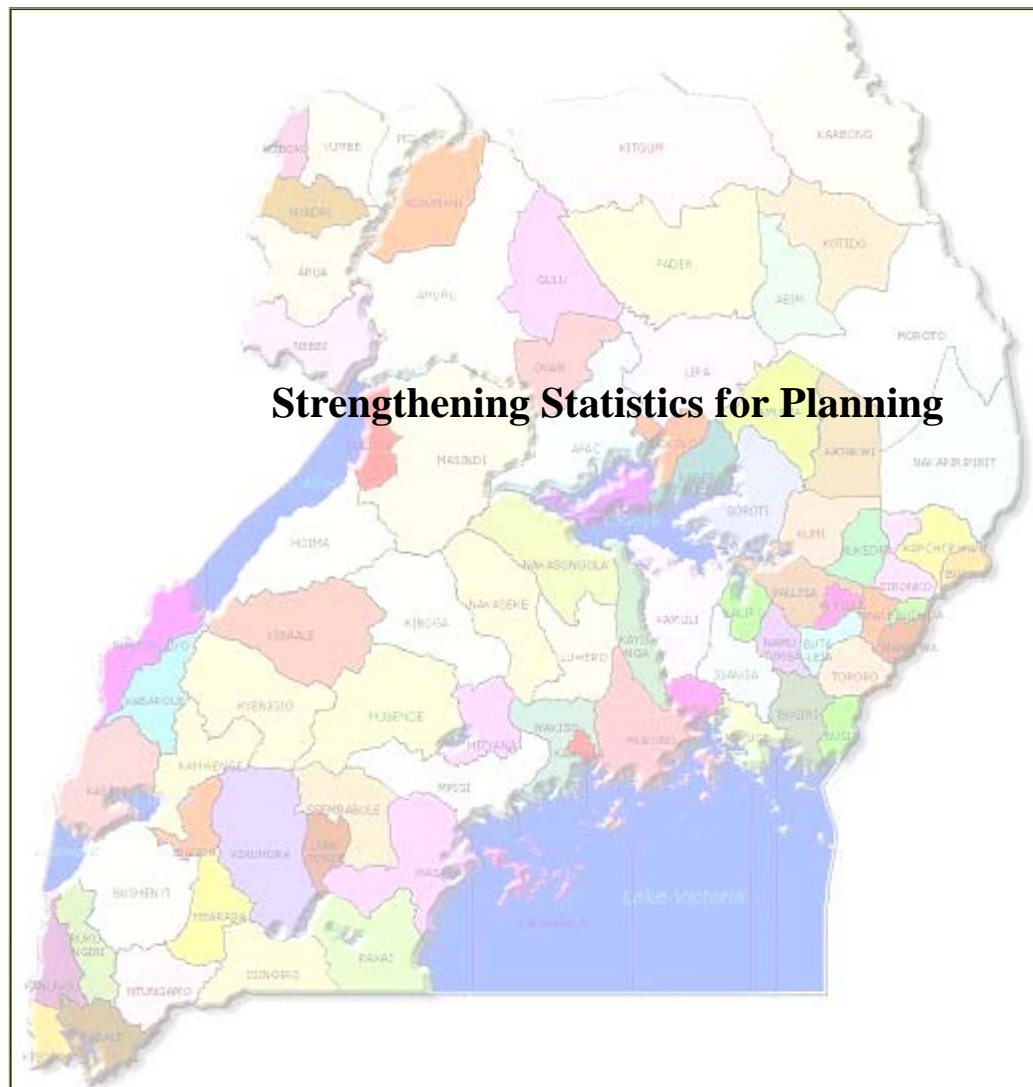




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES
SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR STATISTICS
2007-2011**

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FOREWORD

The Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics (2007-2011) is part and parcel of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD), which was launched by His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Uganda on 12th October, 2006 at Statistics House, Kampala. The PNSD provides a framework and mechanism for acceleration of statistical development in Uganda. The purpose is to develop an integrated, harmonized, coordinated and coherent National Statistical System.

The use of reliable data is crucial for establishing credible economic development trends. These data can be used to highlight disparities across gender, geographical location, age or other dimensions of inequality. It is clear that sustained economic growth and poverty reduction can only happen if there is both growth in total agricultural output and substantial increases in productivity.

It is, therefore, important that data related to this sector is accurate, timely, consistent, disaggregated and accessible so as to facilitate planning and decision making.

The Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics provides a basis for improving agricultural statistical production by establishing critical data gaps, deficiencies, overlaps and inconsistencies.

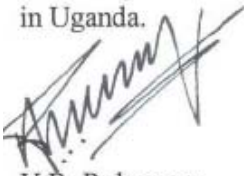
As clearly stated in this document, the achievement of the above mission is a function of the following three strategic objectives:-

- (i) Coordinating the management of agricultural data/information in the agriculture sector.
- (ii) Strengthening capacity for collection, analysis and dissemination of agricultural data.
- (iii) Producing and publishing accurate, user-friendly agricultural data.

The Statistics Unit within the Department of Agricultural Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, will be responsible for spearheading the implementation of this Strategic Plan.

We would like to thank all those who participated in the preparation of the Strategic Plan, particularly the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries. We acknowledge the contributions from the Autonomous Agencies under the Ministry namely, Cotton Development Organization and Uganda Coffee Development Authority.

We finally thank the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for the successful formulation and launching of the PNSD, with the aim of strengthening the production of quality statistics in Uganda.



V.R. Rubarema

PERMANENT SECRETARY

Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
APEP	Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Programme
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
ASSPS	Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CDO	Cotton Development Organisation
CWD	Coffee Wilt Disease
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
DFID	Department For International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Control Areas of East Africa
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGL&SD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDS&IP	MAAIF Development Strategy and Investment Plan
MOE&S	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MWH&C	Ministry of Works, Housing and Communications
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAGRC&DB	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PACE	Pan African Program for the Control of Epizootics
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UGCEA	Uganda Ginners and Cotton Exporters Association
WFP	World Food Programme
ICT	Information Communication Technology
NASTC	National Agricultural Statistics Technical Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NSS	National Statistical System
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ESARC	Environmental Systems Analysis Research Center

Executive Summary

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), is mandated to formulate, and review national policies, plans, legislation, standards and programmes relating to the sector as well as control and manage crop and animal epidemic diseases affecting production. Agriculture has remained the major sector in Uganda's economy. The increasing demand for agricultural statistics has prompted the need to redefine statistical development in the sector.

The availability of quality agriculture statistics facilitates planning, setting of achievable targets, taking decisions on a rational basis, monitoring and evaluating the impact of agricultural policies and programmes. It also enables the generation of early warning data especially with the current rapidly changing weather patterns, recurrent droughts and dry spells. Nonetheless, visibility of the statistics function in the Ministry was undermined by the public sector reform in the early 90s. The statistics function in particular is dismally under resourced in all aspects. As a result there has not been a central organization within the Ministry to coordinate statistics. According to the Ministry's Development Strategy and Investment Plan (2005/06 – 2007/08) lack of up-to-date and reliable statistics was one of the shortcomings of the sector. The quality of existing data is inaccurate and with many data gaps.

