STDF 543 Project APPENDIX1: Logical Framework

**Logical Framework**

|  | **Project description** | **Measurable indicators** | **Sources of verification** | **Assumptions and risks** |
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| **Overall objectives (Goals)** | |  | | --- | | **Improve market access to the EU, other high-end markets and regional markets for Ugandan fresh fruits and vegetables (FFVs).** | | Trade volume and value of FFVs to the EU stays at least the same or improves (Y0: 7,000 MT, Y3 9,000 MT and Y5: 11,000 MT)[[1]](#footnote-1) and includes more the high-end EU market (after Y3).  Trade volume and value of FFVs to regional markets stays the same or improves.  The total revenue from the FFV sector increases and the production levels increase to meet the demand.  Number of FFV certified companies or farmer groups: Y0: a few – 0, Y3: 5 – 10, Y5: 10 – 15. | Export and financial data from MAAIF and/or the MTIC and EU Market Access Database.  High end market: e.g. GlobalGAP Database | Growers are willing to implement improved pest management practices for HOs (harmful organisms). Demand of export FFVs to the EU does not decrease. No new HOs of the EU quarantine list appear in Uganda that are difficult to control by the growers.  The GoU provides ongoing operational funding as appropriate for the DCIC to support phytosanitary activities.  The private sector and FFV associations, including through an on going national multi-stakeholder SPS platform, provide active support to the project’s activities. |
| **Purpose** | |  | | --- | | Improved compliance with international phytosanitary standards for production and export of FFVs for the EU, regional and other markets. | | Reduction of number of interceptions of FFVs in the EU (Y0: 80, Y3: 50, Y5: 30). | EUROPHYT database and DCIC data. | The present and new HOs can be controlled by the growers or detected using the established capacity.  FFV Growers are interested in exporting to EU markets and are willing to implement the required extra production efforts. |
| **Expected result 1** | |  | | --- | | **A diagnostic mapping of public and private partners and SPS services along the horticulture value chain is completed A private sector-led SPS Multi-stakeholder platform is developed to complement and assist national coordinating mechanisms** | | Mapping identifies a prioritized list of areas for capacity building of public and private partners, which is used to guide the staff capacity building.  Staff and growers are confident to implement various necessary phytosanitary and control measures resulting in less cases of non-compliance.  Implementation of phytosanitary measures according to Standard Operating Procedures.  Reference materials and manuals improved. | Diagnostic mapping report.  Notification reports EUROPHYT.  Procedures documented.  MAAIF / DCIC Progress reports.  Job assessments.  Reference materials and manuals. | Staff and farmers motivated to participate in mapping, and in training and to change the procedures and implement changes. |
| Activity 1.1 | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **General Project Initiation Workshop**:  Two-day Multiple Stakeholder Workshop for all relevant stakeholders in the export horticultural value chain in order to:   |  | | --- | | 1. Create general awareness among the stakeholders on the project, 2. Create awareness on the roles of different stakeholders in the FFV export value chain, 3. Agree how the three associations should collaborate in the project 4. Create a working group with representatives of the different stakeholders to develop an Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs (see activity 5.2), and 5. Provide a technical introduction on the relevant topics.   This Multiple Stakeholder workshop is also a training workshop for participants representing key stakeholders (such as DCIC staff, relevant policy makers, agricultural inspectors, associations representative(s) (UFVPEA, HORTEXA, UHEPA), non-association member exporters, UAA, Solidaridad/AgrProFocus, crop protection specialists / scouts / quality controllers / agronomists / managers of pack houses from FFV export companies, quality assurance controllers, input suppliers and their association and Local Government extensionists).  Facilitation of the workshop by a facilitator specialised in Multi Stakeholder Processes, with inputs from specialized consultants on:   1. UFEA: Lessons learned from the STDF Flower Project 2. Importance of appropriate pest control at grower’s level 3. Tracking and tracing 4. Responsibilities of MAAIF, DCIC-PQIS, 5. Functions and new developments of an export certification system 6. EU phytosanitary import requirements (Council Directive 2000/29/EC), import procedures, notification systems of non-compliance, and its developments, 7. Phytosanitary import requirements in other markets of interest (e.g. Middle East and possibly neighbouring countries in Africa), 8. Difference between general surveillance and specific phytosanitary surveys and role in phytosanitary system   Observation: The Multiple Stakeholder Workshop needs to be repeated, in an adapted form half yearly, as the sector is very fragmented. It should be the basis for building a PPP, where e.g. the Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs will be discussed and reviewed.  Participants: minimum 20  Duration: 2 days  Organised by DCIC- PQIS in concert with Associations, CABI Africa, and UAA.  Inputs from 1 expert multi-stakeholder processes, 1 international phytosanitary expert, 1 staff member UFEA.  Location: Entebbe. | | | Number of relevant different stakeholders in the FFV value chain.  At least 20 relevant persons actively participated.  The three associations agree to cooperate.  Proceedings of the workshop. | List of participants.  Workshop reports.  Overview of activities and evaluation.  Agreements on PPP collaboration between relevant groups. | Representatives from relevant stakeholders come to the workshop with an open mind and willing to share their experiences and ideas and are prepared to collaborate. |
| Activity 1.2 | **A diagnostic mapping of public and private partners and SPS services along the horticulture value chain is completed in order to identify priority areas for capacity building of public and private partners and to provide input to the streamlining of the inspection and certification system. (Implemented by UAA)** | Mapping identifies a prioritized list of areas for capacity building and streamlining of inspection and certification | Copies of diagnostic mapping report available to all SPS stakeholders | Ability to identify and reach all key partners  Willingness of public and private sector partners to provide information fully and honestly |
