budget), of which USh 1,352.5 billion was spent, an absorption rate of 70.9%. Overall, programme release and expenditure performance were rated as good.

Overall, the Agro-Industrialisation Programme achieved good performance in FY 2024/25, registering 72.1% of planned targets. Average programme performance at the outcome level was good, except for the agricultural imports indicator, which did not meet its target. The performance was largely driven by the Agricultural Financing Sub-programme, which improved farmer access to credit through initiatives such as the PDM and the ACF. Additional contributors included strengthened agricultural research, mechanisation, water for production, and enhanced quality and regulatory services across key value chains like coffee, fisheries, and dairy. However, the underperformance in reducing agricultural imports signals the need for the UDC to fast-track investment project appraisals and for MAAIF to improve procurement governance and institutional efficiency following agency rationalisation, to ensure timely and effective delivery of strategic interventions.

However, some sub-programmes underperformed due to a combination of institutional, environmental, and financial challenges. These included the ongoing RAPEX reform, poor planning and low readiness of MAAIF, adverse climate conditions, high pest and disease prevalence, delays in compensating PAPs, procurement bottlenecks, and reduced donor support following the end of key off-budget projects.

4.2 Overall challenges

i) Poor service delivery in the Cotton, Coffee and Dairy Sub-programmes following the ongoing merger of the CDO, UCDA and DDA interventions into MAAIF. The remaining staff on contract were either absent or too few to implement the planned activities.
ii) Low fund absorption resulted in partial implementation of most interventions. Most procurements were initiated late.
iii) Inadequate extension service access due to understaffing and limited transport means for the available staff.

[16] Excluding budget for the agricultural financing sub-programme.

4.3 Recommendations

i) MoFPED, MoPS, MAAIF and LGs should prioritise recruitment and equipping more extension workers. MAAIF and other agencies should further strengthen and support extension services and farmer group cohesion.
ii) MAAIF and agencies should improve funds absorption and initiate procurements in time.
iii) MoFPED and MAAIF should review and revise the budget ceiling for extension services to cater for increased staff recruitment and their operational expenses at the LG level.

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Annex 1: Districts and entities monitored by 30th June 2025

