



Mbale, Uganda

Desk Review

August, 2021



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The following document provides an introduction to Uganda for the purpose of implementation of agricultural training programs, knowledge and technology transfer and for establishment of activities intended to support agricultural transformation. The Desk review provides an overview of Uganda’s political system with historical reference, followed by an overview of the agricultural system and the relevant knowledge institutes. The Document provides an overview of Mbale, Uganda and provides insight into the agricultural, economic, and social status of the region. The document also provides an overview of the Abayudaya and development activities in the region. The Desk review is intended to provide an introduction and preliminary understanding of the country and to ensure the planning of all activities are aware of the infrastructures and institutes along with government priorities and emphasis.



## Chapter 1: Introduction to Uganda

### 1.0 Brief history

The Republic of Uganda is a landlocked country in East-Central Africa with no coastline or maritime claims. The terrain of the country is mostly plateau located at around 1,100 meters above sea level, with a rim of mountains. The land is fertile, well-watered with many lakes and rivers. It mostly sits on a central plateau covered by rainforest. It has high volcanic mountains to the eastern and western borders. Uganda's neighbors include South Sudan to the north, Kenya east, Tanzania and Rwanda south, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the west. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda also lies within the Nile basin and has a varied but generally a modified equatorial climate.

The British colonized and ruled Uganda from 1894 up to October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1962, when the country gained independence. The colonial boundaries created by Britain congregated a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. From 1962 tribal politics dominated the country with political power struggles between the central government and the largest regional kingdom, Buganda. In 1967, a new constitution proclaimed Uganda a republic and abolished the traditional kingdoms. In 1971 a military coup overthrew the government followed by an 8-year reign by the dictatorial regime of Idi Amin. During Idi Amin's rule minorities were targeted and religious persecution was rampant. In Israel Idi Amin's rule of Uganda are mostly known for the hijacking of a plane containing Israeli passengers and a Israeli commando raid led by Jonathan Netanyahu who was killed in the mission.

Following the overthrow of Idi Amin, Milton Obote who was prime minister following independence was re-elected to the position of prime minister. During his reign a guerrilla war was fought and won by opposition parties. The leader of the opposition Yoweri Museveni became president of Uganda and has held the position ever since. Following constitutional amendments that removed term limits for the president, he was able to stand and was elected president of Uganda in the 2011, 2016 and in the 2021 general elections.

Israel has had a strong relationship with Uganda, with military relations under Obote and even with Idi Amin prior to 1972. Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has visited Israel several times since coming to power primarily discuss arms deals between the two countries. In February 2020, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu visited Uganda and there were rumors of an embassy opening in Jerusalem.

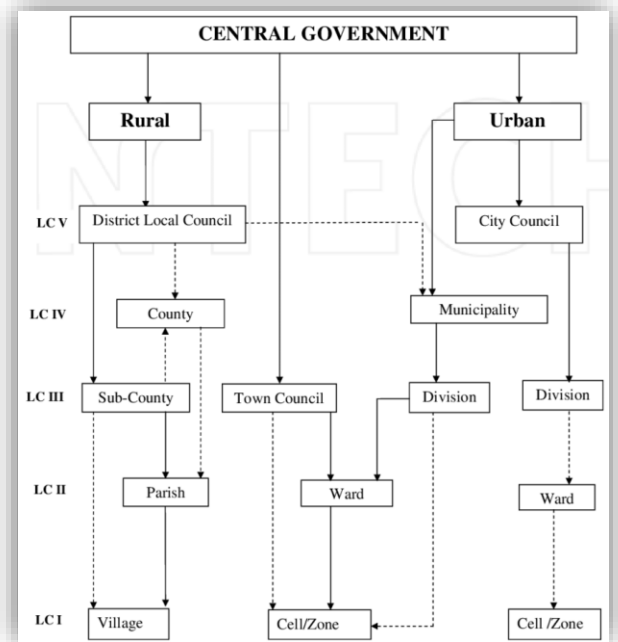
**Interesting Facts:**

- The official languages of Uganda are English and Swahili, although 32 additional languages are used in different regions.
- The country occupies an area of 241,551 km<sup>2</sup>, about 10X larger than Israel, which has an area of about 20,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- The population is around 45 million and one of the fastest growing in the world. With a population growth rate of 3.35 it has the 5<sup>th</sup> largest growth rate in the world.
- Uganda has the world’s youngest population with a median age of 15.7 years. 77% of the population is below the age of 30.
- The major ethnic groups in Uganda are the Buganda (16.2%), Iteso (8.1%) Banyankole (8.0%) and Basoga (7.7%) People and 60% are other ethnic groups.
- Over 86% of the Ugandans are Christians and 12% Muslims, others make up around 2% of the population.
- Over 75% of the population is engaged in agriculture and live at rural settings

**1.1 Political structure**

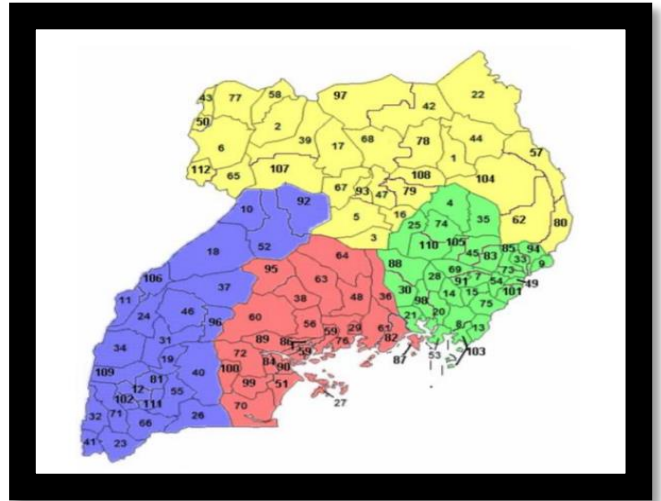
The President of Uganda is both head of state and head of government. The president appoints a vice-president and a prime minister to aid him in governing. The parliament is formed by the National Assembly, which has 449 members. These include; 290 constituency representatives, 116 district woman representatives, 10 representatives of the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces, 5 representatives of the youth, 5 representatives of workers, 5 representatives of persons with disabilities and 18 ex-official members. The constitution provides for a system of decentralization and local governments, which is further consolidated in the Local Governments Act 1997.

- In urban settings, there are city, municipal, division/town, ward and cell councils.
- In rural areas, there are district councils, counties (which are administrative units without a council), sub-county councils, parish councils and village councils.



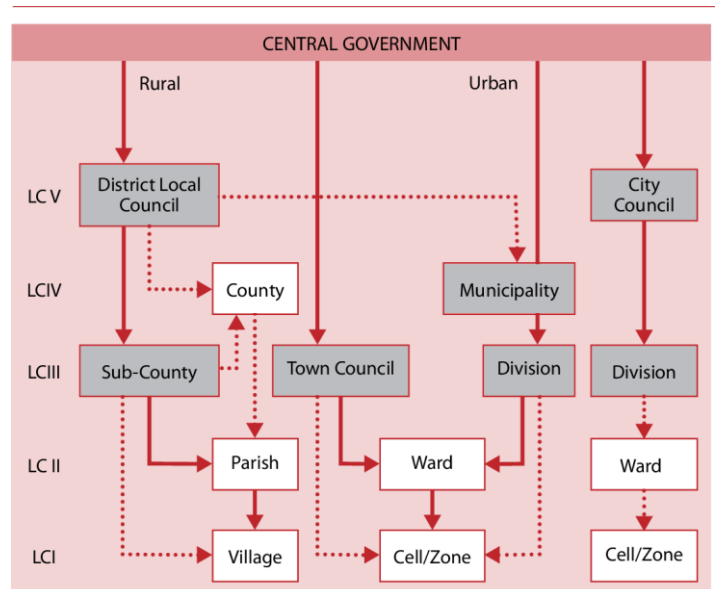
The primary sources of revenue for local government are transfers from national government; however local governments are mandated to raise revenue locally, including property taxes, licenses and user fees. Responsibility for transport and environmental protection is shared between national and local governments. Districts and municipal councils are also responsible for the provision of primary and secondary education, safe water supplies and public health, and are encouraged to devolve some services to the lower tiers. Local economic development (LED) is the responsibility of the districts and lower tiers of government.

Uganda is divided into 134 districts (as of 2019/2020) and the capital city of Kampala, all of which are grouped into four administrative regions: Eastern Region (green), Western Region (blue), Northern Region (yellow) and the Central Region (red). Mbale is located in the Eastern Region, district 54.



**Rural District local Councils:** A district council is the planning authority in a given district and is made up of an executive committee composed of chairperson, vice chairperson and a maximum of three secretaries nominated from amongst the councilors. The district also has heads of various departments such as education, agriculture, health, environment, and planning, which are responsible for relevant matters in the whole district. A district is composed of several counties and any municipalities in that area. A county is made up of several sub-counties. Each county is represented at the national level in parliament in Kampala by an elected member of Parliament (an MP). The sub-county is made up of a number of parishes and is run by the sub-county chief on the technical side and by an elected local council III chairperson and his/her executive committee.

The district council can establish as many standing committees as there are secretaries on its executive committee. A typical structure would include standing committees for education, finance, health and welfare, public works and sanitation. The chairperson is the political head of the council and is directly elected by the people in the district for a term of five years. A speaker is elected during the first council meeting to preside over meetings. In each district the executive and standing committees report to the full council. **The executive committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of both council programs and NGO activities.** It



initiates and formulates policies, which are put before the full council for approval. Councils may delegate a range of powers to the executive committee.

All members of the executive committee work full-time for the council. A member of parliament may attend meetings of any tier of local government in his/her constituency as an ex-officio member. Higher-tier councils are empowered to give lower-tier councils guidance on carrying out their functions. The higher-tier councils are also required to settle disputes between lower councils, should they arise. The district councils may devolve certain functions to lower levels of local government.

## 1.2 Highlights of economy and national infrastructure

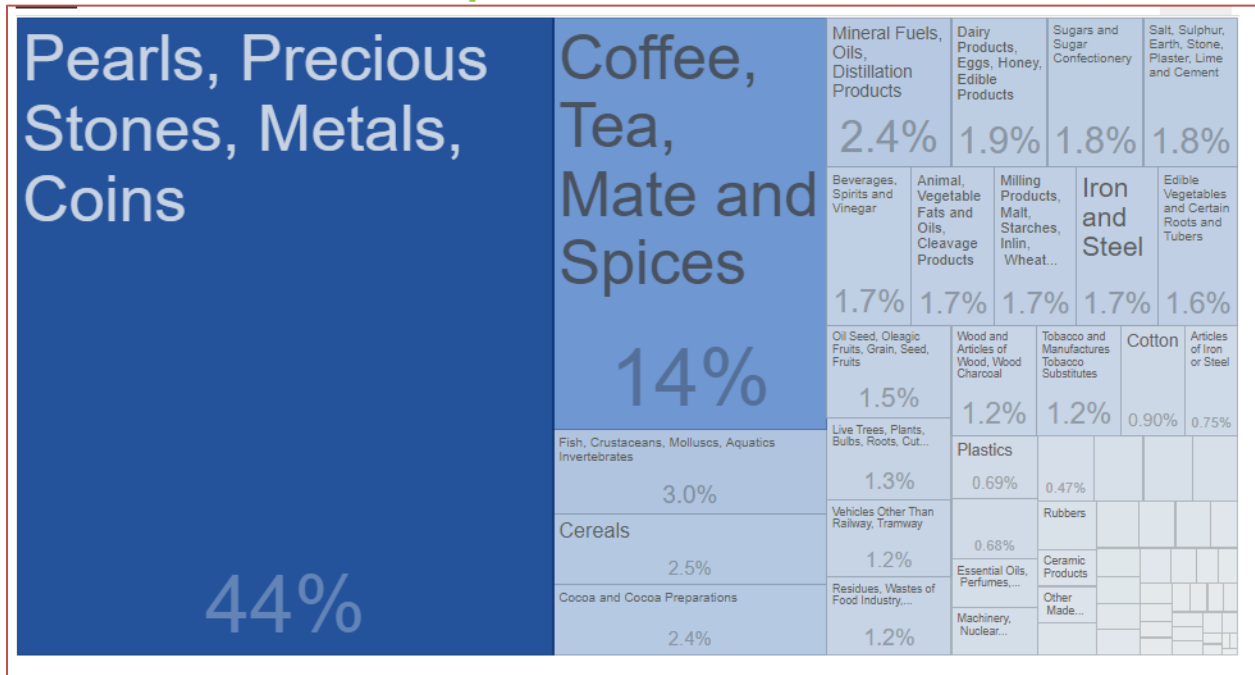
The economy of Uganda has great potential for rapid economic growth and development. Uganda is endowed with significant natural resources, including ample fertile land, regular rainfall, and mineral deposits. The economy has experienced significant growth in the past two decades. The real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at 6-8% annually during the period 1990–2020 (except for 2016 where a devastating drought caused severe damage to the national economy). During this period, the Ugandan economy experienced economic transformation with the industrial share in the economy growing from 11% to 20%.