The development of the 5 year (2007/2011) Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics (ASSPS), as a framework and mechanism for further reform of the Agriculture sector is a leap towards statistical reform in the sector. The (ASSPS), which covers the three sub sectors of Crop, Livestock and Fisheries, is intended to develop an integrated, harmonized, coordinated and coherent National Agricultural Statistical System (NASS). It has been developed in consultative manner, draws together key producers and users in the sector, and is an input into the development of the Plan for National Statistical Development. The ASSPS will not only strengthen statistics production but it is also intended to ensure production of quality data to inform the national and international development priorities.

The design process of the ASSPS identifies the key challenges faced by the sector namely;

- Lack of harmonized data production in the sector (mainly department based)
- Inadequate capacity (human resources and equipment) to produce agricultural data,
- Limited coordination which has led to emergence of information sub systems
- Limited financial support for data collection, report production and dissemination, and
- Unmet data needs.

In order to develop a coherent, reliable, efficient and demand-driven agricultural statistics data collection system that supports management and development initiatives, the 3 major strategies are proposed;

- i. Coordinating the management of agricultural data/information.
- ii. Strengthening capacity for collection, analysis and dissemination of agricultural data and statistics, and the
- iii. Statistical programme for data production.

The ASSPS implementation will be undertaken by the ministry with support from the Sector Statistics Committee. A monitoring and evaluation system has been designed with measurable indicators to track progress and reporting guidelines.

The estimated cost for implementing this plan is Shs10,283,321,743=or US\$6,049,013=. The budget will be integrated in the budget framework paper and revised in line with the Governments planning and budgeting process. The ASSPS is expected to be financed by the government of Uganda, with contribution from development agencies.

Budget

Strategic Area	Yr 06/07	Yr 07/08	Yr 08/09	Yr 09/10	Yr 10/11	5 yr TT
Coordination and Management	2,644,593,056	221,605,279	153,701,294	23,308,189	204,657,483	3,247,865,301
Human Resource Development	137,320,000	149,230,359	105,435,433	149,230,359	149,230,359	690,446,510
Statistical Development Programmes	1,425,919,508	1,534,113,289	929,343,654	1,523,680,659	931,952,823	6,345,009,932
TOTAL	4,207,832,564	1,904,948,927	1,188,480,381	1,696,219,207	1,285,840,665	10,283,321,743
<i>US\$ 1:1700 Ugshs.</i>	<i>2,475,196</i>	<i>1,120,558</i>	<i>699,106</i>	<i>997,776</i>	<i>756,377</i>	<i>6,049,013</i>

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Agriculture in the Economy

Agriculture has remained the major sector in Uganda's economy. It contributed about 32% of the GDP in 2005 and provides about 80% of the employment and most industries and services in the country are dependent on this sector. According to the 2002 Census, 74% of all households have an agricultural holding.

A considerable proportion of the population cultivates food crops such as bananas, finger millet, sorghum, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans and groundnuts, while the most important cash crops are coffee, cotton, sugar and tea.

1.2 MAAIF Strategic Objectives and Outputs

The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) is the formulation and review of national policies, plans, legislation, standards and programmes relating to the sector and controlling and managing crop and animal epidemic diseases affecting production.

1.2.1 Objectives of the agricultural sector

The objectives for the agricultural sector, which are fully aligned with the PMA, are to:

- i) Increase the incomes and improve the quality of life of poor farmers;
- ii) Improve household food security through the market rather than through emphasizing self-sufficiency;
- iii) Provide gainful employment; and
- iv) Promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources

A functional analysis of the Ministry was completed during 2002. As a result, the 'functions' of MAAIF were rationalized and are now defined as being:

- i) formulating and reviewing national policies, legislation, standards, plans and programmes relating to the sector;
- ii) controlling and managing crop and livestock disease/vectors that affect production;

- iii) controlling the use of agricultural chemicals, and enforcing phytosanitary and seed quality standards;
- iv) regulating fisheries activities and livestock marketing
- v) developing the fisheries sub-sector;
- vi) promoting the sustainable use of natural resources for agricultural production;
- vii) designing, developing and maintaining a national information base on the agricultural sector;
- viii) monitoring private providers of veterinary and other agricultural services to ensure compliance with national standards;
- ix) co-coordinating, facilitating, monitoring, supervising and evaluating:
 - (a) national agricultural development projects and programmes;
 - (b) the performance of local governments;
 - (c) the operations of the Ministry's semi-autonomous agencies; and
 - (d) sector output;
- x) mobilising financial and technical assistance for the development of the agricultural sector;
- xi) harmonising the interests of local governments, the private sector, farmers and other stakeholders in the sector; and
- xii) accounting to Parliament for the performance of the sector.

1.3 Significance of Agricultural Statistics

Recent growth trends in the economy reveal that the contribution of agriculture to overall GDP is declining. Nevertheless, it remains a very important sector of the economy. It is therefore important that data related to this sector is accurate, timely, consistent, disaggregated and accessible so as to facilitate planning, and decision making. Availability of accurate and reliable statistics facilitates planning, setting of achievable targets, taking decisions on a rational basis, monitoring and evaluating the impact of agricultural policies and programmes. It also enables the generation of early warning data especially with the current rapidly changing weather patterns, recurrent droughts and dry spells.

Further, the Development Strategy and Investment Plan (2002), focused on strengthening the effectiveness of MAAIF's core functions and ensuring that scarce public resources are used to meet national priorities. One of the core areas identified was Agricultural planning and policy. Under this lies important statistical function of the sector aiming at maintenance of a comprehensive and up-to-date database on the agricultural sector (including production and area statistics, early warning data and food security information). Specifically, it aims at;

- Providing relevant agricultural sector information;
- Designing and implementing agricultural surveys;
- Maintaining a comprehensive database for the agricultural sector; and;
- Monitoring and Evaluating projects and programmes in the agricultural sector.

The National Agricultural Statistics System (NASS): The NASS is based on the following building blocks:

- An agricultural module in the population and housing census (PHC) every 10 years.
- A census of agriculture every 10 years, one or two years after the PHC.
- A core agricultural sample survey module on household based holdings integrated into the core Uganda National Household Survey.
- Proposed Community Information System (CIS) to collect information on the current levels of productivity, food stocks, cultivated areas and outputs and to establish a rural reporting system
- Permanent Agricultural Statistical System (PASS)

1.4 The Structure

The Ministry functions through two directorates and its allied autonomous bodies as follows:

- (i) The Directorate of Crop Resources. The Directorate has three departments namely;
 - Crop Protection
 - Crop Production
 - Farm Development

(ii) The Animal Resources and Fisheries Directorate. The Directorate has three departments namely;

- Animal Production and Marketing
- Livestock Health and Entomology; and
- Fisheries Resources

In addition, the different sub-sector departments and autonomous bodies collect different sets of data based on mandates, planned/routine activities and own institutional needs subject to availability of resources, response to pests and disease outbreak and their seriousness (epidemics) and demand from MAAIF as major users (for the case of autonomous bodies) and from clients such as World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Bank of Uganda (BOU) and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPEDE).