Sub-Programme	Sub-Sub Programme/Project	Sampled Districts/Entities
Agricultural Production and Productivity	Small- scale irrigation systems	Aganga SSI, Abudama SSI (Apac District), Agule SSI (Katakwi District), Zigoti SSI (Mityana District), Buliisa (Mubende District), Lwemivubo, Nyabubare SSI (Mitooma District), Kyungu SSI (Mukono District), Mayuge, Iganga, Bugiri
	UgIFT (Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer)	Bushenyi, Mukono, Busia, Arua, Pakwach, Serere, Mbale, Kamuli, Luuka, Mbarara, Iganga, Kabale, Ntungamo, Mubende, Kiboga, Buvuma, Nakasongola, Maracha, Yumbe, Amuru, Iganga, Madi-Okollo, Terego
	AVCP (Agriculture Value Chain Project)	Acomai (Bukedea), Kasese, Kyegegwa, Masindi Kamwenge, Buwama, UNBS, Entebbe, Buvuma, Nakasongola
	Large-scale Irrigation Systems	Acomai Irrigation Scheme (Bukedea), Atari, Igogero- Naigomba Irrigation Scheme, Amagoro (Tororo District) And Enengo (Rukungiri District), Kabuyanda (Isingiro District), Matanda (Kanungu District)
	NARO (National Agriculture Research Organisation)	NARO (National Agricultural Research Organisation) Secretariat, NALIRRI (National Livestock Resources Research Institute) – Maruzi, NACRR I (National Crops Resources Research Institute) Namulonge; Ngetta ZARDI- Lira, NARL (National Agricultural Research Laboratories), Kawanda; COVAB (College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Biosecurity), Makerere, Mbarara Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute (MBAZARDI), Kachwekano Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute (KAZARDI), Rwebitaba Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute Kabarole, Bulindi ZARDI (Zonal Agriculture Research Development Institute) – Hoima, NARO Kamenyamigo – Lwengo, AbiZARDI – Arua
	CDO (Cotton Development Organisation)	CDO (Cotton Development Organisation) Headquarters, CDO (Cotton Development Organisation) – Lira, Gulu, Nebbi, Pader-Pajule, Kasese (Southwestern), Mid-Western Region – Masindi, Lira, Pakwach
	NOSP (National Oil Seed Project)	Masindi, Hoima, Kikube, Kiryandongo, Nakasongola, Luweero, Nakaseke, Kyankwanzi, Kiboga, Sembabule, Lira, Yumbe, Arua, Zombo, Pakwach, Maracha, Terego, Moyo, Gulu, Oyam
	Coffee Department	NACORI (National Coffee Research Institute) Kituzi, Bushenyi (Southwestern Region), Kabarole (Rwenzori Region), Hoima (Western Region), UCDA (Uganda Coffee Development Authority) headquarters, Gulu (Mid-Northern Region), Mbarara (Greater Mbarara), Kabale (Sub-region), Kabarole (Rwenzori Region), Mukono, Mbale, Bududa, Sironko, Bulambuli, Kween
	AEGS/PMG (Agriculture Extension Services)	Nwoya, Buvuma, Bushenyi, Bugweri, Masaka, Kasese, Bunyagabo, Kanungu, Jinja, Mukono, Kigezi, Mbale, Amuria, Katakwi, Kalangala, Kabale, Mubende, Kyenjojo, Nakasongola, Kiryandongo, Apac, Nebbi, Yumbe, Amuru, Mayuge, Jinja, Buikwe, Luuka, Iganga, Bugiri
	NAGRC&DB (National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank)	Lusenke Stock Farm (Kayunga), Maruzi (Apac), Nwoya, Arua, Kasolwe Farm (Kamuli), Nshaara (Kiruhura), Sanga field station (Mbarara), Ruhengyere field station (Mbarara), Rubona Stock Farm (Bunyangabu), Livestock Experiment Station (LES) (Entebbe)

Sub-Programme	Sub-Sub Programme/Project	Sampled Districts/Entities
	Labour-Saving Technologies	Namalere Mechanisation Shop, Mechanisation Centre Buwama, Butambala, Kyenjojo, Kiryandongo, Buikwe, Agwata, Amolatar
	NOPP (National Oil Palm Project)	Kampala and Buvuma, Mayuge
	Dairy Department	Kampala, Gulu, Mbarara, Kiboga , Entebbe
	ACDP (Agricultural Cluster Development Project)	Kampala, Mubende, Kyenjojo, Masindi, Yumbe,
Storage, Agro-processing and Value Addition	AVCP (Agriculture Value Chain Development Project)	UNBS, Entebbe
	UDC (Uganda Development Corporation)	Luuka, Yumbe
	CDO (Cotton Development Organisation)	CDO (Cotton Development Organisation) – Pader, Fine Spinners – Bugolobi, CDO (Cotton Development Organisation) Headquarters, CDO (Cotton Development Organisation) – Masindi, Southern Range Nyanza, Gulu, Lira, Iganga, North Eastern Regional Offices, Nytil
	UCDA (Uganda Coffee Development Authority)	Bushenyi, NACORI (National Coffee Research Institute) – Kituzi, Analytical Laboratory – Lugogo, Gulu, Mbale
	NARO (National Agriculture Research Organisation)	NALIRRI (National Livestock Resources Research Institute) and NACORI (National Coffee Research Institute) –Namulonge, Bulindi ZARDI (Zonal Agriculture Research Development Institute) – Hoima
	DDA	Gulu, Entebbe, Soroti
	NOPP (National Oil Palm Project)	Buvuma, MAAIF, Arua, Mayuge
	UNBS (Uganda National Bureau of Standards)	Wakiso
Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness	MAAIF (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries)	Kampala
	MOBIP	Sanga Kiruhura, Masindi, Nakasongola, Kiryandongo
	NOPP	Buvuma, Mayuge
	AVCP (Agriculture Value Chain Development Project)	UNBS – Wakiso
Agricultural Financing Sub-programme	ACF (Agricultural Credit Facility)	Bank of Uganda, Mubende, Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, Kalungu, Amuru, Jinja
	UDC (Uganda Development Corporation)	UDC Headquarters, Soroti, Luuka, Nwoya, Kabale
	Agricultural Insurance	Agro Consortium (AIC) Kampala, Fort Portal, Kabarole, Mbale
Institutional Strengthening and Coordination	MAAIF (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries)	Entebbe
	PDM (Parish Development Model)	MAAIF (Production and Productivity Pillar Secretariat), Kabale, Ntungamo, Mubende, Kyenjojo, Kasese, Kiboga, Buvuma, Nakasongola, Kiryandongo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Buikwe, Jinja, Iganga, Bugiri