| Activity 1.3 | **Preparation of Draft Concept Note for a SPS Multi-Stakeholder Platform, based on mapping (implemented by UAA)** | Draft Concept Note for a private sector-led Platform completed with focus and function in line with key findings of diagnostic mapping | Draft Concept Note available to all SPS stakeholders | Risk of delay in completion of Draft Concept Note if mapping takes long |
| Activity 1.4 | **Initial meeting of key public and private stakeholders to validate/adopt Concept Note for a SPS Multi-stakeholder Platform (implemented by UAA)** | At least 30 key public and private stakeholders participate in meeting, including private sector stakeholders who have not previously been involved in SPS committees | Participants validate the Draft Concept Note, making changes as needed  Meeting report | Willingness of public and private sector partners to participate with a vision for improvement beyond their own self-interest |
| Activity 1.5 | **Revision of Concept Note based on input at initial key stakeholders meeting (implemented by UAA)** | Revised Final Concept Note is completed | Revised Final Concept Note available to all SPS Stakeholders |  |
| Activity 1.6 | **Quarterly meetings of key public/private Stakeholders to assist national coordinating mechanisms in improving communication, coordination, accountability, and ownership of responsibility for improvement in SPS compliance by private sector actors (implemented by UAA)** | Three meetings are held with an average of 20 persons attending per meeting including private sector stakeholders who have not previously been involved in SPS committees  Actionable improvements are identified for assisting national coordinating mechanisms in each of the areas of communication, coordination, and accountability | Meeting minutes available to all SPS Stakeholders | Willingness of public and private sector partners to participate without reimbursement, and with a vision for improvement beyond their own self-interest |
| **Expected Result 2** | **A capacity development plan is implemented, upon validation by the results of diagnostic mapping in Output 1, which confirms and prioritizes the capacity gaps identified in the planned activities for this Output** | Staff and growers are confident to implement various necessary phytosanitary and control measures resulting in less cases of non-compliance.  Implementation of phytosanitary measures according to Standard Operating Procedures.  Reference materials and manuals improved. | Notification reports EUROPHYT.  Procedures documented.  MAAIF / DCIC Progress reports.  Job assessments.  Reference materials and manuals. | Staff and farmers motivated to participate in training and to change the procedures and implement changes. |
| Activity 2.1 | **Continuous specialised training of trainers (ToTs) on integrated pest management (IPM) geared to harmful organisms (HOs) causing interceptions. Includes training extension workers in the use of healthy planting material, recommended pesticides and cultural controls (sanitation and weeding) during preharvest, proper timing of harvest and removal of infested material and trash at harvest, and other integrated phytosanitary measures.[[2]](#footnote-2).**  Agricultural inspectors, Local Government extensionists, plant doctors of Plant Health Clinics, company agronomists and leaders of farmer groups should be trained in a series of training sessions on the various options to manage these pests not risking the public and occupational health while conserving the environment. Thus including safe use of pesticides, pesticides not banned in the EU or other markets of interest, pesticide residues (including MRLs), pre-harvest intervals healthy planting material, sanitation, etc. Demonstration plots should be part of the training.  Trainees: approximately 10-15 at 3 locations  Duration 1½ day, 3 times / year (for the same group)  Trainers: specialists of e.g. Makerere University and NARO and/or others. | Number of participants trained (15) during the year at the 3 locations.  Training programme.  The trained participants are able to train farmers in ‘farmers’ training sessions’ (see 1.5).  Demonstration plots. | Lists of participants of the ToT.  Training materials.  Evaluation of the ToT courses.  Number of properly managed demonstration plots. | Participants of the ToT are willing to learn actively and are motivated to increase relevant knowledge and skills and to organise afterwards training for farmers. |
| Activity 2.2 | Conduct demonstrations on recommended technologies in an IPM system for management of HOs (harmful organisms) from elsewhere for adaptation under the Ugandan agro-ecological systems and the type of farming e.g. use of radiations and Cryptogram. This will also include locally available pesticides.  The recommendations to manage some of the HOs as given for Ghana and Kenya based on recommendations of the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP), or those in CABI’s Plantwise, may need further (re) confirmation for the Ugandan conditions as the initial NARO trials did not yet yield conclusive results (see 4.9). However not only adaptation to Uganda conditions in general, but possibly also specifically to the type of producer (i) large commercial, (ii) medium sized and well organized, and (iii) small scale growers (more or less subsistence)). Priority shall be given to setting up farmer field school demonstration plots for management of the false coddling moth and fruit flies in Capsicum spp., Mangoes, Momordica spp. and Trioza spp. on curry leaves. For fruit flies, ISPM 35 Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae) and ISPM 37 Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) will be used.  To be implemented by NARO entomologists / IPM / biological control specialists after the development and approval of a detailed research approach aiming at pest management applicable for the above-mentioned categories of growers.  Based on the outcome of this research, the training of trainers under activity 2.1 may need to be adapted. | Practical recommendations that can be and are implemented (by the middle of Y3) by different types of FFV export growers on the control of the relevant and different HOs. | Proposed research programmes and research protocols.  Reports of research with practical recommendations on the control of relevant HOs.  In the end, growers implement the new recommended control measures. | Applicable and safe measures that control HOs properly are identified.  Farmers are able and willing to implement those control measures. |
