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This action is funded by the European Union

## ANNEX 6

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 for Uganda  
to be financed from the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund

### Action Document for Promoting Commercial Aquaculture in Uganda

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Promoting Commercial Aquaculture in Uganda CRIS number: UG/FED/038-334 financed under the 11 <sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF)	
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	The action shall be carried out at the following locations in Uganda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mwena, a landing site near Kalangala Island on Lake Victoria: the cage-based aquaculture park for tilapia production;</li><li>• Lake Kyoga north of Masindi Port (Nile River banks): the pond-based aquaculture park that is designed for tilapia or catfish production;</li><li>• Kampala and Entebbe: support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries; public and private actors in the sector;</li><li>• Country-wide for some segments of the value chain (e.g. feeds and fry/fingerlings production).</li></ul>	
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Uganda – 11 <sup>th</sup> EDF – National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020	
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Food Security and Agriculture	DEV. Aid: YES <sup>1</sup>
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 10 250 000 Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 10 000 000 This action will be co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 250 000	
<b>6. Aid modality and implementation modality</b>	Project Modality Indirect management with the Government of Uganda Direct Management – Procurement of services	

<sup>1</sup> Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

<b>7. a) DAC code(s)</b>	31320 - Fishery development – Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects 100%			
<b>b) Main delivery Channel</b>	12000 – Recipient Government			
<b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Biological diversity	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	In line with the promotion of the inclusive and sustainable value chain approach under the GPGC			
<b>10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goals 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere,			

## SUMMARY

The Ugandan fisheries sector is important in terms of employment, poverty reduction and foreign exchange revenues - rivers and swamps account for 44 000 km<sup>2</sup> of Uganda's surface area of 241 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Fish activities are mainly carried out in open water sources and provide a livelihood to many people in Uganda. Fish also constitutes an important source of nutritious food and animal protein.

Aquaculture in Uganda is yet to reach its full potential. Both cage and pond aquaculture are developing all around the country, not only for subsistence but more and more for commercial purposes. The difference in productivity between commercial and subsistence aquaculture is quite substantial, as it varies from around 1 500 kg/ha for smallholder farming to 15 000 kg/ha for commercial farming. But if in 2005 there were 60% fish farmers at subsistence level (Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2007) today 20 to 30% of them have upgraded their subsistence farms to profitable small scale production units. It is estimated that there are 2 000 such farmers who own nearly 5 000 out of the national total estimated at 20 000 ponds (Food and Agricultural Organisation, 2016). But small-scale fish farmers have learnt that adopting new technologies is not enough to increase their productivity unless the fish value chain for their products is enhanced at the same time.

The implementation of the East African Community (EAC)-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) will bring new leverage to the relationship between the EU and Uganda, at both national and regional levels. The agreement will not only create more trade and investment opportunities, but will

also enhance political dialogue on economic growth and job creation and guide development objectives. For instance, a full chapter on Fisheries including aquaculture recognizes the importance of the sector to export trade, to employment and to nutrition for EAC countries. The parties agreed to cooperate towards the sustainable development and management of the fisheries sector and that the appropriate strategy to promote its economic growth is through increasing value adding activities. Inland fisheries and aquaculture development is also part of the EPA Economic and Development Cooperation component in the areas of capacity building and export market development, infrastructure, technology, regulatory framework, investment and finance, conservation and poverty alleviation.

This action's general objective is to contribute to a competitive, job-intensive, environmentally-sustainable, equitable and climate-resilient agricultural sector in Uganda, in order to reduce poverty and improve food and nutrition security in the context of the changing climate. Its specific objective is to support a competitive, job-intensive, inclusive, environmentally-sustainable and climate-resilient aquaculture value chain in a comprehensive manner. The project seeks to achieve the following results 1: The policy and regulatory frameworks affecting the operations of the commercial aquaculture industry improved and implemented; 2: production and productivity of aquaculture fish and fish products enhanced, giving priority to locally-developed practices and focusing on smallholder and rural livelihoods and formation of producer groups; 3: post harvest handling and marketing of aquaculture fish and fish products improved. The programme will have a strong focus on smallholders.

The project modality will be used, through the following implementation modalities: 1) Indirect Management with the Government of Uganda and 2) Direct Management through procurement of services. The project will implemented for a duration of 5 years.

## **1 CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area**

Fish is a critical source of dietary protein in sub-Saharan Africa. With wild fish stock over-exploited and declining, aquaculture becomes a crucial source. But it will only work if there's a shift away from decades-old approaches to holistic aquaculture development.

Uganda has witnessed, over the last two decades, significant economic growth and poverty reduction (with a share of Ugandans in absolute poverty reduced from 56.4% in 1992/93 to 19.7% in 2012/13). But reduction in the absolute number of poor people is marginal due to population growth, and hides substantial spatial variation (with Northern Uganda still lagging behind) and rising inequality.

In order to facilitate the emergence of commercial agriculture as a means to increase the livelihoods of actors along the value chain, the government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) adopted the Commodity Based Approach (CBA) to increase agricultural production and productivity. Under this approach, investments are channelled to the development of value chains of 12 prioritised commodities namely: maize, beans, rice, bananas, cassava, cattle, meat, fish, coffee, tea, fruits and vegetables.

