Appendix 1 Project LogFrame:

Comment: I think we should settle on logframe or LogFrame, but not logFrame! I prefer logframe (or Logframe in headings where first letters are capitalised)

Narrative Summary	Indicators of Achievement	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Goal			
Livelihoods of poor people improved through sustainably enhanced production and productivity of RNR systems..	*These are under discussion with DFID. Leave blank.*	*These are under discussion with DFID. Leave blank.*	
Purpose	**OVI**	**Means of Verification.**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Promotion of pro-poor strategies to reduce impact of key pests, improve yield and quality of crops, and reduce pesticide hazards in peri-urban systems.	1. Annual production of potatoes by 500 poor farmers participating in the project increased by 20% by EOP.	1.1 Baseline Data 1.2 Annual Impact Survey results.	*1. National Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), maintains its pro-poor focus under pressure for hand over to private sector service providers.* *2. Production conditions (weather, pest, diseases, etc.) remain reasonably favourable.*
Outputs	**OVI**	**Means of Verification.**	**Risks/Assumptions**
1. Training *Extension staff, local authorities and farmers trained in potato production, multiplication and storage.*	1.1 4 extension staff trained in potato seed-tuber management, storage and multiplication by EOP.	1.1 Training Reports	1. Skills of the trained extension staff will not be made redundant during the process of transition to private sector service providers.
	1.2 At least 40 contact farmers participate in exchange visit for training in potato seed-tuber management and multiplication by EOP.	1.2 Participatory Poverty Assessment Results	
	1.3 At least 600 poor households and community leaders trained in potato seed-tuber management and multiplication by EOP.	1.3 Focus Group Discussions with Farmer Groups	

Promoting Potato Seed-Tuber Management For Increased Ware Yields in Kapchorwa District, Eastern Uganda

Outputs	OVI	Means of Verification.	Risks/Assumptions
2. Multiplication Foundation seed for the new varieties obtained and multiplied by farmer group members; formation of local seed health quality standards	2.1 At least 940 bags of high quality disease free seed potatoes of the new varieties will be obtained from Kalengyere Research Institute (KARI) and/or Uganda Seed Potato Producers Association and multiplied by the end of year 3. 2.2 Disease threshold standards established and imbedded in health monitoring process with local policy change by end of Year 2	2.1 Delivery Notes & Multiplication Contracts 2.2 Seed health documents and quality labels 2.3 Community / parish level agreement on informal quality standard with recognition by NAADS	2. Sufficient seed can be obtained on contract from seed potato producers.
3. Distribution Multipliers return equal the amount of planting materials received for redistribution and further multiplication.	3.1 Redistribution storage and further multiplication of selected potato varieties produces sufficient seed-tubers to plant at least 400 acres by EOP.	3.1 Community Distribution Records	3.1 Social pressure will be sufficient motivation for multipliers to comply with the terms of their multiplication contracts.
	3.2 Sufficient seed-tubers to plant at least 300 acres the following season will be in storage at the EOP.	3.2 Annual Impact Survey Results	3.2 Farmer training will be adequate to control wilt and blight to ensure sufficient clean planting material for distribution.
4. Commercial Sustainability Process of procurement of clean seed, multiplication and sale seed-tubers effectively handed over to local branch of the Uganda Seed Potato Producers Association for long-term commercial sustainability.	4.1 At least 40 seed potato multipliers trained and at least 20 actively engaged in commercial seed potato production by EOP.	4.1 Association records. 4.2 Community Distribution Records	4. PMA policy continues to emphasize local control of the agricultural development process and provides appropriate incentives for effective private sector service provision.
	4.2 At least 800 farmers benefit from the planting material multiplication by EOP.	4.3 EOP Impact Survey Results	

Promoting Potato Seed-Tuber Management For Increased Ware Yields in Kapchorwa District, Eastern Uganda