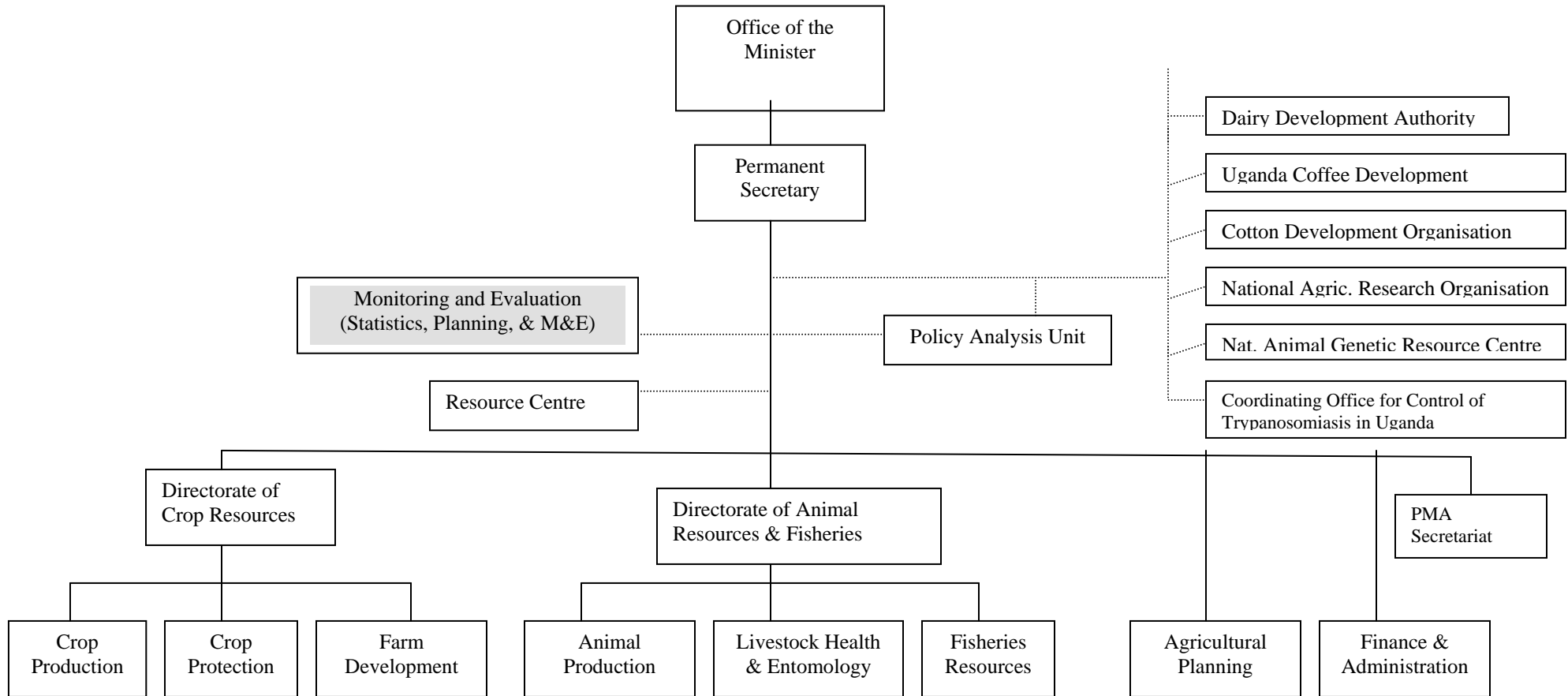
Before the decentralization policy and reform that involved devolution of planning and administrative functions from the centre to the districts, MAAIF had extension staff that collected agricultural statistics from the lower administrative units for consolidation by the statistical unit at the ministry headquarters. To date, the ministry works in collaboration with seven operationally autonomous bodies to generate data namely;

- i. National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)
- ii. Cotton Development Organization (CDO)
- iii. Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)
- iv. Dairy Development Authority (DDA)
- v. National Animal Genetic Resource Centre Data Bank (NAGRIC & DB)
- vi. National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
- vii. Uganda Trypanosomiasis Control Council(UTCC)

The Statistical Unit is within the department of Agricultural Planning is directly under the Monitoring and Evaluation Section. Its main functions include the following;

- Provision of relevant agricultural sector information
- Design and implementation of agricultural surveys
- Maintenance of a comprehensive database for the Agricultural sector
- Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes in the Agricultural sector

THE MACRO-STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES



Furthermore, the statistics unit in the Agricultural Planning Department works very closely with the Early Warning and Food Security Unit in the same department, the Agricultural Statistics in the Directorate of Business and Industry of UBOS and the local governments to undertake small surveys and assessments aimed at generating data.

In the livestock sector, data is maintained on livestock populations and their distribution. The last comprehensive data was collected way back in 1991. However, since then, a number of small surveys have also been undertaken to fill in some of the existing data gaps. Key aspects include, but are not limited to, biomass assessments to determine availability and quality of pastures, market information on livestock and livestock products, disease structure, incidences and control measures. The key data sets maintained in the sub-sector include information on:

- Amount of livestock products produced and marketed.
- Livestock population and production systems.
- Production and consumption levels.
- Livestock sales, slaughters and prices.
- Exports and imports.
- Reported outbreaks and control of diseases and affected species
- Veterinary inspections/regulations and entomology yield data.

Data collection in fisheries dates back to 1927-33, with the Graham survey of Lake Victoria. A recommendation to start a data collection system for the Uganda lakes was endorsed in 1933. A number of Institutions including the East Africa Fisheries Organization (EAFRO) later, UFFRO continued at various stages to collect data for management of the lakes using local fish inspectors (commonly termed as Fish Guards). Fisheries Assistants were later trained to improve this service. Collected data was submitted by districts and analyzed at Fisheries Headquarters in Entebbe. In 1990 Frame Surveys were carried out on Lakes Victoria, Edward, George/Kazinga Channel and Albert capturing information on fish landings, active fishing canoes, powered canoes, etc. These led to the design of a permanent Fish Catch Monitoring System for Uganda. Apart from the routine monitoring, control and surveillance data and the Frame Survey data, information on Fish Catch Assessment, Industrial Processing, and Fish exports is maintained.

1.5 Process of Developing the ASSPS

The Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics (ASSPS), which covers the three sub sectors of Crop, Livestock and Fisheries, was developed as an input into the development of the PNSD. The PNSD provides a framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System (NSS) for results based management. The ASSPS was led by the MAAIF statistics unit centrally located within the Department of Agricultural Planning directly under the Monitoring and Evaluation Division.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) identified a contact person in the ministry to coordinate the process. Strategically, this person was drawn from the Statistics Unit since it technically coordinates all the departments in the ministry as far as information management is concerned. The contact person then mobilized the internal stakeholders, including top management, to support the process. A committee was set up with representatives from each of the departments in the ministry and the sister semi-autonomous institutions. This committee was given specific terms of reference under which to operate. Each of the committee members was requested to identify their data needs after consultations with their respective departments/organizations. Supported by a strategic management consultant, findings from the internal consultative meetings were shared with other sectors in the first phase in a number of inter- agency meetings. These findings together with input from stakeholders were incorporated into the ministry strategic plan for statistics.