Aquaculture is seen by the Government as a vital sector, aiming to improve livelihoods, provide jobs and improve food security and nutrition for its people. However, as a commercial industry it remains significantly underdeveloped with a significant potential for development into a commercial aquaculture industry, which could produce critical volumes of fish to fill the growing gap in national fish supply as wild fish catches continue to decline, the population grows and demand for raw material for fish value addition continues. The country has fast growing fish species (Nile tilapia, African catfish), extensive freshwater resources (lakes and many smaller water bodies including slow-flowing sections of rivers) suitable for cage, pond and tank based aquaculture systems and its agriculture and

fisheries sector produces most of the raw materials needed for locally made fish feeds. Uganda also has a developing fish processing sector which until now has been focused on only the export of Nile perch products to Europe. Regional export potential is also important as Uganda is strategically placed in the Eastern African Community. A productive commercial aquaculture industry could supply a new source of high quality raw material for 'added value' products for local and regional markets.

Although the statistics for fish farming in Uganda is scanty, it is estimated that the production of fish from aquaculture has increased from some 285 tons in 1999 to about 100 000 tons in 2011. This increase is mainly due to the transformation of some small subsistence farms to commercial units.

### **1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework**

Agriculture is the backbone of the Ugandan economy and its development is considered of strategic importance for the country, as "primary growth sector" (National Development Programme-NDP I) and "key development area" (NDP II). Moreover, the NDP II enhances the strategic importance of taking into consideration the value chain approach for priority commodities (NDP II, Annex I).

Fish is one of the **priority commodities** that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has identified within the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) 2010/11 – 2014/15, and preliminary discussions on the new Agriculture Sector Support Plan 2015/16 – 2020/21 confirm that fish will continue to be a priority commodity for the Government of Uganda. This document is expected to be signed by the Cabinet during the 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester 2016.

The relevant policies for the fisheries sub-sector and the development of aquaculture in the country are *the National Fisheries Policy (2004)* and *the National Investment Policy for Aquaculture Parks (2012)*. In addition, there is also a strategic framework at the level of the Government: *the Uganda National Aquaculture Development Strategy (2008)* and *the provisional Fisheries Sector Strategic Plan*; and a sound legal framework: *the Fish Act Chapter 197, the Fish (Aquaculture) Rules 2003*, *the Fish (Beach management) Rules 2003*. The main objective of the fisheries legislation is to promote hygienic handling of the fish as well as ensure responsible fishing practices as a way of enabling national and international trade. There are challenges in enforcing these laws due to the decentralisation and devolution of powers to the Districts and Co-management Units along the lake shores which disrupted the chain of command and communication between the MAAIF (the policy makers) and the Ministry of Local Government (the enforcers).

The EU Communication on *"Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"* (2012) has placed the objective of inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development for human development high on the agenda of the EU. It commits to support sustainable practices, including the safeguarding of ecosystem services, giving priority to locally-developed practices and focusing on smallholder agriculture and rural livelihoods, formation/support of producer groups, the supply and marketing chain, and government efforts to facilitate responsible private investment, and to continue working on strengthening nutritional standards, food security governance and reducing food price volatility at international level. It also encourages new ways of engaging with the private sector.

This intervention will also follow the policy guidelines from the Communication *"Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance and more effective development outcomes"* (2013) and the Communication *"A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries"* (2014) and the recent Communication *"The Paris Protocol - a blueprint for tackling global climate change beyond 2020"* – and related commitments taken at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) summit in December 2015, and the

Communication “*Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: Transforming the lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020*” (2016).

### ***1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis***

The key stakeholders and target groups in this project that the project aims to collaborate with are:

**At Governmental level**, the main stakeholders will be the Directorate of Fisheries Resources, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute, the National Environment Management Authority, the Departments of Internal and External Trade, under the Ministry of Trade & Industry, and the Local Government Authorities.

**At private sector level**, the main stakeholders will be the aquaculture farmers<sup>2</sup> (male and female) and farmers' organisations: fish processing facilities operators, retailers, and the input dealers/suppliers. Some banks may show interest to offer loans at conducive interest rates for agriculture use.

**At the civil society/academia level**, the project will collaborate with the fish conservation/fishers organisations like the beach management units (BMUs) and fish conservation Civil Society Organisations like the Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Association (UFFCA). In order to strengthen gender-responsiveness and diverse women actors along the aquaculture value chain, the project will also consult and explore the cooperation with organisations such as the Women Fish Network Uganda. Collaboration with major organisations such as World Fish is also envisaged. The Fisheries Training Institute under the MAAIF and the Department of Zoology under Makerere University Kampala will also be critical in providing training to the private sector along the value chain in various issues.

**Other stakeholders** include the indirect beneficiaries, i.e. the end consumer of fish and fish products, some of whom may be vulnerable, such as female heads of households. They will benefit from a likely decrease of the prices due to increase production and availability of fish at local level and from an increase of the quality of the end product, due to improved standards and quality control.

### ***1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis***

Commercial aquaculture is not yet fully developed in Uganda though it has a significant potential for development because it can produce critical volumes of fish to fill the growing gap in national fish supply as wild fish catches continue to decline, the population grows and demand for raw material for value addition continues. A number of shortcomings that are hindering this development have been identified as: failure to enforce the existing good quality acts, policies and strategies due to lack of funding; lack of clear guidelines and an approach on how to carry out aquaculture parks investments; an unfavourable policy and ‘high cost’ environment which is not supportive of the development of aquaculture at all stages of the value-chain; lack of sufficient emphasis on marketing (e.g. market segmentation, market infrastructure, price promotion, etc.) which ultimately constrains profitability.