Activities	OVI	Means of Verification.	Risks/Assumptions
1.1 Researchers from NARO Train Project Staff and Extension Staff	1.1 4 government extension staff from the District of Kapchorwa trained by end of Feb 2002, Refresher on disease control and storage by August 2002	1.1 Training Report	1. Policy of Collaboration with District extension staff can be continued to the end of the project.
1.2 Extension Staff Train Contact Farmers and Community Leaders	1.2 5 Contact Farmers per subcounty participate in exchange visit and trained in production by by end March 2002. Storage training for contact farmers by September 2002	1.2 Training Report	2. Committed contact farmers find the incentives adequate to compensate for their efforts.
1.3 Contact Farmers train Group members	1.3 Contact Farmers each train their group in time for first season planting.	1.3 Focus Group Discussions	
1.4 Group Members Evaluate Training	1.4 Groups hold end of season evaluation meeting. Extension Staff observe.	1.4 Focus Group Discussions	
1.5	1.5 Second group of 20 contact farmers participate in exchange visit by March 2003.	1.5 Focus Group Discussions	
1.6 Disease threshold value set based on scientific and local knowledge.	1.6 Refresher course for Extension staff on disease control by August 2002	1.6 Disease identification keys; framework for monitoring health through field and storage inspections	
2.1 Planting seed procured from USPA.	2.1 AT least 80 bags (80 kg each) of seed-tubers procured.	2.1 LPO	2.1 Contracted seed–tubers are disease free, prove to have the promised germination, and are not bought up by other sources at awkward times.
2.2 Transport seed and deliver to groups	2.2 Each sub-county to receive 20 bags (80 kg bags) of seed tubers first season 2002 (4 bags per group for 5 groups).	2.2 Delivery Notes	2.2 Farmer sufficiently committed to invest time and local materials into construction of simple diffused light storage.
2.3Groups decide on multiplication strategy for seed-tubers. (Recommend that selected Contact farmers be the first group members to multiply seed-potatoes in compensation for expected training and monitoring services.)	2.3 Groups select their contact farmers and multiplication sites by end of Feb. 2002.	2.3 Focus Group Discussions	
2.4Multiplication contracts signed and witnessed by group.	2.4 20 multiplication contracts signed by contact farmers by March 2002.	2.4 Multiplication contracts	
2.5Planting of seed-tuber beds used as mechanism for group training in disease control.	2.5 Group members participate in planting and management of seed plots and receive training on disease control conducted by the Contact farmer under supervision of the Extension Agent first season 2002.	2.5 Focus Group Discussions	

Activities	OVI	Means of Verification.	Risks/Assumptions
2.6 Disease identification keys used as framework for monitoring health through field and storage inspections	2.6 Each of the 5 groups per sub-county construct a group demonstration diffused light store by the time of first season harvest.	2.6 Store inspection	
2.7 Group training in diffused light storage construction and management.	2.7 In second season 2002 an additional 80 bags of seed tubers distributed to the multipliers that successfully managed their seed plots in first season.	2.7 Multiplication Contracts	
2.8 Additional seed-tubers distributed in each of the following seasons.	2.8 Field and in-store inspections carried out for disease and pest levels	2.8 Store inspection & Health documents	
2.9 First multipliers plant their seed-tubers to ware plots first season 2003 and replant seed-tuber plot for subsequent season.	2.9 20 acres of ware potatoes planted by multipliers first season 2003.	2.9 Field inspection	
3.1 Group leaders collect repayment of seed-tubers from the Multipliers.	3.1 Multipliers obliged to return an amount of seed-tubers equal to three times what they received. Project purchases and additional 160 bags of seed tubers per season from multipliers for distribution to poorer group members. Multipliers also retain seed-tubers for their own future seedbed planting. Recipients are responsible for their own seed-tuber storage.	3.1 Group Redistribution records	3.1 Seed-tubers will be available for timely planting and Weather conditions will be sufficient to produce a normal crop during the multiplication periods. 3.2 That fields selected for multiplication remain disease free and are not infected with blight and wilt by means of other external factors outside farmer control
3.2 Group members agree on Distribution and multiplication plan.	3.2 Groups provided with copies of the multiplication tree for use in drawing up their multiplication plan. Starting second season 2002, poor group members must be given priority in receiving the multiplication materials.	3.2 Purchase orders and delivery notes	3.3 Multipliers will be sufficiently impressed with the new varieties that they will retain seed for own future production in addition to repayment of contract.
3.3 Poorer group members receive one bag of seed tubers each season for two seasons. These seed tubers are planted using the SSPS system for ongoing sustainable seed tuber production. Planting of seed-tuber beds used as mechanism for group training in disease control.	3.3 By end of year 3, 800 farmers have a potato seed-tuber plot planted and one bag of seed tubers in storage waiting to plant the seed plot for the following season.	3.3 Field inspection	3.4 Poor households will be able to profit sufficiently from potato production to be able to afford to buy clean replacement seed from seed multipliers on a periodic basis as needed after the project.