Due to Covid-19 Uganda's economy has been devastated, with GDP growth of 2.9% in FY20, less than half the 6.8% recorded in FY19. GDP is expected to grow at a similar level in FY21. Economic activity stalled during the latter part of FY20 due to a domestic lockdown that lasted more than four months, border closures for all but essential cargo, and the spillover effects of disruptions to global demand and supply chains. This resulted in a sharp contraction in public investment and deceleration in private consumption, which hit the industrial and service sectors hard, particularly the informal service sector.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, structural transformation was driving a decline in poverty. The transformation was characterized by a reduction in the total workforce employed in agriculture and a take-off in industrial production, largely in agro-processing. However, poor people remain highly vulnerable to shocks, as seen in the temporary rise in poverty following the 2016/17 drought. Following the economic shock of COVID-19, there has been widespread business closures, permanent layoffs in industry and services, a rapid slowdown of activity particularly in the urban informal sector, and a movement of labor back to farming. Household incomes have also fallen, which is concerning given the high levels of vulnerability to poverty, limited social safety nets, and impact this might have on human capital development and Uganda's capacity to benefit from its demographic transition.

**Agriculture** forms the backbone of Uganda's economy contributing approximately 25% of GDP. Agriculture remains the major source of livelihood in Uganda. According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2016/17, 65% of the working population is engaged in agriculture. The main traditional cash crops of Uganda include: Coffee, Tea, Cotton and Tobacco. Coffee contributes the highest revenue for the country. A division of GDP from exports can be seen below:





**Undernutrition** is high and stunting affects 29% of children in Uganda aged 5 years and below. At 3%, Uganda’s annual population growth rate is among the highest in the world, despite a reduction in fertility rates. Uganda’s population of 42 million is expected to reach 100 million by 2050, while the annual urban growth rate of 5.2% is among the highest in the world and is expected to grow from 6.4 million (2014) to 22 million by 2040.





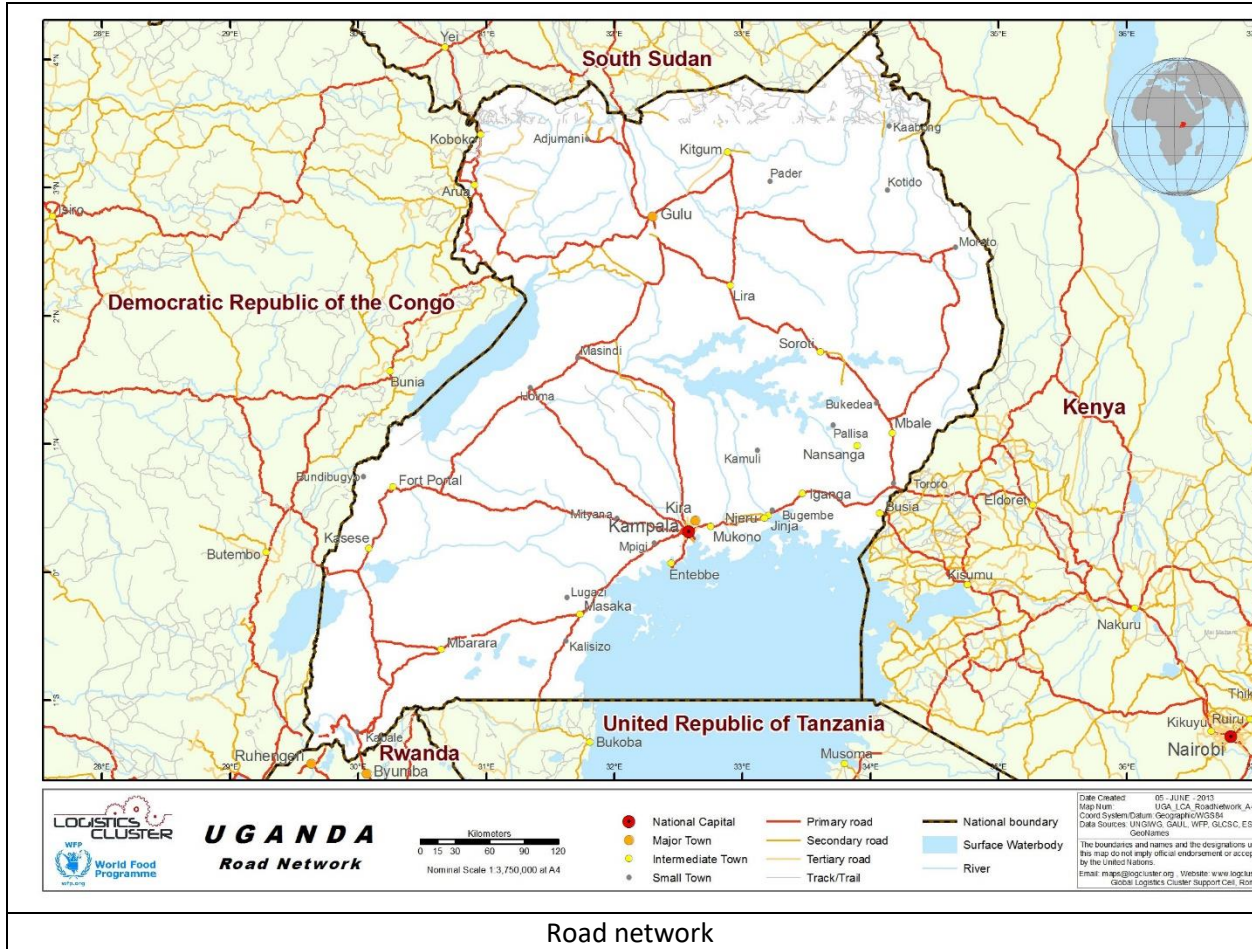
### 1.2.1 Transport infrastructure

The Ugandan water transport is primarily based on lake Victoria and relies on the ports of Mombasa in Kenya and Dar-es salaam in Tanzania for most of her imports and exports. Uganda does not have any river ports but has two inland ports on Lake Victoria. That is the Jinja pier and Port Bell. Only one ship operates between Port Bell and Kampala, and on the jinja pier. The new Kampala port at Bukasa in Wakiso District is still underway.

The Air transport network is well developed with Entebbe International airport now served by over fifteen international airlines. There are domestic airports where Kampala-based Eagle Air provides service, due to Covid-19 flight schedules are severely reduced. Chartered flights are also available to various locations.

As of 2017, Uganda had about 130,000 kilometers of roads, with approximately 5,300 kilometers (4%) paved. Most paved roads radiate from Kampala, the country's capital and largest city. As of 2017, Uganda's railway network measures about 1,250 kilometers in length. Of this, about 56% (700 kilometers), is operational. All existing railway is meter gauge. A new standard gauge (1435 mm) rail network is planned which will enable higher speed and higher stability.

A railroad originating at Mombasa on the Indian Ocean connects with Tororo, where it branches westward to Jinja, Kampala, and Kasese and northward to Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, and Pakwach. The functionality of the railway line needs to be determined





Rail network

### 1.2.2 Electrical infrastructure

Uganda's Electricity sub-sector is run under a liberalized framework following its liberalization in 1997 and the enactment of the Electricity Act, 1999. There is an independent Electricity Regulatory Authority that undertakes sector regulation and oversight. The largest distribution company, UMEME, is privately owned and has a 20-year concession for distribution and retail. The country, however, is divided into 13 rural service territories, and 6 of these are being managed by small distribution companies. Independent power producers (IPPs) currently account for nearly 60% of generation capacity. Issues with integrated planning and the financial ecosystem persist.

Current generation capacity: 1,291 MW

- Hydro: 1,006 MW
- Solar: 59 MW
- Bio: 97 MW
- Other/Diesel/HFO: 129 MW

**Current Access Rate: 41% of Uganda's current population has access to energy; 24% per a grid connection and the rest by decentralized technologies.**

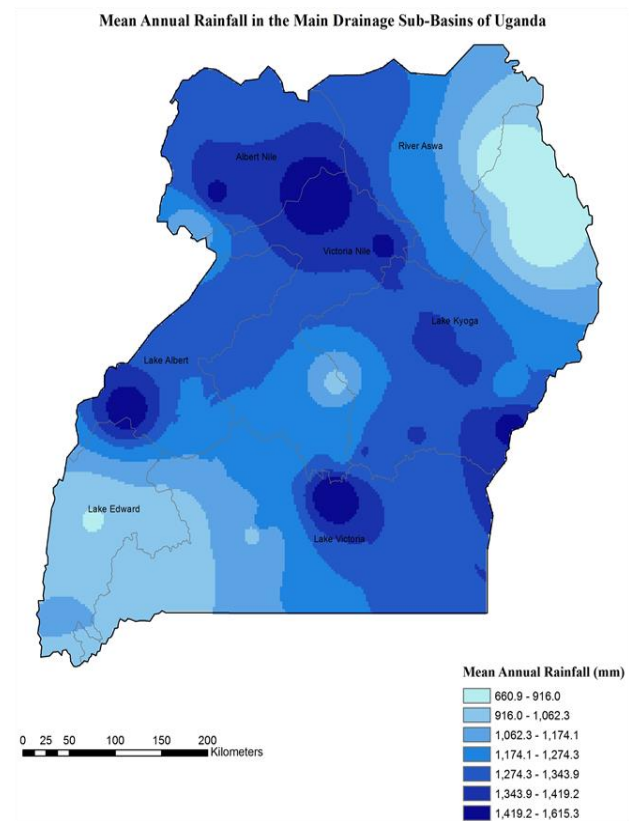
As part of a federal program “utilities 2.0”, Uganda has a target to increase access to electric power from just a quarter of households now to 60 percent by 2027. The Utilities 2.0 project was set up in 2018 to assist in ending energy poverty in Uganda through faster and lower-cost electrification, and to accelerate community development via productive use of electricity. The U.2.0 consortia, a coalition of private sector players in the decentralized renewable energy sector, utility and research organizations, is committed to implementing both centralized and decentralized energy technologies in order to achieve universal energy access. The first ‘integrated energy’ mini-grid was officially commissioned on June 28th, 2021. The Utilities 2.0 consortium is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and led by Power for All and the Ugandan distribution utility UMEME.

### 1.2.3 Water, irrigation sources, and infrastructure

The national policy framework for the development of irrigated agriculture in Uganda is guided by the National Water Policy, 1999, anchored on poverty alleviation and economic growth. Uganda possesses abundant freshwater resources yet a lack of water infrastructure and increasingly erratic rainfall due to climate change are two major challenges faced by its farmers. The current usage of irrigation practices in Uganda stands at less than 1% of households and the area suitable for irrigation is less than 3% of the total potential irrigable area.

In comparison with neighboring East African countries, Uganda is fairly well endowed with vast natural water resources. Major water bodies include Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert, George, and Edward while major rivers include the Nile, Kagera, Rwizi, Katonga, Kafu, Manafwa, Sio, Mpologoma, and Aswa. About 11% (26,571 km<sup>2</sup>) of the country is covered by wetlands (swamps), of which one-third is permanently flooded. About 98% of Uganda’s total area lies in the Nile basin, while a fringe of 5,849 km<sup>2</sup> along the country’s border with Kenya lies in the Rift Valley Basin. Besides from the Northeast and Southwest most of the countries revies on average over 1,000 mm of rain a year. Although Uganda’s water resources are quite abundant, predictions show a physical and economic water scarcity due to climate change and population growth that is likely to grossly affect economic development and food security.

The National Irrigation Master Plan (NIMP) for 2010–2035 (MWE 2011) identifies drivers of irrigation development in Uganda, which include (1) Vision 2050, which calls for “a transformed Uganda society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. ; (2) climate change and variability; (3) new markets; and (4) an increasing number of major international investors looking to establish commercial agricultural assets in the region.