Source: Author's Compilation

Annex 2: Performance of the Agricultural Production and Productivity Sub-programme as at 30th June 2025

Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
	Annual Budget (USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Anti-tick vaccine facility remodelled at NaLIRRI (% works)	54,980,621,999	101.4	100	100.00	95.00	93.69
Aflasafe laboratory constructed at NaLIRRI (% works)	4,143,550,000	99.9	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Laboratory renovated at AbiZARDI in Arua District (% of works done)	190,000,000	84.7	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
1.22 km of road completed at NaLIRRI (km)	2,402,000,000	100.0	100	1.22	1.22	100.00
Floating fish building remodelled at NAFIRRI-ARDC- Kajjansi (number)	449,442,110	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
Bull Stud additional works at NaLIRRI (% works)	919,700,000	60.3	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Wall fence constructed, gardens/drainage rehabilitated phase II and maintenance of assorted works on administration block at NAROSEC (% works)	897,000,000	115.2	100	100.00	100.00	86.80
Access road from vaccine research facility diverted (number)	400,077,000	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
Calf heifer barn, goat research facility, queen bee rearing facility and laboratory, paddocking system and water works and reticulation system established at NALIRRI (number of facilities)	2,403,000,000	90.3	100	5.00	4.78	100.00
Poultry hatchery and seed (rabbits), poultry hatchery and seed laboratory, and washrooms/mini-stores and fish hatcheries in Northern Uganda constructed/rehabilitated at Ngetta ZARDI (% works)	112,128,000	96.3	100	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cassava Centre of Excellence phase II rehabilitated (% works)	500,000,000	100.0	100	100.00	63.00	63.00
Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Centre rehabilitated (% works)	500,000,000	100.0	100	100.00	80.00	80.00
Four demonstration plots of agroforestry and climate-smart technologies established; 25,000 pre-basic and 25,000 basic seed of commercial tea clones produced; three acres of mother gardens maintained at Kachwekano and Bulindi; three new acres of mother garden for three most preferred commercial clones established at Rwebitaba ZARDI (number of actions)	25,500,000	58.4	100	4.00	1.00	42.79
Two elite purple and three green tea accessions performance determined; 10 selected tea genotypes performance determined; phenotyping system established for rapid screening of tea germ plasm; two tea value-added prototypes analysed at Rwebitaba ZARDI (number of actions)	88,796,000	24.8	100	4.00	1.20	100.00

Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
	Annual Budget (USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Demos established on vegetables, potato, poultry and piggery technologies to train youth at MUZARDI (number of demos)	28,908,000	39.2	100	30.00	14.00	100.00
Youth trained and provided with improved local poultry breeds for multiplication by MUZARDI (number of youth)	8,714,000	65.5	100	500.00	193.00	58.95
Market-oriented sorghum varieties developed at NaSARRI (number of interventions)	140,191,000	25.2	100	8.00	1.50	74.27
Cotton germplasm accessions characterised, five candidate lines tested, one intercropping pattern with food crops tested, six pest-resistant cotton lines identified, and four new synthetic pesticides recommended at NaSARRI (number of interventions)	200,000,000	100.0	100	5.00	3.00	60.00
Hass avocado research undertaken at NaFORRI (number of outputs)	78,189,181	100.0	100	6.00	5.00	83.33
Bamboo pyrolysis experimental research undertaken at NaFORRI (number of interventions)	72,436,196	100.0	100	4.00	3.00	75.00
Agro-engineering solutions, including prototypes for coffee pulper, bean thresher, animal-drawn planter for large-seeded grains, solar pump for vegetable production developed at NARL (number of interventions)	500,000,000	19.5	100	7.00	1.00	73.43
1,500 MT of silage and hay and 300 MT of forage seed produced at NALIRRI (tonnes)	87,000,000	16.7	100	1,800.00	668.00	100.00
Tomato products and value addition technologies and prototypes developed and commercialised at NARL (number of technologies)	133,198,000	67.6	100	4.00	2.00	74.00
Prototypes and information protocols developed for affordable and ecofriendly pesticides at NARL (number of products)	92,619	-	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
Farm structures constructed and renovated to support breeding and production at 15 NAGRC&DB farms (number)	3,702,296,770	100.1	100	17.00	8.00	47.00
2,000 indigenous chickens procured, sheep and goat genetic resources characterised in Eastern Uganda, genetic bank equipment maintained, semen processing equipment serviced and maintained, goat phenotypic evaluations conducted, and other supportive services undertaken at NAGRC&DB (number of interventions)	300,000,000	100.0	100	7.00	3.00	42.86

Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
	Annual Budget (USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Several actions undertaken to strengthen research and technology generation at NAGRC&DB such as drugs and vaccines produced and used, training conducted, routine maintenance of semen laboratory, automation of feeding and egg collection, procurement of brooding materials, 200 brood stock (number of interventions)	6,995,282,266	100.0	100	14.00	9.00	64.29
Feed production undertaken at NAGRC&DB (number of interventions)	1,150,000,000	100.0	100	5.00	2.00	40.00
System of cattle identification developed, livestock data collected on livestock farms, ear tag readers procured, printing services procured for farmers, artificial insemination cards and other printing services for key materials (number of interventions)	500,000,000	100.0	100	5.00	2.00	40.00
10 agricultural extension workers trained in entire value chain-focused skills (number of farmers trained)	23,259,969,000	44.4	52	25,010.00	12478.00	100.00
Four specialised trainings per officer per month on GAPs, Sustainable Land Management (SLM), climate-smart agriculture, environmental management conducted (number of farmers trained)	3,198,964,000	52.0	100	16,350.00	21248.00	100.00
250 media sensitisation campaigns on EUDR/CS3D and local legislation conducted (number of campaigns)	165,500,000	46.6	100	250.00	10.00	8.59
Pest and disease surveillance exercises conducted in eight coffee-growing regions (number)	40,000,000	58.0	100	8.00	4.00	86.18
Trainings on organic coffee production systems for lead farmers and cooperatives conducted (number)	64,200,000	53.1	100	10.00	4.00	75.31
Extension services conducted (number of activities)	933,148,063	94.8	70	4.00	3.00	79.15
Farmer mobilisation and sensitisation undertaken (number of activities)	454,340,000	76.5	97	3.00	2.00	87.10
Seed multiplication with the aim of producing 4,000 MT (metric tonnes)	476,565,000	63.0	95	4,000.00	1388.00	55.07
Administrative and support services implemented (number of activities)	90,000,000	83.3	100	6.00	5.00	100.00
Provision of planting materials: Procure and deliver 110,389 macadamia seedlings to establish 1,104 acres (number of seedlings)	849,995,300	65.5	100	11,0389.00	72294.00	100.00

Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
	Annual Budget (USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Provision of planting materials: Procure and deliver 372, 168 seedlings of Hass avocado to establish 2,326 acres (number of seedlings)	2,214,399,600	54.2	100	372,168.00	201582.00	100.00
Provision of livestock materials: Procure and deliver 500 improved dairy heifers to the districts of Busoga sub-region (number)	1,375,000,000	77.0	100	500.00	385.00	100.00
Provision of livestock materials: Procure and deliver 500 beef breeding bulls (number)	1,375,000,000	100.0	100	500.00	500.00	100.00
Generate 300,000 rooted cuttings of CWD-r clones (number)	353,138,000	51.1	100	300,000.00	421492.00	100.00
Control black coffee twig borer in Southwest, Central, Greater Masaka, Eastern, Western and Rwenzori Regions through distributing 2,470.5882 litres of imidacloprid to coffee farmers (litres)	420,000,000	3.9	100	2471.00	88.00	91.88
Mitigate climate change in coffee in eight growing regions, including Karamoja and Northern Uganda, through the distribution of shade trees to provide shade for coffee (number of trees)	50,000,000	38.4	100	100,000.00	17000.00	44.33
Provision of cotton inputs: Procured 12,000 units of pesticides and distributed them to cotton growing households (number)	705,740,000	71.0	99	12,000.00	10080.00	100.00
Provision of cotton planting seed (number of activities)	561,001,594	69.9	100	2.00	2.00	100.00
Multi-purpose water storage reservoirs, including earth dams and valley tanks developed (number)	154,867,200,000	83.9	42	100.00	54.64	65.09
Large-scale irrigation schemes constructed (number)	23,272,600,000	100.0	16	100.00	48.00	48.00
Medium-scale irrigation schemes constructed (number)	3,553,000,000	88.7	100	100.00	36.00	40.57
Solar-powered small-scale irrigation systems developed (number)	119,501,200,000	9.3	85	100.00	87.92	100.00
Sustainable management institutions for effective utilisation of completed facilities established (number)	27,380,000,000	45.7	40	100.00	84.31	100.00
Constructed Kembogo aquaculture demonstration centre with 15 one-acre ponds (number)	4,443,955,561	100.0	100	15.00	12.00	80.00
Water facilities: Valley tanks, dams, ponds and on-farm water harvesting and storage infrastructure of capacity between 7,500 and 50,000 cubic metres in all the four regions constructed (number of facilities)	5,000,000,000	100.0	100	20.00	37.00	100.00
Compensated a total of 510 properties, covering approximately 250 acres of land under the Atari Irrigation Scheme Project (number of PAPs)	460,000,000	100.0	97	510.00	474.00	92.94

Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
	Annual Budget (USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Disease Control Buffer Zones managed (number)	339,137,443	100.0	100	2.00	2.00	100.00
Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccines procured and delivered (number of doses)	356,702,263,519	100.0	100	47,000,000	27,000,000	57.45
Assorted transport equipment and cold chain equipment procured (number of interventions)	42,254,229,633	100.0	100	2.00	1.00	50.00
Awareness of farming communities on FMD vaccination undertaken, logistical support provided to FMD Control Task Force, and transfers made to Local Governments to administer vaccines (number of interventions)	22,812,623,485	100.0	100	3.00	3.00	100.00
Western Regional Disease Control Centre constructed (% works)	27,533,812,967	40.0	100	55.00	53.00	100.00
Agro-climate monitoring and information systems strengthened in the Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project (number of interventions)	9,511,796,180	13.1	100	4.00	0.30	57.20
Average Outputs Performance						**77.11**
Outcomes Performance						
Outcome Indicator				**Annual Target**	**Achieved**	Score (%)
Percentage change in yield of priority agricultural commodities (%)				17.2	12.3	71.5
Cumulative water for production storage capacity (Mcm)				76.8	54.8	71.4
Percentage of lint classed on the top three grades (%)				84	77	91.7
Proportion of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood (%)				38	33	86.8
Average Outcomes Performance						**80.3**
Overall sub-program Performance						**78.2%**

Annex 3: Performance of the Storage, Agro-processing and Value Addition Sub-Programme by 30th June 2025