Promoting Potato Seed-Tuber Management For Increased Ware Yields in Kapchorwa District, Eastern Uganda

Activities	OVI	Means of Verification.	Risks/Assumptions
3.4 After two years poor farmers purchase clean replacement seed from the multipliers.	3.4	3.4 Impact Monitoring survey results	3.5 There will be sufficient demand from other potato producers in the District to make multiplication of clean potato seed tubers a viable enterprise for the multipliers.
4.1 Mobilization meetings to inform community and local leadership about the project	4.1 Public information meetings held in all sub-counties by end of June 2002.	4.1 Project Reports	4.1 Market for potatoes remains buoyant, and demand for new varieties is high enough to encourage participation in multiplication and production of potatoes.
4.2 Negotiate MOU with Sub-Counties, countersigned by Parish and Village leaders	4.2 Four MOU's for participating sub-counties signed by end of July 2002.	4.2 MOU's	4.2 Potato production profitable enough to encourage poor farmers
4.3 Village leaders witness first repayment and redistribution.	4.3 Witnessed multiplication contracts to be returned to ATU by extension staff by September 2002.	4.3 Contracts	
4.4 Villages develop Community Distribution Plans	4.4 Village distribution plans to ATU by February 2003. (Villages without distribution plans will be left out of this round of distribution.)	4.4 PPA Report	
4.5 Village leaders witness delivery of seed-tubers from Groups and distribution to new groups at public meeting.	4.5 Village leaders witness handover to recipients at public meetings by March 2003.	4.5 Distribution Plans	
4.6 Repayment and redistribution at end of season witnessed by community leaders	4.6 Second round of distribution witnessed by Village leadership by September 2003.	4.6 Delivery Sign up sheet	
4.7 M&E office monitors distribution.	4.7 Random sample survey of recipients to confirm distribution and planting by March 2004.	4.7 Impact Report 4.8	
4.8 Health standards on seed health are imbedded into local policy and communicated up through the NAADS	4.8 Formalisation of seed health monitoring process in local policy	4.9 Policy document	

Appendix 2: Business Management Training Materials

"Comparing A Shop Keeping Business To Farming "

Shop keeping	Farming
Inputs	
Capital	Capital
Premise	Land
Selves	Seed
Counter	Hoes, pangas, slashes, axes, oxen, ox plough
Commodities e.g. sugar, salt, soap etc	Fertilizers/ chemicals
Transport	Labor
Record book for commodities bought and sold	Transport
Receipt books	Gunny bags
Cash books	Ox cart
A sign post	Donkeys
Operational Activities	
Purchasing commodities	Land preparation
Transporting	Planting
Displaying	Weeding
Advertising	Harvesting
Selling	Transporting
	Storage
Marketing Activities	
Business language	Threshing
Packaging	Bagging
Grading	Weighing
Advertising	Transporting
Displaying	Selling
Asking	
Receipting	
Risks involved	
Theft	Draught
Expiring dates of commodities	Hailstorm
Debts	Floods
Breakages	Animal destruction
Poor infrastructure	Theft
Similarities	
Capital Supervision Management Marketing	Labor Stores Transport

Appendix 3: Projected Income Statement For Potato Using Traditional Farming Methods.