| Activity 2.3 | **Develop practical farmer’s / extension guides on the most important HO’s and make these available to leaders of farmers’ groups, growers, extensionists and agronomists of export companies. Guides include practical information on management of FCM & Psyllids using a systems approach.**  Based on the outcome of activity 2.2these practical manuals in simple language (and preferably in relevant local languages) should be developed in concert with NARO jointly with e.g. HORTEXA, UFVEPA, UHEPA, CABI Plantwise, AgriProFocus and/or LG extension services. | Extension guides of three most important HOs developed and produced in suitable quantities (at least 1000 each). | Number of manuals distributed to the relevant stakeholders | No practical control measures are available for HOs and/or were not identified in NARO’s research (of activity 1.3). |
| Activity 2.4 | **Training of farmers involved in FFV export**  The trainers trained in the ToT under Activity 1.2 should train farmers registered by export companies on pest management of HOs (harmful organisms) during the cropping seasons. In a later stage the training should include the simple certification system of outcome 5.  Each training should be organised by 2 trainees of the ToT (see 1.2) in different locations (in Central, Western and Eastern Uganda),  10 - 15 training sessions for farmers a couple of times during the seasons. | Number of farmers trained (at least 150).  Training programmes.  Farmers implement the suggested measures to control the HOs. | Lists of farmers trained in the farmers’ training sessions.  Evaluation of the farmers ’training.  Verification in farmers’ fields. | Farmers are motivated to learn actively and are motivated to increase relevant knowledge and skills and use the new knowledge. |
| Activity 2.5 | **Specialised training on managing pack houses and transport of FFVs.**  Managers of pack houses and FFV transporters of the different exporters to be trained on:   1. FFV Transport and Pack house requirements and logistics 2. Implementation of tracking and tracing systems 3. EU product specifications for export (size, quality, packaging, labelling) 4. Recognition of HOs relevant for export 5. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)   As a part of the training an onset could be made to develop Standard Operational Procedures for Transport in a PPP cooperation.  Participants: 20 participants  Duration 1½ day  Number of courses: 2  Trainer: local expert | Number of relevant trainees.  Training programme.  The 40 trained participants are implementing the lessons from the course. | Lists of participants of the courses.  Training materials.  Evaluation of the courses.  After some time, at random verification of pack houses and transport. | Willingness of companies and transporters to make relevant staff available for training.  Willingness of companies and transporters to implement the required measures. |
| Activity 2.6 | |  | | --- | | **Recruitment by MAAIF of about 7 new Agricultural Inspectors** to be deployed for activities as required implementing and sustaining the improved phytosanitary measures of this project.[[3]](#footnote-3) Such institutional reinforcement will strengthen Uganda's phytosanitary management systems in general, exerting possible effects on domestic crop production and also on regional trade. | | Number of new full-time staff available to implement phytosanitary measures. | MAAIF and Local Government staff records. | No funds and/or priority to employ new staff.  Applicants have the needed qualifications.  New staff is motivated to be involved in various phytosanitary measures.  (New) staff does not quit the job. |
| Activity 2.7 | |  | | --- | | **Review and update of DCIC’s PQIS procedures, documentation and reference materials related to specific issues of FFVs’ export certification system with technical assistance from an international specialist**. **(e.g. from IPPC, Defra, NPPS, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service, or other).**  This would include recommendations and improvements in procedures, arrangements related to relevant DCIC- PQIS responsibilities and functions to be implemented specifically in the FFVs export certification system (in line with ISPM No.7 and Article V of the IPPC).  Develop further a functional export certification system that will shift its focus away from end point inspection, to inspections of the whole FFV chain, including production sites of small scale farmers and handling facilities of the companies all the way to dispatch after issuance of phytosanitary certificates.  Streamline further phytosanitary export inspection procedures and the issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates at Entebbe Airport. As the facilities at Entebbe airport are prohibitive in this respect, design a system of inspections that fulfils the IPPC, ISPM and EC requirements[[4]](#footnote-4).  Enhance cooperation between phytosanitary inspectors; export companies and Fresh Handling Ltd. and set-up simple inspection facilities at the airport.  Streamline auditing by DCIC- PQIS of relevant activities done by employees of the companies and other relevant activities in the FFV chain.  Advice on phytosanitary operational manuals in the whole export certification system, including auditing procedures by MAAIF and other supportive documentation and additional staff capacity building geared to issues in the FFV chain.  By: one international phytosanitary advisor, DCIC PQIS staff, KNE and other relevant stakeholders.  Duration: 7 days  Location: Uganda | | Agreement on new and updated procedures and updates of manuals and reference material.  Advice on relevant staff capacity development. | Records / reports of various project activities.  Report of international expert.  Outline of updated operational procedures. | Willingness of staff and stakeholder to change phytosanitary procedures related to FFV export.  Inspectors and other DCIC staff are willing and capable to work according to the new operational procedures. |
