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Proj. No. 6170012 (2)

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FROM - KAMPALA

SUBJECT - PROP for Agricultural Extension Project (Including Expansion) First Funded in 1962

REFERENCE - M.O. 1025.1 NON CAPITAL PROJECT PAPER

p. 3 rev. + included

AID C & A

13p.

DATE SENT

I. SUMMARY DATA

Country: Uganda Project No. 617-11-[illegible]

Submission Date: March 6, 1968. Original X Revision No. ____

Project Title: Agricultural Extension

U.S. Obligation Span: FY 62 through FY 72

Physical Implementation Span: FY 62 FY 72

Gross life-of-project Financial Requirements:	$ 2,235,000*
U.S. Dollars	2,235,000*
U.S. owned local currency	____
Cooperating Country cash contribution	____
Other Donor	____
Totals	$ 2,235,000*

Note * This includes the expansion element covered by this PROP from FY 1969 through FY 1972 which is estimated to cost $1,090,000.

PAGE 1 OF [illegible] PAGES

DRAFTED BY	OFFICE	PHONE NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY:
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AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES

Program, W.A. Spensler ____

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AID-5-39 (9-62) (Do not type below this line) PRINTED 9-62

II. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

A. Necessity and justification

This project expansion is essential to the completion of the Agricultural Extension Project for which funds have been obligated each year since FY '62. Up to FY 1968 the groundwork has been laid by one U.S. extension advisor, one rural youth advisor and one extension advisor (information). They have, with their Ministry of Agriculture counterparts, ascertained that the time has come to apply saturation extension methods if U.S. project objectives of assisting Uganda to establish an effective extension service are to be soundly achieved. Under the saturation approach and working through adult farm clubs all Agricultural Extension and related government services, particularly farm youth programs, Farm Institute training centers and co-op training centers, co-op credit programs, as well as normal extension methods are brought to bear in a community to help encourage increased farm production. It is well recognized that social change is brought about most rapidly when group action is involved, and this is insured by use of all available government resources and the advice of local farmers. Priority importance is given to agricultural development in Uganda's development plans. This project is one of four: - Extension, Cooperatives, Livestock and Education - by which the U.S. has been assisting Uganda with her agricultural development as part of the U.S. objectives in Uganda.

B. Goals

The goal of the expanded project is to make agricultural knowledge available to at least one member of every family in every saturation community with the ultimate objective of producing more and better food, an improved local diet and ultimately increased exports to food deficient areas of the world.

C. General Plan of Action

The U.S. would increase the staff of U.S. advisors by four, making a total of six advisors on the staff during FY 1969. Some ten participants would be given training each year in the U.S. or third countries. Modest amounts of commodities, averaging approximately $12,000 a year, would be supplied. Local transportation costs and supplementary house furnishings for U.S. technicians would be supplied. See table at the end of this section.

The GOU will supply sufficient working staff of Agriculture Assistant Officers (A.A.O.'s) and Agriculture Assistants (A.A.'s) and laborers to carry out the project in each community under the area directorships of the U.S. Extension Advisors. GOU will also provide nominees for participant training and housing and hard furnishings for technicians stationed at Mbale, Fort Portal and Gulu. AID will furnish housing and furniture for technicians stationed in Kampala.

The GOU policies, organization, and legislation necessary to assure the success of the expanded project have been established and their soundness proven by the project operations to date under the Senior U.S. General Extension Adviser to National extension Service and one Rural Youth Training Adviser.

Table 1

COUNTRY: Uganda

NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING OBLIGATIONS IN $000

Project Title: Agricultural Extension

PROP DATE Mo/Day/Yr.
Original 3 6 68
Rev. No.
Proj.No.617-11-110-012

Fiscal Years	Ap	L/G	Total	Cont 1/	Personnel Serv. AID	Personnel Serv. PASA	Personnel Serv. CONT	Participants U.S. Agencies	Participants CONT	Commodities Dir.U.S. Agen.	Commodities CONT	Other Costs Dir. U.S. Agen.	Other Costs CONT
Prior through Act.FY 67	TC	G	1,069	9	205		9	326		217		312	
Oper. FY 68	TC	G	183	-	75			80		20		8	
Budg. 2/ FY 69	TC	G	224	-	120			67		25		12	
B + 1 FY 70	TC	G	264	-	155			65		20		24	
B + 2 FY 71	TC	G	249	-	140			69		20		20	
B + 3 FY 72	TC	G	254	-	145			69		5		35	
All Subs.	TC	G	128		120		8	-		-		-	
Total Life 5			2,371	9	960		17	676		307		411	