1.6 Structure of the Plan

The plan is divided into six sections with the first section giving the background information, the second providing a situational analysis of the sector, the third and the fourth sections addressing strategic issues for statistics including the vision, mission and the strategy for improving statistical production. Section five presents the implementation plan while the last section presents appendices.

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Stakeholder Analysis

As earlier mentioned, the agricultural sector is the biggest sector of the economy and the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product of the economy. As such, it has a direct bearing on the activities and performance of many other sectors, organizations or institutions in the country. The core statistical products in the ministry are data and information on crops, livestock and fisheries. The Ministry thus produces statistics for a wide array of stakeholders/users including but not limited to the Government and its agencies, research bodies and institutions, Academia, public and private investors, UBOS, Local governments, Development partners, MAAIF and its semi autonomous bodies, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Environmental Systems Analysis Research Center (ESARC), Non governmental organizations (NGOs), politicians, BOU and the general public.

2.2 Status of data production and use

2.2.1 Data Types

Within the framework of the FAO/World Bank Agricultural Statistics Assistance to Uganda, a Data Needs Assessment Study was undertaken in August 1999 followed by a stakeholders' workshop in October 1999. The data needs assessment study came up with the following key findings:

- Although there are many producers of agricultural data in the country, they are not coordinated and the agricultural statistics system is fragile, vulnerable and unsustainable.
- Existing data are not harmonized or consistent between sources and are scattered among institutions collecting them (particularly between MAAIF, its allied autonomous bodies and the districts). There is neither a database on Agriculture Statistics nor a one-stop centre for agricultural data in the country and Districts are not obliged to collect data and submit to MAAIF.
- The quality of existing data has been questioned by users, often inaccurate and with many data gaps.
- The national agricultural statistics system is unable to meet demands for food and agricultural statistics. The responsible units have inadequate budgets, staff are ill-trained and physical and IT infrastructure is often inappropriate.

Following the assessment and the follow up workshop, the following recommendations were made:

- Production of agricultural data should become an integral part of the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA).

- There is need to improve coordination between all institutions involved in the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of agricultural data.
- UBOS should play a central role in coordinating statistical work in the country, setting standards for data production, providing technical support and diffusing best practices in data production.
- Crop surveys should become the core module of National Household Survey programme to provide agriculture data required at national level.
- Both quantitative and qualitative data on agriculture should be collected regularly
- A shared and a comprehensive agricultural database should be designed and implemented, ensuring ready access by all stakeholders.
- The capacity for producing agricultural data should be strengthened across institutions involved in data collection.

Subsequently, an integrated framework for the development of agricultural statistics was designed in March 2000 as the best strategy for building a sustainable and user oriented agricultural statistics system. This framework identified the following nine components;

- Analysis and harmonization of existing data
- Establishment of agricultural database
- Capacity building
- Census of Agriculture and Livestock
- Annual agricultural survey, possibly as part of the integrated National Household Survey programme
- District level data collection
- National Early Warning System
- Forestry statistics

2.2.2 Data priorities and activities

Data priorities in the sector are determined by:

- the mandate of the Ministry and its departments
- need to monitor progress and performance of government initiatives and the poverty reduction strategies
- available resources
- Pests and disease outbreak and their seriousness (epidemics).
- demand from MAAIF as major users (for the case of autonomous bodies)
- Demands from clients such as World Bank/IMF, BOU and MFPEd.
- Stakeholder and institutional needs

The detailed schedule of statistics generated currently by the ministry is presented in Annex A.

2.2.3 Data gaps

Marketing information, production and rainfall figures among others may require routine data collection because of their most dynamic nature. In general terms, the following statistics are required and have not been sufficiently produced for the different commodities in the sector;

Crop	Animal	Fisheries
Crop area, production and yields	Livestock population, stocking rates,	Depth of lakes, Rivers production, swamps, ,
Marketable surplus of food crops Farm gate and market prices Agricultural inputs supply and usage data	Diseases and disease control	Number of fish farmers ,
Agricultural trade statistics Consumption data	Incidences of disease and pest infection/infestation	Number and size of Farms
Agricultural products marketing and processing	Productivity	Farmed species
Mean plot sizes by types of crops	Feed resources	Fry produced and where/whom
Organic farming	Processing and marketing	Fish bait and producers
Farm families engaged in specific enterprises		
Costs of production, handling, processing and marketing		
Destination of Uganda commodities		
Rainfall figures		
Data on production parameters under various conditions of production.		
Farms carrying out control measures		
Data on input dealers		
Farms/households receiving extension by source		

2.3 Resource Outlay

The sub-sectors, departments and units (Crops, Livestock and Fisheries) that very much require data collection have no direct budget on statistics from government. Financial resources are usually leveraged from projects. The Statistics Unit benefits from the Planning Department budget. The autonomous bodies allocate varied amounts of money for statistical work usually under the monitoring and evaluation function. Budgets are

almost universally inadequate for the amount of work and data anticipated. The Statistics section at MAAIF is manned by two qualified staff without a database of Agriculture Statistics and appropriate Software. The Directorate of Crop Resources has no statistician or officer assigned to handle statistics activities. The Directorate of Animal Resources assigns an Officer for data collection as need arises, while the Fisheries Resources section has a principal statistician trained in GIS and database (Samaki) for Lake Victoria frame survey. The autonomous bodies are normally better resourced, especially with computers and required software.

2.4 Quality of data produced

Table 1 below contains the views of the different players within MAAIF and autonomous bodies relating to the problem of accessing Statistics. The attributes of relevance, accuracy, completeness, and consistency, timeliness and data gaps were analyzed using scores on a 1-5 point scale, where one is lowest and five is the highest:

Table 1: Rating of data and products produced

Department	Attribute	Score (1-5)	Reason for score
Animal Production	Relevance	5	Highly demanded as input to GDP
	Accuracy	2	Based on estimates
	Completeness	1	Information is up to the district level and not parish level as RDS warrants.
	Consistency	3	Different organizations give different figures (FITCA, UBOS).
	Timeliness	1	Delays in submission of field data.
	Data Gaps	1	Failure to report, low coverage, funding, and, weak linkage with grassroots technical personnel
Fisheries	Relevance	5	It is relevant although it has not been analyzed
	Accuracy	2	Most data is merely estimates
	Completeness	2	Completely missing data cannot be collected due to lack of resources.
	Timeliness	1	Data not published on time
	Consistency	2	There are normally conflicting data reports where data is gathered from other non government agencies.
	Data Gaps	1	Data from other producers is not yet being gathered and there are no methods, standards for that capture.
Crop Resources	Relevance	5	Some times we receive feedback from data users
	Accuracy	3	Methodology not defined
	Completeness	3	Where data exists, there are only a few variables in it
	Timeliness	3	No release calendar
	Consistency	2	Methodology not defined
	Data Gaps	2	No standard definitions