| Activity 2.8 | **Study tour to Kenya supported by a phytosanitary specialist**.  This study tour is geared to DCIC PQIS inspectors and other staff involved in implementing phytosanitary measures and key stakeholders from FFV chain, e.g. HORTEXA, UFVPEA, UHEPA and others.  Practical aspects of the implementation of the various phytosanitary measures in Kenya have to be studied, particularly related to the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country (e.g. UK and the Netherlands) with emphasis on the False Codling Moth and Fruit Flies. The Kenyan DCIC, relevant public and private research institutes should be visited, while interactions with the Kenyan horticultural exporters association are crucial as well. Procedures of the importing country (UK or the Netherlands) should be studied and assessed.  Issues to be included are: (i) responsibilities of Kenyan DCIC, (ii) procedures of export certification system for FFVs, (iii) phytosanitary export inspections, (iv) procedures for the notification of non-compliance, (v) specific surveillance by the DCIC, (vi) scouting by companies and role of the DCIC in supervising, (vii) use of central databases, and (viii) role diagnostic support services.  The output of the study tour should be recommendations by the participants on how to improve the organisation of inspections along the FFV vale chain and the improvement of existing SOPs in Uganda or replace the old ones.  Participants: 8 DCIC PQIS staff, representatives of associations  Duration: 7 days  Organised by: DCIC in concert with KNE, CABI Africa, Kenyan DCIC and other (above mentioned) stakeholders in Kenya  Location: Kenya | Number of participants (8)  Study tour programme.  Report with specific lessons learned and recommendations to take home and that are feasible to be implemented in Uganda. | List of participants.  Evaluation of the study tour.  Report of study tour, including lessons learned to take home and recommendations how to improve the organisation of inspections along the FFV vale chain and the improvement of existing SOPs in Uganda or replace the old ones. | Participants write a decent report with appropriate recommendations.  Participants are willing to translate findings from RSA into practical recommendations for implementation in Uganda. |
| Activity 2.9 | |  | | --- | | **Specialized and detailed hands-on training for (new and old DCIC PQIS staff).**  Topics**:** inspection procedures of the export certification system, auditing processes, pest and disease detection, handling of documents and phytosanitary certificates, quarantine pest detection, first line diagnostics etc. International expert on practical aspects of all relevant export and import procedures.  Participants: 10 (PQIS staff)  Duration: 1 week  Organised by DCIC- PQIS, KNE in concert with CABI Africa  Implemented by: 1 international phytosanitary inspector with knowledge of EU phytosanitary import procedures in UK and/or the Netherlands. Support by a phytosanitary inspector with knowledge of phytosanitary challenges in regional trade.  Location: Uganda | | Number of relevant participants trained (10).  Training programme.  Participant’s improved knowledge and skills related to their phytosanitary tasks. | List of participants  Training materials.  Course evaluation.  Participants’ reports.  On-the-job assessment of participants. | Participants are able and willing to learn actively and are motivated to increase relevant knowledge and skills |
| Activity 2.10 | **Further development and improvement of the existing operational manual for phytosanitary inspection and compilation of other reference materials for HO of FFVs for export**.  Based on advice of an international technical expert (activity 1.8) and observations of study tour (activity 1.9), manuals should include a list of quarantine organisms. Pilot testing and adjustment. Make operational manual and other materials available for pack house and airport inspections.  By: DCIC, PQIS  Location: Uganda | Operational manual up-dated and practical enough to be understood and used by inspectors.  Hard copies of new up-dated manual available at inspection sites. | New manual available at inspection sites for use by inspectors.  Inspectors use the available manuals. | Changes in the operational manual are an improvement for inspectors.  Inspectors are willing to work according to the new operational manuals. |
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| **Expected Result 3** | **A streamlined inspection and export certification system through the value chain for horticultural products based on public-private partnership (PPP) is designed and adopted in accordance with the results of the diagnostic mapping and with ISPM 14.** | An implementation plan for phytosanitary inspections, indicating responsibilities of the different stakeholder groups, is adopted and reflected in the operational procedures of all stakeholder groups. | Quality of Phytosanitary Certificates.  Notification reports from the EU.  Operational procedures of all stakeholder groups. | Staff of different stakeholders are willing to implement new procedures. |
| Activity 3.1 | **Dialogue and agreement on** (i) Integrating a number of pest control measures in the field, packing facilities, and transport to prevent pest establishment in pest-free places of production and production sites (ISPM 10) in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 14[[5]](#footnote-5); (ii) improved institutionalized inspection arrangements and requirements between DCIC, PQIS and relevant stakeholders in the FFV value chain for compliance purposes which can be implemented during fruit set, just before harvest, after harvest (before and after packing) and at export (ISPM 23[[6]](#footnote-6));  By: DCIC, PQIS, CABI, UAA, KNE the three associations, exporters, middle men and growers’ groups. | Number of meetings.  Number of participating stakeholders in meetings (all mentioned stakeholders should participate).  Feasible decisions and action plans on strategies and communication. | Minutes of meetings with relevant information. | All stakeholders are willing to participate actively.  Stakeholders are willing to implement changes in existing procedures. |
| Activity 3.2[[7]](#footnote-7) | **Development of high level strategic plan** (coordinated by UAA) for streamlining inspection and export certification and strengthening institutionalization of the coordination, monitoring, consultation, communication and advocacy roles in SPS sector | A strategic plan will be drafted and validated by the Private Sector-led Multi-stakeholder Platform and will include prioritized outcomes, activities, responsible, and a timeline for strengthening institutionalization of the coordination, monitoring, consultation, communication and advocacy roles in SPS sector | Strategic plan will be available to every participant in the Platform | Actors chiefly responsible for, or key to fulfilling, an element of the strategic plan may not be willing to take responsibility |