1/ Memorandum (nonadd) column
2/ Reduced from $370,000 as presented in FY 69 CAP

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III. Setting or Environment

A. Agriculture in Uganda

Agriculture is by far Uganda's most important economic activity. It is the principal foreign exchange earner and the major contributor to the gross domestic product for the country. In spite of its already great importance, it still remains relatively undeveloped. The average yield of crops is less than half what it should be. Thousands of acres of bush land have never been cleared. Thousands of acres of swamp land are available for reclamation and there is ample water to develop irrigation for certain high priced crops in many places throughout the country. Applied use of Agricultural Extension alone can double the crop yields, speed up mechanization and reclaim many acres of land which have up to the present remained unused.

One of the main problems is that farmers can occupy land and control it over long periods of time without ownership responsibility. They pay no land tax and can move on to a new piece of land if available when the one they are cropping runs out of plant nutrients. This system gives the farmer no security for continued control and little incentive to make the land productive or make capital investments on the land. While education can eventually solve these problems, it will take a long time. Legislation is on the books to allow ownership of land but there is little incentive because of the present low intensification of agriculture.

The most rapid change and quickest impact from education will come from teaching the use of commercial inputs in producing increased crop yields. These include fertilizer, insecticides, herbicides, mechanical equipment, etc. The teaching of farm management, the use of credit, marketing and the economics of production are extremely necessary but will take longer to bear fruit. Helping to initiate farm organizations, such as the Adult Farm Clubs, to carry on various activities and develop the rural leadership provides a good frontier for extension education.

Because of the fact that Uganda has a very pleasant year around climate and two main growing seasons, the family in control of some land need never go hungry. With two or more cash crops which require virtually no annual cash input a reasonable cash labor income can be earned with relatively little effort. This coupled with a good variety of food crops make the family fairly secure so far as basic requirements for living are concerned. Houses require no heat and can be built from mud and wattle and covered with either grass or a metal roof. Only when metal is used for roofing is cash required for a house or farm building.

While the agricultural resources are ample the incentives for rapid development are somewhat lacking. To inspire a desire for better living is also a part of the extension program. This feeling of need will grow as the educational standard of the people is raised. When the desire for better living becomes strong enough it will provide the incentive needed for agricultural development. This is one of the major objectives of the extension program.

While the general wage for common labor is very low it must stay that way until certain changes are made. For example, the government minimum wage is E.A. 70 cents (9.9¢ U.S.) per hour, whereas the average labor income for growing some of the common crops is only about half this much. This means the farmers must either pay considerably below the minimum wage or increase his efficiency of production by at least 100%. In general the actual working time while on the job is quite low and by using hand tools and inefficient ways of doing work, the output per labor hour is extremely low for nearly all kinds of work. This makes it difficult to compete with other countries which have much higher wage standards but use efficient methods of production.

B. The Government's Agricultural Establishment

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Cooperatives, Department of Agriculture, is responsible for extension work. The National office is located in Entebbe. Four Regional officers are located outside of the head office who transmit various instructions to the District officers, who in turn transmit them to their staff. The District is divided into counties and sub-counties for administration. Each county has an extension officer (A.A.O.) with a staff of several agricultural assistants (A.A.) and field assistants (F.A.). The responsible officer for doing extension work is the Assistant Agricultural Officer (A.A.O.) in charge of the county.

The A.A.'s and F.A.'s are responsible for doing certain demonstrations and visiting farmers. The A.A.O. is responsible for planning the program, organizing the work and carrying on the more technical aspects of education.

The field staff is supported by specialists who also do research at the experiment stations. Research information is transmitted through the head office to the extension workers in the counties in the form of technical communications.

The field staff is also supported by an information service equipped to prepare publications, exhibits, films, visual aids, etc. They also operate 8 audio visual vans which serve the farmers throughout the country.

There are 12 District Farm Institutes where farmers can attend short courses in agriculture. These are a part of the extension service and the field staff recruit the farmers for courses. Considerable formal inservice training of field staff is also done at these institutions.