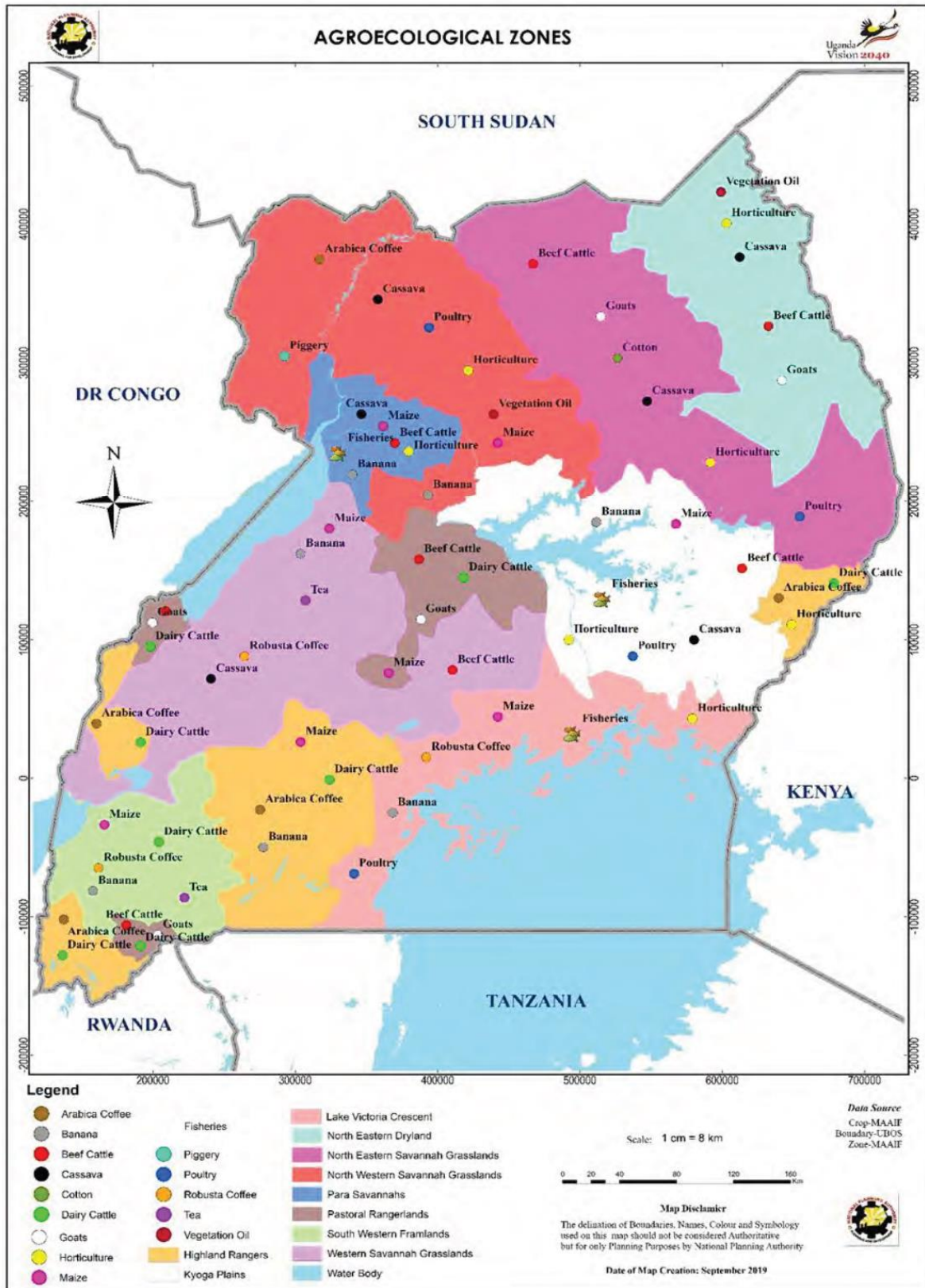
The World Bank is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and 40 local governments across Uganda through the Micro-scale Irrigation Program as part of the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Program for Results (UgIFT). The Micro-scale Irrigation Program aims to help farmers buy irrigation equipment at a lower cost, teach them how to use the irrigation equipment and when and how to water their crops.

The Micro-scale Irrigation Program supports farmers to purchase and use individual irrigation equipment. The Program supports farmers in purchasing the irrigation equipment through a matching grant scheme, in which the cost of the equipment is co-financed by the farmer and the government. The Program caps the support to 2.5 acres (1 hectare); thus it is expected to benefit mainly smallholder farmers interested to transition from mainly subsistence to more commercial agriculture. **Mbale is one of the areas within the project areas** (<http://www.agriculture.go.ug/micro-scale-irrigation-program/>). There are many projects related to irrigation schemes and further data should focus on such programs in the Mbale region.

The Uganda Agricultural Census shows that 17 major food crops are grown in the country including: Cereals (Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Rice); Root crops (Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes); Pulses (Beans, Cow peas, Field peas, Pigeon peas); Oil crops (Groundnuts, Soya beans, Sim sim), Plantain Bananas ( for Food, Beer, Sweet types). The total area planted in 2012 for all the crops was about 5,700,000 ha; with maize, potatoes, cassava, and bananas being among the crops with the highest production quantities. The main cash crops of Uganda are coffee, tea, cotton and tobacco. Of these cash crops, coffee forms a major source of foreign exchange for the country and dominates exports in terms of value.

### 1.3 Agroecology

Uganda is divided into ten agroecological zones: Southern highlands, Southern dry lands, Lake Victoria crescent, Eastern, Mid-Northern, Lake Albert crescent, West Nile, Western highlands, South East, and Karamoja drylands. The zones are characterized by different farming systems, determined by soil types, climate, and socio-economic and cultural factors.



## Chapter 2: Agriculture in Uganda

The analysis of Uganda’s agricultural sector examines the pre-Covid-19 situation in order to understand potential and at the end of the section elaborate on the effect of Covid-19 on Uganda’s agricultural sector.

### Land use and ownership

Uganda has undertaken a series of ambitious legal and policy reforms with regard to property rights and resource governance since 1995, with the intention of bringing about fundamental reforms in rights, tenure management and control of land. Before 1995 all land was owned by the state. The Constitution (1995) and the Land Act (1998) redefined land rights, attempted to resolve old conflicts, and provided an institutionalized framework for land management with decentralization a key feature of that framework.

Uganda is under the following land tenure systems which may be available for investment purposes, as described in a publication by the Uganda Investment Authority (2015):

- **Leasehold tenure.** form of tenure whereby one-party grants the right to exclusive possession of land for a specified period, in exchange for rent. The longest lease term is 99 years.
- **Free hold land tenure.** This tenure derives its legality from the Constitution and the written law. Freehold tenure may involve either a grant of land in perpetuity, or for a lesser specified period. Only citizens of Uganda are entitled to own land under freehold tenure. Noncitizens may lease it for a period up to 99 years.
- **Mailo Land tenure.** This tenure is almost identical to freehold tenure. Registered land can be held in perpetuity and a Mailo owner is entitled to enjoy all the powers of a freehold owner
- **Customary tenure.** In some places the land is held communally, in some it belongs to a clan while in others it is held by individuals. The rules of customary law also vary in different parts of the country.

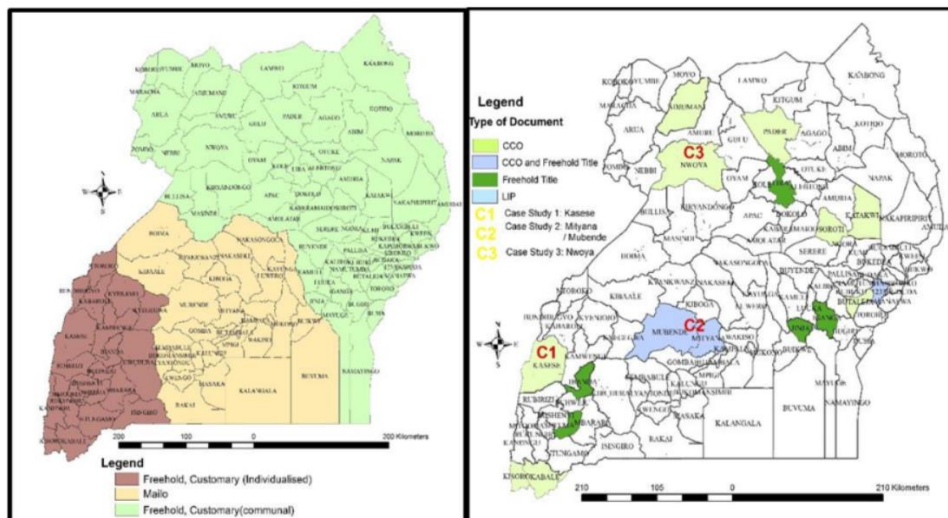


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of the major land tenure systems (left) and FFPLA pilot projects in Uganda (right).

A handbook defining landownership and legality can be found at: [https://www.iser-uganda.org/images/downloads/Handbook on Land-Rights Interests and Acquisition Processes in Uganda.pdf](https://www.iser-uganda.org/images/downloads/Handbook_on_Land-Rights_Interests_and_Acquisition_Processes_in_Uganda.pdf)



## 2.1 Economics of agricultural sector and opportunities

The Ugandan economy reported strong growth in 2019, estimated at 6.3%, largely driven by the expansion of the service industry. Agriculture grew at 3.8%. Agriculture has been the backbone of Uganda's economy accounting for 73% of total employment. The gross national income per capita increased from \$260 in 2000 to \$440 in 2012. (World Bank, 2014).

Uganda's agricultural potential is considered one of the highest among countries in Africa, low temperature variability, fertile soils, and two rainy seasons over much of the country enables multiple crop harvests per year. 80% of Uganda's land is arable but only 35% is being cultivated. Uganda produces a wide range of agricultural products including coffee, tea, sugar, livestock, fish, edible oils, cotton, tobacco, plantains, corn, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, cassava, millet, sorghum, and groundnuts. Commercialization of the agricultural sector is impeded by farmers' limited use of fertilizer and quality seeds, and a lack of irrigation infrastructure, rendering production vulnerable to climatic extremes and pest infestations. Sector growth is also impaired by the lack of quality packaging capabilities, insufficient storage facilities, poor post-harvest handling practices, shortage of agricultural credit, high freight costs, the lack of all-weather feeder roads in rural areas, a complicated and inefficient land tenure system, and limited knowledge of modern production practices.

Ugandan producers often find it difficult to meet sanitary and phytosanitary standards required to export goods to Europe and the United States. Agricultural products supply a significant portion of Uganda's foreign exchange earnings, with coffee alone, of which Uganda is Africa's second largest producer after Ethiopia, accounting for about 17% of the country's exports in 2017 and earning the country \$545 million USD. Exports of apparel, hides, skins, vanilla, vegetables, fruits, cut flowers, and fish are on the rise, while cotton, tea, and tobacco continue to be the economic base. Most of the fruits and vegetables produced in Uganda are by smallholder farmers and consumed locally. Fruits such as pineapple and avocado are exported to Europe.

**Major Vegetables:** Onion, Tomato, beans, peas,

**Major Fruits:** Avocado, Mango, Pineapple, banana (apple bananas and Gros Michel bananas), passion fruit, citrus, papaya

### Uganda's top 10 agricultural products exports by shares of total exports (2018)

S/N	Commodity	percent share of total exports
1	Coffee	10.5
2	Fish and fish products	5.9
3	Dairy	3.4
4	Horticulture	2.6
5	Tea	2.2
6	Cocoa	1.9
7	Maize	1.7
8	Cotton	1.4
9	Vegetable oil	1.1
10	Bananas	0.2

Source: BOU, UBOS (2019)

## 2.2 Challenges and Support in the Agricultural Sector

The following are the major challenges facing the agricultural sector's production.

- low usage / low access of hybrid seeds
- Poor nursery infrastructure
- Poor fertility status of the soil due to limited use of fertilizers is low.
- Improper use of chemicals such as pesticides
- Poor balance of power with traders who control the market.
- Lack of export infrastructure and lack of packing houses

### Seeds:

The market of hybrid seeds is rapidly growing, reaching an estimated value of \$7 million in 2017 compared to \$2.5 million in 2010. Imported vegetable seed in Uganda mainly originates from Kenya. Other important seed-supplying countries are South Africa and the Netherlands. There is a huge problem of counterfeit seeds that account for 30-40% of the market.

### Inputs:

According to the Uganda National Agro input Dealers Association there are 4,000 agro-input dealers. However, knowledge level of the agro dealers is low and yet they are the source of information and advice for the farmer. Pesticides and fertilizers are all imported into the country.

The Feed the Future Uganda Agricultural Inputs Activity in Uganda, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), focused on increasing the production of maize, beans, and coffee through the appropriate use of high-quality agricultural inputs and decreasing the prevalence of counterfeit agricultural inputs, like mislabeled seeds or diluted fertilizers, in the market. Tetra Tech worked with agricultural-input wholesalers and retailers in target districts to strengthen their capacity to provide high-quality agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, agro-chemicals, and equipment to farmers. Issues are related to market access as well as authentication of products.

### Extension services

There is a lack of quality extension services, it is estimated that 18% of farmers use extension services provided by the National Agricultural Advisory Services. In 2014, the government made a decision to

**Table 3.5** Seed companies active in Uganda

	Crops in portfolio				Company activities in country			
	Field crops	Vegetables	Breeding location	Testing location	Seed production	Processing location	Sales	Extension services
Advanta	x	x		x			x	
Bayer	x	x		x			x	
Bejo		x					x	x
Corteva	x						x	
Agriscience								
East African Seed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
East-West Seed		x					x	x
Enza Zaden		x					x	x
Equator Seeds **	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
FICA Seeds **	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kenya Highland Seed		x					x	x
Kenya Seed Company	x	x					x	
Known You Seed		x					x	
Limagrain	x	x					x	
NASECO **		x					x	
Pop Vriend Seeds		x					x	
Rijk Zwaan		x					x	x
Sakata		x					x	
Seed Co	x	x					x	x
Syngenta	x	x			x		x	
Victoria Seeds **	x	x			x	x	x	x

Source: Access to Seed 2019, adjusted by authors.

restructure the entire national agricultural extension system to address past weaknesses in extension services. At the national level, the core mandate for agricultural extension service is with the Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) in MAAIF which provides overall leadership, management and coordination of the public and private extension delivery systems.

The main problem is Shortages of qualified and experienced staff to deliver agricultural extension services and a lack of training opportunities to develop professional and technical expertise. The National Agriculture Extension Strategy set a target of 12,036 as minimum agriculture extension staff needed in the public sector for an effective agriculture revolution, the tentative plan to have at least 5,000 extensionists to boost farmer needs is yet to be realized with 2021 recruitment reaching only 4,100 positions. The Bukalasa Agriculture College, located in northern Kampala is the main training center for agriculture extension workers.