| Activity 3.3 | **Elaboration (coordinated by UAA) of prioritized actionable areas & relevant SPS requirements** identified by the high level strategic plan, including innovative solutions in the areas of training, promotion and motivation for good agronomic practices directly related to key SPS issues, and various certification systems. | At least 3 actionable areas related to SPS requirements will be identified for research by the Private Sector-led Multi-stakeholder Platform during the review of the Concept Note or subsequent meetings (Activities 1.4 and 1.6) | A synthesis report on each of the identified actionable areas will be available to every participant in the Platform | Less than 3 actionable areas will be identified for research |
| Activity 3.4 | **Procurement of small equipment and tools for export inspectors to be used in the field and at pack houses by inspectors and agronomists of export companies** for inspection and first-line diagnosis and certification purposes. First a final list should be drafted. Basic tools, equipment and reference material for plant inspectors and some additional simple equipment for supportive diagnostics in entomology.  By: DCIC, PQIS in concert with CABI Africa, the three associations and exporters. | Small equipment and tools at pack houses in working condition.  Phytosanitary inspections and issue of certificates follow described procedures. | Available procedures.  Records on inspected FFV produce and results. | Timely delivery of small equipment and tools.  Inspectors and company staff are willing and capable to use new equipment and tools. |
| Activity 3.5[[8]](#footnote-8) | **Technical assistance on the needs of the Plant Health Laboratory in Namalere to become a fully functional laboratory with accreditation in order to be able to provide comprehensive diagnostic services.**  Assessment of its logistics to back-up identifications of HOs (harmful organisms) in export crops and make the laboratory fully functional: assessment of (i) the condition of the available equipment, (ii) missing essential equipment and needed consumables, (iii) required technical staff and (iv) staff training needs.  Based on the outcome procurement of reasonably small equipment (it is not possible to procure expensive equipment) and arrange staff training.  By: DCIC PQIS and an international expert.  Duration: 5 days international expert. | Advice on Namalere laboratory and alternative possibilities, including needs as mentioned in the description. | Report of expert. | Negative advice on Namalere, while alternative possibilities are not or limited available |
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| Activity 3.6 | **Multi-stakeholder workshop to create support and receive feedback on the PPP export certification system for fresh fruits and vegetables.**  All stakeholders should take part to understand general advantages of such a system for the export of FFV including details like tracking and tracing and the need of essential data recording, registration, traceability and gap and e- certification *farmers who are not certified are not allowed to export.*  By: DCIC- PQIS, MTIC, KNE, Associations (and other relevant organisations/companies)  Duration: @ 1 day  Location: Uganda | Feedback on the export certification system by at least 20 participants representing different FFV stakeholders. | List of participants of the workshop.  Report on feedback and its inclusion in certification system. | Stakeholders have a positive view on such a system.  Recommendations do not complicate too much the system. |
| Activity 3.7 | **Strengthening of the export certification system through training of stakeholders along the FFV value chain, implementation of MRLs analysis, producer registration, crop traceability and e- certification based on PPP.**  This would be in line with ISPM guidelines, to improve efficiency and quality of certification process. International technical assistance to assess the base line on what is available and to clearly indicate what the project can aim to achieve. Based on this outcome procurement of equipment (PM) and internet connection for all inspectors.  By: international expert, in concert with DCIC PQIS staff  Duration: 5 days  Location: Namalere and satellite borders | Computer-based system is operational near the end of the project (Y3). | Report of technical advice including list of needed hardware and/or soft-ware.  Equipment and software is installed and operational. System is functional. | Phytosanitary staff is willing and able to change their working procedures and use the e- certification system |
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| Activity 3.8 | **Develop advisory material for the export certification system and carefully rollout the system.**  Leaflets, posters, a manual, recording sheets, etc. to be developed in the local languages.  Expand slowly the system, taking farmers on board who are interested.  By: Associations, in concert with DCIC PQIS, and other relevant organisations/companies | Produced advisory materials and other materials.  At least 10 growers and their exporters implement the system by the end of Y3. | Availability of materials for growers and exporters.  Articles in relevant magazines and on MAAIF website.  Number of certified and registered growers. | Local Government extension services are cooperating.  Growers are willing to implement the certification system. |
| Activity 3.9 | Develop a GAP manual for Uganda  Stakeholders to develop a GAP for use by growers for export produce.  By: DCIC and other MAAIF Departments, in consultation with associations. | GAP manual completed | GAP manual available to growers, processors and exporters | Growers willing to use the GAP manual |
| Activity 3.10 | Adapt existing international training material for use in training of inspectors, extension workers and producers.  By: DCIC and other MAAIF Departments, in consultation with associations. | Completion of training curriculum | Training curriculum available to those training inspectors, public and private extension workers and producers | Trainers of inspectors, extension workers and producers willing to use the training curriculum |