PARTICULARS	UNITS	UNIT COST	COST PER ACRE
Input costs			
Seed	10	25000	250,000/=
Hoes	3	3500	10,500/=
Pangas	1	3000	3,000/=
			263,500/=
Labor costs			
Ploughing 1	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Ploughing 2	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Planting	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Weeding	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Earthing up	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Harvesting	40 bags	1000	40,000/=
			140,000/=
Post harvest costs			
Transporting	40 bags	1000	40,000/=
Bags	4	600	2,400/=
			42, 400/=
Total production costs			445,900/=
OUTPUT	UNITS	SALE PRICE	INCOME PER ACRE
Yield harvested	40	10000	400,000/=
Post harvest losses 10%	4	10000	(40,000/=)
Total Expected Gross Income			360,000/=
Total Production Costs			445,900/=
Total Expected Net Profit/Loss			(85,900)
Break Even Point : Total Production Costs/Amount actually sold = 445900/36 bags Production cost per bag (Break Even Price) = 12,386/= per bag			

The production cost per bag helps the farmers to decide on the selling price. Its clear that for a farmer to make profit, would sell at more than 12,386/=per bag.

Appendix 4: Projected Income Statement For Ware Potatoes Using Improved Seed Without Using Fertilizers

PARTICULARS	UNITS	UNIT COST	COST PER ACRE
Input costs			
Seed	10	25000	250,000/=
Hoes	3	3500	10,500/=
Pangas	1	3000	3,000/=
Fungicide	3 kg	7000	21,000/=
Insecticide	½ kg	15000	7,500/=
			292,000/=
Labor costs			
Ploughing 1	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Ploughing 2	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Planting	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Weeding	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Spraying 1st	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Spraying 2nd	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Earthing up	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Harvesting	70 bags	1000	70,000/=
			180,000/=
Post harvest costs			
Transporting	70 bags	1000	70,000/=
			70,000/=
Total production costs			542,000/=
OUTPUT	UNITS	SALE PRICE	INCOME PER ACRE
Yield harvested	70	15000	1,050,000/=
Post harvest losses 10%	7	15000	105,000/=
Total Expected Gross Income			945,000/=
Total Production Costs			542,000/=
Total Expected Net Profit/Loss			403,000/=
Break Even Point : Total Production Costs/Amount actually sold = 542,000/63 bags Production cost per bag (Break Even Price) = 8,603/= per bag			

Appendix 5: Project Income Statement For Ware Potatoes Using Improved Seed And Fertilizers

PARTICULARS	UNITS	UNIT COST	COST PER ACRE
Input costs			
Seed	10	25000	250,000/=
Hoes	3	3500	10,500/=
Pangas	1	3000	3,000/=
Fertilizer	1 bag	36,000	36,000/=
Fungicide	3 kg	7000	21,000/=
Insecticide	½ kg	15000	7,500/=
			340,000/=
Labor costs			
Ploughing 1	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Ploughing 2	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Planting	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Weeding	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Spraying 1st	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Spraying 2nd	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Earthing up	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Harvesting	100 bags	1000	100,000/=
			210,000/=
Post harvest costs			
Transporting	100 bags	1000	100,000/=
			100,000/=
Total production costs			650,000/=
OUTPUT	UNITS	SALE PRICE	INCOME PER ACRE
Yield harvested	100	15000	1,500,000/=
Post harvest losses 10%	10	15000	150,000/=
Total Expected Gross Income			1,350,000/=
Total Production Costs			650,000/=
Total Expected Net Profit/Loss			700,000/=
Break Even Point : Total Production Costs/Amount actually sold = 650,000/90 bags Production cost per bag (Break Even Price) = 7,222/= per bag Profit margin per bag = Sale Price – Production per bag 15,000 – 7,222 = 7,778/= per bag			

Appendix 6: Project Income Statement For Seed Potato Without Fertilizers Use.