The programme will also identify areas of improvement for these shortcomings, and will envisage a close collaboration with the Government and various other stakeholders involved, especially the private sector. The main constraints in the commercial aquaculture industry that the project will address and create opportunities are:

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<sup>2</sup> The EU study concluded that in 2010/11 there was only one large-scale commercial fish farm, perhaps 50-100 small and medium scale commercial farms, many of which are currently operating well below their capacity and many thousands smallholder ponds that are largely unproductive.

- **Feed:** Even though there is a great potential in Uganda for feeds manufacture, given the availability of inputs (except micro-nutrients), the major issues associated with feed relate more to the *quality* of feed being produced, and the need for independent checking and verification of this quality. The fact that only one industrial producer is present in Uganda is also a matter of concern.
- **Fry/fingerlings:** The hatchery sector in Uganda is adequately developed and fry production is sufficient in terms of quantity<sup>3</sup>. The biggest problems that Uganda is facing are also related to the quality: no certification and no proper standards available, lack of skills at the production level and transport-related issues are of concern.
- **Equipment:** Most notable in this regard is the netting used for cage farming, and for harvesting fish from ponds. There are a few companies in Kampala that specialise in supplying aquaculture equipment, but access from remote areas is very difficult. The existing market infrastructure has been set up for wild catches. Fish farmers need collection centres, live holding facilities, vans, market stalls etc. for farmed fish.
- **Producer organisations:** There is very little formal organisation of fish farmers in Uganda. This reduces the ability of producers to negotiate with suppliers on input costs, and also prevents the sharing of information which could be beneficial.
- **Production methods/husbandry:** A critical factor impacting on production of farmed fish in Uganda is the lack of a documented and implemented set of best management practices (BMPs) for either catfish or tilapia. Current practices in Uganda are woefully inadequate compared to international best practice, and are contributing to many of the business failures that have characterised recent years.

## 2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Environmental Risks <sup>4</sup> such as Destruction of ecosystems; water pollution/waste disposal, introduction of diseases and the possible escape that can threaten the ecological equilibrium, environmentally-unsustainable feed production	High	Appropriate environmental assessments will be conducted and mitigation recommendations integrated through the life of the project, and through the whole value-chain (including energy supply). The programme will also mainstream climate change adaptation measures as relevant. Opportunities for climate smart and environmentally friendly practices will be seized and scaled up along the whole value chain.
Wealthy politicians and business people may try to influence	High	The independence of the project management team and the steering committee will be paramount. The

<sup>3</sup> A 2010 Sarnissa study determined that there were 56 operating hatcheries across the country producing tilapia, catfish and common carp, with a total production capacity of 77 million catfish fry/year and 56 million tilapia fry/year.

<sup>4</sup> The Strategic Environmental Assessment conducted has identified a series of threats and opportunities related to environment in general and climate change in particular. They are going to be treated in a cross-cutting manner, throughout the programme components and along the value chain interventions. Among those the study has identified: water bodies degradation through nutrient enrichment and alga/hyacinth bloom, water eutrophication, reduction of water current velocity associated with cages, leading to sedimentation, siltation and pollution; loss or degradation of aquatic and riparian flora and habitats; impact on wild fish populations and other aquatic fauna; spread of fish diseases and bioaccumulation of toxic substances and pathogens through water filtration and the food chain; generation and management of waste; direct conflicts over space on land and water.

project activities to self-benefitting interests		Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the EU Delegation. All measures will be taken to avoid any conflict of interests at the level of the project's decision and implementation level.
Poor involvement of MAAIF and poor dialogue / communication during the implementation of the project	High	The programme will involve MAAIF at all stages; MAAIF will be a major implementing actor and stakeholder, and will chair the Steering Committee. MAAIF will define, together with the EU Delegation, the appropriate channels and means of communication in order to avoid any delays in the implementation of the project. Staff training and institutional support foreseen.
Low capacity of the targeted departments in the MAAIF to manage the programme estimates and to meet the procedural requirements of such a programme. Possible political/other interference on the project's decisions	High	An independent Project Management Unit (PMU) accompanied by strong technical assistance will be in charge of the programme. Their role will be to enforce the project's ethics, procedural conformity and the sound financial management, and to verify that there is no conflict of interest at any level within the project's management and implementation structures. The project's decisions are going to be taken by the Steering Committee, chaired by MAAIF and co-chaired by the EU Delegation, both supported by a strong team of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and by the PMU and the technical assistance team.
The fish in cages and/or ponds can be affected by high prevalence of diseases	Low	Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS), one of the most serious aquatic diseases with high mortality rates, is expanding in Africa and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sent out an alert of a possible outbreak of EUS in the Democratic Republic of Congo recently. The project will need to start off with a bio-security plan to avert disaster.
Women lack the capacity to fully participate in the programme and prevailing gender norms may impose further barriers.	High	The action will strengthen cooperative action of women producers of fish, and ingredients of feeds, and fish retailers; build their capacities; improve their access to information, technology and equipment. Furthermore, all project-related training will include a gender awareness rising aspect. The project will target women/women's groups directly.
Low aquaculture fish price that depresses production (if compared to wild fish catch, in terms of fish price/cost of production)	Medium	Methods of locating appropriate marketing destinations and methods will be incorporated in the project's design to mitigate this risk.
Currently there is no single organisation that unites all stakeholders in the commercial aquaculture agribusiness thus may affect private sector	Medium	A process to encourage linkages among all private sector players in the value chain will be built in the project's design and implementation to allow for formation of an appropriate organisation that will bring together all players.

