



Small-scale Farmers' **Proposals** on the NDP III

Developing
the NDP III
that is Responsive
to Small-scale
Farmers' Needs

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Appreciation

We take this opportunity to appreciate the National Planning Authority (NPA) for accepting to consult with small-scale farmers. This will go a long way in bridging the policy gap that is normally created between small-scale farmers and the policy makers or even sometimes the implementers. We also appreciate the government of Uganda on the notable progress that has been attained from NDP I and NDP II.

Introduction

We greatly acknowledge that the government of Uganda is in pursuit of socioeconomic transformation as envisioned in the country's long-term aspirations. This National Development Plan (NDP) III is a guide for the nation in delivering the aspirations articulated in Uganda Vision 2040. The NDP III envisions to lead Uganda to a transformed society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. Since agriculture is highlighted as one of the key engines for this transformation, ESAFF Uganda and Oxfam are strongly committed towards supporting and contributing to this vision and hence the importance of this consultation meeting.

Background of the Agriculture Sector

The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the development of Uganda. Agriculture is a significant economic activity for over 68 per cent of the households in Uganda, most of who are small-scale farmers. Agricultural Sector is Uganda's leading sector providing employment opportunities to over 80% of Uganda's total population directly. The sector contributes over 20% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Majority of the labour available to agriculture sector with a high percentage of rural women do not have formal training relevant to the sector. Women make up more than half of Uganda's agricultural workforce.

Methodology

The development of this paper started in February 2020 with consultation of small-scale farmers for major issues in their communities. Some of the issues are also in-line with the Small-scale Farmers' Manifesto 2021/26 which is being developed by ESAFF Uganda. These issues were later analyzed in relation to the objectives and intervention of the NDP III. ESAFF Uganda secretariat then sent out request for comments on the key interventions as proposed in the NDP III that were related to the issues small-scale farmers raised. Different avenues were used including phone calls, social media, emails and farmer group meetings to collect views from small-scale farmers including women. The key generated comments and recommendations were again analyzed and a draft paper was developed. On 18th March 2020 prior to the meeting with NPA officials, ESAFF Uganda and Oxfam held a final review and strategizing workshop in Kampala, Uganda with some farmer leaders from 15 districts. The views in this document represent voices from over 48,210 small-scale farmers from 54 districts in Uganda. The paper mostly focuses on the proposed interventions in only two programmes of the NDP III.

The proposals presented in this document are new interventions that small-scale farmers believe will transform the agriculture sector when included in the National Development Plan (NDP) III and implemented by government.

Proposals for Interventions for Development Programs in Chapter 5 and Chapter 9

CHAPTER 5: AGRO-INDUSTRIALIZATION

In order to achieve agro-industrialisation, the focus is directed on 5 objectives including; 1) Increase agricultural production and productivity; 2) Improve post-harvest handling and storage, agro-processing and value addition; 3) Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets; 4) Increase the mobilization, access and utilization of agricultural finance; and lastly 5) Strengthen the institutional capacities for the delivery of agro-industrialization.

Below we present comments and proposals on each of these objectives with major focus on the proposed interventions in NDP III.

Comments on the Interventions

Objective 1:

Increase production and productivity of agro-enterprises

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1). Strengthen agricultural research and technology development</p> <p>Comments: <i>The Plan should be specific on what it refers to by supporting the up scaling of research on biofortification because we challenge biofortification on crops given its impact on biodiversity.</i></p> <p><i>Government should support national agricultural research as per commitment Malabo Declaration of investing at 1% from the annual budget to protect our food sovereignty interests of the country.</i></p>	<p>Support the documentation and robust mechanism for dissemination of research finding to promote the uptake of research by small-scale farmers and other private sector actors.</p> <p>Support structured partnerships between small-scale farmers and research institutions in effective utilization of research results and to localize research agenda.</p>
<p>2) Strengthen the agricultural extension system</p> <p>Comments: <i>Most extension service providers are for conventional agriculture while many farmers are practicing organic agriculture so Extension services should also focus on Agroecology agriculture, (IFOAM 2020) noted that there is increase in export values for organic products. NDP III should ensure that extension service providers understand organic agriculture (NAOP 2018).</i></p> <p><i>To support the operationalization of an ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision system, government should invest in setting up internet hotspots at parish level to boost access to information.</i></p>	<p>Empower parish chiefs with extension knowledge to support the strengthening of agricultural extension system.</p> <p>Integrate private sector extension service providers like those under CSOs/FOs into the official agricultural extension system.</p>