Department	Attribute	Score (1-5)	Reason for score
CDO	Relevance	4	Are on demand for contribution to GDP
	Accuracy	2	Lack of adequate personnel in marketing & monitoring
	Completeness	3	Data are available and but complete
	Consistency	3	There are some conflicts with other data sources e.g. URA, UBOS)
	Timeliness	3	Lack of adequate personnel at ginneries and in the Marketing & Monitoring Dept.
	Data Gaps	3	As mentioned above
UCDA	Relevance	5	Demand driven by different users including IMF/World bank, BOU, MFPED, MTTI and contribution to GDP
	Accuracy	3	Data on prices, sales registrations and loadings/exports, quality analysis is very accurate while data on survival rates and district production potential is not.
	Completeness	3	Data is available and not complete as facilitation is up to district level although data are collected by extension officers at sub-county level with no facilitation from UCDA
	Consistency	4	There are some conflicts with other data sources e.g. URA on border/exit points
	Timeliness	4	UCDA provides daily market information and also registration and loadings/shipments. Some information from districts delay to be disseminated to headquarters
	Data Gaps	2	Lack of adequate information on mean plot sizes of different coffee (Clonal Robusta, traditional Robusta & Arabica); organic coffee-productivity & profitability; district survival rates of new planted coffee; insufficient data on level of domestic consumption and supply capacity of local roasters. Also lack of information on number of coffee farmers by farm size by district
Livestock Health & Entomology	Relevance	5	Are on demand for contribution to GDP
	Accuracy	4	Any disease outbreak is always followed up by the dept. and appropriate action taken
	Completeness	1	Low coverage since endemic diseases are not covered fully by local governments which sometimes do not report timely the outbreaks. Dept. has complete coverage on epidemic diseases of major importance.
	Consistency	3	Depends on the coverage. Different Organizations give different figures (FITCA, UBOS).
	Timeliness	4	Is always demand driven of adequate personnel at ginneries and in the Marketing & Monitoring Dept.
	Data Gaps	1	Failure to report, low coverage, funding, weak linkage with grass root technical personnel

2.5 Challenges in Agricultural Statistics production

1. Data is mainly department-based and is often not harmonized. There is an incomplete representation of the real situation presented by the different data sets. This is further worsened by the quality of data available as reflected in the scores in the Table 1 above. In addition, the lack of data from several other participants in the agricultural sector contributes to the incomplete picture of data.
2. Limited co-ordination of data producers, users and suppliers. This is due to the increasing number of data producers and limited integration. As a result, information sub-systems have emerged (based on sub-sectors as explained above) leading to duplication and making the agricultural statistics system inefficient.
3. Insufficient funding for implementation of activities such as; technical support supervision, training and dissemination of data. The budget for producing data collection tools is non-existent and the central units and districts lack tools for collection and reporting data.
4. Limited capacity to handle data in the sector in terms of both human resources and equipment. The shortage of human resources to carry out tasks for data generation, processing and use has remained below the required staffing number at all levels.

2.6 SWOT Analysis of the Agricultural Statistics Plan

The Strength	The Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existence of the Statistics Unit within the Department of Agricultural Planning ○ There are two professionals as per the existing structure of the Ministry exist ○ There is adequate office space, ○ availability of computers and ○ There is a will to conduct regular agricultural data collection and compilation ○ Collaboration between UBOS and MAAIF in surveys e.g. PASS and the UNHS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restriction of the Ministry structure to only two statisticians without other professionals and support staff ○ Skills development opportunities are limited ○ Limited budget for statistical activities ○ Insufficient equipment (hardware and software), and ○ Inability to generate a wider array of data from the existing initiatives, ○ Poor coordination of information flow within the sector

<p>The Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initiations of the PNSD by UBOS, ○ the proposed basket fund for statistics across sectors, ○ Existing initiatives by UBOS (PASS, CIS) and ○ The galvanized will for Uganda to proceed with implementation of the census of agriculture and the National Livestock Census are some of the opportunities. 	<p>The threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are many uncoordinated initiatives, projects/surveys on agricultural statistics under different management (Organizations / Institutions). ○ Limited funds to sustain agricultural censuses and surveys.
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3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE ASSPS

3.1 Vision

The ASSPS sees the vision of agricultural statistics to be “a world class National Statistical System” with key partners playing leading roles in nurturing the system through innovative and responsive processes, procedures and practices in accordance with their mandates and competencies.

3.2 Mission

The mission of the ASSPS is “to develop a coherent, reliable, efficient and demand-driven agricultural statistics data collection system that supports management and development initiatives.”

3.3 Strategic objectives

Achievement of the above Mission is a function of the following three strategic objectives:

- SO 1: Coordinating the management of agricultural data/information.
- SO 2: Strengthening capacity for collection, analysis and dissemination of agricultural data and statistics.
- SO 3: Statistical development programme for data production.

3.4 Values and Principles

In order to achieve the above strategic objectives and realize the vision and mission in the long run, the following values and principals will be cherished;

- Timeliness
- Accuracy
- User-friendliness

4. STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING STATISTICS PRODUCTION

4.1 SO1: Coordination and Management

What is involved?

Lack of co-ordination of data producers, users and suppliers is a challenge traceable to such factors as: the lack of a proper and comprehensive system that can generate data to satisfy the needs of the various stakeholders. This has led to the emergence of various uncoordinated efforts towards agriculture statistics generation to facilitate the operations of the various stakeholders.

The two main strategies will involve strengthening documentation on existing agricultural data/information, monitoring, supervising and evaluating the implementation process of the Integrated Framework for Development of National Agricultural Statistics and PNSD. It will also involve building advocacy and holding consultations with all stakeholders to establish the un-met agricultural statistics data needs.

Main Strategies

In order to address the above, the following strategies will be pursued.

- Demonstrating the use of statistical data for decision-making at sectoral level by presenting examples of how policy-makers can use available data from a range of sources to improve policy development and day-to-day management.
- Establishing a statistics outfit and structure in the sector.
- Procuring, install and maintain infrastructure/equipment and statistical data management software.
- Strengthening collaboration with other key institutions in the compilation of administrative data, and conducting surveys and censuses.

In order to operationalize the above strategies, the following specific activities will be undertaken.

Specific Actions

- SO 4.1.1 Mount advocacy for Agricultural Statistics at national and district level.
- SO 4.1.2 Lobby government to allocate more resources towards the generation of agricultural statistics.

- SO 4.1.3 Institutionalise representation of focal persons from the various MAAIF departments and Semi Autonomous bodies.
- SO 4.1.4 Establish a statistics coordination mechanisms between data producers and users in agriculture.
- SO 4.1.5 Streamline data flow between the ministry and districts
- SO 4.1.6 Collaborate with the ICT Ministry to develop an IT strategy for the sector.
- SO 4.1.7 Advocate for an efficient Agricultural Statistics System among all stakeholders including local Governments
- SO 4.1.8 Advocate for implementation of agricultural statistics development programme
- SO 4.1.9 Lobby for restructuring and upgrading of the current Statistics unit to division level in the Ministry organizational structure

4.2 SO2: Human Resource Development and Management

What is involved?

There is need for well qualified, motivated and empowered staff to produce quality statistics. Data users also need to be empowered to demand access and use the data and information produced.