For training of Certificate staff (2 years) and Diploma Officers (3 years) two colleges with a capacity of about 200 students each are operated by the Department of Agriculture. Most of the present staff is trained in these two categories.

For degree training there is the Makerere University College. This institution graduates a small number of students in agriculture each year. These go to the field staff as District Agriculture Officers or specialists. From these positions they can advance on up in the organization.

At present the field staff is combining the various other functions of the Department of Agriculture with extension education. However, the amount of regulatory responsibility has been much reduced in the past five years.

The staff in contact with the farmer lack training and are short in numbers. Many have been in the department for 15 or 20 years and have established tenure but do not have the school qualification to enter the agricultural colleges and get a diploma. Training of new staff will take a number of years to replace these men and build up to adequate numbers, but the Ministry of Agriculture is to be commended for its dynamic action in the field; i.e. there are currently 440 prospective agents enrolled in formal training institutes.

The system of promotion and salary scale does not provide for proper incentives. Personnel evaluation is largely based on time in service and educational qualification. While the Regional and District officers are supposed to supervise their staff, they commonly complain that administrative duties take so much of their time they can do little supervision. The lack of adequate supervision tends to reduce the effectiveness of the services.

C. U.S. Activities in the Project to Date.

Under the project to date, the U.S. has supplied technical assistance, participant training and demonstration commodities on three main fronts: general extension training, rural youth training, and agricultural information dissemination. The main activities engaged in as general extension training have been:

1. District Farm Institutes

Courses have been modified to better suit the needs of the farm people.

Instruction has been improved by the increased use of visual aids, the use of the discussion technique, lesson planning, demonstration planning, etc.

The Institute Farms have been reorganized to make them more useful as a teaching environment. Record Keeping has been improved to provide valuable material for teaching and a guide for better farming.

The concept of operating efficiently has been established in the minds of principals and instructors and means of evaluation has been introduced.

2. Inservice Staff Training

A pattern for annual staff training has been established and is being voluntarily used by the District and Regional Officers.

The teaching of extension methods to all potential and currently employed extension workers has been accepted and is going on at agricultural colleges, District Farm Institutes and Makerere University College. All of these institutions are making use of an extension methods manual or guide prepared by the extension advisor.

A position has been established under the Assistant Commissioner (Extension) to supervise extension program planning and inservice training of staff. Similar positions will be established in each region to help the Regional Agricultural officer. This will provide the necessary technical backstopping to see that the work insitiated by the AID Extension Advisor will be carried on after the project is closed.

3. Extension Program Planning

Program planning at the county level has been accepted as a standard extension procedure and is being done.

The variety of extension methods used has increased and the selection of methods has improved.

For the first time the A.A.O. and A.A.'s have been involved in the planning process and now have a greater interest in doing the job.

The extension effort has shifted from one of getting the farmer to do practices and grow crops because the Government wants them, to one of doing the things which will benefit the farmer and develop the agricultural resources.

The extension program is now based on the local (district, county, sub-county) situation and directed at solving both local and national problems.

4. Extension Saturation Project

An extension saturation project provides all the necessary extension inputs that a community of farmers can absorb including incentives to raise agriculture production.

Fourteen communities in that many different districts now have a model saturation extension program designed to demonstrate the value of intensive extension work and condition the rural people for progress.

These saturation projects will continue to be evaluated and serve as a guide for the best use of the agricultural staff in the future and the best procedures for extension program development.

The saturation projects are also showing up the need for higher qualify staff and better staff supervision.

5. Farm Management Education

The entire senior staff has been made conscious by USAID of the need for extension teaching on farm management, through a series of regional conferences.

A lesson series has been prepared with USAID help to teach organized farm groups and farmers a course at the District Farm Institutes.

Record keeping both on private farms and government farms has been put on a realistic basis so the information can be used for farm management planning.

IV. Planned Targets; Outputs

A. Targets

The project, carried on so far by two technicians after the information unit was established, has now reached the point at which four additional general extension advisers, through multiplication of the U.S. effort, will be able to help establish saturation programs with extension method training and demonstration in at least one community in each of Uganda's 106 counties and complete U.S. participation by the end of Fiscal 1972. The work at regional, district, county and sub-county levels should be sufficiently well established by then and officials sufficiently trained so that the program can be carried on and expanded by GOU staff.