Intervention	Proposals
<p>3) Strengthen the agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems to adhere to quality standards and grades</p> <p>Comments: <i>Because inputs is everything, government should invest in community sensitization through media especially government owned media which covers many languages in the country.</i></p> <p><i>The e-service centers should be able to support small-scale farmers do verification or government should develop an e-verification platform for inputs.</i></p>	<p>Promote community awareness among the public through media on quality standards and grades.</p> <p>Private sector should be added on the actors.</p>
<p>4) Increase access and use of water for agricultural production</p> <p>Comments: <i>The solar powered small-scale irrigation systems are already developed and in existence though mostly being controlled by private sector.</i></p> <p><i>The Local Government is a major actor under this intervention.</i></p>	<p>Make solar powered small-scale irrigation systems for smallholder farmers outside conventional irrigation schemes more accessible and affordable through subsidization.</p> <p>Recruit and train more small scale irrigation engineers and be deployed at the parish and sub county levels than more of water engineers.</p> <p>Develop a reward model for households or communities with proper water management systems.</p> <p>Add Local Government on the list of actors.</p>
<p>5) Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanization</p> <p>Comments: <i>Private sector be empowered to supply the mechanization demanded by small-scale farmers through commercial supply chains (PPP) to ensure sustainability supply and service into the future.</i></p> <p><i>Government should offer a percentage of subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery i.e. power tillers, ox plough for animal traction, tractors among others.</i></p> <p><i>Operational guidelines for access and management of tractors and other implements are not known to small scale farmers.</i></p> <p><i>Provide user friendly and cost effective technologies to farmers.</i></p>	<p>Develop e-voucher model to support small-scale farmers' access to mechanization.</p> <p>There is need to review and fast track the operational guidelines for access and management of the machinery/tractors to ensure effective and sustainable utilization of the tractors and other implements to the farming communities.</p>
<p>6) Increase access and use of digital technologies in agro-industry</p>	<p>Map and support existing technologies that foster agro-industry.</p>

Intervention	Proposals
<p>7) Improve land tenure systems that promote agriculture investments</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>Some communities don't have titled land as a form of security in most of the regions i.e. northern Uganda, where land is much under customary system of governance.</i></p>	<p>Adopt a tool entitled "Enabling voices, Demanding Rights" A guide to gender sensitive community engagement in large scale land based investment in agriculture and extractives that ESAFF Uganda and Oxfam have proven successful in protecting and tenure security and ensuring the promotion of land based agriculture investment.</p> <p>Strengthen lower local government land governance and administration departments to support small-scale farmers register their land and get certificates of ownership i.e. Customary Certificate of Ownership (CCO) to guarantee land tenure security.</p> <p>Include NGO and Ministry of Education and Sports to include land use planning in the education curriculum and cultural institutions.</p>
<p>8) Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>NAADS and other government programs have already sensitized many small-scale farmers and other farmers on the benefits of cooperating.</i></p> <p><i>For sustainability and survival small scale farmers in a liberalized market, farmers' cooperatives are essential than middlemen. Despite recognizing cooperatives as the appropriate delivery mechanism to address productivity challenges and resuscitate the economy for socio economic transformation in Uganda, the debate on how this should be achieved is weak and haphazard.</i></p>	<p>Document existing farmer organizations and cooperatives in the country.</p> <p>Technically support existing farmer organizations and cooperatives with information and skills to become more viable to accessing financial capital or strengthening partnerships.</p> <p>In light of Uganda's unique historical, political, socio-economic realities; designing a framework that addresses strengthening of farmers' cooperative challenges in this context, is required to underpin their success.</p>
<p>9) Strengthen systems for management of pests, vectors and diseases</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>NAADS and other government programs have already sensitized many small-scale farmers and other farmers on the benefits of cooperating.</i></p> <p><i>For sustainability and survival small scale farmers in a liberalized market, farmers' cooperatives are essential than middlemen. Despite recognizing cooperatives as the appropriate delivery mechanism to address productivity challenges and resuscitate the economy for socio economic transformation in Uganda, the debate on how this should be achieved is weak and haphazard.</i></p>	<p>Create an Emergency Fund under the ministry of agriculture for management of pest and disease outbreak.</p> <p>Working with private insurance companies, strengthen and promote the agriculture insurance schemes.</p> <p>Continue building capacity of farmers in low cost technics of pest and disease management such as use of organic pesticides.</p> <p>Adopt and operationalize the Farmer Field School Approach in the National Extension system to manage pests and diseases using integrated pests and disease management.</p> <p>Increase surveillance in hotspot areas and assessment of agroecological zones to respond to pests, diseases and vectors invasions and management.</p> <p>Private Sector should be added as an actor</p>