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| **Expected result 4** | **Specific phytosanitary survey and monitoring systems in the FFV value chain based on public private partnership (PPP) are effectively operational.** | Survey and monitoring system for FFV value chain developed and implemented. | Report on the developed survey and monitoring system.  Reports with results of the monitoring system and its communication to stakeholders.  Number of visits of DCIC staff to FFV export growers.  Reports of the scouting by the various private stakeholders. | Private companies are willing to cooperate and provide enough staff for training on scouting.  DCIC PQIS provides enough staff time to implement the system.  The developed system is practical and rather easy to implement by the stakeholders of the private sector. |
| Activity 4.1 | **Development and design of specific FFV phytosanitary survey and monitoring system based on PPP** (objectives, sampling procedures, etc., as per ISPM No. 6) by DCC (PQIS) in cooperation with an expert experienced in the FFV chains. Identify, if needed, hardware and software.  By: DCIC (PQIS) staff and international expert  Duration: 6 days international expert  Location: Uganda | System and monitoring system developed. | Expert’s report on the FFV survey and monitoring system and details of implementation. | DCIC, PQIS staff is willing and has time to cooperate and assist the international expert |
| Activity 4.2 | **Creation of a small task force on the development of a specific phytosanitary survey and monitoring and technical assistance on the practical set-up of such a system in concert with the private sector.** UFVPEA in concert with HORTEXA and UHEPA will form a taskforce together with DCIC (PQIS) and other stakeholders, meanwhile receiving expert advice from an expert (the same one of activity 4.1) on specific FFV phytosanitary survey systems and role of private sector. Communication and implementation with growers through Associations and exporters on survey design, system of data and information collection and cooperation between crop scouts and / or agriculture advisors working in the big farms and/or for the export companies and DCIC (PQIS) staff. Pest data collected from the farmers’ fields through a network of pest scouts will be collated at the (DCIC (PQIS) office into a functional pest database. This will help enable the farmer to apply just the right amounts of acceptable pesticides to the affected areas, thereby yielding both economic and environmental benefits. The DCIC (PQIS) will also be able to determine pest status in an area and also provide survey data including pest distribution maps to trading partners for pest risk analysis. The DCIC (PQIS) will establish a whatsapp group for pest scouts to facilitate easy identification of pests.  By three associations and key exporters, in concert with DCIC, NARO and CABI Africa and international expert  Duration international expert: 4 days  Location: Uganda | Taskforce created  Survey and monitoring system described  Communication on the system with growers. | Expert’s report.  Number of participating stakeholders in the meetings of the task force.  Action plans on strategies to implement phytosanitary surveys and monitoring. | Representatives of companies, exporters and members of associations are willing to participate actively in the taskforce.  Stakeholders are willing to cooperate, participate and play their roles in the phytosanitary survey and monitoring system. |
| Activity 4.3 | **Specialized and practical training of trainers (ToT) on quarantine pest surveillance systems**; including mobilization of interest among the large FFV producers, agricultural advisers of the export companies and other relevant staff, like local government extensionists and plant doctors of Plant Health Clinics. Technical topics include field recognition of different quarantine pests of FFVs (first line diagnostics), scouting techniques, design and systematic data analysis techniques, ways to implement, reporting, including roles of public sector MAAIF specialists as auditors and those of the private sector.  Participants: 15 – 20 (as described above)  By: international expert (same as in 4.1 and 4.2) and DCIC- PQIS Inspectors (PQIS staff)  Duration: 5 days  Location: Uganda | Number of relevant participants from public and private sector (at least 15).  Training programme.  Improved knowledge and skills related to survey and monitoring systems and practical aspects of implementation. | List of participants.  Training materials.  Course evaluation.  Report participants.  On-the-job assessment. | Participants are willing and motivated to increase knowledge and skills on survey and monitoring systems and the implementation.  Companies provide enough staff time for their staff to follow the training. |
| Activity 4.4 | **Develop curriculum for specific phytosanitary survey and monitoring training and implement three training session.** To be developed by the task force (see 4.2) in concert with the trainees of the specialized training of quarantine pest surveys (activity 4.3). The training sessions will be implemented for agricultural advisors, crop protection specialists and scouts of companies who did not attend the training under 4.3. As the FFV sector is rather fragmented more training sessions have to be implemented to cover most relevant staff.  Curriculum:  By: task force and one international expert (same as 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)  Duration: 2 days  Training:  By: Trained DCIC PQIS staff and some company staff (of training under 4.4)  Supervised by one international expert (same as 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)  Duration of three trainings: 5 days each.  Location: Uganda | Course curriculum  Number of relevant participants from the private sector (at least 15).  Training programme.  Improved knowledge and skills related to survey and monitoring systems and practical aspects of implementation. | List of participants.  Training materials.  Course evaluation.  Report participants.  On-the-job assessment.  Report of expert. | Participants of activity 4.3 and members of the task force are willing to cooperate and invest time in curriculum development.  Participants are willing and motivated to increase knowledge and skills on survey and monitoring systems and the implementation.  Companies provide enough staff time for their staff to follow the training |