### Dominance of Small farmers

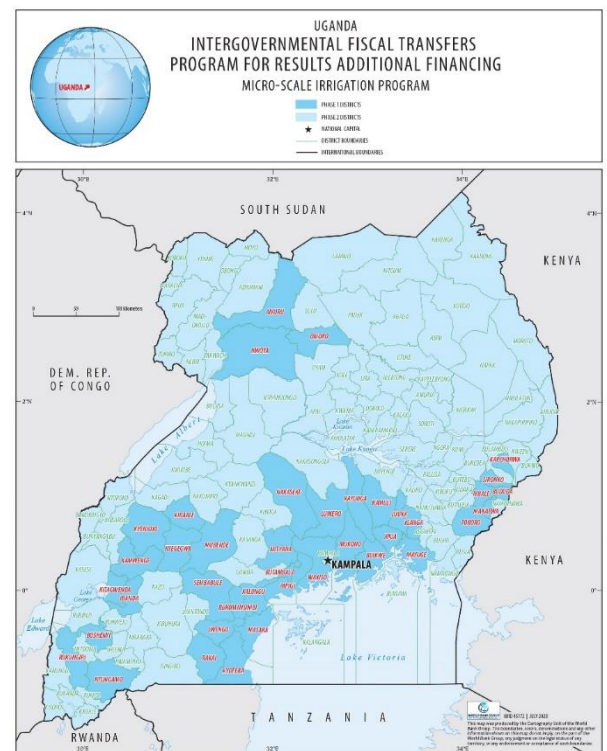
Uganda’s agriculture sector is dominated by small-holder farmers, on average each holding about 2.5 acres of land. The individual capacity of the farmers to address challenges they face is limited. The government is promoting cooperative or cluster organization of farmers.

### Dependence of rainfall and irrigation programs

Small farmers growing vegetables are almost completely dependent on rainfall for irrigation. This affects both prices and supply. There are government initiatives to promote irrigation practices. The Micro-scale Irrigation Program is in line with Uganda’s National Irrigation Policy which aims to create 1.5 million hectares of irrigated land by the year 2040. The role of the private sector in the successful implementation of this program is key.

- Irrigation equipment suppliers will be procuring the irrigation equipment after farmers’ successful application to the program.
- Financial Institutions, as farmers will need to finance part of the irrigation equipment, these institutions will need to provide loans.
- Value Chain Actors, with higher and more diversified production, farmers will need to better commercialize their produce.

The Micro-scale Irrigation Program is part of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Reform Program (IFTRP) and supported by the World Bank through the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer Program (UgIFT). Through the Micro Scale Irrigation Program, the government aims to help farmers pay for the irrigation equipment with 25-75% subsidies.



## Processing

There are developed fruit processing for juice who have established contract farming relationships with small farmers. Juice is imported into Uganda hence there is a strong opportunity for in country processing. Processing of vegetables is very limited. Ugandan exports are, for the most part, still dominated by primary products rather than processed goods. In line with this rationale, the overall goal of the forthcoming (2020/21-2024/25) National Development Plan III (NDP III) is “Sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation”. One of the priority “programs” that form part of the plan is the promotion of value-addition through “natural resource-led industrialization, especially agro-industrialization”.

### **Promotion of nucleus farm concept, with a central farm that connects to out grower small farmers.**

The ministry of agriculture has identified 9 focus commodity value-chains are to drive agro-industrialization: coffee, tea, cotton, cassava, maize, vegetable oil, fish, dairy and beef. There are different value chains identified by different Ugandan agencies, leading to confusion on policy. There is also a lack of reliable data to enable proper planning. It is not known the exact quantiles of production and what percent was sold locally, consumed, exported.

## Lack of knowledge

Fruits and vegetables production education system is weak with limited practice and exposure. There is a 2-year diploma course in Bukalasa Agricultural College and the universities of Makerere and Mt. of the Moon also offer horticultural courses at degree level. In general, the main problem is as stated earlier, shortages of qualified and experienced staff to deliver agricultural extension services and a lack of training opportunities to develop professional and technical expertise

## Access to Finance

Limited access to financial resources presents many challenges which includes both lack of access to capital, high interest rates on loans and short-term credits.

## 2.3 Avocado in Uganda

Avocados were believed to have been brought from Singapore to Uganda in the early 20th century, where they began to be cultivated. There is still low production Avocado despite its high demand and market worldwide.

### Areas of production

- Northern region: Zombo, Arua, Gulu
- Western region: Ntungamo, Kabarole
- Eastern region: Mbale, Mayuge, Buikwe, Iganga

### **Climate**

Ugandan avocados are available year-round, with peak season during the first rainy season of the year. The country's fertile soils and tropical climate make it popular for tree cultivation in homesteads. Due to fruit mainly being grown at 1,400-1,600 meters above sea level, Ugandan farmers in the avocado sector claim better production conditions and longer seasons compared to neighboring countries.

### **Seasonality**

There are four main varieties grown in Uganda. Hass is the biggest export, followed by Fuerte, Reed, and Bacon. There are two harvesting seasons, the 1st stretches from February - June across the country. The 2nd season in different parts of the Country starts in July and stretches to December.

### **Production**

No data was found regarding total production in Uganda. The export of avocado in Uganda is low but is growing. In 2015, 135 tons of avocados were exported while in 2018, 371 tons were exported, this is very low compared other countries such as Kenya which exported 68,000 tons of Avocado in 2020.

### **Quality and Standards**

There is a lack of commercial farmers in Uganda that are producing fresh vegetables up to the standards of major European supermarkets. Foreign supermarket requirements regarding quality, traceability, and food safety are increasing, and this leaves room only for serious and professional production of fresh produce. In Uganda there is lack of ability to attain Global G.A.P. certification.

## **2.4 Relations with Kenya**

Uganda and Kenya have strong bilateral ties. In addition to a dependency on export via Kenya's port, There is greater bilateral trade. Transport from Uganda to Kenya is often 30% cheaper than transport from Kenya to Uganda. Demand for transport from Kenya to Uganda is higher as more goods are shipped from and through Kenya to Uganda than the reverse.

**Kenya imports from Uganda** Bananas, Pumpkins, Citrus, Pineapple, Watermelons and dependent on seasonality.

**Uganda imports from Kenya:** Tomatoes, carrots, Garden peas, mangoes, passion fruits and potatoes.

## Chapter 3: Government planning

The Uganda Vision 2040 identifies the Government of Uganda's development paths and strategies to operationalize the country's vision statement of a "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years". The Vision 2040 is conceptualized around strengthening the fundamentals of the national economy to harness the opportunities around the country. The key identified opportunities include Oil and gas, tourism, minerals, ICT business, abundant labor force, geographical location and trade, water resources, industrialization, and agriculture among others.

The National Development Plan (NDP) is the Country's medium term strategic direction, development priorities and implementation strategies. It details Uganda's current development status, challenges, and opportunities. As part of Vision 2040, six, five-year NDPs are to be implemented and thus far three NDPs have been produced. The first NDP (NDPI) was for the period 2010/11 – 2014/2015 and the second NDP (NDPII) is from 2015/16 – 2019/2020. The third National Development Plan (NDPIII) aims to guide Uganda for the 2020/21 – 2024/25 period.

### In terms of agriculture,

- there is a call for improving the infrastructure capacity and thus improve livelihoods.
- A desire to revisit the development approach, in particular the role of government in the development process. The market alone is unlikely to optimally drive Uganda's development process. A quasi market approach is required.
- Focus on skills and capacity building
- Seeking alternative types of partnerships and financing in the development sector
- Increasing the role of government in enabling market opportunities.

The NDP III emphasizes Agro-industrialization Program which aim to increase commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro-processing. The programs aim at increasing export value of selected agricultural commodities, increasing the agricultural sector growth rate, increasing labor productivity in the agro-industrial value chain, creating jobs in agro-industry, and increasing the proportion of households that are food secure.

There is emphasis on skills development and establishment of Technical and vocational training centers in each district. Currently, 42 percent of all districts have at least one government aided technical and vocational institution providing varying levels of skills development.

### Major Challenges related to agriculture:

1. A large proportion of households (~70%) are stuck in the subsistence economy. This segment of the population consists of largely small holder farmers, that rely on peasant farming for home consumption and hardly realize any surplus for the market. Improving the incomes of this segment of the population will be central in the NDPIII period through increasing their land productivity and value addition to their products.

2. Uganda's high population growth rate at 3 percent is straining its capacity to deliver public services and accelerate economic growth. At an estimated 41.6 million people in 2020, Uganda's population is expected to double (84 million) by 2040.
3. A large youthful population consisting of 23 percent of the population creates both an opportunity and a challenge. urgent need for skilled, technical, and hands-on manpower personnel for the economy
4. Undernutrition among children and women remains high. While stunting has reduced from 33 percent to 29 per cent and wasting is around 4 per cent, these are still a public health problem in several regions across the country. Nearly half of the children under 5 years are anemic (53%) while nearly a third of women of reproductive age (32%) are anemic. Undernutrition is a major risk factor for morbidity and mortality among children. (Green leafy vegetables are a must)

**NDPIII has five Strategic Objectives.**

1. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities.
2. Strengthen the private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs.
3. Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure.
4. Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population; and
5. Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development.

**These strategic objectives will provide the framework for streamlining and directing government, private sector, civil society and development partners' investments towards:**

- (i) Increased agricultural production/productivity and agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and mineral-led industrialization, oil refining, digitalization, and labor-intensive light manufacturing (including cottage industries);
- (ii) Sequential and coordinated infrastructure investments in energy, roads, water, air, rail, industrial parks, and mechanized irrigation schemes to support increased production/productivity for export expansion and the production of goods that are otherwise imported.
- (iii) Increased generation of more skilled, better motivated and healthier workforce for all sectors of the economy, but particularly for industrial sector as well as a modernized agricultural sector; and
- (iv) A strengthened private sector that is able to drive growth and investment in collaboration with the state.

The objectives of Agricultural Programs focus on a **value chain approach** with emphasis on seven major export and income generation commodities as well as food security commodities:

1. Increase agricultural production and productivity.
2. Improve post-harvest handling and storage.
3. Improve agro-processing and value addition.

4. Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets.
5. Increase the mobilization and equitable access and utilization of agricultural finance; and
6. Strengthen the institutional coordination for improved service delivery.

#### Key outcomes:

- Increase the total export value of processed agricultural commodities; coffee, tea, fish, dairy, meat, and maize (and its products) from; USD 0.935 Billion to USD 2.7 billion;
- Reduce the total value of imported cereals and cereal preparations, vegetable fats and oils, and sugar preparations from USD 931.1 million to USD 500 million;
- Increase the agricultural sector growth rate from 3.8 percent to 6.0 percent;
- Increase labor productivity in the agro-industrial value chain (value added, USD per worker) from USD 2,212 to USD 3,114;
- Increase the number of jobs created per annum in agro-industry along the value chain by 180,000;
- Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood from 68.9 percent to 55 percent; and
- Increase the proportion of households that are food secure from 60 percent to 90 percent.

#### Economic Corridor

Uganda's economic growth has been mainly generated by enterprise growth and improvements in infrastructure along a southern corridor which follows along the Malaba-Kampala-Katuna highway. As a result, the sub-regions in this corridor have the lowest share of households engaged in subsistence agriculture with majority of product markets being all agro-based in coffee, tea and dairy. Hence Government investment will diversify Uganda's growth corridors by developing two new growth corridors.

Under the NDPIII, the government will focus on development of two additional corridors i.e the Eastern Corridor and the Albertine Corridor thereby forming a growth triangle premised on regional growth of urbanized zones and corridors based on agriculture and natural resources clusters. This growth triangle will be anchored around three Manufacturing Hubs (Gulu; Mbarara and Mbale) that are each reinforced by a number of primary production centers located in the surrounding sub-regions.

The Eastern growth corridor will follow the current Meter Gauge Railway line that runs across Bukedi-Bugisu-Teso-Lango-Acholi sub-regions (with a spur to West Nile and Karamoja) while the Albertine growth corridor will run across Kigezi-Toro-Bunyoro sub-regions hence connecting to Kabale with Kitgum through Gulu. The growth triangle will be utilized to guide the extension of utilities and transport networks to these sub-regions.