Intervention	Proposals
<p>10) Promote sustainable land and environment management practices</p>	<p>Promote agroecological farming system that promotes climate justice and food sovereignty.</p> <p>Support private investments towards production of organic fertilizers and organic chemicals.</p> <p>Incentivize /subsidize the costs of titling lands for model farmers applying sustainable land and environmental practices.</p> <p>Promote agroecology interventions.</p> <p>Actors would also include NAADS and OWC.</p>
<p>11) Improve skills and competencies of agricultural labor force at technical and managerial levels.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> <i>Task the Senior Extension Officers/Production and Marketing Officers at district level to provide periodic managerial training and assessment to all extension staff in the district.</i></p>	<p>Work with universities and BTVET institutions to design and offer tailored courses to agricultural extension workers including mentorship programs.</p> <p>Provide longer internship period for students to interact with small-scale farmers. Provide exchange learning opportunities for students and small-scale farmers to different countries.</p>
<p>12) Strengthen the capacity of Uganda National Metrological Authority with staff and logistics to collect data on weather for crop weather index insurance up to sub-county level</p>	<p>Set up and equip Regional centers for the Uganda National Metrological Authority to bring the metrological services closer to the communities.</p> <p>Build partnership with private sector to support the dissemination of information from the Uganda National Metrological Authority to the final targeted consumer.</p> <p>Set up climate information boards at sub county headquarters & churches and train youths and women to manage and disseminate the information to farmers from sub county to village levels</p>

Objective 2:

Improve post-harvest handling, storage of agricultural products

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1) Establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, and cold rooms of various scale and capacities at sub-county, district and zonal levels.</p>	<p>Support the revamping and operationalization of existing storage and processing infrastructure mostly in Northern region with independent and strong management systems.</p> <p>Technically and financially support farmer organizations and cooperatives to establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure.</p> <p>Government fast track and strengthen the implementation of the EAC Aflatoxin prevention and control through making information accessible to small-scale farmers.</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and small-scale farmers are key actors at sub county and district level hence should be added as actors.</p>
<p>2) Regional post-harvest handling, storage and value addition facilities will be established in key strategic locations; grain in Jinja; Cassava in Gulu; Dairy in Mbarara; Meat in Nakasongola; fresh fruits in Soroti; vegetable oil in Kalangala; cotton in Lira; beverages in Fort Portal and Fish in Mukono.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p><i>Soya bean should also be among the crop since it a raw material and food but as well with high proteins.</i></p> <p><i>These facilities should be established with independent and strong management systems.</i></p>	<p>Small-scale farmers should be added as actors for accountability</p>
<p>3) Improve the transportation and logistics infrastructure for priority commodities, like refrigerated trucks and cold rooms.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p><i>This is catered for under objective 3 i.e. Increase market access and competitiveness of agro-industry products. Intervention 4</i></p>	<p>Establish regional centers for the different infrastructures mentioned</p>

Objective 3:

Increase agro-processing of the selected products

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1) Establish fully serviced agro-industrial parks/export processing zones to stimulate and expand agro-processing.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>These parks should be established in all the regions of the country with focus on major regional crops</i></p>	
<p>2) Establish a strategic mechanism for importation of agro-processing technology</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>Ensure the implementation of all laws and policies at EAC and national level that support tax free importation of machinery.</i></p>	<p>Ensure access to favorable investment finance and subsidies for Ugandans to be able to access agro-processing technology.</p> <p>Stream information regarding the EAC and national level tax free mechanisms to small scale farmers so as benefit from the platforms.</p>
<p>3) Establish new and expand existing agro-industries for processing of key agricultural commodities</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>Improve infrastructures for existing agro-industries.</i></p>	
<p>4) Provide affordable, adequate and reliable electricity in the various production zones of the country.</p>	<p>Subsidize the cost of electricity for profitable local investors for a given period.</p>
<p>5) Construct and regularly maintain community access and feeder roads for market access.</p>	<p>Further support local government with enough road machinery to regularly maintain community access and feeder roads in the entire district.</p> <p>District Local government to set up funds that farmers can access through cash for work scheme.</p> <p>Local Governments should be added as actors mostly because feeder roads are under their control.</p>
<p>6) Improve skills and competencies of agricultural labor force at technical and managerial levels in post-harvest handling, storage and value addition.</p>	<p>Constantly provide updated information to agricultural labor force on post-harvest handling, storage and value addition. This information can be on publications, videos, podcasts and online sources.</p>

Objective 3:

Increase market access and competitiveness of agro-industry products

Comments: There are two objectives indicated as Objective 3

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1) Strengthen enforcement and adherence to product quality requirements including; food safety, social and environmental standards, grades, etc.</p>	<p>Popularize the different guidelines on food safety, social and environmental standards, grades, etc.</p>
<p>2) Digitalize acquisition and distribution of agricultural market information</p>	<p>Assess and support the existing online platforms by private sector/CSOs/FOs that are focused on providing agricultural market information to small-scale farmers and other farmers like ESAFF Uganda's Kilimo Mart.</p> <p>Provide e-market information boards at sub county headquarters, it can be managed by the youths. An additional actor is private sector</p>
<p>3) Improve agricultural market infrastructure in rural and urban areas</p>	<p>Document and map agricultural market infrastructure in Uganda to support market access.</p> <p>Organize and build capacity of market leadership to foster market infrastructure development.</p> <p>Rehabilitate and reorganize agricultural markets in districts.</p> <p>Include private sector among the actors.</p>
<p>4) Improve transportation and logistics facilities for effective product marketing and distribution.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> <i>Private sector is a key actor in transportation and logistics facilities.</i></p>	<p>Provide incentives for private sector investment in high-cost transportation and logistics facilities for agricultural products</p>
<p>5) Strengthen capacities of public institutions in analysis, negotiation and development of international market opportunities particularly for the selected commodities.</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of UIA in marketing agriculture products after value addition to potential international investors.</p> <p>Include a link on all government websites that lead to potential investment opportunities in the agriculture sector with focus on selected commodities.</p> <p>Other actors include MTIC and UIA.</p>

Objective 4:

Increase the mobilization, provision and utilization of Agricultural Finance

Intervention	Proposals
1) Finalize and implement the Agricultural Finance Policy.	
2) Develop and implement an Agriculture Insurance Policy.	
3) Review tax levies and other incentives on agricultural insurance products to encourage uptake by farmers.	
4) Increase the pool of funds available for agricultural lending.	
5) Revise the Agricultural credit Facility (ACF) to fund all levels of the Agriculture value chains. <i>Comment:</i> <i>Point 4 and 5 should be merged since they all focus on access to finance.</i>	Revise the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) to fund all levels of the Agriculture value chains and make it accessible to small scale farmers.
6) Provide incentives to financial institutions to increase agricultural lending. <i>Comment:</i> <i>This can be addressed by the revision of ACF to avoid duplication.</i>	
7) Facilitate formation of farmers groups and cooperatives for savings mobilization. <i>Comment:</i> <i>This can be catered for under objective 1 intervention 8.</i>	
8) Establish an agricultural commodity price stabilization fund for commodities that are vulnerable to high price fluctuations. These include grains, cotton and dairy. <i>Comment:</i> <i>Most price fluctuations are determined by seasonal harvests.</i>	Develop a robust data collection and management system for seasonal harvest predictions and price estimation.
9) Develop concessional long-term financing for agricultural infrastructure and capital investments <i>Comment:</i> <i>This can be addressed by the revision of ACF to avoid duplication.</i>	