| Activity 4.5[[9]](#footnote-9) | **Procurement of surveillance equipment**  Specific pheromone traps, sticky traps, or other traps and simple equipment need to be acquired, after the draft list is finalised.  By: DCIC PQIS in concert with CABI Africa in consultation with the international expert (Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4) | Equipment available and in working condition | Observations in the locations where the equipment will be stored for use. | Timely delivery. |
| Activity 4.6 | **Applied training: Implementation of specific surveys and analysis of survey results and communication of outcomes** to export growers, international phytosanitary organization (e.g. IPPC and IAPSC), Defra and DCIC.  Re-familiarisation with ISPM No. 6 (Guidelines for surveillance), EU Directive 2000/29/EC. Use of surveillance protocol designed under Activity 4.1, pest identification and sampling methods of Activity 4.3 & 4.4 and develop pest survey Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) and work instructions (as per ISPM No. 6) for a chosen pest and a detailed plan to conduct the survey.  By: DCIC, PQIS and scouts from companies under guidance of international expert (same as for the other activities under this result.  Duration:5 days  Location | Implemented survey and monitoring system is analysed and communicated and SOP developed. | Survey and monitoring report and communication message to relevant organisations.  Reports by scouts.  Supervision report by DCIC.  Expert report. | Growers of FFVs are willing to cooperate.  Companies provide enough staff time.  MAAIF/ DCIC provides logistic support. |
| Activity 4.7 | Strengthen field and exit inspection for phytosanitary compliance (availability of tablets, laptops, motorcycles, uniforms and signage at border posts). | Procurement of all equipment as indicated | All equipment and motor bikes observed and recorded with designated staff;  PQIS signage (banners) in place at all border posts, including airport and Head Office | Timely delivery |
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| **Expected result 5** | **Based on a market study to assess opportunity to increase fruit and vegetable exports to both new and current markets with improved SPS compliance, a realistic Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs is developed and agreed upon by the key stakeholders of the FFV export value chain.** | Market study to assess opportunity to increase fruit and vegetable exports to EU, regional and other both new and current markets is completed and areas of improvement in SPS compliance needed to reach these markets is identified.  Export Marketing Strategy for the FFV export value chain is developed and stakeholders adhere to it (end of Y3).  Improved export of FFVs: improves (Y3 over 10.000 Mt) and includes more the high-end EU market (after Y3). | Copies of market study available for FFV export value chain stakeholders  Hard copy of the strategy is available for the FFV export value chain stakeholders.  PPP stakeholders do agree and adhere to the strategy.  Export quantity and value statistics of MAAIF and MTIC | Completion of market study may be delayed, thus delaying the drafting workshop for marketing strategy (Activity 5.2)  Disagreement of different PPP stakeholders on the strategy.  Too optimistic views on the strategy. |
| Activity 5.1 | **Market study to assess opportunity to increase fruit and vegetable exports** to both new and current markets with improved SPS compliance (implemented by UAA) | Market study to assess opportunity to increase fruit and vegetable exports to EU, regional and other new and current markets is completed and areas of improvement in SPS compliance needed to reach these markets is identified. | Copies of market study available for FFV export value chain stakeholders | Completion of market study may be delayed, thus delaying the drafting workshop for marketing strategy (Activity 5.2) |
| Activity 5.2 | **Draft workshop Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs**.  The working group installed under Activity 1.1 develops a draft Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs in a write workshop.  The strategy to be written has at least to include:   1. an analysis of what went well and what went wrong with the Export Strategy of the Fruits and Vegetable Sector of 2007 (see also Chapter 5.8)[[10]](#footnote-10) 2. lessons to be learned from the Export Strategy 2008 – 2012 3. need of market research 4. how to build trust and partnership amongst the stakeholders in the FFV chain 5. identification of crops with a comparative advantage for export to different markets, low and/or high-end markets, internationally and in the region 6. feasibility and need to (re) introduce UgandaGAP 7. a realistic analysis of the present Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Treats (SWOT) of the FFV sector and the export value chain 8. implementation of phytosanitary enforcement, its time frame and personnel needed in the short run, 9. need of a FFV export information / data repository centre, and 10. time frame of activities   **Observation:** the resulting strategy does not have to be implemented during the STDF project period, but will provide a basis for the short and long-term activities related to the FFV sector and may assist in requesting donor funds.  By: 1 national expert on “writer’s workshops”, and in concert with DCIC-PQIS staff, representatives of other relevant ministries (like Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry), associations, etc.  Time: 2 days  Number in working group: 6 - 8  Location: to be decided | Working group installed.  First draft version of strategy. | List of members of the working group.  Report drafted on the workshop including observations on the points a) – j) of the description and a draft strategy | Members are willing to come to a consensus, even though representing different stakeholders’ interests.  Working group not able to come to a consensus and a strategy. |
| Activity 5.3 | **Multi-stakeholder validation workshop on the draft Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs**  Workshop to be facilitated by an independent external facilitator. Draft to be presented to stakeholders (the same stakeholders of activity 1.1) and analysed by the stakeholders, providing suggestions for improvements. Finally, the resulting Strategy should be validated by the stakeholders in order to receive wide support within the sector and value chain.  By: 1 facilitator in concert with MAAIF, DCIC- PQIS and leading stakeholders.  Number participants: 20 - 25  Location: to be decided | Number of participants (at least 20) of the workshop and their role in the FFV value chain.  Observations and changes of the strategy. | List of participants.  Report of the workshop with the suggested changes in the Marketing Strategy | The participants are willing to look further than their own interests.  Suggested changes not in line with each other, too much opposing. |