Map 4.1: Uganda's Growth Triangle



### NDPIII Core Projects

Programme	Core Projects	Status	Financing	Start Date	End Date
Agro-industrialisation	1. Fertilizer Blending Plant and Utilization Project (increase blending capacity from 300,000 MT to 1,500,000 MT and increase adoption rate from 2.5Kgs per hectare to 25Kgs per hectare)	NDPIII Project Idea	Private, PPP	2020/21	2024/25
	2. Tractor Assembly Plant	NDPIII Project Idea	Private, PPP	2020/21	2024/25
	3. Increase access to affordable mechanization at sub-county level project (Tractors at cheaper cost to cover O&M, and appropriate mechanization equipment at sub-county level)	NDPIII Project Idea	Public	2020/21	2024/25
	4. Establishment of irrigation systems project. (increase concentration in lacking regions and extraction countrywide)	ongoing Projects and NDPIII project idea	Public	2020/21	2024/25
	5. Production, Testing and Commercialization of pesticides, acaricides, and herbicides project	NDPIII Project Idea	Public	2020/21	2024/25
	6. Agriculture Storage and Post-harvest handling Infrastructure (Silos, Cold rooms and Dryers)	NDPIII Project Idea	Private, PPP, Public	2020/21	2024/25
	7. Regional Agricultural Processing and Marketing (cassava; meat; grains; dairy; potatoes; Rice)	Ongoing	Private, Public, PPP	2020/21	2024/25



Programme	Core Projects	Status	Financing	Start Date	End Date
	8. Markets & Agriculture Improvement Project (Phase II) (increase coverage from 50% municipals to 75% municipals covered)	Ongoing	Public, PPP	2020/21	2024/25
	9. Coffee value chain development project (Rehabilitation of old coffee trees-70%, Washing Station, and Soluble coffee Plant).	NDPIII Project Idea	Public, Private, PPP	2020/21	2024/25
	10. Textile milling and garmenting Project (Increase milling capacity from 25,000 (15%) bales to 80,000 bales (30%) and exports from USD 20Min to 100M USD)	NDPIII Project Idea	Public, Private, PPP	2020/21	2024/25
	11. Tea value chain development project (Research & Development and Processing Plants)	NDPIII Project Idea	Public, PPP, Private	2020/21	2024/25
	12. Fish and Fish products value chain development project. (restocking endangered species, preservation of breeding grounds and aquaculture parks)	NDPIII Project Idea	Public, Private, PPP	2020/21	2024/25



## Chapter 4: Mbale, Uganda

### 4.1 Mbale: brief overview

Mbale is one of 32 districts in the Eastern Region, and includes the city of Mbale which serves as the capital of the Bugisu sub-region. The sub-region is home mainly to the Gisu people, also called Bagisu who speak Lugisu, a dialect of Lumasaba, a Bantu language.

Clockwise from the north, Mbale shares borders with Sironko, Bududa to the east, Manafwa, Tororo to the south, Butaleja and Budaka to the west, and Pallisa to the northwest. Elevation of the land ranges from 1000-2350m from west to east, the highest elevation being at the peak of Mount Elgon. Mbale has a total area of 518.6 km<sup>2</sup>, of which:

- 83.6% is devoted to subsistence farming,
- 3.5% is urban area,
- 3.1% is woodland,
- 2.9% is tropical high forest,
- 2.6% is commercial farmland,
- 1.8% is wetland,
- 1.0% is bush, and
- <1% is broadleaved tree plantations and grassland, each.

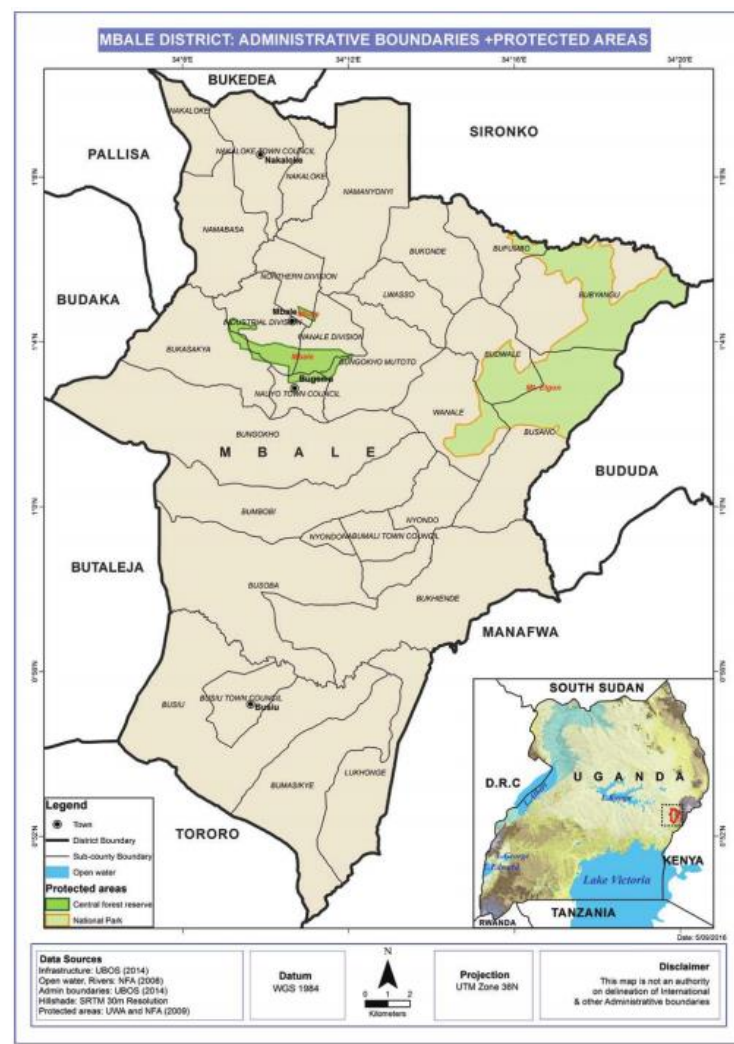
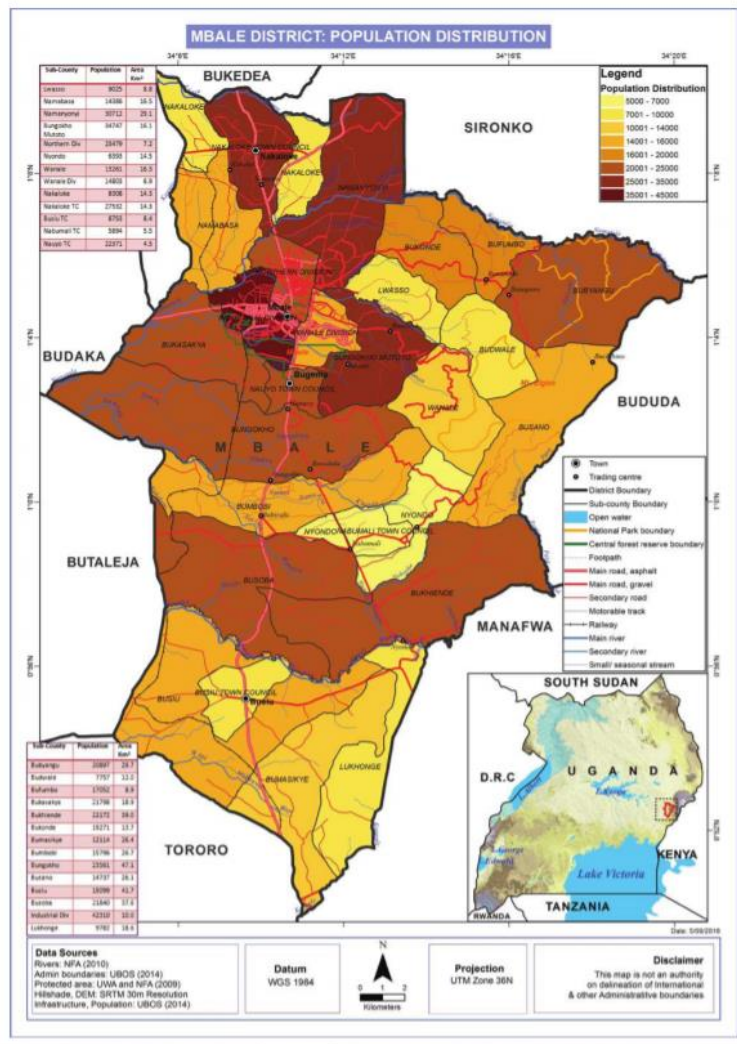


Mbale city which attained city status effective July 2021, is located at the foot of mount Elgon and is the municipal, administrative, and commercial center in the Mbale district and of the Bugisu sub-region . Mbale is approximately 225 kilometres by road, northeast of Kampala on an all weather tarmac highway. The city lies at an elevation of 1,156 metres above sea level. The estimated population of the city is around 100,000 and growing. Mbale’s central location makes it attractive, competitive and a business hub in the region. Its location, multiple entry points and its close proximity to Kenya makes it accessible to all regions and provides opportunities for trade and investment. An industrial zone is being established in the city. Mbale is experiencing typical problems associated with urban areas such as high population growth and unemployment, lack of basic urban services and inadequate waste management.

The population of Mbale district was around 500,000 in the 2014 national census and current estimates are around 650,000 people. Of the population of the district roughly half a million, 82.4% are economically involved in agriculture. The remainder of economic activity is sparsely divided towards trade (6%),

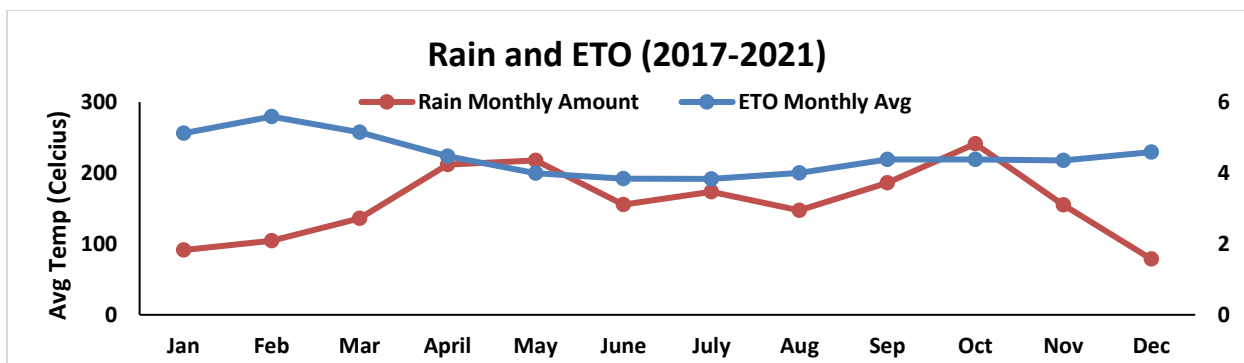
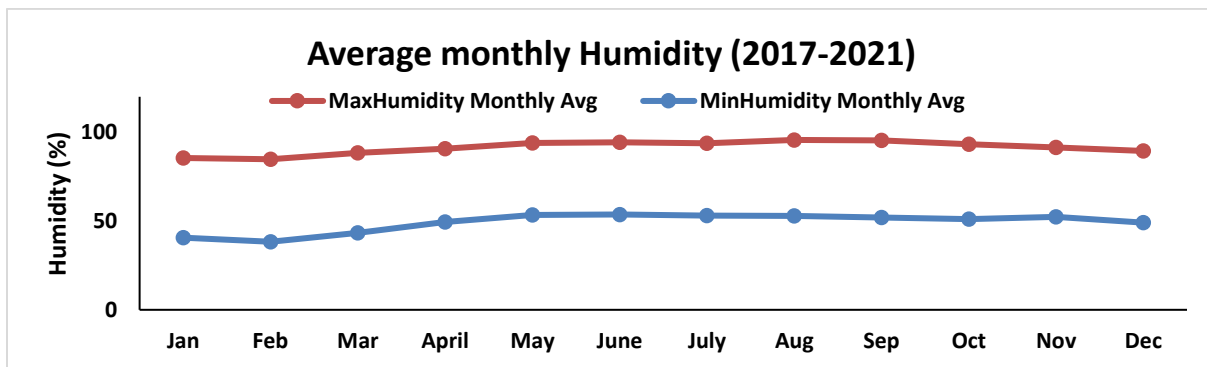
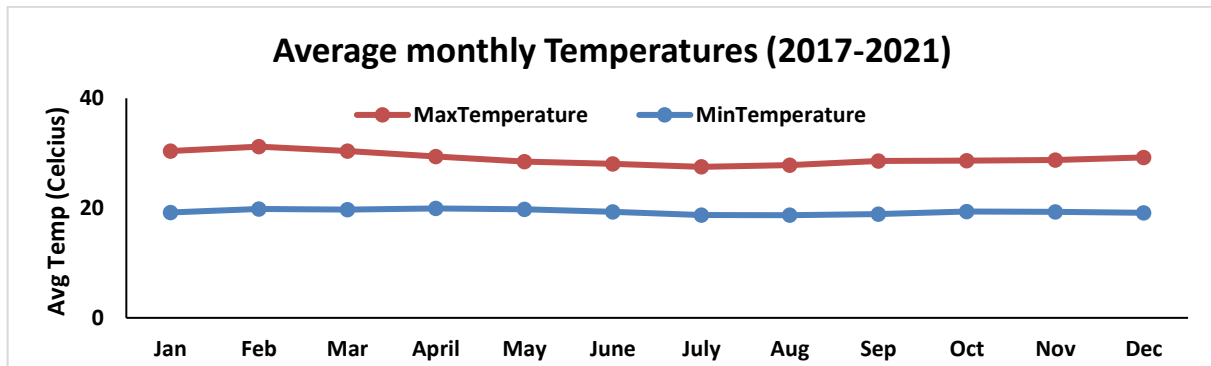
property income (5.4%), and the processing industry (2%), for example (see table). According to the Mbale District Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile, environmental degradation is a high risk for the entire district. Also high risk are crop pests and diseases in all agricultural areas (the majority of the land), are dry spells in the northeast. Finally, lowland area bordering along Budaka is at high risk of flooding. The district receives 1200-1400mm of rainfall per year which supports all agricultural demand.