The project target will have been reached when:

1. At least one member of every family in the community has been involved in some extension activity.

2. An extension organization heavily involving farmer participation is available within each community for rural youth, adult women and adult men. These groups are organized for the purpose of developing leadership and providing a means of teaching through group contact.

3. When courses at the district farm institute for the youth, men and women have been held with 20-30 from each of the above groups attending within the year.

4. Result demonstrations on all of the major improved practices are done on farms in each county in sufficient number so they are in convenient reach of every farm family in the county and tours organized to see them.

5. Method demonstrations are done in sufficient number to provide an opportunity for every farm family to learn the skills they need to improve their farming practices.

6. A course of 12 lessons has been held on farm management to teach farmers how to select enterprises and equipment, and how to manage money, labor, land, etc.

7. Sufficient meetings on subjects of interest and value to keep the people informed on government plans and programs which affect agriculture and also provide the technical information needed to farm intelligently.

8. At least one audio visual van show has been held in each Gombolola (sub-county).

9. A well planned intensive extension program is carried out in the community.

B. Outputs

Experience with the limited application of saturation principles under the project to date shows that increased yields can be expected as shown in Table A.

What this would mean economically to the country in one year with 10% of the number of farmers cooperating is estimated in Table B.

TABLE A

CROP	ESTIMATED YIELD PER ACRE FROM PRESENT PRACTICE	ESTIMATED YIELD PER ACRE FROM IMPROVED PRACTICE
Bananas (Plantain)	4T	10T
Coffee (Mostly Rubusta)	600 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Sorghum	800 lbs.	2,000 lbs.
Maize	1,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.
Finger Millet	900 lbs.	1,300 lbs.
Groundnuts	800 lbs.	1,500 lbs.
Beans	500 lbs.	900 lbs.
Cotton	500 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Vegetables & Root Crops	2T	5T

TABLE B

Crop	Present Estimated Acreage in Proposed Areas. 100 Communities with 50,000 Farmers	Acreage on which Increased Yields Can be Expected 1st Year of Saturation with Good Practice, 10% of Farmers Adopting	Estimated Increase in Production 1st Year Resulting From Extension Saturation (Tons)	Approximate Value of Increased Products (Dollars) *
Coffee	40,000	4,000	800	184,000
Plaintain	40,000	4,000	16,000	366,000
Finger Millet	30,000	3,000	600	51,000
Sorghum	20,000	2,000	1,200	51,000
Cotton	70,000	7,000	1,750	200,000
Maize	12,000	1,200	600	17,000
Groundnuts	15,000	1,500	525	39,000
Vegetable and Root Crops	40,000	4,000	12,000	686,000
Beans and Peas	25,000	2,500	500	29,000
TOTAL	292,000		33,975	1,553,000

* Based on lowest annual price range.

V. Course of Action

Four additional U.S. extension advisors will be appointed with the expectation that they will serve no more than two-two year tours each. They will be located in four widely dispersed regions of Uganda. They will:

1. Assist Ugandan staff with planning and supervision of the project.

2. Train extension staff at workshops and conferences.

3. Distribute training and demonstration commodities; supervise demonstrations in their use. This will help establish the practice of government providing material assistance for result and method demonstrations.

The project will be carried out through result demonstrations and method demonstrations.

Result demonstrations will show benefits from:

1. Row planting vs broadcast

2. Fertilizers vs no fertilizers

3. Chemical treatment of stored grain to control insects

4. Planting and weeding with oxen vs hand labor

5. Improved varieties of seed vs local varieties

Method demonstrations will teach skills in:

1. Pruning and mulching

2. Planting (spacing and seedbed preparation)

3. Training oxen

4. Spraying for insect control

5. Applying fertilizers

6. Weed control by chemical.

In addition to the additional technical assistance which would be supplied by the U.S., the expanded project would include:

Training 5 to 10 participants in extension supervision and methods for national and regional extension supervision positions to replace AID advisors.

Training 5 to 10 extension subject matter specialists to backstop the field staff and form a strong link in the chain of communication between research and extension.

Training of 15 principles of District Farm Institute to M.S. level to strengthen that arm of the extension service.

This expanded saturation activity is the last step in the process of providing technical assistance. It is putting the various bits of knowledge into a practical effective extension program. Unless this can be done successfully the extension educational process will not be effectively completed. USAID will have pulled out before our job is properly done.

RICHEY