Objective 5:

Strengthen institutional coordination for improved service delivery

Intervention	Proposals
<p>10) Strengthen linkages between public and private sector in agro-industry</p>	<p>Empower UIA, MTIC and PSFU to organize strategic engagements between public and private sector actors in agro-industry.</p> <p>Provide short term investment incentives for public private partnerships in agro-industry.</p>
<p>11) Strengthen coordination of public institutions in design and implementation of policies.</p> <p><i>Comment:</i> <i>MOFPED can also play a good role in strengthening coordination of public institutions. This is because they coordinate planning and budget management.</i></p>	

CHAPTER 9: CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Addressing climate change challenges through mitigation and environment management are critical to the achievement of the goal of NDP III. In order to address these challenges, 6 objectives are set including: 1) Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses; 2) Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands; 3) Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment; 4) Reduce climate change vulnerability and carbon footprint; 5) Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters; and 6) Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources.

Below we present comments and key proposals on the interventions that have been set on each of these objectives.

Comments on the Interventions

Objective 1:

Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1. Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> <i>To guarantee an appropriate institution for Coordinating National Climate Change response, we challenge NPA not to forget the different departments, institutions and commissions proposed in the Climate Change Policy like establishment of a Directorate and a Commission, establishment of a Climate Change Authority.</i></p>	<p>Establishment of an annual multi-stakeholder platform at both the national and district local governments for mutual accountability between duty bearers and the general public.</p> <p>Develop a Framework Strategy on Climate Change as per the Climate Change Policy.</p>
<p>2. Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance levels.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> <i>There is need to decentralize some key roles and responsibilities relating to climate action at the local government level.</i></p>	<p>There is need for strengthening the Climate Change Department.</p> <p>Develop and implement institutional scorecard for compliance.</p> <p>Technically and financially empower the Environment Police.</p> <p>Include The Uganda Police (Environment Police) as an actor.</p>

Objective 2:

Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas and rangelands

Intervention	Proposals
<p>3. Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas.</p>	<p>Develop and implement a wetland reclaiming program for wetlands that have been invaded.</p> <p>Strengthen both technically and financially the Department of Wetland Protection.</p> <p>Integrate ICT in strengthening conservation, restoration of forests and wetlands.</p> <p>Work with both government and private media houses to build public support and vigilance in conservation.</p> <p>MAAIF and Media should also be added as actors.</p> <p>Support by financing rangelands management programs.</p> <p>Be vigilant to do and implement Environmental social impacts of government and private investments such as road constructions and quarrying/mining etc.</p>
<p>4. Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use natural resources.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>Encourage and allocate national finances to community natural resources conservation groups.</i></p>	<p>Establish an autonomous Climate Change Fund with an independent governance structure and systems and be provided with clear sources of funding i.e. national budget allocation, levy (carbon tax) basing on the Polluter Pays Principle, explore instruments such as equity & green bonds.</p> <p>Private Sector should be listed as an Actor since it can financially support the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.</p>
<p>5. Increase funding for promoting non-consumptive uses of the natural resources.</p>	<p>Map communities and groups doing in situ conservation or natural regeneration efforts and lobby for funding.</p> <p>Develop specific project proposals that support non consumptive use of natural resources.</p>
<p>6. Assure a significant survival rate of planted tree seedlings.</p> <p><u>Comments:</u> <i>MAAIF is also contributing on this by supply seedlings of citrus and mangos which are likely to survive long given the benefits.</i></p>	<p>Strengthen and support local governments to develop and implement by-laws that protect survival of trees planted either on public or private land.</p> <p>Strengthen local government to monitor and track the seedlings distributed and planted.</p> <p>Establish and finance local tree nurseries to raise seedlings from an environment similar to the final field conditions in which they will be planted to grow into big trees</p> <p>Allocate incentives funds to groups growing trees to ensure seedlings reach required stage of seedlings resilience.</p>

Objective 3:

Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment

Intervention	Proposals
1. Reduce adverse per capita environmental impact of cities with maintenance of habitable air quality and innovative municipal and other waste management. Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse to transition towards a circular economy.	
2. Reduce adverse per capita environmental impact of cities with maintenance of habitable air quality and innovative municipal and other waste management.	
3. Formulate and implement vehicle emission standards and sustainable management of chemicals to curtail the high levels of air, land and water pollution particularly in urban areas.	Eliminate the use of synthetic chemicals in agriculture to further protect the environment. Massively support and finance organic pesticide production by entrepreneurial farmer groups and youth farmers.
4. Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry.	Integrate sustainable development in the training curricular for extension service providers and NAADS/OWC.
5. Undertake applied research and innovation on sustainable consumption and production to ensure resource use efficiency to reduce domestic material consumption per capita.	Allocate public financing to research.

Objective 4:

Reduce climate change vulnerability and carbon footprint

Intervention	Proposals
1. Building capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction.	Include climate change vulnerability on the insurance package for agriculture. Map and scale out cheap adaptation strategies.
2. Promote natural resource accounting to improve the national income measurement.	Empower small-scale farmers and other non-state actors to hold sectoral, institutional and local government accountable on natural resource accounting.

Intervention	Proposals
<p>3. Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budgets lines and performance indicators.</p> <p><i>Comment:</i> <i>Government should create a budgetary (national budget votes) award for municipalities and cities that are eco-friendly. This will cause municipalities and cities to work with partners to ensure that their municipalities and cities are eco-friendly.</i></p>	<p>Develop a national program that subsidizes renewable energy to ensure massive scale-up especially in rural areas and high-power consumers like factories.</p> <p>Integrate programs on awareness on climate change resilience in all NAADS and OWC programs since they have direct contact with farmer groups at village level.</p>
<p>4. Enhance outcomes from negotiation of carbon projects and develop bankable projects.</p> <p><i>Comment:</i> <i>There is need to popularize the outcomes from negotiation of carbon projects to promote accountability.</i></p>	
<p>5. Develop local finance solutions tailored to micro, small and medium enterprises engaged in sustainable production and generation of climate change responsive technologies.</p>	
<p>6. Build partnerships with stakeholders to formulate instruments such as climate and green bonds.</p>	<p>Establish functional structures for the implementation of the instructions.</p>

Objective 5:

Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1. Institutionalize programme disaster risk planning.</p>	
<p>2. Enhance access and uptake of meteorological information.</p> <p><i>Comment:</i> <i>Uptake of meteorological information will highly also depend on the language of communication, the different actor should think of packaging this information in the local languages.</i></p>	<p>Media should be listed as an Actor here.</p> <p>Develop and localize meteorological information</p> <p>Partner with local FM radio stations to disseminate widely meteorological information.</p>
<p>3. Install new and adequately equip and maintain existing automatic weather stations to ensure maximum functionality.</p>	<p>Install new weather stations at the main district local government offices to ensure timely rely of meteorological information.</p>

Objective 6:

Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water resources, forests, rangelands and other natural resources

Intervention	Proposals
<p>1. Increase investment in value addition to environment and natural resources products and services.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> <i>Intervention a, b and c are recorded under objective 4. Forest cluster-based wood processing industries should have a regulatory framework. There is also need to benchmark from successful countries that have implemented this approach.</i></p>	<p>Provide subsidizes for public and private sector investment in environment and natural resources products and services.</p>
<p>2. Increase awareness on sustainable use and management of environment and natural resources.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> <i>MoLG should be an Actor here since they always engage with grassroots and have the capacity to create this awareness.</i></p>	<p>Empower local government officials at district, sub-county and parish level with information on sustainable use and management of environment and natural resources.</p> <p>Train and finance district sub county and parish technical persons in landscape planning and management.</p>
<p>3. Promote research, innovation and adoption of green appropriate technology to foster sustainable use and management of Water Resources & ENR.</p>	<p>Increase funding for research on environment and natural resources issues.</p>
<p>4. Promote forest cluster-based wood processing industries.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> <i>This is already mentioned under the first intervention on this objective.</i></p>	
<p>5. Support local community-based eco-tourism activities for areas that are rich in biodiversity or have attractive cultural heritage sites.</p>	<p>Map and protect community-based eco-tourism sites in Uganda.</p>
<p>6. Promote payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and benefit sharing arising from use of biological resources.</p>	<p>Other Actors like MFPED and MoLG should be included.</p>

Other Key Comments on Chapter 5 and Chapter 9

Government should commit to mainstream the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods in all the planning processes at national level. The NDP III hasn't integrated some of the commitments like Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture by allocating at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture, and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness.