organisational performance		
<b>Assumptions</b>		
1. The Government of Uganda will be supportive and provide legislation to define farmed fish sizes to avoid being impounded as immature capture fish. 2. The project will be well received by the Private Sector concerned, as shown by the preliminary discussions during the identification and formulation phases. 3. All required inputs (feeds and fries) will be available in order for production to commence		

Furthermore, climate change is a reality and will have impacts on aquatic ecosystems and associated livelihoods. Examples can be temperature rises due to climatic change which, if combined with pollution, can lead to eutrophication of the lake systems; and/or erratic climatic events from dry periods to heavy rains that could provoke serious soils erosion events leading to sedimentation of ponds and eutrophication of parts of lakes. Proposed adaptation measures could be, for example, avoiding areas with high risk of eutrophication and sensitive to pollution, including natural sinks for organic debris, shallow and stagnant waters; prefer areas with swift currents, good oxygenation conditions and sufficient water depth; prefer areas which are most suitable to natural and stable flows from rivers or within lakes. Thus careful land / water planning is required to optimise economic and social benefits and minimise adverse impacts for local people and their livelihood, taking into consideration other socio-economic activities such as agriculture, tourism, livestock, fishing, navigation etc. as well as basic needs for housing and public infrastructures; food production for local people.

### **3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

#### **3.1 Lessons learnt**

Various attempts to develop the aquaculture sector in Uganda have taken place lately. For example, under the China-Africa Forum, Uganda benefited from bilateral aid from the Chinese government in form of establishment of a demonstration site for aquaculture at Kajjansi Aquaculture Research and Development Centre (KARDC). However, these attempts were most of the time fragmented, focusing on production aspects only, and therefore often not successful. As this is the first time that the EU is supporting aquaculture development in Uganda, it is important that this intervention adopts a holistic approach addressing all aspects of the entire value chain, and learns from past attempts. Furthermore, the lessons learned that will be utilised for this intervention will be drawn from studies and reports on the aquaculture value chain in Uganda or from successful experiences in Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the world.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Report on the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2012 identifies three major challenges that confront aquaculture worldwide as: economic development, environmental stewardship and equitable distribution of benefits. It proposes an effective response to these challenges as requiring a coherent interplay of private investment and stewardship of public goods. Good governance in aquaculture production should draw on codes of practice and best management practices (BMPs)<sup>5</sup> to inform and implement policies and plans. Although the application of these codes may raise production costs in the short-term, the increased

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<sup>5</sup> Examples of these norms include the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and its accompanying Technical Guidelines; the Holmenkollen Guidelines; the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), as well as International Aquatic Animal Health Code.



returns from healthy and environmentally-sustainable aquaculture farms more than justify the investments. The capacity and the role of state in establishing / securing property rights, preservation of natural capital, ensuring bio-security and enforcing the existing regulatory requirements should be assured and clear.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

Synergies with the following EU-funded programmes will be sought:

- 1) **Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa**, whose overall objective is to enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and socio-economic development in Africa;
- 2) **FISHTRADE** programme, whose overall objective is to improve food and nutritional security and reduce poverty in sub-Saharan Africa by enhancing the capacities of regional and pan-African organisations to support their member states to better integrate intra-regional fish trade into their development and food security policy;
- 3) The **11<sup>th</sup> EDF Regional Indicative Programme** has identified natural resource management for support as a priority area under the East African Community (EAC). The overall objective is to contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources having a significant regional dimension in the EAC region. One specific objective is to increase fish production in the EAC region without further depletion of wild fisheries by developing with the private sector a sustainable commercial aquaculture value chain;
- 4) Implementation of a Regional Fisheries Strategy for Eastern-Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region (**SmartFish II**) (ESA-IO) that will be implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in collaboration with the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East Africa Community (EAC) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

The monthly Agriculture Sector Development Partners together with its Sector Working Group format (including the government), is essential for coordinating the agriculture activities and to align donor initiatives with the sector's strategic plans.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

**Climate change and environmental sustainability:** A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Aquaculture sector has been carried out in February-April 2016, at the request of the Government of Uganda and the EU Delegation in Kampala. It shows both insight and foresight regarding the risks, constraints, opportunities and impacts of the programme, including its interdependence with various environmental factors. Diminishing natural fish production from the great lakes combined with high population growth rates have resulted in greater pressure on remaining natural resources. Provocation of nutrient enrichment, water eutrophication, alga/hyacinth bloom and pollution of water from release of drugs (vaccines, hormones, antibiotics), soil/shore erosion due to works, reduction in river water current velocity due to cages and leading to increased sedimentation, loss of biodiversity in terms of aquatic/riparian flora and habitats, impact on wild fish and other aquatic fauna, spread of fish disease, etc., are the main risks and impacts of the aquaculture sector on environment. Nevertheless, the report concludes that many of the negative impacts can be mitigated through better practices as well as respect of imposed norms and risks can be avoided or reduced through mitigating activities (e.g. waste management). Most of the recommendations of the SEA have been introduced in the present Action Document, and they will all be taken into account while defining and implementing activities (e.g. related to better aquaculture, land and water conservation, water body management, waste management, etc.).