## 4.2 Demographics and socio-

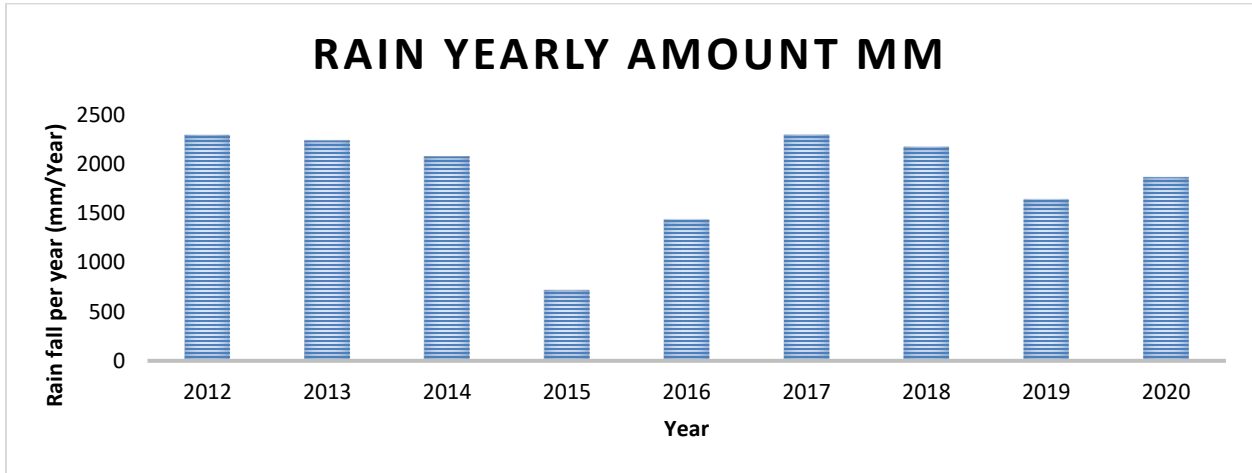


### 4.3 Geography and Climate

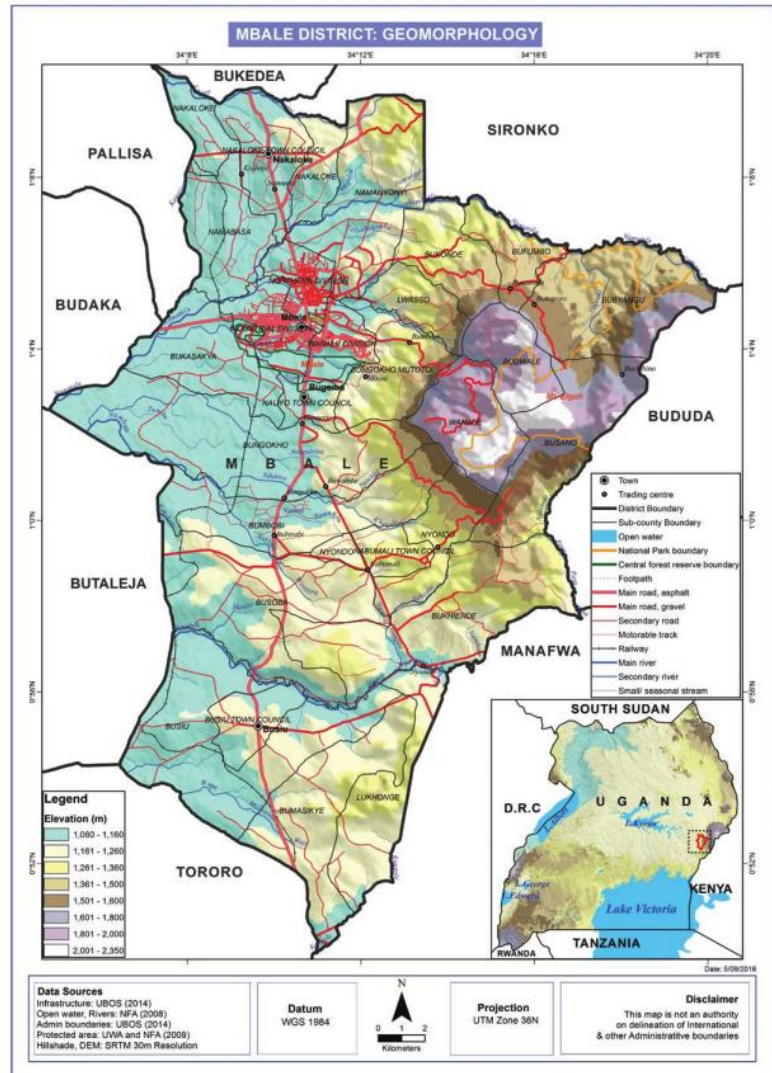
The climate in Mbale is humid tropical with a fairly uniform average temperature of 23.0 °C throughout the year. Temperatures in lower elevation areas in Mbale Region are warmer than high elevation areas up the Mount Elgon. There is wide temperature range from the low elevation such as west of Mbale town to the high elevation areas within the Mt. Elgon National Park in the eastern part. Average rainfall around Mbale town varies from 880 to 1775mm per year with a mean of 1186mm (Source: Mbale rainfall records 1908-1970). The average rainfall increases to 2000 mm on Mt Elgon where the rivers of the district originate. This climate supports the extensive agriculture being carried out in the district. The following graphs provide climactic data for the City of Mbale.



Rainfall is an important water resource in the district. Peak rainfall occurs in the months of April-June and August –November.

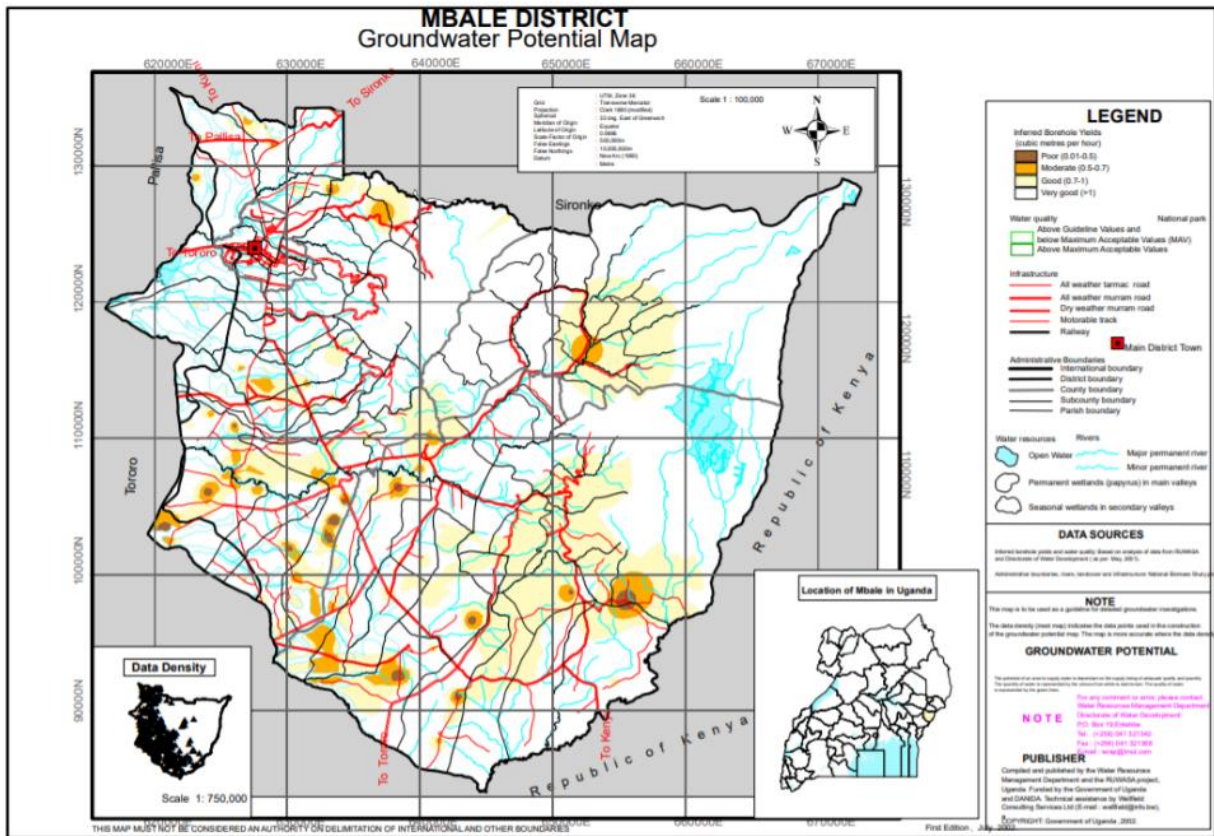


The topography of Mbale is divided into three distinct types namely: Mbale plain or terrace, the upland and the mountain landscapes. The topography of Mbale district can also be divided into highlands, midlands and lowlands. Generally, the soils in the highlands are clay; the midlands have clay loam while the lowlands mainly have sandy soils.



### 4.4 Hydrology

The water resources in the district are comprised of surface water and ground water. Surface water mainly occurs in rivers such as Manafwa, Namatala and Nabuyonga; and small streams that flow in most parts of the district. There is high groundwater potential throughout the district. The total renewable groundwater of Uganda is 39,000 Million cubic meters/year and only 259 million cubic meters/year are currently being withdrawn for agricultural irrigation.



Source: DWRM

The district of Mbale has good groundwater potential. Most of the aquifers are at a depth of 50-100 m with areas in the northwest at depth of less than 50 m. Static water levels can be at depth of around 15 meters. The yields of wells based on constant pumping test show that in the middle of the district there are high yields of 2-3 m<sup>3</sup>/hr.

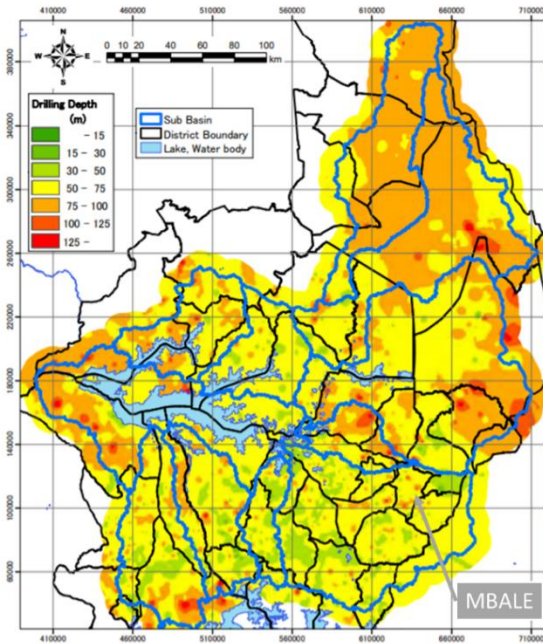


Figure4-7 Drilling Depth Distribution Map

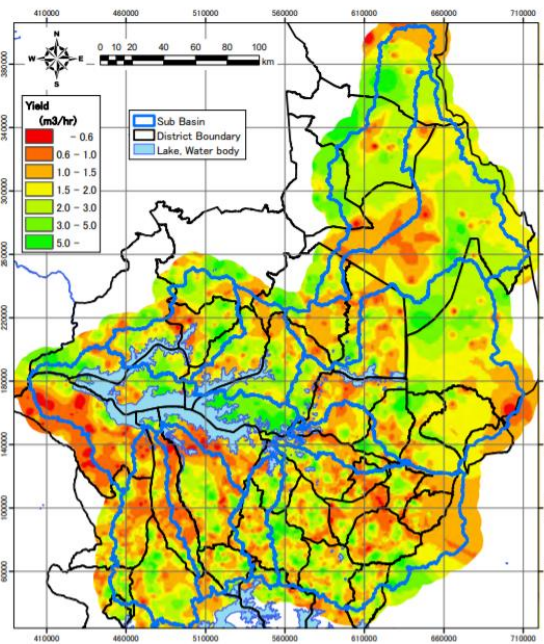


Figure4-9 Well Yield Distribution Map

#### 4.5 Highlights of agricultural economy

Common crops in the area include coffee, banana food, maize, beans, sweet potato, horticultural crops and Irish potatoes. See table below for total area planted and production in the Elgon region in 2018; Elgon is the region with the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest area and yield of Arabica bean in the country. Coffee is especially important as the Bugisu Cooperative Union, which is responsible for coffee handling and export, has their headquarters in Mbale.