Intervention	Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remark
		Annual Budget (USh Bn)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
Establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure	Education and skills development	1.568	92.3	94	328.00	295.00	97.42	Very good performance
	Milk post-harvest handling and value addition	1.763	100.0	100	8.00	3.10	38.75	Poor performance
	Post-harvest handling, storage and processing	3.373	100.0	98	13.00	13.00	100.00	Very good performance
	Coffee value addition services	0.154	100.0	38	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
	Post-harvest management	5.154	75.1	55	3.00	0.90	39.95	Poor performance
	Support to value chain stakeholders	2.811	82.2	93	1.00	1.00	100.00	Very good performance
	Animal Feeds Production	1.837	100.0	100	1,000.00	580.00	58.00	Fair performance
Establish new and rehabilitate existing agro-processing industries	Yumbe Fruit Factory (Nilezila)	2.167	100.0		1.00	0.50	50.00	Fair performance
	Mutuma Commercial Agencies Ltd	3.0	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00	Very good performance
	Luweero Fruit Factory	5.498	100.0	–	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
	Cocoa Processing Factory	1.645	100.0	–	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
	Potato Processing Factory	1.0	100.0	–	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
	Kaaro Koffi Ltd	1.50	100.0	–	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
	Acholibur Cassava Processing Factory	13.50	100.0	–	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
	Busoga Sugar Factory	4.873	100.0	–	1.00	0.00	0.00	Poor performance
Average Outputs Performance							**38.94**	**Poor performance**
Outcomes Performance								
Outcome Indicator					**Annual Target**	**Achieved**	Score (%)	**Remark**
Post-harvest loss for priority commodities (%)					15	13.8	100.0	Very good performance
Storage capacity (MT)					1,500,000	1,267,768	84.5	Good performance

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	10	14.6	100.0	Very good performance
Export value of priority commodities (USD bn)	2.7	4.092	100.0	Very good performance
Agriculture value added in current prices (USh bn)	39,640	59,323.7	100.0	Very good performance
Average Outcomes Performance			96.9	**Very good performance**
Overall Sub-programme Performance			**59.2**	**Fair performance**

Annex 4: Performance of the Agricultural Market Access and Competitiveness Sub-programme by 30th June 2025

Intervention	Out put	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
		Annual Budget (USh Bn)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Strengthen enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements	Certification permits for products and firms issued	0.940	100.0	100	6,010.00	5736.00	95.44
	Marketing and value addition	9.962	42.3	68	460.00	348.20	100.00
	Policies, regulations and standards	0.364	100.0	11	11.00	1.00	9.09
	Quality standard and accreditation	2.650	66.1	94	10.00	7.00	100.00
	Quality assurance systems	0.354	60.7	78	10.00	7.80	100.00
Improve agriculture market infrastructure in rural and urban areas	Marketing and value addition	37.422	19.8	44	600.00	180.00	100.00
	Crop production technology promotion	–	–	29	1,035.00	548.00	52.95
Strengthen capacities of public institutions in analysis, negotiation and development of international market opportunities	Coffee value addition services	3.913	99.8	73	13.00	8.00	61.65
	Support to coffee value chain stakeholders	0.444	53.2	95	8.00	4.00	93.92
	Coffee marketing	3.451	48.1	35	7.00	3.20	94.95
Average Outputs Performance							**80.80**
Outcomes Performance							
Outcome Indicator					**Annual Target**	**Achieved**	Score (%)
Export value of priority agricultural commodities (USD, bn)					2.5	4.1	100.0
Share of agricultural exports to total exports (%)					35	38.5	100.0
Value of agricultural imports (USD, bn)					0.95	1.585	-154.0
Average Outcomes Performance							15.3
Overall Sub-programme Performance							**57.9**

Annex 5: Performance of the Agricultural Financing Sub-programme by 30th June 2025