Main Strategies

In order to address the above, the following strategies will be pursued.

- Developing and implementing a sectoral strategy for human resource management.
- Providing technical support to the sub-sector data producing units, districts and other stakeholders to enhance the quality of data generation, analysis, dissemination and use of Agricultural statistics.

Specific Actions

In order to operationalize the above strategies, the following specific activities will be undertaken.

- SO 4.2.1 Empower staff with best practices for data collection, analysis and management.

- SO 4.2.2 Organise study tours for existing Statisticians and statistics focal persons to build capacity based on experience.
- SO 4.2.3 Train Statistical Producers, Trainers, Managers, Disseminators and IT Staff in the sector in hard and soft skills.

4.3 SO3: Statistical development Programme

What is involved?

Information in the agricultural sector is generated from administrative records, monitoring and evaluation activities and strategic surveys and census. Agricultural surveys are routinely used to capture data on household agricultural characteristics, holding characteristics, land utilization, agricultural inputs, agricultural practices, agricultural implements and machinery, storage facilities, marketing, crop area production levels, and access to agricultural extension services, etc. Sample enumeration procedures are usually employed for small holdings and the census or complete enumeration method used for large farms and livestock in the sampled areas. Structural-type of data on fishermen by category (temporary and permanent), fishing vessels by type and size, fish gears (nets, hooks) by type and size and propulsion by type and size, collection of current data (fish catch) is the most important in the fisheries sub-sector.

Extension workers or community leaders have in the recent past been widely used but have not been able to provide reliable and unbiased quantitative estimates of production on a sustained basis. This strategy will involve the design and implementation of agricultural surveys and censuses, analyzing and compiling the collected data into a comprehensive database for the agricultural sector, and collating national Agriculture Sector Statistics for dissemination to stakeholders.

Main Strategies

In order to address the above, the following strategies will be pursued.

- Reviewing and implementing a comprehensive statistical development framework for the agricultural sector. .

- Harmonizing statistical generation processes to ensure coherence and standardization in data generation within the sector.
- Generating agricultural statistics and disseminating them to relevant stakeholders and the general public.
- Collaborating with other sectors and stakeholders in the generation, dissemination and use of agricultural statistics.
- Designing of an agricultural sector database
- Supporting the development of administrative data as a reliable source

Specific Actions

In order to operationalize the above strategies, the following specific activities will be undertaken:

- SO 4.3.1 Compile administrative data within the agricultural sector.
- SO 4.3.2 Design and implement agricultural surveys using standardized methodologies, concepts and definitions.
- SO 4.3.3 Design reporting formats to facilitate collection of agricultural statistics by local governments
- SO 4.3.4 Review data management tools and sampling frames
- SO 4.3.5 Develop, maintain and update sector database
- SO 4.3.6 Develop agricultural meta data
- SO 4.3.7 Collate and conduct data quality audits for all stakeholders with the help of UBOS
- SO 4.3.8 Create a MIS that all key stakeholders feed into.
- SO 4.3.9 Analyse, package and disseminate agricultural statistics to stakeholders

5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND FINANCING PLAN

5.1 Mechanisms

In addition to several consultations and meetings held, the Ministry will continuously discuss elements of the SSPS with autonomous bodies to ensure that they are adequately conversant with the issues at hand and ratify the key elements. Autonomous bodies shall prepare and submit detailed their data generation schedules to facilitate harmonization and reduce on duplication in the sector. All planned data production schedules will be presented to a stakeholders meeting for ratification.

The terms of reference for the Sectoral Statistics Committee, its composition and mode of appointment shall be further developed and agreed upon and updated regularly.

In order to effectively support the implementation of the SSPS, the key players in the sector shall work together and agree on their rights and obligations in the production and use of statistics. This will entail developing various forms of formal and informal collaboration through recognised instruments (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding) that specify the relationship between different players in the sector. In order to increase the MDAs' ownership of the NSS concept the Permanent Secretary and Chief Executives of autonomous bodies shall be expected to effectively and consistently mobilise resources for the implementation of the sector statistics for implementing the SSPSs. Horizontal coordination of MDAs shall be emphasised to address their heterogeneous nature. The MDAs shall designate focal persons for participating in inter agency meetings, including Producer – Producer and User – Producer committees. Presentations and reviews of sector strategies will be carried out through sector working groups and other existing fora.

Various development partners shall be involved in annual reviews for the purpose of acquainting them with the achievements and progress of the Sector. In addition, they will be requested to provide financial support to the priorities that have been set out in the plan. In addition, the ministry will undertake joint activities with other sectors for instance; Ministries of Ministries of Agriculture and Local Government as well as UBOS shall jointly collect and disseminate data on agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry, UBOS, Bank of Uganda, and URA shall work together to collect and disseminate data on prices.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation at the ministry level will be coordinated by the Assistant commissioner for Monitoring and Evaluation Division in the Agricultural Planning and Development Department. He will be charged with the constitution of an appropriate taskforce with which he will work in the drafting of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Monitor able indicators for the SSPS against which progress will be gauged/ measured. Progress reports towards achievement of the set objectives will be compiled and submitted on a quarterly basis to the key stakeholders.

5.3 Financing Plan

The agricultural sector statistics Plan will be financed by Government and contributions from development agencies (World Bank and DFID) over the next three years. However, it is expected that the donor contribution will go down with time as that of government increases.

ANNEX A SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

Statistics to be produced	Indicators	Design	Level of desegregation	Gender	Frequency of production	Publication/Report
ANIMAL RESOURCES						
Data on production: -Populations, -Types of livestock, -Breeds, -No, types and sizes of farms	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Production levels of livestock products Milk, meats, hides and skins, slaughters	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Consumption levels of livestock products	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Data on market information: -Prices, -import and export levels	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Data on diseases: -livestock movement, disease out breaks, treatments, vaccinations	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
FISHERIES						
Fish Catches	PEAP	Surveys and censuses	National District Sub-county	No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Inventory surveys of fishing areas	PEAP	Surveys and censuses		No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Fish Exports	PEAP	Administrative records	National	No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual

Regional Fish Exports	PEAP	Surveys and censuses	National	No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	M&E Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Aquaculture	PEAP	Surveys and censuses	District	No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Markets	PEAP	Administrative records		No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Artisan Fish processing	PEAP	Surveys and censuses		No	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports

CROP RESOURCES

Crop Acreage	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Crop Production/Volume levels	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Data on diseases: surveillance, occurrences, treatment	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Data on profitability: cost of production	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Market Information: -prices of crop produce, Import and export volumes	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Reports Quarterly and annual M&E Reports

Production inputs: fertilizers, chemicals	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Types of crops produced	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E Reports
Data on climate: Rain fall figures	Pre-conditioned	Administrative records, surveys and censuses	All levels	Yes	Monthly Quarterly Annually	Quarterly and annual M&E reports