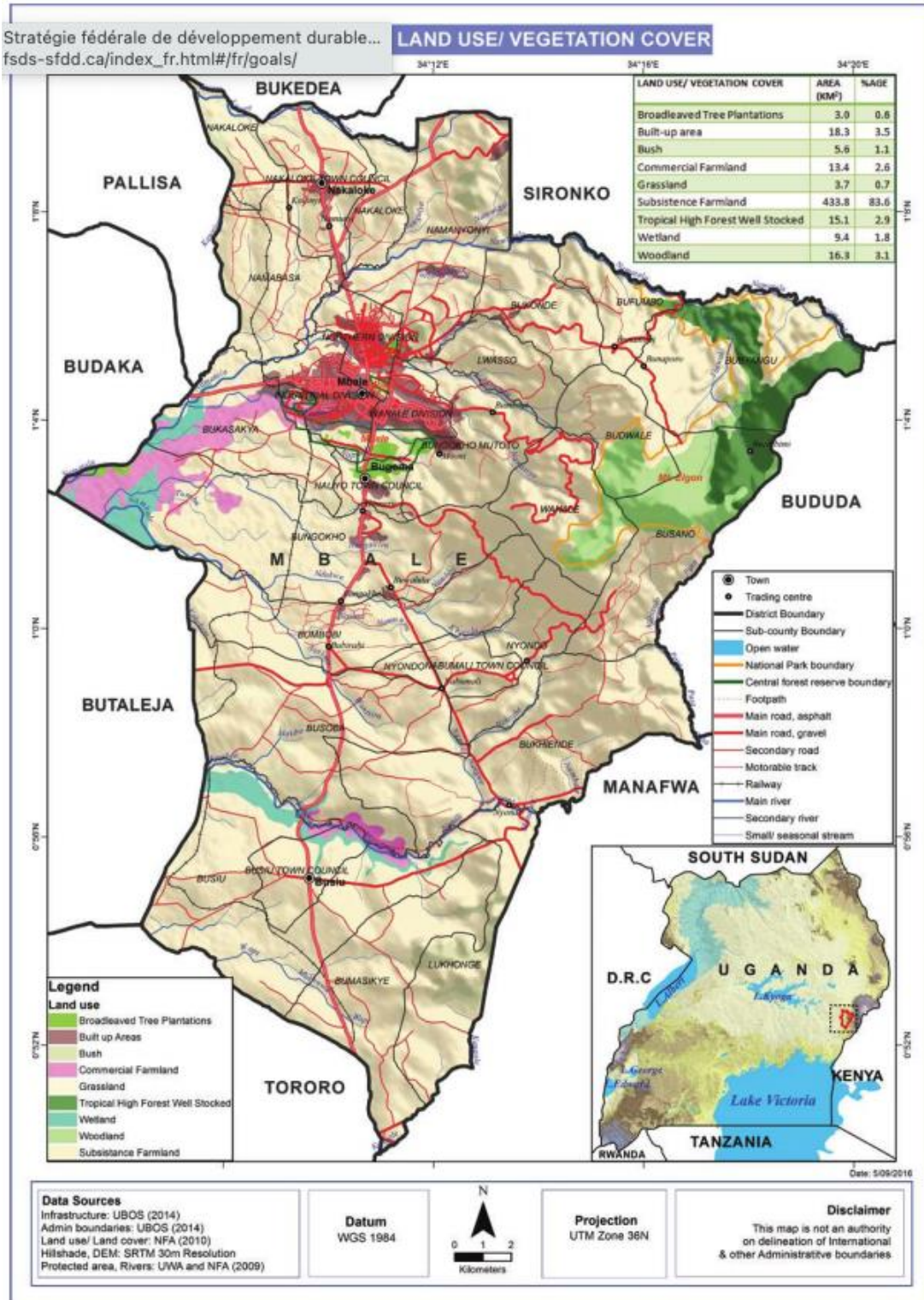
Product	Total area planted (ha)	Production (T)	Yield (T/ha)
<b>Coffee (Arabica bean)</b>	30,466	29,279	0.961
<b>Maize</b>	103,443	133,148	1.29
<b>Beans</b>	111,375	56,701	0.509
<b>Banana food</b>	46,229	365,473	7.91

- The district has inadequate storage facilities for agricultural products
- "The Bugisu areas are mainly focusing on Coffee, banana, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, fruits and other horticultural crops as the main crops."
- The potential to manufacture agro related products for both domestic consumption and export to Kenya and Southern Sudan is enormous.
- **mining:** vermiculite in Mbale





Agro-processing presents opportunities for job creation and economic development. Many small-scale farmers have already switched from cash crops to food production to supply the growing urban market of Mbale. Basic agro-processing activities include maize and rice and processing honey

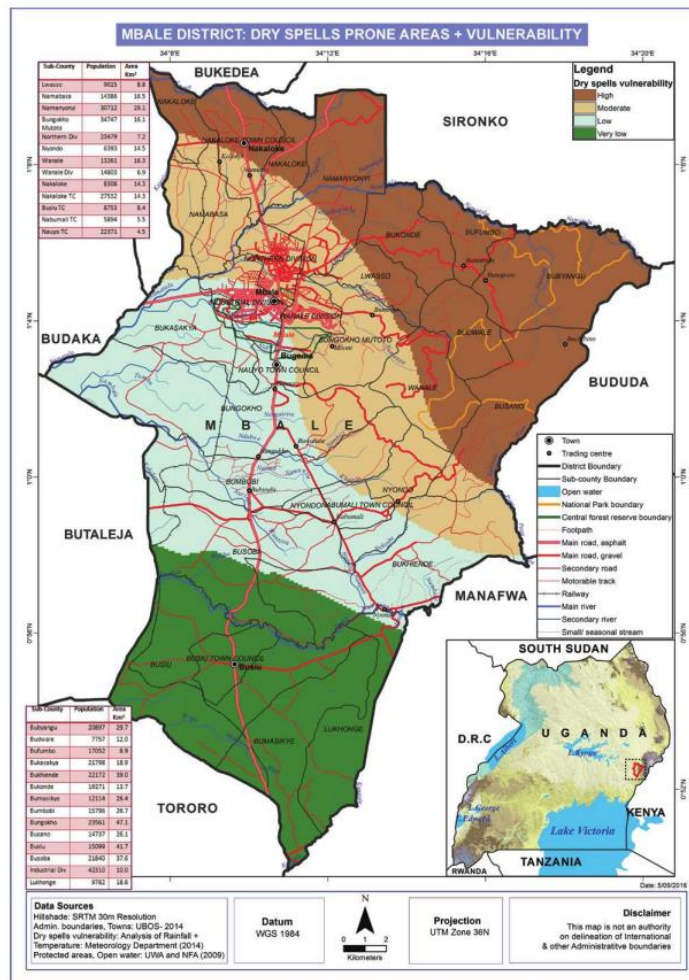


## Coffee

The coffee value chain is of particular importance for the local and national economy. Mbale is surrounded by fertile farmland, part of a world-renowned coffee-growing region that produces most of Uganda's Arabica coffee. Studies of the coffee value chain have identified growth opportunities through better market positioning and pricing of Ugandan coffee globally and improvements to quality management in the production process. Establishing downstream processing of coffee holds potential to boost urban job creation in Mbale. In particular, investments in roasting could help create more nonfarm jobs in the coffee industry, and perhaps better paid jobs than the coffee industry.

## Industrial Park

The Mbale Industrial Park is one of the 22 industrial and business parks planned country-wide. Construction of the park commenced in 2019 by a Chinese operator contracted to build and manage the park. The Park developer has marketed ambitious goals in terms of total planned investments (US\$ 600M), export volumes (US\$ 400M) and job creation (12,000 jobs).



#### 4.6 Abayudia

The Abayudaya means “Jews” in Luganda. Luganda is one of the major Ugandan local languages used. The Abayudaya community is approximately 3,000 people. The Abayudaya community started in 1919 by the Bugandan statesman and military leader (Semei Kakungulu). Kakungulu’s study of the Old Testament led him to adopt the biblical commandments, including circumcision and observance of the Shabbat. In the 1920s Kakungulu had a chance to encounter with JOSEPH an Indian Jew working with Mbale National water who helped him and his followers with Talmudic law, other Jewish practices, such as observance of the festivals and prayer services and provided with Jewish books, calendars and Talitots

The small community has several thousands members in the 1960s. In the 1970’s Ide Amin made it illegal to be Jewish, many became hidden or converted. In the 1980’s the group started to renew contacts. Today there are a dozen or so communities with new communities being established.

In the 1980’s, the family of Rabbi Gershon, took on the role of returning the community to past numbers. In the 1990’s American Jews sponsored a visit to the US to meet the different sects of Judaism. Conservative Judaism was selected. The conservative movement was more likely to fund programs and there was an official conversion to Judaism. Kulanu was the first involved in the community and had educational, water and agricultural programs.

In 2009, the Jewish agency recognized the Abayudaya as a Jewish community and helped establish institutions, schools, cooperative for cocoa and for coffee. There are synagogues and satellite for synagogues and the community has about 2000 members with new members joining. In 2016, a group led by Rabbi Riskin led an orthodox conversation and several of the communities have taken up this form of Judaism.

## Chapter 5 Communities, Organizations and sites of interest

### 5.1 Communities:

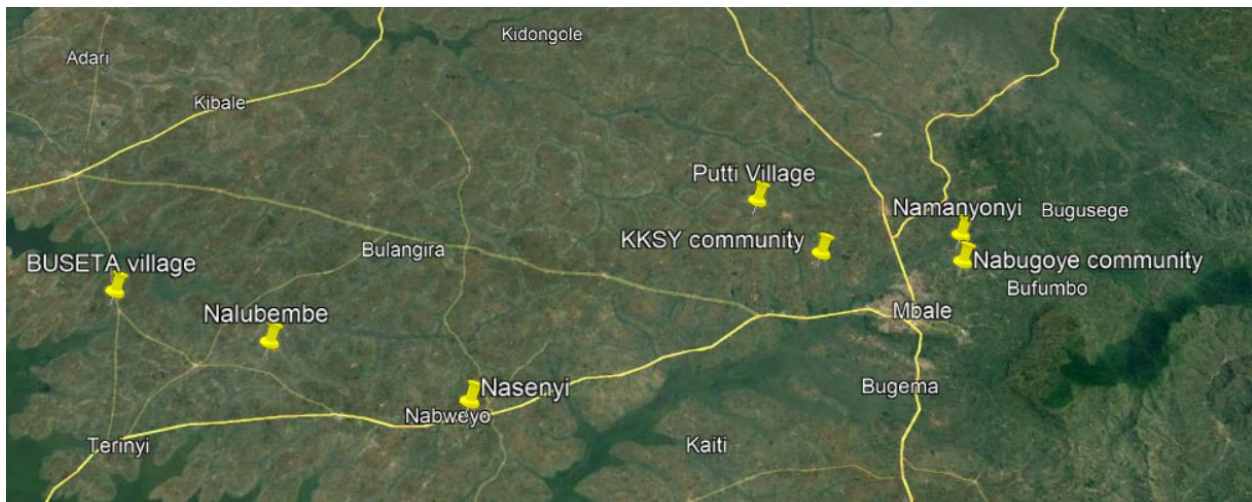
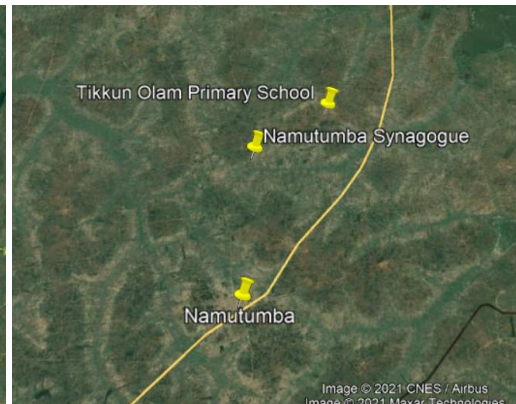
#### Namutumba – on way to Mbale from Uganda

##### Two communities and two synagogues / communities

- The Namutumba Abayudaya Community is one of the Abayudaya villages. It is located in Nawansekese village, Kiwanyi parish, Magadasub-county in Namutumba District, approximately 70 kilometers from the Abayudaya Head Quarter synagogue at Nabugoye near Mbale. The community has an active synagogue, founded in 1919.
- Abayudaya in Namutumba is one of the poorest communities which depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. All families in the village have land between 2 to 10 acres per family where they grow a combination of maize, cassava, beans, ground nuts (all food crops), some coffee and watermelon (cash crops).
- The original Namutumba Synagogue has been led for many years by **Rabbi Eric Kaidhiwa**, who lives on the site of the synagogue, which has its own well. Rabbi Eric announced his retirement several years ago and formally gave over its leadership to Shadrach Mugoya Levi. However, after the new synagogue was built, Rabbi Eric wanted to maintain a community at the original synagogue, and so many members chose to remain with the old synagogue, 25 families totaling 156 people.
- The New Namutumba Synagogue was recently built by the Ezra Uganda Fund, founded by Rabbi Leila Berner. Shadrach Mugoya Levi is the spiritual leader, and the congregation has grown exponentially to 554 people in 89 families, many of them brand new to Judaism.
- The community has a Namutumba Association with President **Joseph Mayende** who supervises their agriculture endeavors.
- **Member Yoash Mayende** founded Tikkun Olam Primary School, an interfaith primary school, which has a fully solar library with a computer program and a small farm attached to the school developed by Joanne Tringle that provides both food for the school plus income in the future as it grows and develops. Many of the young members of this synagogue attend the school.
- **Israel Siriri**, of Nabugoye Village, whose wife's family attends this synagogue, founded Namutumba Agriculture for Life project. The project has its own SACCO for its 77 farmers, shared oxen & ploughs, weekly education program for improvement of farming practices and the goal of moving the group from subsistence to commercial farming. **Nehemiah Muguya**, the head agronomist of the project, is teaching the community organic methods of fertilizing, helping them develop home gardens using modern methods, growing new crops for distribution - for example, pineapples.

<b>Shadrach</b>	<b>Mugoya Levy</b>	<b>rabbimugoya@gmail.com</b>	<b>+972 50 458-9306</b> <b>'+256 774 948503</b>	<b>Namutumba (new synagogue)</b>	
<b>Yoash</b>	Mayende	yoashmayende@gmail.com	+256 782 029 809	Namutumba (old synagogue)	Tikkun olam school
<b>Israel</b>	Siriri	lechaimisrael2016@gmail.com	+256 782 800 686	Namutumba (old synagogue)	Agriculture For Life Project
<b>Nehemiah</b>	Muguya	muguyan901@gmail.com	+256780900133 +256702848565		Agriculture For Life Project

o



### Nalubembe

- Started by Semei Kakungulu, the founder of the Abayudaya. Its population was over 2,000 but during the IDDI AMIN regime, Abayudaya members converted to Islam because of the fear for the lives. There are currently 111 members. Nalubembe is near Namutumba, south of Mbale.