Policy development will adhere to FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as well as to the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture. Attention will be paid also to international guidance on climate smart aquaculture e.g. that included in FAO's Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook (2013).

**Nutrition:** The action will contribute to addressing the dietary protein and micronutrients requirements of the citizens of Uganda in both urban and rural areas through increased supply of fish, paralleled with increasingly cheaper production prices, due to improved methods. This is expected to result in lower fish prices on local markets and thus increase affordability of the fish, especially to those affected by stunting who are usually the poorest for whom fish generally is not affordable.

**Gender/Youth:** The gender dimensions of the entire aquaculture value chain, beyond women as wild fish traders and women as consumers, is well-recognized in Uganda. At the same time, there is evidence from within the country and the region that interventions that increase household incomes can erode women's positions within household decision-making. Therefore, a gender-responsive aquaculture value chain intervention must seek to identify and close gender gaps along all stages of the chain, a precondition of which is addressing the unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work and decision-making authority within the household, which limits the capacity of women to take part in the aquaculture value chain. There will be deliberate efforts to create an appropriate policy to empower women and youth in the project's activities and also promoting their inclusion in decision making processes. The youth are crucial and their effective functions will be enhanced by youth empowerment programmes, access to credit facilities and resources, training programmes and enhancing their roles in decision making processes.

**HIV/AIDS:** The project will target people with HIV/AIDS specifically, at community level, for activities to be identified and skills development.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG targets of the *Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*, but also promotes progress towards Goals 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 8 – Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all, 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This does not imply a commitment by the Republic of Uganda benefiting from this programme.

The **general objective** of the project is to contribute to a competitive, job-intensive, environmentally-sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture sector in Uganda.

The **specific objective** of the project is to support the development of a competitive, job-intensive, environmentally-sustainable and climate-resilient aquaculture value chain in a comprehensive manner.

The **purpose** of the project will be to improve food and nutrition security, increase income and improve livelihoods, promote and environmentally sustainable, inclusive and climate-resilient socio-economic development, focusing on a market-oriented aquaculture value chain targeting the national and regional markets, and focusing on smallholders and smallholders associations.

### **Expected Results**

**Result 1.** A sound policy and regulatory framework is developed (including in terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, mitigating climate change/environmental impacts and contributing to climate change adaptation) and effectively enforced.

**Result 2.** Production and productivity of aquaculture fish and fish products enhanced, giving priority to locally-developed environmentally-sustainable practices and focusing on smallholder and rural livelihoods and the formation of gender-responsive producer groups.

**Result 3.** Post-harvest losses are reduced and marketing opportunities for of aquaculture fish and fish products created.

#### **4.2 Main activities**

The realisation of **Result 1** is to be achieved through **Improving Regulation & Institutional Support**, involving:

- 1.1 Reviewing and updating most important sector related legislation and policies in collaboration in collaboration with the Ministry and Water and Environment (MWE) and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, environment, climate change and gender measures will be mainstreamed in the updated legislation and policy. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and a Climate Vulnerability Assessment will be promoted as integral components of the policy-making process to better integrate environmental and climate change concerns.
- 1.2 Publishing of updated legislation and make popularised versions in the main vernaculars widely available through farmer organisations and extension networks.
- 1.3 Reviewing of current licensing and permission arrangements, with a view to establishing roles of key players (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), MWE, National Environment Management Authority, Local Government), improving inter-departmental communications and breaking down "silos" and rationalising the regulatory framework
- 1.4 Devising and enforcing an aquaculture monitoring and control system, including disease surveillance, bio-security measures, environmental management practices, defining acceptable standards and devising interdiction arrangements.
- 1.5 Undertaking environmental audits for existing aquaculture activities, in order to establish the current situation, identify the risks involved, and prepare mitigation strategies, and to best implement the recommendations from the strategic environmental assessment carried out during the formulation phase.
- 1.6 Assessing social aspects and community issues, including measures for conflict resolution (through beach management units and other relevant organisations where appropriate) and seeking opportunities for supporting gender responsiveness and youth related policies.
- 1.7 Institutional capacity building including on-the-job training for women and men to respond to the skills and capacities outlined above (1.1-1.5)
- 1.8 Support pertinent applied research to solve sector-related issues in collaboration with academia and the private sector, according to a needs assessment of the sector, previously defined.