PARTICULARS	UNITS	UNIT COST	COST PER ACRE
Input costs			
Seed	10	50000	500,000/=
Hoes	3	3500	10,500/=
Pangas	1	3000	3,000/=
Fungicide	3 kg	7000	21,000/=
Insecticide	½ kg	15000	7,500/=
			542,000/=
Labor costs			
Ploughing 1	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Ploughing 2	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Planting	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Weeding	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Spraying 1st	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Spraying 2nd	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Earthing up	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Dehaulming	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Harvesting	70 bags	1000	70,000/=
			185,000/=
Post harvest costs			
Transporting	70 bags	1000	70,000/=
Sorting and grading	10MD	1500	15,000/=
Bagging	67bags	200	13,400/=
Bags	67bags	600	40,000/=
			138,600/=
Total production costs			865,600/=
OUTPUT	UNITS	SALE PRICE	INCOME PER ACRE
Yield harvested	70 small (10%) medium (50%) Large (30%) Extra large(10%)	6.7x100,000 33.5x50,000 20.1x30,000 6.7x20,000	670,000/= 1,675,000/= 603,000/= 134,000/=
Post harvest losses 5%	a. bags small medium large extra large	 0.3x100,000 1.5x50,000 0.9x30,000 0.3x20,000	 30,000/= 75,000/= 27,000/= 6,000/=
			138,000/=
Total Expected Gross Income			3,082,000/=

Total Production Costs	865,600/=
Total Expected Net Profit/Loss	2,216,400/=

Break Even Point : Total Production Costs/Amount actually sold
= 865,600/67 bags

Production cost per bag (Break Even Price) = 12,900/= per bag

Profit margin per bag = Sale Price – Production per bag
Small 100,000 - 12,900 = 87,100/=
Medium 50,000 – 12,900 = 37,100/=
Large 30,000 – 12,900 = 17,100/=
Extra large 20,000 - 12,900 = 7,100/=

Appendix 7: Projected Income Statement For Seed Potato With Fertilizer Use.

PARTICULARS	UNITS	UNIT COST	COST PER ACRE
Input costs			
Seed	10	50000	500,000/=
Hoes	3	3500	10,500/=
Pangas	1	3000	3,000/=
Fertilizer	1 bag	36000	36,000/=
Fungicide	3 kg	7000	21,000/=
Insecticide	½ kg	15000	7,500/=
Gunny bags	10 bags	600	6,000/=
			584,000/=
Labor costs			
Ploughing 1	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Ploughing 2	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Planting	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Weeding	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Spraying 1st	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Spraying 2nd	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Earthing up	10MD	2000	20,000/=
Dehaulming	2MD	2500	5,000/=
Harvesting	10MD	5000	50,000/=
			165,000/=
Post harvest costs			
Transporting	100 bags	1000	100,000/=
Sorting and grading	10MD	1500	15,000/=
Bagging	100bags	200	20,000/=
Bags	100bags	600	60,000/=
			195,000/=
Total production costs			944,000/=
OUTPUT	UNITS	SALE PRICE	INCOME PER ACRE
Yield harvested	100 small (10%) medium (50%) Large (30%) Extra large(10%)	10x100,000 50x50,000 30x30,000 10x20,000	1,000,000/= 2,500,000/= 900,000/= 200,000/= 4,600,000/=

Post harvest losses 5%	5bags small medium large extra large	 0.5x100,000 2.5x50,000 1.5x30,000 0.5x20,000	 50,000/= 125,000/= 45,000/= 10,000/= (230,000/=)
Total Expected Gross Income (4,600,000-230,000/=)			4,370,000/=
Total Production Costs			885,000/=
Total Expected Net Profit/Loss			3,485,000/=

Break Even Point : Total Production Costs/Amount actually sold
= 885,000/95 bags

Production cost per bag (Break Even Price) = 9,316/= per bag

Profit margin per bag = Sale Price – Production per bag

Small	100,000 – 9,316 = 90,684/=
Medium	50,000 – 9,316 = 40,684/=
Large	30,000 – 9,316 = 20,684/=
Extra large	20,000 - 9,316 = 10,684/=

SAVING MOBILIZATION AND CREDIT MANAGEMENT BYE -LAWS

Appendix 8: KAPTANYA SAVINGS AND CREDIT GROUP BYE LAWS

Name of the group: Kaptanya Savings and Credit Group
Location: Kaptanya sub county headquarters.