| Activity 5.4 | **Finalising Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs**  The working group finalises the Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs based on results of activity 2.2  By members of working group  Duration: 1 day | Working group meeting.  Final draft of the Strategy (end of Y1) | Report of the meeting, including list of participants.  Final draft of the Strategy available. | Same members of the working group are willing to include some of the suggestions and changes proposed by the participants of the Validation Workshop |
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| **Expected result 6** | **Improved awareness at national levels of inspection and certification systems in the horticulture sector as a whole and based on the experiences, recommendations on improvements to be made for the FFV Export Value Chain and expansion of the results to other horticulture sub-sectors are made.** | Implementation of concluding workshop and proceedings. | Seminar report.  Final report of the project, including lessons learned and way forward.  Main recommendations on MAAIF website. | Project results limited and/or not transferable to other parts of the horticultural sector. |
| Activity 6.1 | **Development of a communication strategy on phytosanitary issues**  This shall fit in with the TBT/SPS notifications and ensure information flow in the sector | Communication strategy document completed | Communication strategy available to all stakeholders | Willingness of stakeholders to implement the communication strategy |
| Activity 6.2 | **Organization of a final seminar** by DCIC- PQIS and the FFV sector at the end of the project. Inputs from main stakeholder and those involved in the project. The seminar should also cover a component geared at dissemination of the results to all stakeholders of export horticulture. Additionally, the seminar should aim at awareness raising towards decision makers and/or politicians on the importance of the FFV industry and significance and benefits of a well-functioning plant health system, both for domestic production and export. Finally, the workshop should include lessons learnt that can be used for further development of National SPS Plan and its implementation and that of the Uganda Export Marketing Strategy for FFVs (Output 2).  DCIC staff of e.g. Rwanda and Burundi could participate as well[[11]](#footnote-11). | Final workshop organised for at least 25participants representing the different stakeholders in the FFV value chain and other relevant representatives.  Inputs by the various stakeholders. | List of participants.  Report of seminar.  Possible up-date of Uganda Export Marketing Strategy. | No striking projects results.  Participants and representatives of different stakeholders willing to participate actively. |
| Activity 6.3 | **Compile proceedings of the seminar and other relevant results of the project not discussed during the final seminar and publish.** Publish project results related to the implementation of all the relevant phytosanitary measures related to export of FFVs. | Seminar proceedings and other results reported in final report. | Seminar proceedings.  Final report. | No motivation to publish project results.  (Final report by CABI Africa has to be written). |
| Activity 6.4 | **Awareness creation of project’s main findings and procedures to limit the non-compliance of FFV export crops through public media.**  Through educational programmes on radio and television, bill boards, publications in agricultural magazines, national daily papers, website of MAAIF, etc. | Awareness created by publications in public media and on MAAIF website.  At least 5 articles in national daily papers, 10 in agricultural magazines and six educational programmes of national radio and television. | Number of articles in public media on the outcome / achievements of the project | Project results disappointing, thus no articles. |
| Activity 6.5 | **Creation of communication product** e.g. short video, highlighting the impact of the project | Communication product created and shared | Communication product created and shared via MAAIF website | Project has outcomes of interest to others |

1. Product groups 07 and 08, see EU Market Access Database. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Field visits and discussions with various stakeholders showed that there is an urgent need for FFV farmers (and extensionists) on IPM training, in a hands-on practical training approach like Farmer Field Schools. However, this would be outside the scope of this STDF project and would be a development project on its own. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Plans are in already in place to recruit and boost staff levels. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The new airport facilities would solve these constraints in the future; however, there is serious doubt about materialisation of these facilities. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. ISPM 14 - The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. ISPM 23 – Guidelines for inspection [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. A provisional list is provided in appendix 7. In case the new export facilities at Entebbe airport would be ready during the project period, small equipment and tools for export inspections and the set-up of a small laboratory and office would be required as well. However, it is understood that the likelihood of this assumption is rather low. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Should be done early in the project in order that the laboratory could be used in the lifetime of the project. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. A provisional list is provided in appendix 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Republic of Uganda (2007). The Uganda National Export Strategy 2008 – 2012. Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry. 176 p. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Was verified with the STDF Secretariat, the NPPOs of Burundi and Rwanda have to pay the expenses of travel board and lodging. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)