**2.** The realisation of **Result 2** is to be achieved through:

- 2.1. Promotion of gender responsive fish farmers Producer Organisations (PO) to foster solidarity amongst both women and men in the commercial fish farming community, provide them with a concerted voice in the institutional/government debate (and conversely provide government with a coherent interlocutor)
- 2.2 Setting up a “one-stop-shop” (business unit where multiple services are offered) advisory service for potential investors covering technical, economic and legislative aspects

- 2.3 Devising Best Management Practices (BMPs) for main elements of the value chain, with due regard paid to internationally accepted norms (e.g. FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries aquaculture section and associated guidelines) to sustainable approach towards use of antimicrobials, as well as to environmentally sustainable and climate resilient practices (as informed by a climate change vulnerability assessment for the sector).
- 2.4 Conducting a survey to update the national aquaculture database and help resolve issues regarding the extent, location and technology of Uganda aquaculture production
- 2.5 Upgrading the feed output, quality and reliability, through assessing current local producers output, developing a Ugandan capacity for feed analysis & diet formulation, improving current local feed production as well as feed efficiency by lowering costs through locally sourcing of ingredients rich in key nutrients, including locally available grains & protein-rich pulses. In addition, advising local feed producers on the specific requirements for fish feeds.
- 2.6 Upgrading the fish seed output, quality and reliability through assessing current local producers output, improvement of quality through selective breeding, maintaining and distributing a reference brood stock resource, improving seed transport systems and promoting a move towards use of larger fingerlings in on-growing facilities for more efficient use of installed capacity.
- 2.7 Supporting the on-grower segment through developing the extension service capacity, technical training of both female and male fish farm managers and workers as well as Public Private Partnerships placement/apprentice schemes for hands-on training. Deliberate efforts will be made to promote smallholder producers. Capacities of the extension service will be developed to deal with environmentally sustainable and climate resilient aquaculture practices.

*Supporting Aquaculture Parks Development in two identified sites.*

- 2.8. Developing an aquaculture park concept at project inception stage, following thorough Environmental Impact Assessments to identify necessary mitigation measures and including practical ownership and management arrangements and systems to allow participants to benefit from their investment, financial and otherwise, so ensuring economic sustainability.
- 2.9 Carrying out a public awareness campaign to alert potential investors and entrepreneurs and negotiating with the Public Private Partnerships to establish funding commitments.
- 2.10 Supporting the construction and equipment of the infrastructure for the Aquaculture Parks (under the Public Private Partnerships).

The realisation of **Result 3** is to be achieved through:

- 3.1 Carrying out a market analysis of the fish market in Uganda including processing, alternative modes of conservation and bulking.
- 3.2 Carrying out a feasibility study for fish distribution facilities providing downstream cold chain infrastructure accessible to male and female producers, lack of which currently appears to be a constraint upon expanding and increasing the efficiency of the existing commercial fish marketing chain. This will also involve designing and costing of the facilities and preparation of business plan for suitably equipped depot(s) to Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point standards in a major population centre(s), incorporating the provision of ice and transportation if neither of these requirements are available commercially, in order to facilitate hygienic and environmentally sustainable bulk distribution of fish with minimal losses.
- 3.3 Identifying Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) mechanisms and/or other sources of finance for construction of the facilities. Subject to the conclusions of the feasibility study and business plan,

it will be necessary to identify sources of finance and the arrangements for an acceptable PPP. The project should facilitate the development of suitable options for governance and management arrangements between the principals and the operators. The project will provide technical advice and support to the principals in the implementation of the plan (construction, commissioning and operation on a commercially sustainable basis).

### 4.3 Intervention logic

The critical priority at this moment is to ensure that the slow but steady progress of the aquaculture sector is not frustrated by technical constraints and regulatory gaps, if the sector is to achieve its potential to help reduce poverty, provide jobs, increase fish supplies at a time when wild supplies are static at best, and so improve national nutrition and food security in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Therefore the programme is aiming to support the aquaculture sector from two different but complementary angles. Firstly, through the **result 1**, it aims to support the Government of Uganda to update and improve the aquaculture-related policy and regulatory framework, the standards and license arrangement processes, the clarity regarding the security of investments, as well as to increase the institutional capacities of the concerned departments. This is the first step in creating a favourable environment for business development along the aquaculture value chain. As part of this major improvement within the sector, the mainstreaming of climate change and environment measures within the legal and policy framework, as well the undertaking of a number of environmental impact assessments, will allow the introduction of improved practices along the value chains, which will be included in the overall Best Management Practice document that will be developed for the aquaculture sector in Uganda. Secondly, the programme aims to improve both the private sector capacities to respond to the needs of the fish consumers locally and eventually regionally all along the value chains and the communication and collaboration of the private sector with the government within the sector. This will be achieved through 1) improving the production and the productivity of aquaculture (**result 2**) mainly by supporting better access to quality feeds, fingerlings/fries, and to adequate equipment, as well as through the construction of model aquaculture parks (one for cage aquaculture and one for pond aquaculture). 2) It will be also done, at another level of the value chain, through a number of activities improving marketing, distribution and improving the efficiency of the post-harvest value chain to ensure that the development of the sector is not undermined by the currently limited capacity of the national marketing system (**result 3**).

The highest risks for the achievement of the 3 results are mainly linked to the capacity of MAAIF to respond adequately to the requirements of the implementation of the programme. This is why an important amount is allocated to a service contract for technical assistance that will accompany the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Ministry all along. The choice of working through MAAIF, under the supervision of a strong technical assistance, comes not only because of the pivotal role that the ministry plays/should play in the aquaculture sector, but also from the need to improve the capacity of a ministry which, despite its central role to the country's economy and the huge potential for improvement, has very few resources.