- In 2020 the village requested assistance from the Cantors Assembly to grow watermelon rather than receive a second distribution of food.
- Joseph Mwanika, one of the Nalubembe leaders, has achieved success with his crop, but the 9 other farmers engaged in this project are having various levels of success. Better guidance and education is necessary to achieve better results.

Mwanika, Joseph		+256 777 408155	All farmers
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### Putti Village

- Putti Village consists of 22 families with a total of 123 people. Under the leadership of Enosh Maina Keki and his wife Shirah Musenero, the community is determined to attract new supporters for its many new projects. The village originally included the village now called KKSJ, but there was a split several years ago. Enosh's brother, Moshe Yashiira Madoi, has studied in Israel and provides spiritual leadership.
- Their women's association is sewing masks and sanitary pads for sale in Mbale.
- Innovation Africa had established a water project in the village, need to assess.

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Israel: +972 55 973 0681.  
WhatsApp: +256 778 459 425

### KKSJ

- KKSJ is short for Kahal Kadosh She'erit Yisrael Village and has 160 people on their 2020 Census.
- KKSJ is Orthodox, supported by an Orthodox group and World Jewish Relief Fund.
- They are leaders in the world Jewish relief program that supports cultivation of peppers as a higher priced cash crop.
- They have had programs with Innovation Africa and Kulanu.
- Their chairman is **Aaron Maiso**.
- **Tarphon Kamy**a runs an NGO called Jewish Relief Uganda supported by the world Jewish relief.
- The group split off from the Putti Village and physically moved to land near Nasenyi Village.

Aaron	Maiso	aaronmais@gmail.com	+256 755 913 454
Tarphon	Kamya	tarphon800@gmail.com	+256776160994

### Nasenyi

- Nasenyi has 28 families with a total population of 190 people.
- The elder of Nasenyi, SAMSON SHADRACK WAZIWU, owns a tour company and has been building a guest house.

- DR. SAMSON WAMANI is the first Abayudaya becoming a medical doctor and is currently in residence at a hospital in Kampala. His wife RACHEL NAMUDOSI is a teacher with expertise in conflict resolution.
- Saul Ekusai is the current Chairman of the Abayudaya Association (kiryags123@gmail.com) and the bookkeeper for the Tobin Health Center.
- Nasenyi has an active Youth Association and successfully conducted multiple bar & bat mitzvot .

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### Nabugoye Hill

- This is the original land owned by Semei Kankungulu which was repossessed by a group that had gone underground after the Idi Amin period. The village consists of 209 people in 2020, not including the family of **Rabbi Gershom Sizomu** who are currently living in Kampala, as the Rabbi is now a member of Parliament.
- The modern Stern Synagogue is in this village and, as well, a guest house plus a health clinic located in Mbale.
- Hadassah Primary School and SKHS are both located here.
- The “original family” that kept their Judaism alive during the Idi Amin period and emerged as the main leaders of the Abayudaya are:
  - JJ Keki (who lives in Nangolo – coffee farmer, musician),
  - Aaron Kintu Moses (recently deceased in November, 2020 – headmaster of Hadassah Primary School),
  - Rabbi Gershom Sizomu, Seth Jonadev (Headmaster of SKHS) plus their 2 sisters, Athalia Katalima (lives in Namanyonyi, was Treasurer of AA)& Yael Keki (works at Health Clinic).
  - With this original group was Israel Siriri who also lives on Nabugoye Hill, is a road engineer, entrepreneur, owner of market in Mbale, developer of Namutumba Agriculture for Life project.
  - The most recent development is establishment of a SACCO – Nabugoye Savings and Credit Cooperative – spearheaded by the young Musa Munyalo, head of the Abayudaya Youth Association, which has 30 original members, has rented an office and is growing.
  - The SACCO gave out business loans first to its most needy members and has been awarded a grant by the SACCO government association. With the SACCO it is hoped that the community will achieve sustainability for its business people and farmers.
- Kokas Keki, Aaron Kintu’s son, has taken over leadership of Hadassah Primary School.

Munialo Moshe Musa	<a href="mailto:musa.ayauganda@gmail.com">musa.ayauganda@gmail.com</a>	+256 770 631343	Rice farmer, dynamic young leader – farmers in SACCO
*Kokas Keki	<a href="mailto:kokikkeki@gmail.com">kokikkeki@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:hadassahschool112mbale@gmail.com">hadassahschool112mbale@gmail.com</a>		Poultry project onsite; small maize field – needs school farm project

### Buesta

- o located in Bubulanga Village, Kituti subcounty, Kibuku District, 53 km away from Mbale town.
- o The Community has a total population of 68 members.
- o World Jewish Relief Fund has adopted Busetta as one of their two villages they are helping to improve agriculture, introducing growing green peppers.
- o The main person here is the elder’s son, Joseph Takani.

Takani, Joseph	<a href="mailto:takanijoseph93@gmail.com">takanijoseph93@gmail.com</a>	+256 752263363	Green peppers, cabbage
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### Namanyonyi

- o Consists of 47 households with 218 people and located 3 km from Nabugoye Hill in Mbale District.
- o Namanyonyi is one of the largest of the Abayudaya villages.

Muwalani, Sam	<a href="mailto:smuwalani@yahoo.com">smuwalani@yahoo.com</a>	+256 779 216056	Many farmers
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### Nangolo

- o Nangolo now attends the Putti Synagogue.
- o JJ founded “Peace Kawemera,” an interfaith coffee cooperative, which grows both coffee and cocoa and exports its product.
- o JJ is an excellent musician and was featured on the original Abayudaya recordings.
- o JJ started building a Nangolo Synagogue, believing that if they have their own synagogue on sacred land that people who had converted to Islam during the Idi Amin period would return to Judaism.

JJ Keki - coffee & cocoa	+256 756 044244
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### Apac

- o The most remote of the Abayudaya Villages, located northwest of Mbale, 3-6 hours.



- They have 25 families with 159 people quite spread out.
- All the people live in thatched roof homes with no solar, no wells. All water comes from streams.
- Three farmers with largest acreage do have oxen/plough teams
- Yaakov Owani, the spiritual leader and most educated of Apac, has the only solar-powered phone charger with a few light bulbs. Yaakov, formerly the head teacher of the highest grade at Hadassah Primary School, returned to Apac this year as he felt that the community was losing its Jewish baseline.
- His wife, Rachel, is also a teacher. They are founding the new Ben David Primary School and starting with just the very early years of school with 10 students.

*Owani, Yaakov	<a href="mailto:yaakovowani22@gmail.com">yaakovowani22@gmail.com</a>	+256 773 079666	Brand new project to bring community together
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## 5.2 Organizations and Programs

Organization	Activity
<b>Friends of Ugandan Jewry (FOUJ)</b>	Group connected to Rabbi Rishkin from Efrat. Ohr Torah Stone Yeshiva in Gush Atzion <a href="https://www.ipost.com/magazine/one-rabbis-african-adventure-572551">https://www.ipost.com/magazine/one-rabbis-african-adventure-572551</a> Contact Osnat Goldman. The network is composed of people from Israel, USA and England working to raise funding for a program. Focused on orthodox community, village of Putti. Hired CultivAid to lead the development efforts.
<b>Kulanu</b>	<a href="https://kulanu.org/communities/uganda/">https://kulanu.org/communities/uganda/</a> Contact Harriet Bogard <a href="mailto:hbograd@gmail.com">hbograd@gmail.com</a> Programs include community development, supporting synagogue, Hadassah Primary School, Health and Sanitation etc.
<b>Global Village Connect</b>	<a href="https://www.globalvillageconnect.org/">https://www.globalvillageconnect.org/</a> Supports two schools . In Mbale and Namutumba. Has agricultural and water programs. The organization is also partnered with the Jewish Federation of Minneapolis. Contact Joanne Trangle <a href="mailto:joanne@globalvillageconnect.org">joanne@globalvillageconnect.org</a>
<b>Innovation Africa</b>	Has over 80 projects in Mbale, Putti was the first village for Innovation Africa. The tower is around 9 years old and no monitoring. They have 18 full time staff in Mbale and accommodations.

	<p>Country manager – Maayan - +972 50-388-8538</p> <p>Uganda manager – Roger +256 776 940960</p> <p>Community manager – Sarah +256 789 253232</p>
<b>Drink local drink tap – Water projects</b>	<p>Erin Huber - <a href="mailto:erin@drinklocaldrinktup.org">erin@drinklocaldrinktup.org</a> <a href="https://www.drinklocaldrinktup.org/">https://www.drinklocaldrinktup.org/</a></p> <p>The organizations is based in Ohio, has a local team in Uganda and works with the Abayudaya and other communities. David Goldberg funds programs with the organization. They have a local team of engineers working on the ground.</p>
<b>World Jewish Relief</b>	<p>-Ekaterina Mitiaev, <a href="mailto:Ekaterina@worldjewishrelief.org">Ekaterina@worldjewishrelief.org</a></p> <p>Working in Uganda and Rwanda. Started in Uganda, would send money based on needs. In 2016 wanted to change the way to work and established a local NGO to work on agriculture, Jewish response Uganda (JRU).</p> <p>Interested in collaboration. Has potential donors to work with. Next steps to move toward</p>
<b>Jewish Response Uganda</b>	<p>Jewish Response Uganda was founded with the support of World Jewish Relief in 2017 to create sustainable livelihoods for local Jewish community members through agriculture, helping them to break out of the cycle of poverty.</p> <p>Tarphon Kamyia is the main contact person locally as director of the local NGO agriculture, Jewish response Uganda (JRU).</p> <p>Program includes: Buseta, Kksy, Putti, Kakaro, Nasenyi and Nalubebe</p> <p>Growing: sweet pepper (green), watermelon, tomato and onion all goes to market. Working with about 100 farmers, non-sectarian.</p> <p>Interested in collaboration. Has potential donors to work with. Next steps to move toward</p> <p>Local contact – Tarphon – +256776160994</p> <p>Working in several villages: Buseta, Kksy, Putti, Kakaro, Nasenyi and Nalubebe</p>
<b>Agriculture for life project</b>	<p>Agricultural program in Namutumba . The project has its own SACCO for its 77 farmers, shared oxen &amp; ploughs, weekly education program for improvement of farming practices and the goal of moving the group from subsistence to commercial farming.</p>

<b>Marom Olami</b>	<p>Marom is the young adult’s organization of the Masorti movement, They do Jewish Education, mostly from Kampala for youth in Kampala getting higher education.</p> <p>Roe Peled - <a href="mailto:roep@marom.org">roep@marom.org</a></p> <p>Interested in collaboration and joint programing.</p>
<b>Pnai OR</b>	<p>Joan Levine, working out of Pnai Or of Portland, Oregon - joanlevine@me.com</p> <p>Provided census data on villages</p>
<b>Cocudi</b>	<p>Israeli organization <a href="https://www.cocudi.org/">https://www.cocudi.org/</a></p> <p>Does cultural cross collaboration. Recently got a small grant from JNF Australia to do agricultural work. They want us to be involved in agriculture in the community.</p>
<b>AGromax</b>	<p>Ronny is an Israeli that operates an agricultural company that does training. Established in 2009 – attempted various business models. He is near his 60s.</p> <p>Since 2015, mostly focused on skill up of youth through training programs for youth and farmers. Focus on vegetables and fruit along with irrigation. Work in greenhouses.</p>
<b>Mark Gelfand</b>	<p>Has Chicken project with aim for 8 houses of broiler chicks, each house a week more mature than the next house, to achieve continuous (weekly) production. Also have 6 hectare farmland nearby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allan Zilaba +256 788339674</li> <li>• Sam Muwalani +256 779216056</li> </ul>
<b>Barry Werner</b>	<p>has land with a local partner (who is muslim) and interested in working together. <a href="mailto:barwerner@me.com">barwerner@me.com</a></p>
<b>Boot strap Uganda</b>	<p>It's community based organization that helps young mothers and street children. They make a lot of crafts and now small scale farming as they do not have land to sustain commercial farming. It's based in nasenyi budaka district</p>

### 5.3 Additional organizations and programs

#### Pentecostal Theological College, Mbale

- Rev. Erich Ogulu, a principal +256 772 313749
- They have a 15 ha farm in mbale. They have planted eucalyptus trees on 5 hectares and have dairy farming in the remaining 10 hectares. They are a training institute.

### St pauls' Mbale mixed farm

- The Mbale Mixed Farm is 2km outside of town
- 40 hectares of farm land
- The farm is designed to be an agriculture resource center in Uganda.
- Also includes Saint Paul's Secondary school and a orphanage
- <https://mbalemixedfarm.wordpress.com/history/>



### Awoja Water catchment

- Irrigated area north of Mbale – main watershed.
- The Awoja catchment is one of the 11 catchments within the Kyoga Water Management Zone, situated in the eastern part of the zone abutting Mount Elgon. It covers an area of approximately 11,000 square kilometers.
- The visit to Awoja will be a quick introduction to the watershed which has a training center, Riverside and more modern agricultural practices.
- Daniel +256 702 966288