

# **2012 ANNUAL REPORT UGANDA FISH VALUE CHAIN**

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## A. Key Messages

### A.1 *Synthesis of progress and challenges in implementing the CRP within the target value chain, including their significance for the SLOs addressed by the CRP and a brief description of any noteworthy re-orientation in the CRP in the target value chain (VC)*

Following a desk prioritization exercise during the preparation of the Livestock and Fish CGIAR Research Program proposal and subsequent field visits and meetings with stakeholders and potential partners in 2010 and 2011, Uganda was identified as one of two countries - the other being Egypt - in which WorldFish would lead the program's engagement to form the partnerships and secure the bilateral funding required to develop fish value chains, thereby increasing food and nutrition security for the poor and securing equitable benefits to all engaged along the value chain.

It was decided to delay implementation of the Uganda fish VC until Q3 2012 in order to focus on establishing and consolidating the program's VC work in Egypt during the first half of the year. The agreed plan was to organize a mission to Uganda in order to develop a costed implementation plan which would be communicated to the Program Planning and Management Committee (PPMC) for ratification. However, by the time of the mission we had growing concerns about key data upon which we had based our decision to engage in fish value chain work Uganda, some of which had been raised in a report to the European Commission on prospects for investment in the Ugandan aquaculture sector<sup>1</sup>.

Accordingly, the Terms of Reference for the mission were modified to:

- Re-evaluate the feasibility of the centre implementing a fish VC research program in Uganda, considering (i) the state of the industry, its growth trajectory and the obstacles to its development, (ii) partnerships, (iii) the policy environment and (iv) the likelihood of raising sufficient funds to sustain a viable program.

And, should Uganda remain a viable prospect:

- Develop an implementation plan, including the logistics of establishing and maintaining a presence in the country and the investments required.
- Identify candidate value chains for future program interventions in two regions of Uganda (south/southeast and north of Lake Kyoga)

Should Uganda not prove viable, the mission was to propose alternative fish VC research locations.

The mission, conducted during September 2012, submitted a report<sup>2</sup> to the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) in WorldFish which recommended not to engage in fish value chain development in Uganda at this time for the following reasons:

- Production is growing from a much lower base than the official statistics stated at the time the Livestock and Fish CGIAR Research Program proposal was written. (Production would appear to be significantly less than 10,000 tons per year, compared to the reported 50,000 tons for 2010). In the program proposal we selected Uganda because, at 50,000 tons, it was at an intermediate stage of aquaculture development, with potential for quick maturity to produce fish in large

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<sup>1</sup> unpublished EC mission report on Future Prospects for Aquaculture Development in Uganda (2011).

<sup>2</sup> Dalsgaard, J. P. T., Dickson, M., Jagwe, J. and Longley, C. 2012. *Uganda Aquaculture Value Chains. Strategic Planning Mission Report*. WorldFish, Penang. pp. 38 + Ann. See: [Full report](#); [Summary report](#)

volumes to contribute substantially to overall national fish supply. The true (much lower) level of production undermines the original justification for including Uganda as a focal value chain under L&F. Indeed, with this level of production it would be more appropriate to engage in Uganda under a livelihoods focus of the sort that might be pursued in future under the CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS).

- Along with the poor strategic fit with the objectives of the program, the SLT also recognized the limited scope for fund raising in Uganda and the lack of a strong enabling environment for pursuing work in this area.

Based on this a recommendation, together with follow-up actions, was made to the Program Planning and Management Committee (PPMC) to instead develop work on a second fish value chain in Bangladesh and to scope out the possibility of implementing a third fish value chain in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2013.

The above conclusions and recommendations were submitted to the PPMC in December 2012, together with supporting evidence, and the recommendations of WorldFish accepted. A communication was sent to prospective partners in Uganda communicating the decision.

- A.2** What was the most significant achievement/success story in the year (gender disaggregated where pertinent), with references to associated evidence and website links for more details.