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

### **5.3 Implementation of the budget support component**

N/A

### **5.4 Implementation modalities for an action under project modality**

#### **5.4.1 Procurement (direct management)**

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester for launch of the procedure
Technical Assistance contract for the PMU/MAAIF	services	1	1st trimester 2017

#### **5.4.2 Indirect management with the Partner Country**

A part of this action with the objective of contributing to to a competitive, job-intensive, environmentally-sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture sector in Uganda, may be implemented in indirect management with the Government of Uganda/Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (MAAIF) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323 according to the following modalities:

The Government of Uganda will act as the Contracting Authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programme estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts above EUR 50 000 and may apply ex post control for procurement contracts up to that threshold. The Commission will control ex ante the grant procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the Government of Uganda for direct labour and contracts below EUR 300 000 for procurement and up to EUR 100 000 for grants.

The financial contribution covers, for an amount of EUR 400 000, the ordinary operating costs incurred under the programme estimates.

In accordance with Article 190(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 262(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 EDF applicable in accordance with Article 36 of the

Regulation (EU) 2015/323 and Article 19c(1) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, Government of Uganda shall apply procurement rules of Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Two of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. These rules, as well as rules on grant procedures in accordance with Article 193 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the Government of Uganda.

### 5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

### 5.6 Indicative budget

Activities/Result Area/ Implementation modalities	EU Contribution (EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (EUR)
<b>5.4.1 Procurement (direct management)</b> Technical Assistance contract for the PMU/MAAIF	1 500 000	N/A
<b>5.4.2 Indirect Management with the Partner Country</b> Regulation & Institutional Support Production and productivity of aquaculture fish and fish products Marketing opportunities for of aquaculture fish and fish products	7 750 000	250 000
<b>5.9 Evaluation 5.10 Audit</b>	175 000	N/A
<b>5.11 Communication and visibility</b>	75 000	N/A
Contingencies	500 000	N/A
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>

### 5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The action will be implemented under indirect management through the signature of a financing agreement with the Government of Uganda. The contracting authority for the project will be the National Authorising Officer (NAO) of the European Development Fund (EDF) in Uganda, whilst the project supervisor will be the Directorate of Fisheries Resources (DFR), under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

The project will be implemented by a **Project Management Unit** (PMU), specially recruited for this task, sitting within the MAAIF. The PMU will manage the Programme Estimates, the calls for proposals and the works contracts under indirect management, and will be supported by a strong technical assistance. A **Project Steering Committee** (PSC) will provide project strategic and management oversight. The possible permanent members of the Steering committee will be: MAAIF (chair, supervisory authority), EU (co-chair), the National Authorising Officer (contracting authority), the Ministry of Water and Environment, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, the PMU, representatives of the relevant civil society (producer's/traders associations)

and representatives of the relevant private sector. Non-permanent members can be invited at the decision of the chairperson.

The project will be implemented mainly through indirect management with the Partner Country, as described under 5.4.2. In addition, a service contract, launched and managed by the EU Delegation will provide long term Technical Assistance Team (TAT) and recruitment of support for the programme. The TAT will be located in Kampala, together with the PMU, near the sector representative organisations for easy liaison and creation of synergy. Short term technical assistance will also be provided, on a need basis, through this contract.

## **5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting**

Some indicators and targets have been provided in the Logframe, but the expectation is that most will be developed during the Inception Period. This is partly because this relatively novel activity (i.e. East African commercial aquaculture) provides limited precedent upon which to base expectations, but also due to concern about the reliability of fundamental data such as that on current production levels. Accordingly, a baseline survey is programmed to occur early in the implementation period (during the inception period preferably) and this will provide a firm basis for establishing both indicators and baselines, plus setting a context for refining realistic targets and identifying verification means.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less frequent than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log frame matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission will undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

## **5.9 Evaluation**

Having regard to the importance of the action, mid-term and final evaluation(s) will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

A mid-term evaluation is foreseen for problem solving purposes including assessing the progress regarding Results 1 and 2 and, in particular, success in establishing viable Public Private Partnerships, the Producer Organisation (POs) participation role in steering the project and the effectiveness of MAAIF involvement. The evaluation will also determine whether/how to progress implementation of contingent activities including aquaculture park(s), and those related to Result 3 (fish marketing infrastructure).

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision). The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 3 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.



The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in (i) the middle of the third year (month 30) of the project (Mid Term) and during the concluding fifth year (month 55, for the Final Evaluation)

#### **5.10 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, five annual contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract with a recognised accountancy firm, shortly after the conclusion of each project year.

#### **5.11 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The implementing modality of procurement is foreseen to be under indirect management with the Partner Country, which will act as a contracting authority for the procurement procedure.

**[APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) <sup>6</sup>]**

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	To contribute to a competitive, profitable, job-intensive and environmentally-sustainable and climate resilient agriculture sector in Uganda	1. Agricultural and food exports in total imports and exports [**EU RF Level 1 #30] 2. Rural poverty levels in percentage of population below the poverty line [**EU RF Level 1 #1]	1. TBD in Inception period:  2. TBD in the inception period	1. TBD in the inception period based  2. TBD in the Inception period	For baselines: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Data and MAAIF Statistical Reports For targets: Government strategies, including the Agriculture Sector Support Plan 2015/16 – 2020/21	
<b>Specific objective: Outcome</b>	To support an environmentally-sustainable, climate resilient productive, job-intensive aquaculture value chain in a comprehensive manner.	1. Quantity of aquaculture fish marketed. [*EU RF Level 1 #8]  2. Fish consumption per capita. [**EU RF Level 1 #10] 3. Jobs created (sex disaggregated)	1. Current aquaculture fish production is estimated at 111,033 MT  2. Fish consumption is between 7.7kg - 10 kg per capita 3 12,000 farmers are currently	1 tbd in inception period  2. tbd in inception period  3. The data will be updated during the inception	1. Government strategy? MAAIF and the Food and Agricultural Organisation statistical reports 2. UBOS and MAAIF statistical reports 3. UBOS and MAAIF statistical	Government will continue to prioritise the aquaculture sub-sector.