In both chapter 5 and chapter 9, there are no interventions that are particularly focused on empowering women especially those in rural areas. This isn't in-line with the goal 5 of the SDG which focusing development on gender equality and empowerment of women.

It has been proven that agroecological farming systems can address most of the effects of climate change. We propose that chapter 5 integrates agroecology in the proposed farming system.

We call upon NPA to develop a mutual accountability framework that will ensure that a local citizen will be able to hold local government, line-ministry and government accountable to the set objective in the NDP III.

Conclusion

It is no secret that small-scale farmers are the engine of the agriculture sector. We have presented these proposals with a bid to make the NDP III more responsive to our needs as small-scale farmers but also putting in mind the direction of the government of Uganda according to Vision 2040. We pray that our proposals are considered and adopted.

For More Information

In case of any proposal or comments requires clarification, evidence or further explanations, please contact the team that supported in compiling the report. The same team can also avail an opportunity for farmer leaders to give you more input.

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About ESAFF Uganda

Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) was formed in 2002 during the World Summit on Sustainable Agriculture which was being held in Johannesburg, South Africa by small-scale farmers. The main aim was to make small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk, who are central to sustainable natural resource management and development more visible. Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) was operationalised in Uganda in 2008 as a direct response to the need to create a regional Forum to bring together small scale farmers into a farmer-led advocacy movement to influence policies and practices at global, continental, regional, national and local levels. ESAFF Uganda is a small scale farmer-led advocacy movement formed to facilitate processes through which small scale farmers' development concerns can be solicited, articulated and ultimately addressed through policies and programs. ESAFF Uganda focuses on advancing economic empowerment, agroecology and food sovereignty. ESAFF Uganda is currently having a membership of 1359 farmer groups with 48210 individual small-scale farmers of which 64 per cent are women in 54 districts (under the administration of 30 historical districts' forums). ESAFF Uganda is also part of a bigger network of small scale farmers in the other 15 countries in eastern and southern Africa including South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, South Africa, Lesotho, DR Congo, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mozambique.

About Oxfam

Oxfam started working in Uganda in the 1960s. Since then, we have implemented both development and humanitarian programs to support practical and innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty. Oxfam envisions Uganda free of extreme inequality and injustice; a society where citizens and particularly women across all age groups claim and exercise their rights and responsibilities and can influence decisions that affect their lives.

Our one country program is hinged on three thematic goals that aim to promote women's rights, good governance and accountability, resilient livelihoods, as well as enhance preparedness, reduce vulnerability to disaster and ensure an effective response to humanitarian crises.

Governance and Accountability: Oxfam is working to ensure that Vulnerable Women, youth and men have increased space for and role in contributing meaningfully to decision-making in development processes and holding Governments, Private sector, Social Institutions and Civil Organizations accountable; **Resilient Livelihoods:** Oxfam works to ensure that vulnerable women, youth, marginalized men and other vulnerable groups in a range of Ugandan livelihood settings are economically empowered and enjoy their rights to food as well as have increased incomes; **Humanitarian Response:** Oxfam works to empower vulnerable women, youth and men with skills and knowledge so that they can mitigate and cope with shocks and enjoy their rights to a life with dignity. In cases of disaster, Oxfam works together with partners to provide lifesaving assistance that meets the needs of those affected.

Oxfam also believes that besides saving lives, it is imperative to strengthen humanitarian capacity at a local level. This would ensure better, quicker and cost-effective preparedness and response to humanitarian situations. We have taken actions to strengthen the capacity of local humanitarian actors in all our areas of work.



Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum

ESAFF - UGANDA

"Small Scale Farmers Speaking For Themselves"

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