N/A

## B. Impact Pathway and Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs)

*Nothing needed here*

## C. Progress along the Impact Pathway

*The CRP should complete section C using those indicators from the table below that are relevant to the CRP's position in its life cycle and to its nature. Wherever relevant, the indicators should report information sex-disaggregated or taking into account gender dimensions.*

The key progress made here were the analysis of fish value chain development prospects in Uganda which were judged to be poor.

### **C.1 Narrative of major achievements in the value chain**

*Provide a short overview of how progress is measured (i.e. progress compared with what) along the main impact pathways (with links to additional information or data sets where appropriate). Use indicators from the common list, as relevant.*

See Section A1 above.

### **C.2 Progress towards outputs**

N/A

### **C.3 Progress towards the achievement of outcomes**

N/A

### **C.4 Progress towards Impact**

N/A

### C.5 Traffic Light Reporting of Progress against Outputs

For calendar year 2012 Center : WorldFish		
Output Targets	Status	Explanation and evidence
<b>Theme 4: VC Development</b>		
<b>Objective/Outcome 4.1</b>		
<b>Output 4.1</b>		
4.1.1 Methods and tools developed and applied to identify potential interventions for improved VC performance		<p>Aquaculture VC evaluated and prospects for engaging in VC development that would result in significant progress towards programmatic IDOs assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Dalsgaard, J. P. T., Dickson, M., Jagwe, J. and Longley, C. 2012. Uganda Aquaculture Value Chains. Strategic Planning Mission Report. WorldFish, Penang. pp. 38 + Ann. <a href="#">Full report</a> ; <a href="#">Summary report</a></li> </ul> <p>In view of the very low aquaculture production base (&lt; 10,000 t) doubts were raised as to the prospects of creating significant progress towards achieving program Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs).</p> <p>Six project proposals were developed and submitted for funding during 2011 and early 2012. Despite 4 of the proposals being successful, the amounts generated were small – in the order of \$ 300 k over 3 years in total. The prospects for raising sufficient funds to sustain a research program that would make significant progress against IDOs were judged too low to merit further effort. Funding associated with two of the secured grants was, with the agreement of partners and donors, was switched to the Egypt fish VC.</p>
List of publications in ISI journals		
List of flagship products/ technologies/tools/ policies produced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicate with * those having an explicit target of women farmers</li> <li>- Indicate those assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact; if not, provide the rationale why the given product</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timmers, B. 2012. Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Fish Value Chains in Uganda. The WorldFish Center Penang, Malaysia. Project Report No. 2012-18. <a href="#">Link to download</a>.</li> </ul>

does not qualify for this assessment	
List open access databases maintained and indicate number of users	-
List electronic media such as knowledge banks, CRP and institutional home portals, websites, other ICT media used for information dissemination; indicate number of hits/views/requests	<a href="#">Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Fish Value Chains in Uganda</a>
List short and long term capacity development programs; Indicate number of trainees for each, sex-disaggregated, developed/developing country of origin	-
List MSc and PhD students supervised, indicating gender, developed/developing country of origin	-
List meetings/workshops/seminars with a significant science-policy interface (e.g. multiple high-level policy makers present)	-
List countries which are using the CRP results to define or modify national policies and strategies, noting which results and evidence	-
<p>List significant national or international agencies, private sector actors using the tools and results from the CRP in their on-the-ground implementation efforts, specifying which tools and results and evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicate number of times that the outputs from the CRP are being used to enhance gender equality</li> </ul>	<p>Despite the fact that no programmatic engagement will go ahead in Uganda at present, we continue to work with regional partners (National Fisheries Resources Research Institute and Source of the Nile Fish Farm, Uganda; Kenyan Marine and Fisheries Research Institute; Tanzanian Fisheries Research Institute) on the ASARECA funded 2-year project (2012-2013) on 'Building public private sector partnership to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of aquaculture in the ECA region'</p> <p>See publication on: <a href="#">Aquaculture's unrealised potential: an ASARECA funded partnership learning programme for the fisheries sector</a></p> <p>WorldFish is also sustaining a research partnership with Makerere University on the EC-funded, FAO led project 'Aquaculture for Food Security, Poverty Alleviation and Nutrition' (2012-2014).</p>
List specialized genetic stocks (accessions and genotypes of wild relatives and landraces, special mapping populations, mutation	-