<sup>6</sup> Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '\*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '\*\*'.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		4. The assessment by the environmental audit / study on the target territories'	employed  4. Not performed in 2016 since project not started yet	period  4. tbd in inception period	reports?  NEMA and MAAIF reports	
Outputs	Output 1: The policy and regulatory frameworks affecting the operations of the commercial aquaculture industry improved and implemented (including in terms of mitigating climate change/environmental impacts and contributing to climate change adaptation)	1.1. Status of policy and legal review report, including licensing and permissions 1.2. Status of aquaculture monitoring and control system/guide 1.3. Number of policies reviewed/upgraded by the project with project support 1.4. Number of legal acts reviewed with project support [**EU RF Level 2 #32] 1.5. Number of Environmental Impact Assessments carried out with project support 1.6.. Number of persons trained (sex disaggregated) with project support	1.1 Not performed in 2016 since project not started yet  1.2 Not performed in 2016 since project not started yet  1.3 0 (project not yet started)  1.4 0 (project not yet started)  1.5 0 (project not yet started)	1.1. tbd in inception period  1.2. tbd in inception period]  1.3. tbd in inception period]  1.4. tbd in inception period]  1.5. tbd in inception period]  1.6. tbd in inception period]  1.7. tbd in inception period]	1.1. MAAIF periodic reports.  1.2. MAAIF periodic reports.  1.3. MAAIF periodic reports.  1.4. MAAIF periodic reports.  1.5. MAAIF periodic reports.  1.6. MAAIF periodic reports  1.7. MAAIF periodic reports	The interest of decision makers will be to support this initiative, including at the Cabinet and Parliament levels, in order to speed up the process of modification and/or approval of legislation/policies/guidelines

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		1.7 Number of best practices for community relations management/conflict prevention done with project support [**EU RF Level 2 #7]	1.6. 0 (project not yet started)  1.7. 0 (project not yet started)			
	Output 2: Production and Productivity of Aquaculture Fish and Fish products Enhanced, giving priority to locally-developed environmentally-sustainable practices and focusing on smallholder and rural livelihoods and formation of gender responsive producer groups	2.1. Level of production in the established aquaculture parks with project support 2.2. Total annual fish value in the established aquaculture parks 2.3. Amount of revenue of the targeted beneficiaries (sex disaggregated) 2.4. Number of producers/fish farmers organisations established by the project 2.5. Number of participants in supported producers' organisations (sex disaggregated) [**EU RF Level 2 #7] 2.6. Number of	2.1. 0 (project not yet started)  2.2. 0 (project not yet started)  2.3. 0 (project not yet started)  2.4. 0 (project not yet started)  2.5. 0 (project not yet started)  2.6. 0 (project not yet started)	2.1 tbd in inception period]  2.2. tbd in inception period]  2.3. tbd in inception period]  2.4. tbd in inception period]  2.5. tbd in inception period]  2.6. tbd in inception period]	2.1. MAAIF periodical reports, Project surveys.  2.2. MAAIF periodical reports, Project surveys. 2.3. MAAIF periodical reports, Project surveys.  2.4. MAAIF periodical reports,  2.5. MAAIF periodical reports, Project surveys.  2.6. MAAIF periodical reports, Local Government	Good cooperation with the Local governments, support from MAAIF.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		beneficiaries of the "one stop shop" advisory services (sex disaggregated)			Reports	
	Output 3: Post-harvest handling and marketing of aquaculture fish and fish products improved	<p>3.1. Number of aquaculture fish marketing points set up with support from the project</p> <p>3.2. Number of fish products available on the market with support from the project</p> <p>3.3. Number of people involved in fish and fish products marketing (sex disaggregated)</p> <p>[**EURF Level 2 # 25]</p> <p>3.4. The status of the feasibility study for the cold chain supported by the project</p> <p>3.5. The status of a business plan and costing plan for the aquaculture parks supported by the project</p>	<p>3.1. 0 (project not yet started)</p> <p>3.2. 0 (project not yet started)</p> <p>3.3. 0 (project not yet started)</p> <p>3.4. Not performed in 2016 since project not started yet</p> <p>3.5. Not performed in 2016 since project not started yet</p>	<p>3.1. tbd in inception period</p> <p>3.2. tbd in inception period</p> <p>3.3. tbd in inception period</p> <p>3.4. tbd in inception period</p> <p>3.5. tbd in inception period</p>	<p>3.1. MAAIF periodical reports, Local Government reports, Project surveys.</p> <p>3.2. MAAIF periodical reports, Project surveys.</p> <p>3.3. MAAIF periodical reports, Project surveys.</p> <p>3.4. MAAIF periodical reports</p> <p>3.5. MAAIF periodical reports,</p>	The legal and policy framework will be reviewed in time, including feeds and operating standards, etc., in order to offer a sustainable framework for the activities under this output

**Note:** The indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision.