Objectives:

1. To mobilize savings for the group and individual members.
2. To generate income through loaning to members
3. To improve the standards of living members.

Membership: Is one who is able to abide by the Bye- laws.
He/ she must be from within the area of jurisdiction.

Membership fee: 10,000/= (Ten thousand shillings) annually.
Meetings: Once a month
Meeting day: Every 2nd Saturday
Meeting time: 2:00pm
Meeting venue: Kaptanya sub county headquarters.
Saving deposits: A regular saving deposit at every meeting
A minimum saving deposit of five thousands (5,000/=) per meeting.

If a member fails to deposit his/her minimum savings, the solidarity group have to pay then they settle their issue after.
Each member should posses a passbook
Quorum: The quorum for loan approval shall be two thirds (2/3) majority

Eligibility for loans:
Must be a member who is credit worthy, hardworking, with solidarity guarantee and provides a security and a family consent.
He/she with a saving deposit of 25% of the loan he/she intends to request.
He/she should have completed the repayment of the previous loan.
Interest rate on the loan: 5%
Loan repayment period: Two (2) months
Loan repayment mode: In two equal installments; 2 meetings.

If a member defaults, the solidarity group pays then they settles their issue after the meeting. If the member fails to settle with the solidarity group, then the entire group members have to get his security.

When a new member should get a loan:

- Should be in-group for at least 4 months.
- Priority to be given to productive purpose.
- Social purpose given a shorter period one (1) month.

Loan supervision

- Loan committee

- Solidarity group members
- Executive committee members.

Dividends:
Dividends shall be paid once every year according to the ratio of each members' savings
The 10% of the total interest will be retained for group saving

Fines:

Late coming:	500/=
Absenteeism from the meeting:	1000/=
Bad language/ misconduct:	500/=
Rumour mongering:	5,000/= given two chances and the third time is expelled from the saving and credit programme
Bad conduct:	5,000/=

The treasurer or secretary at every end of the meeting shall report financial records & information to members.
Withdrawal of from members from the group: Shall be voluntary and dismissal with their savings.

Appendix 9: KAPRORON SAVINGS AND CREDIT GROUP BYE LAWS

Name of the group: Kaproron Savings and Credit Group
Location: Kaproron Sub-County

Objectives:

1 To mobilize savings for the group and individual members.
2 To generate funds to loan to members for productive purposes loaning to members

i) To improve the standards of living members i.e. to raise interest which at the end of trading period will be shared to help in domestic issues.
a. To share experiences and solve other problems

Membership: Is one who is able to abide by the Bye- laws.
He/ she must be from within the area of jurisdiction.
Membership fee: 10,000/= (Ten thousand shillings) annually. (Non-refundable)
Meetings: Once a month
Meeting day: Every 1st Friday of the month
Meeting time: 2:30pm
Meeting venue:
Saving deposits: A regular saving deposit at every meeting
A minimum saving deposit of four thousands (4,000/=) per meeting.
If a member fails to deposit his/her minimum savings, the solidarity group have to pay then they settle their issue after.
Each member should posses a passbook
Quorum: The quorum for loan approval or any new ideas shall be two thirds (2/3) majority

Eligibility for loans:

Must be a member who is credit worthy, hardworking, with solidarity guarantee and provides a security and a family consent.
He/she with a saving deposit of 25% of the loan he/she intends to request i.e. A member shall not take a loan beyond 4 times his/her saving deposit.
He/she should have completed the repayment of the previous loan.
Interest rate on the loan: 5%
Loan repayment period: One (1) month
Loan repayment mode: Once i.e. In the next meeting.
If a member defaults, the solidarity group pays then they settles their issue after the meeting.
If the member fails to settle with the solidarity group, then the members have to get his security.
When a new member should get a loan:
A new member shall take a loan after 3 months in the group..