ANNEX B LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Hierarchy of Objectives	Measurable Indicators (Baseline Indicators to be established)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>To develop a coherent, reliable, efficient and demand-driven Statistical System that supports management and policy formulation in the Agriculture sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of MAAIF sector strategies according to timetable. • Annual increase in resource allocation to the SSPS by Government and Donors. • Increase in user satisfaction in sectoral statistics by 20% from 2006/7 to 2010/11 (baseline to be defined). 		
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To produce and disseminate high quality Statistics for evidence-based decision-making, planning and management of the entire agricultural sector.</p>	<p>P1: Improvement in the institutional framework for managing (setting, managing, financing and implementing) the statistics function.</p> <p>P2: Increased levels of adoption, use and satisfaction with the production and quality of agricultural statistics.</p> <p>P3: Increased use of evidence based decision making in agricultural sector and awareness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MAAIF budget framework paper • MAAIF development strategy and investment Plan • Evaluation and impact assessment reports • Reports of reputable, appropriate national and international organisations • National statistical Abstract • Background to the budget • Budget speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate social, economic and political stability exists. • Minimal disruptions from biophysical and environmental catastrophes. • Relevant local and national policies are implemented effectively. • Government continues to support statistics development and usage. • Equitable distribution of benefits occurs. • Government, non-government, local and national stakeholders operate effectively at appropriate levels.
<p>Results/Outputs</p>			

Hierarchy of Objectives	Measurable Indicators (Baseline Indicators to be established)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>O.P1: Coherent, reliable, efficient coordinated agricultural sector statistical system established and operational.</p>	<p>R1.1: Statistical structures at all levels established by end of 2008 and operating in full compliance with existing legal framework.</p> <p>R1.2: External and internal linkages and partnerships put in place including relevant guidelines/responsibilities by 2009.</p> <p>R1.3: Increased level of appreciation of the role of statistics in planning and decision making for the agricultural sector by 2009</p>	<p>Guidelines for execution of agricultural statistics activities</p> <p>Minutes of meetings and reports</p> <p>Departmental reports</p> <p>organisational structures</p> <p>Agreed documentation of new structure.</p> <p>Strategic plans of key stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, social and economic stability does not deteriorate to critical levels. • Adequate commitment and capacity to collect and use statistics is maintained. • Efficient and effective international and national statistics support services exist. • Effective mechanisms for widespread statistics collection and usage exist and are user-friendly. • Costs (time, money, personnel) do not compromise gains arising out of decisions based on statistics. • Government, non-government, local and national stakeholders operate effectively at appropriate levels.
<p>O.P2: Sectoral capacity for collection, analysis, dissemination and utilisation of statistics strengthened.</p>	<p>R2.1: Agricultural sector statistical units re-structured, right-sized and operating within the new PNSD/NSS framework by 2012.</p> <p>R2.2: Systems for assembling information on resource requirements and presenting funding requests in place by 2009.</p> <p>R2.3: Extent to which Agricultural statistical information is integrated in sectoral development plans and increased levels of budget allocation to statistics function by 2012.</p> <p>R2.4: Changes in levels of demand for Agricultural data and access to statistical services.</p> <p>R2.5: Extent to which approved regulations and standards for statistical services delivery are enforced and adhered to.</p>	<p>Sectoral organisational structure</p> <p>Sectoral budget framework paper</p> <p>Budget framework paper for the sector</p> <p>Sectoral development plans</p> <p>Budget release and allocation schedules</p> <p>Compiled requisitions and proposals</p>	

Hierarchy of Objectives	Measurable Indicators (Baseline Indicators to be established)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
O.P3: Demand-driven statistics generated and disseminated.	<p>R3.1: Change in the number and type of agricultural statistical products being generated and provided by 2009</p> <p>R3.2: Changes in number and categories of stakeholders who demand and have an adequate access to agricultural sector statistics at all times.</p>	<p>Data requests received</p> <p>Data quality audit reports by UBOS/MAAIF</p> <p>Reports issued</p> <p>Copies of new products</p> <p>Statistical abstract</p> <p>Library records and sector website</p> <p>Visitors register</p>	

Activities	Inputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Coordination and Management</p> <p>1.1: Set up and ensure effective operation of agricultural sector statistical structures.</p> <p>1.2: Advocate for Agricultural Statistics and create awareness.</p> <p>1.3 Put in place data flow channels between center, other stakeholders and local governments by designating contact persons at district, sub-county and parish.</p>	<p>Standards and guidelines on operation of agricultural statistical structures</p> <p>Advocacy and awareness plan</p> <p>Data flow guide</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Budget framework paper for the sector</p> <p>MAAIF and Stakeholder development plans</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Budget release and allocation schedules</p> <p>Compiled requisitions and proposals</p> <p>Financial reports</p> <p>Guidelines in place</p> <p>Information reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective local, sectoral and national mechanisms for statistics collection exist. ▪ Potential, effective partnerships with adequate capacity for generation and use of statistics information exist. ▪ Adequate human, physical and financial resources are maintained within the statistics function of the sector and other partners. ▪ Government, non-government, regional and national organisations operate effectively at appropriate levels. ▪ Cooperation of stakeholders

Activities	Inputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Human Resource Development and Management</p> <p>2.1:</p> <p>2.2: Train and equip the ministry statisticians, sub-sector units, districts and other stakeholders in data collection generation, analysis, dissemination and use of Agricultural statistics.</p> <p>2.3: Review and implement the comprehensive framework for the development of agricultural statistics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Manual • Venue • Labour-trainers • Draft Framework 	<p>Training Plan Certificates issued Institutions attended</p> <p>Revised Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum disruptions by superiors ▪ Potential, effective partnerships with adequate capacity for generation and use of statistics information exist.

Activities	Inputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Statistical Development Programmes</p> <p>3.1 Conduct agricultural surveys</p> <p>3.2 Collaborate with other sectors and stakeholders in the generation, dissemination and use of agricultural statistics.</p> <p>3.3 Collect and Support the development of administrative data.</p> <p>3.4 Harmonize statistical generation processes to ensure coherence and standardization in data generation within the sector.</p> <p>3.5 Analyse and disseminate agricultural statistics to stakeholders</p> <p>3.6 Develop a comprehensive database of the sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Instruments • Budgets • Schedules • Guidelines on generation and dissemination • Meta data for users • List of administrative data to be collected • Standardisation and harmonization plan • Guidelines • Dissemination list • Computer hardware and software • Sector data sets 	<p>Survey Reports</p> <p>Workshop Reports Attendance Lists of meetings and workshops</p> <p>Administrative data reports</p> <p>Compendium of Agricultural statistics Tested data collection Methodology in place</p> <p>Reports for Dissemination Workshop reports</p> <p>On and Offline Database in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of political stability ▪ Absence of floods ▪ Cooperation of Stakeholders ▪ Cooperation of stakeholders is required ▪ Availability of administrative data for compilation ▪ Cooperation of stakeholders is required ▪ Acceptance of report by political leaders ▪ Government continues to support statistics development and usage.

Preconditions:

1. Timely and sufficient financial, human and physical resources to support the sectoral statistical system are available from government, non-government and development partners.
2. Strategic partners, with adequate capacity and skills for collecting and using sectoral statistics exist.

Note:

O-Out put; P-Purpose; R-Result Eg. O.P1 stands for “**Output for Purpose 1**”.

