

REPORT

OF

HARMONISATION MEETING IN KABAROLE

22/08/03

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Introduction

A workshop was organised for all programmes and projects in the district that have an agricultural extension component, to discuss possibilities of harmonisation and see how best they can harmonise approaches. The outcomes of the meeting would be presented to Top Management of MAAIF. The workshop was attended by representatives from AAMP, HASP, DDSP, NAADS and the district.

Workshop objectives

- Reach a consensus on how to harmonise the implementation of extension components of government-funded programmes/projects.

Main outputs

1. Implementation modalities of NAADS, AAMP, DDSP and HASP at district and subcounty level understood by participants.
2. Agreement reached on specific areas of harmonisation of NAADS, AAMP, DDSP and HASP.
3. Mechanisms of continued cooperation agreed upon.

Areas of focus for harmonisation

1. Farmer group development
2. Farmer for a formation and functioning
3. Enterprise selection/prioritisation approach
4. Management and ownership of technology development sites
5. Management of funds at district
6. Management of funds at subcounty
7. Amount of funds per annum/month available for all extension related activities at district
8. Amount of funds per annum/month available for all extension related activities at subcounty.
9. Contracting of service providers
10. Coordination and monitoring at district
11. Coordination and monitoring at subcounty.

A team from the Secretariat held a meeting with the LCV chairman prior to the workshop and the following was highlighted;

1. The chairman appreciated the efforts of the NAADS programme in the district
2. He reported the matter of harmonising programmes/projects in the district with an agricultural aspect had been raised before during the Inter-Ministerial meeting such programmes include, HASP, AAMP, DDSP, PMA, ULAMP, NAADS etc.
3. Commended the Secretariat for taking the initiative in the harmonisation process.

The Executive Director, NAADS highlighted the following:

1. He reported that Kabarole is one of the districts that are doing well and where the district leadership is taking a keen interest and leading role in the programme. He commended the district for this.
2. He noted that the direction the district should move into is to specialise in particular enterprises.
3. He also reiterated the fact that there are so many programmes within the agricultural sector in the district doing almost the same things and was glad that the Chairman had expressed his concern.
4. He reported that the Ministry of Finance had directed the Secretariat to begin the process of harmonisation in order to utilise the resources more effectively.
5. The efforts towards harmonisation were also directed at avoiding contradictions and duplication of messages and resources.
6. He however, noted that harmonisation is not about stopping any programme but about how effectively and efficiently resources can be utilised and how approaches can be harmonised.

Each project was requested to make a brief on the progress of their implementation. This was presented as follows;

Briefs on status

1. Household Agricultural Support Programme (HASP) –1999
 - 6 subcounties
 - Targets

- Secondary target – extension staff and agric support organisations
- Primary targets – active poor farmers
- 6 enterprises in a subcounty
- Works through interest groups - 93 groups
- Contracted 3 NGOs as private service providers

2. Area-based Agricultural Management Project (AAMP)- increasing incomes of rural households

- Small holder farmers and service providers
- 4 subcounties
- Public sector investments
- Components
 - Community mobilisation
 - Agric commercialisation
 - Rural infrastructure development
- Farmer groups and for a
- Demonstration sites set up
- Contracted 1 (animal traction)
- Enterprise development
 - Apiary, Animal traction, piggery

3. District Development Support Programme (DDSP)-5 subcounties (doesn't contract)

- Extension
- Production support
 - Planting materials for Banana and fish fries
 - Multiplication
 - Apiary
 - Grafting for passion fruits
- Group mobilisation and formation
- 3 subcounties implementation with NAADS

4. NAADS - 5 subcounties

- 340 farmer groups
- 54 m spent on training the groups
- Farmer fora in place
- NGOs used
- 11 enterprises
- 29 contracts awarded
- 57m spent on contracts
- Operating DDSP and AAMP subcounties
- M & E team in place headed by planner (7members)

Coverage of programmes in Kabarole district

Subcounties	DDSP	NAADS	HASP	AAMP
Kichwamba		●		
Bukuku		●		
Mugusu		●	●	
Hakibare	●	●		
Kalambi		●	●	
Ruteete		●		
Busolo	●			●
Kisomoro		●		
Buhesi			●	●
Kibito	●			●
Rwimi	●			●
East Division			●	
West Division		●		
South Division	●			

Participants were requested to work in groups on the following outputs:

1. Internalise the topic for each of the 4 programmes
2. State how it is done under each programme
3. Identify commonalities of divergences among the programmes

Group one

- a) Farmer group development
- b) Farmer fora
- c) Contracting of service providers

Group two

- a) Enterprise selection/prioritisation
- b) Procurement, management /ownership of Technology Development Sites (TDS)

Group Three

- a) Management of funds
- b) Amount of funds
- c) Coordination and monitoring

Results of the group work are summarised here below:

With regard to management of funds and coordination and monitoring, the following differences were highlighted;

1. In DDSP planning and budgeting is done by the district and hence less participation of farmers and subcounties
2. Contracting is not done in DDSP
3. Under Monitoring and Evaluation, NAADS has a more integrated approach using an M & E committee guided by the planning units in the districts.