Purpose of the loan:

Priority to be given to productive purpose.
Social purpose given a shorter period one (1) month.
Loan supervision

- Loan committee
- Solidarity group members
- Executive committee members.

Dividends:
Dividends shall be paid once every year according to the ratio of each members' savings

Fines:
Late coming: 500/=
Absenteeism from the meeting: with no apology 1,000/=
Bad language/ misconduct: 5,000/=
Rumour mongering: 5,000/= first and second times, the third time dismissal.
The treasurer or secretary at every end of the meeting shall report financial records/information to members.
If a member wishes to withdraw from the group is free to withdraw all his/her savings without interest for that year.

Appendix 10: TIME TABLE FOR MARKETING TRAINING

TIME	**TOPIC**	**FACILITATOR**
Day 1:	**Monday 2nd June 2003**	
8:30 am	Welcome/introductions	Sarah
8:45 am	Introduction to Marketing What is a market/marketing • Importance of marketing	Sarah
10:00am	**T E A B R E A K**	
10:30 am	Contractual marketing****** Buy back arrangement******	Fred Bikandi
1:00 pm	**T E A B R E A K**	
2:00 pm-5:00pm	Quality control/stores management ******	Fred Bikandi

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Day 2	**Tuesday**
8:00 am	The concept of collective bargaining and marketing for farmer's groups** • Organizing transport****** • Obtaining inputs****** • Capital acquisition/investments******
12:30	Training evaluation/Closure

Appendix 11: REPORT ON FARMERS' EXCHANGE VISIT TO KABALE

A) REPORT ON THE VISIT OF FIRST GROUP OF SEED POTATO FARMERS TO KABALE

Introduction

The Kapchorwa farmer exchange visit to Kabale took place from 24/11/2002 to 28/11/2002. The team Constituted of 10 potato seed multipliers, 4 artisans, 4 assistants FPRAs, 2 AT technical staff and 2 AT drivers.

Objective

1. To build capacity of Kapchorwa farmer seed producers on potato husbandry and post-harvest management.
2. To enable farmer from Kapchorwa to share experiences with/and benefit from the well established Kabale farmers
3. To expose Kapchorwa artisans to the established DLS in Kabale to help them gain skills on construction of DLS for Kapchorwa farmers.

Activities

Farmers first visited Kachwekano ARDC where they were handled by one technical officer (Rogers Kakwenzire) who did the explanations and guided the team through different experiments. The farmers were informed the need to ensure the quality of the seed thus, good size, well sprouted (mature), disease/pest free, right source of seed, etc.

Farmers were further told that seed potato production should be commercialized (should be a business), that is, to be able to calculate benefits/profit. Rogers further emphasized that timeliness in disease/pest control and weed management can save money, i.e. the earlier one goes in for fungicide spray against blight the less fungicide is used.

With seed potato, a minimum inspection of the field once week is required. He also talked of the importance of dehaulming the potatoes before harvest and discouraged the farmers to do the harvesting when its wet as the crop can get Erwinia bacteria disease. Farmers were told not to store potatoes when wet. Rogers advised farmers to store the seed potato in a diffuse light store that has to be opened once a week and potatoes turned once in a while at the same time removing tubers that have been attacked by insects (potato tuber moths) and diseases (bacteria wilt).

Farmers were told to minimize crop volunteers by having a second round of harvesting and to treat volunteers as a weed. Demarcation of diseases by field mapping was briefly introduced to farmers.