stocks, etc.) for gene discovery and pre-breeding	
List published/identified new genes, markers, or QTLs and made available to scientists and breeder globally	-
List new germplasm with improved traits shared with (public and private sector) partners for testing and release (via international trials and nurseries)	-
List International Nurseries, Yield trials, PVS, etc. for germplasm evaluation conducted by CRP partners	-
List varieties with CRP-parentage released by public and private sector partners globally	-
List strategic value chains analyzed	-
List post-harvest technologies tested by the CRP and under dissemination by partners (including value-chain actors);	-
Acreage under the CRP crop, total production, average farm yields, average profitability for small-scale farmers, number of small-scale producers Farm and plot level data should be broken down by different levels of poverty. Farm and plot-level data should be sex-disaggregated using the relevant units for showing gender inequality (i.e. in regions where intra-household gender inequality is significant, plot or area cultivated by men or women or the distribution of profits between men and women may be used in lieu of female-headed farm or household).	-
List systems (with estimated population) analysed/characterised and system drivers identified (dis-aggregated for how they support different socio-economic groups)	-
List systems (with estimated population) in which the CRP is organising R4D platforms, specifying the platforms	-
List systems for which innovations (technologies, policies, practices, integrative approaches) and options for improvement at system level have been developed, specifying the relevant innovations or options - Identify by * innovations that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women in the regions where	-



the CRP is working	
List published research outputs utilised in targeted systems by CRP partners, noting which partners	-
List systems for which CRP has identified feasible approaches for improving ecosystem services and for establishing positive incentives for farmers to improve ecosystem functions as per the CRP's recommendations (specify the types of services)	-
Estimate the number of people who will potentially benefit from plans, once finalised, for the scaling up of strategies, giving your rationale	-

## D. Gender research achievements

N/A

## E. Partnerships building achievements

Despite the decision not to engage any further in developing a Ugandan fish VC, work continues with partners in Uganda (see Theme 4 above).

## F. Capacity Building

N/A

## G. Risk Management

List of the three to five major risks that could hinder the expected delivery of results by the CRP from your perspective and provide a description of the mitigation actions taken to better manage these risks.

The following risks were identified with regard to implementing fish VC in Uganda.

Risk	Mitigation Measure
1. Poor information base on which prioritization was based	Conduct field study to test assumptions. Conduct reprioritization exercise if necessary.
2. Lack of donor interest in the aquaculture sector and donor environment insufficient to support engagement that will impact on CRP IDOs	Raise the profile of Aquaculture from an Animal Source Food and Nutrition Security perspective at both country and global levels, by engaging with and influencing the global nutrition dialogue and addressing public perceptions of fish (and livestock) as bad for the environment Actively pursue bilateral (and multi-lateral) funding opportunities.

## H. Lessons Learned

- Analysis of variance from what was planned:
  - i. Description, if relevant, of research avenues that did not produce expected results, and description of implications for the CRP, such as new research directions and their expected outputs and outcomes.

Implementation of the Uganda fish VC work did not proceed as anticipated. In addition to implementing a second fish VC in Bangladesh in Q1 2013 (progress and recommendations to be considered by the L&F PPMC in May), WorldFish is also committed to establishing a further fish VC in sub-Saharan Africa,

- ii. Discussion of the cost and budget implications of the variance from the planned CRP.

The mission and reporting budgets, including staff and local consultant's time, were \$27,000. There was no impact and little variance from the planned CRP.

- iii. In the light of the progress accomplished, confirm whether the original impact pathways in the proposal still stand for your value chain or if amendments are needed to achieve expected impact. Implications of these amendments for the partnerships of the CRP.

The original impact pathway for Uganda, as presented in the proposal, no longer stands. The changes have some, especially short-term, implications for partnerships in Uganda and will also require the development of new partnerships in Bangladesh and in a third fish VC sub-Saharan African country in due course.