ANNEX C ACTIVITY SCHEDULE (2007/2011)

Activity	Yr 06/07				Yr 07/08				Yr 08/09				Yr 09/10				Yr 10/11			
1. Coordination and Management																				
1.1: Set up and ensure effective operation of agricultural sector statistical structures.																				
1.2: Advocate for Agricultural Statistics.																				
2. Human Resource Development and Management																				
2.1 Put in place data flow channels between center, other stakeholders and local governments.																				
2.2 Train and equip the ministry statisticians, sub-sector units, districts and other stakeholders in a bid to enhance the quality of generation, analysis, dissemination and use of Agricultural statistics																				
2.3 Review, implement and monitor the comprehensive framework for the development of agricultural statistics.																				
2.4 Synchronize statistical generation processes to ensure coherence and standardization in data generation within the sector.																				
3. Statistical Development Programmes																				
3.1 Conduct agricultural surveys																				
3.2 Collaborate with other sectors and stakeholders in the generation, dissemination and use of agricultural statistics.																				
3.3 Support the development of administrative data.																				
3.4 Harmonize statistical generation processes to ensure coherence and standardization in data generation within the sector.																				
3.5 Analyse and disseminate agricultural statistics to stakeholders																				
3.6 Develop a comprehensive database of the sector																				

ANNEX D: BUDGET ESTIMATES (2007-2011) (Uganda shillings)

Activity	Yr 06/07	Yr 07/08	Yr 08/09	Yr 09/10	Yr 10/11	5 yr TT
1 Coordination and Management						
1.1 Statistical Advocacy						
One Special Retreat & Workshop	30,314,966	50,771,087	45,198,037		30,314,966	156,599,056
Public awareness campaigns	50,000,000	65,457,826	32,728,913		50,000,000	198,186,739
1.2 Organisational & Institutional Development						
Coordination of agricultural statistical information	20,400,000	31,400,000	32,000,000		20,400,000	104,200,000
Regular meetings with stakeholders	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	16,000,000
Produce & disseminate food status reports and info. Bulletins	48,342,517	24,171,259	12,085,629		48,342,517	132,941,922
Sensitise local government on early warning & production of IS	30,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000		30,000,000	90,000,000
1.3 IT Strategy and Infrastructure development						
IT Strategy	50,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
1.4 Physical infrastructure						
Motor Vehicle	240,000,000	-	-			240,000,000
Motor Cycles	8,000,000	-	-			8,000,000
Vehicle Maintenance	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000
Motor Cycle Maintenance	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000
General Supplies	8,000,000	11,708,189	8,000,000	11,708,189	8,000,000	47,416,378
1.5 ICT Infrastructure						
Computers -Desktop	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	20,000,000
Network Server	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Printers	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
LAN	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
MIS	2,000,000,000					2,000,000,000
Internet Connection	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	20,000,000
Internet Equipment	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Furniture & Fittings	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Maintenance of equipment & upgrade	-	7,496,918	3,088,715	5,000,000	7,000,000	22,585,633
Software Dev't & Database Management System	53,935,573	-	-			53,935,573
Establish a data base	30,000,000	-	-			30,000,000
Sub Total	2,644,593,056	221,605,279	153,701,294	23,308,189	204,657,483	3,182,865,301

2	Human Resource Development (Training & skills development)						
2.1	IT training						
	Systems Administrator	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	18,000,000
	Technicians	2,000,000	3,010,359	2,000,000	3,010,359	3,010,359	13,031,077
	Database Administrators	2,000,000	4,400,000	2,000,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	17,200,000
2.2	Data entry, processing and analysis						
	Data Entry Clerks	52,660,000	55,160,000	37,275,433	55,160,000	55,160,000	255,415,433
	Advanced statistical training	20,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	95,000,002
	Establish and train contact persons/unit sectors	21,500,000	21,500,000	-	21,500,000	21,500,000	86,000,000
	Training for Enumerators for Data Collection & Verification (80 Districts)	36,160,000	36,160,000	36,160,000	36,160,000	36,160,000	180,800,000
	Sub Total	137,320,000	149,230,359	105,435,433	149,230,359	149,230,359	665,446,512
3	Data Development						
3.1	Agric Early warning and data collection	1,032,680,659	1,090,680,659	510,340,330	1,090,680,659	510,340,330	4,234,722,636
	Data collection	50,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	350,000,000
	Data entry and analysis	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	70,000,000
	Data Collection & Verification (2 per District)	8,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	24,000,000
	Conduct data assessment needs (Twice a year)	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
3.2	Streamline data flow channels	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	450,000,000
	Undertake pest & Disease surveillance	60,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	180,000,000
3.3	Conduct 2 post harvest assessments	40,000,000	60,000,000	43,612,493	60,000,000	43,612,493	247,224,986
3.4	Strengthening Data from Administrative sources	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	45,000,000
3.5	Data Dissemination						
	Design and printing of statistical products	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	300,000,000
3.6	Geographical Information Systems	11,238,849	432,630	12,390,831	20,000,000	20,000,000	64,062,310
4	Monitoring and Evaluation of the ASSPSs	45,000,000	90,000,000	75,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	340,000,000
	Sub Total	1,425,919,508	1,534,113,289	929,343,654	1,523,680,659	931,952,823	6,345,009,932
GRAND TOTAL		4,207,832,564	1,904,948,927	1,188,480,381	1,696,219,207	1,285,840,665	10,193,321,745
US\$ (1:1700Ugshs)		2,475,195.63	1,120,558.19	699,106.11	997,776.00	756,376.86	5,996,071.61

ANNEX E: CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITY ACTIVITIES (2007)

Challenges	Strategies	Priority Activities for the Initial year
<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (MAAIF) Implementing Dept: Planning Department Headed by: Assistant commissioner for Monitoring and Evaluation Division</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Directorate runs an independent statistics unit (Crop Resources, Animal Resources and Fisheries, MAAIF). • Limited manpower and capacity in terms of numbers and statistical skills and lack of training. • Lack of baseline data on agriculture statistics and as such an out of date sampling frame for agriculture surveys. • Lack of internet facilities and inadequate computer equipment. • Lack of standardised report forms for data collection. • The breakdown of normal agricultural reporting system through the Agricultural Extension Workers, following decentralisation. • Existence of data gaps in almost all sectors • Lack of sustainable financial resources. Usually projects address particular issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strong leadership to spearhead statistics production in MAAIF. • Provide training in statistics and increase the number of personnel. • Undertake a Census of Agriculture and Livestock. • Establish internet facilities and procure new computer equipment. • Design standard forms for all data collection in collaboration with UBOS and other producers/users. • In the context of decentralisation, consider how to collect agricultural data at local government levels. • Design data collection mechanisms to address the data gaps. • Ensure that a budget for statistical data collection is provided for in the overall ministry budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a unified statistics unit covering crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors. • Set up an Agriculture Information System (annual programme). • Prepare and participate in agriculture censuses. • Update framework for data collection. • Train staff of statistics unit in IT, production, analysis dissemination and use of statistics and other areas depending on the actual needs.

** Priority activities will be identified after annual reviews.*