Estimates Of Costs For A DLS

The materials required for DLS and the cost estimates were done at the end of two field days .by the artisans, farmers, Assistant FPRAs, AT Uganda staff, Kachwekano staff and the Chairman UNESPA. The total contribution by AT Uganda per DLS is 799,760/= and Farmers 1,238,000/=. The cost for farmers came up to be high for the farmers to afford at ago or within the limited time remaining. With consultation of Kachwekano staff, the

construction of a concrete floor was left optional for a start. This left a minimum balance of 729.000/= as a contribution by the farmer, which was a 50%:50% contribution by farmer and the project. An artisan from Karyengyere, continued to Kapchorwa to demonstrate to Kapchorwa artisans how to construct a DLS. Thereafter, the Kapchorwa artisans constructed the remaining DLS.

B) SECOND VISIT TO KABALE

Introduction

The exchange visit of the second group of Kapchorwa seed multipliers to Kabale took place from 23rd to 26th November 2003. The team constituted of 10 multipliers, 1 Field assistant from Bukwa subcounty and 2 ATU staff.

Objectives Of The Visit

1 To build capacity of Kapchorwa farmer seed producers on potato production management and post-harvest management.
2 To enable farmers from Kapchorwa to share experience with Kabale seed potato multipliers.

The farmers were welcomed to Kachwekano ARDC by Dr. Wagoire- Head of Potato Program NARO. He encouraged farmers to aim at producing good and quality seed which can be accepted by the people (market). He stressed the importance of farmers to take seed potato production farming as a business. He challenged Kapchorwa farmers to leave maize growing which generate little money and go for potato production which fenches a lot of money within the shortest period. Dr. Wagoire ended by remaining the farmers to find a way of sustaining themselves, by the time AT project comes to the end.

The team was then led to Kalengyere by the chairman of UNSPPA. In Kalengyere, they were received by Rogers Kakuhenzire and 2 technicians. Rogers covered the diseases and pest identification and control. He guided them through different experiments, where they saw the effect of blight on potato yields. They were able to see how different varieties respond with different level of spray against blight. Victoria variety came out as more susceptible to blight and the yields are reduced substacially. However, Nakapot 5 variety was found out to be less susceptible to blight that even at one spray, the yields were good. Rogers stressed the importance of initial spray against blight within 21- 30 days after planting (when the crop is 80-100% emergency). Then advised to keep monitoring/ inspecting the fields, spray again if any stress of blight is observed at an interval of 1 week.

For the cutworms, farmers were informed as are hard to kill even in Kabale. They were advised to continue picking them and then kill mechanically, or to use marathione powder, by first opening the soil and pour the powder around the plant.

Rapid multiplication and seed storage was covered by the technicians. The farmers raised the cumbersome of raising up a small seed plot. The technicians told them they do not need to pour a lot of soil. They just need to use the top soil around the plot, which is just enough.

The team visited seed potato multipliers. It was observed that Kabale farmers, care for their crops and the Kapchorwa farmers appreciated it. Kabale seed potato producers do not grade

their seed, they only remove the small and big tubers and use them for their seed for ware potato production, then sell the remaining mixed seed at a price of 40,000/= per 80 kg bag. No seed multiplier in Kabale has ever had any problem with lack of market of the seed. The UNSPPA help the farmers to sell their seed potato.

Kapchorwa farmers were provoked when they visited one of the multipliers practicing rapid multiplication. Some farmers promised to try it out too. When they get back to Kapchorwa. Kapchorwa farmers got impressed with the investments their fellow seed potato producer have made from seed potato production i.e. constructing permanent houses.

During the communication with farmers, Dr. Wagoire advised the farmers to be buying seed from Buginyanya to be able to reduce on transport costs. It was a good idea, but AT Uganda Technical staff advised farmers to be establishing the type of seed, whether pre-basic? Also farmers to be going to Buginyanya to supervise the crop in the field at 45 to 60 days to establish whether it is clean from bacterial wilt.

AT Uganda staff had in-depth discussion with how dormancy in potato can be broken (stimulating sprouting)? Two possibilities were looked at. (a) Emphasizing on early planting (b) Immediately after harvesting, potato tubers to be put at thick layers on shelves, then cover them with dry grass. At sprout initiation, the grass is removed and the layer of tubers reduced.

Otherwise it was a successful trip to the farmers. They learnt a lot from the researchers and their fellow farmers.