Under Farmer institutional development and contracting, the group came up with the following analysis;

Group One

Activity	NAADS	DDSP	AAMP	HASP
Farmer group development				
Farmers & staff orientation	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mobilisation of farmers	✓	✓	✓	✓
Identification of common interest	✓	✓	✓	✓
CIG formation	✓	✓		✓
Training of CIGs/farmer groups/ inst. Devt	✓			✓
Group registration	✓	✓	✓	✓
Identification of already existing groups	✓	✓	✓	
Farmer for a formation				
Identification of active farmer groups	✓		✓	
Selection of 50 reps to form electorate	✓		✓	
Sensitisation wkshp at s/c level	✓		✓	
Elect for a each of 12 members and 3 mandatory ex-officials	✓		✓	
Elect procurement committee at s/c	✓		Not formed	
Training the PC and FF	✓		Not trained	
Contracting of service providers				
Selection of enterprises	✓	✓	✓	✓
Identification of advisory needs	✓		✓	✓
Contracting process	✓		✓	✓
Awarding contracts	✓		✓	✓
Monitoring & Supervision	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reporting & certification	✓	✓	✓	✓

Gaps

- a) HASP – no subcounty FF, target active poor farmers and vulnerable groups

Divergences

- a) HASP- Food security and income
b) NAADS – Market oriented and advisory services

Under enterprise development and procurement the group came up with the following analysis;

Group 2

Programme	Activity	How it is done	Comments
NAADS	Enterprise selection/prioritisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Farmer groups guided to select enterprises b) Farmer groups prioritise using scores c) Groups submit priorities to s/c FF d) S/c FF prioritise to select 6 	<p>Selected enterprises integrated in s/c and district AWPB</p> <p>Tech committee & s/c FF c/person prepare the WPB</p>
HASP	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CIGs guided to identify priority enterprises based on profit and market b) Submit to HASP coordinator at s/c 	The s/c HASP coordinator prepare the WPB
AAMP	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CIGs guided by s/c AAMP coordinator and tech staff to select enterprises which are market oriented b) Submit to s/c FF c) S/c FF prioritises according to funds available and have at least one enterprise per parish 	<p>WP integrated in s/c WP</p> <p>CIGs submit their enterprises in form of proposals</p>
DDSP	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Technical staff and farmer groups were trained in gross margin analysis of different enterprises 	<p>Was done at beginning of programme</p> <p>Same enterprises being supported now</p>
NAADS	Procurement and management of TDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Arising from farmer identified needs of selected enterprises c) S/c technical committee prepares TOR and submit to procurement committee for approval and advertising for service providers d) The TDS are set up in community at sites selected by farmers and managed by the selected farmer group 	<p>The selected service provider procures and delivers</p> <p>Contract signed at s/c level</p> <p>FGs prepare their own bye-laws to enforce management of TDS</p> <p>Farmers think the demos promote one farmer</p>
AAMP	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CIGs identify technologies to be developed b) S/c FF prioritise the identified technologies c) Procurement through LG procurement guidelines d) Trials managed by technical staff e) On-farm demos managed by FGs 	
HASP	-do-	Same as AAMP Management of TDS by CIGs	No FF
DDSP	-do-	Same as HASP	No FF Not covering all the parishes

Issues

- AAMP uses public extension workers. Will be affected by delayering
- DDSP gives out inputs to farmers unlike other programmes
- AAMP multiplication of technology is by groups
- DDSP it is both group and individual farmers
- HASP multiplication is by group
- NAADS is through groups
- AAMP has provisions for contracting research to manage the trial sites
- HASP selects target through ranking poor done by the farmers themselves (housing, feeding etc)

WAY FORWARD

1. HASP in 2nd phase should focus on East division, Mugusu, Kalambi and Muhesi using NAADS principles i.e. forming s/c for a and procurement committees. The subcounty HASP coordinator to become S/c NAADS coordinator.
2. HASP should cover all parishes in the subcounties where they operate
3. HASP and DDSP to take a holistic approach to group formation and NAADS resources in those subcounties will be used for contracting and technology development.
4. AAMP and NAADS should not operate in the same subcounties because they are similar
5. DDSP and AAMP to boost the other components that are not within NAADS e.g. training and linking to micro finance
6. Team in the district should meet and see how they can take the process further
7. Need to have an integrated M & E with emphasis to participatory M&E involving farmers. Quarterly meetings and joint field monitoring activities with all people involved in these programmes.
8. Team should develop framework for an integrated M&E. The CAO should take up the matter with the planning unit.
9. The District NAADS Coordinator and District Production Coordinator should initiate the process.
10. The Enterprise business/commercial advisor to work with the NAADS enterprise development officer
11. Discussion and recommendations to be replicated in other districts
12. The national team to organise a follow up meeting in October.

Abbreviations

1. S/C - Sub-county
2. FF - Farmer Forum
3. TOR - Terms of Reference
4. TDS - Technology Development Site
5. CIGs - Common Interest Group
6. WP - Work plan
7. FGs - Farmer Groups
8. AWPB - Annual Work plan and Budget