Intervention	Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
		Annual Budget (Bn USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Develop concessional long-term financing for agricultural infrastructure and capital investments	Tractor procured and farm expanded by Robinson Ojok in Apac District (number)	0.10	80.0	100	2.00	2.00	100.00
	Farm improvement (poultry) by Mr. Jude Matovu of Mubende District	0.20	100.0	100	3.00	3.00	100.00
	Grain purchased by Mr Tonny Adeka in Lira District (metric tonnes)	0.30	100.0	100	200.00	140.00	70.00
	Grain trade by Mr. Ismail Sabiti in Kakumiro District (consignments bought)	0.150	86.7	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
	Grain trade by Mr John Bosco Kayiira in Kyenjojo District (consignments bought)	0.020	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
	Working capital by Mr. Denis Obete in Apac District (number of activities)	0.40	62.5	100	2.00	2.00	100.00
	Farm improvement (sugar cane) by Mr Benon Waiswa in Bugiri District (number of activities)	0.050	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
	Farm improvement by Mr Geofrey Byaruhanga in Kabarole District (number of activities)	0.040	50.0	100	4.00	2.00	100.00
	Grain purchased by Mr Willington Mutakirwa in Mbarara District (consignments bought)	0.20	70.0	100	3.00	2.00	95.24
	Grain trade by Mr Hebert Akatukunda in Kabale District (consignments bought)	0.150	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00

Intervention	Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
		Annual Budget (Bn USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
	Grain purchased by Mr Ivan Musanyusa in Kabale District (consignments bought)	0.040	50.0	100	2.00	1.00	100.00
	Robert Paul Majwara (of Kakinduke Coffee Factory) in Kampala District (number of activities)	0.480	100.0	100	4.00	4.00	100.00
	Coffee farming activities undertaken by Mr. Festo in Ntungamo District (number of activities)	0.20	100.0	100	3.00	2.00	66.67
	Farm improvement (poultry and feed) by Mr. Geoffrey Mukama of Iganga District (number of activities)	0.120	93.3	100	3.00	2.00	71.43
	Farm improvement (cattle fattening) by Mr. Julius Tumwiine of Amuru District	0.10	100.0	100	1.00	1.00	100.00
Organic bottom-up formation of farmer groups facilitated	Loans disbursed to PDM SACCOs and beneficiary farmers	1,064.424	100.0	100	100.00	85.00	85.00
Finalise and implement the Agricultural Finance and Insurance Policy	Insurance packages developed and disseminated to farmers	5,0	90.0	100	51,624.00	35974.00	77.43
	National Agriculture Finance Policy developed and approved	0.774	100.0	100	1.00	0.30	30.00
	Average Outputs Performance						**88.65%**

Annex 6: Performance of Institutional Strengthening and Coordination Sub-Programme by 30th June 2025

Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance		
	Annual Budget (USh)	% of Budget Received	% of Budget Spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)
Public-private dialogue guidelines developed (PDM implemented): Facilitation to SACCO board members (number)	29,000,000	100.0	100	58.00	58.00	100.00
Policies and strategies for cocoa, horticulture, vanilla, sugar, food security formulated (number of interventions)	47,650,000	86.7	100	5.00	3.00	69.20
Food and security assessments done in the four regions and food security and nutrition surveillance system established (number of interventions)	33,802,000	86.7	100	2.00	1.00	57.67
Public-private dialogue guidelines developed (PDM implemented): SACCOs that received funds (number of SACCOS)	58,000,000,000	100.0	8	58.00	58.00	100.00
Public-private dialogue guidelines developed (PDM implemented): Enterprises that received funds (number of enterprises)	4,800,000,000	100.0	100	4,800.00	4791.00	99.81
Partnerships and collaboration with other relevant stakeholders promoted, e.g., women groups (number)	30,188,000	33.1	100	2,240.00	526.00	70.89
Regular collection and dissemination of agriculture data undertaken: Agricultural data collection and management in 30 DLGs (number)	373,127,751	197,000,000	196,728,094	30.00	30.00	100.00
Average Outputs Performance						**85.37%**
Outcomes Performance						
Outcome Indicator				**Annual Target**	**Achieved**	**Score (%)**
A functional Agricultural Management Information System (%)				100	50	50.0
Evidence-based policies with supportive institutions and corresponding human resource (%)				100	70	70.0
Average Outcomes Performance						60.0
Overall Sub-programme Performance						**76.5%**

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