BULINDI ZONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (BuZARDI)

Background
Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (Bulindi ZARDI) is one of the nine Public Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) which were established through the NARS Act of 2005. The Institute is responsible for carrying out applied and adaptive research in the Lake Albert Crescent Zone and covers five (5) Districts of Hoima, Masindi, Buliisa, Kibaale and Kiryandongo.

Bulindi ZARDI formerly a District Farm Institute was elevated to Bulindi Agricultural Research and Development Centre in February 2001 and it changed into a fully-fledged Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute in 2006. It is located in Hoima District - 20kms from Hoima - Masindi Road, in Bulindi Village - Kyabigambire Sub-county. It covers an area of 271 acres (110ha) of which 70% is arable. It elevated to a Bulindi ZARDI is located. It also has 1950 acres of land in Kigumba – Kiryandongo District.

Bulindi ZARDI has fully functional Advisory Committee consisting of 4 members. The play a critical role in streamlining the research work being implemented by Bulindi ZARDI

Vision
To improve livelihoods and income of resource poor farmers through improved productivity of the farming systems.

Mission
To improve agricultural productivity by conducting relevant research and promoting technologies suitable to the zone while sustaining the natural resource base

**Mandate**
Conduct and manage adaptive, strategic and basic agricultural research and facilitate the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies that address specific needs of the Lake Albert Crescent Zone (LACZ) of Uganda.

**Objectives**
- Improve the productivity of crops, livestock and aquaculture in the zone
- Develop strategies for sustainable natural resource management
- Enhance knowledge and skills of the farming communities through participatory adaptive research
- Identify market opportunities and develop selected suitable enterprises for income generation
- Establish the socio-economic aspects influencing the farming sub systems in the LACZ
- Enhance farmers’ access to improved seed/breeding stock
BuZARDI Administration block
BuZARDI staff members

BuZARDI SCIENTIST

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Bulindi ZARDI has got four programmes;

1. Crops Research and Development Program
2. Livestock and Fisheries Research and Development Program
3. Natural Resource Management Program
4. Farming Systems and Livelihood Analysis Program

Staffing
Bulindi ZARDI currently has a total of 32 staff members namely; 10 Scientists, 9 Technicians, 13 Support staff and 40 Project Staff.

Training
Bulindi ZARDI offers both long and short term training to its staff both locally and abroad. Currently 05 staffs are pursuing Phd studies in different universities. Other stakeholders such as famers and student interns are always trained on a regular basis upon their request.

BULINDI ZARDI CURRENT PROJECTS

LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Under this program, 3 projects are currently being implemented;

Projects
1. Development and promotion of improved apiculture technologies for increased productivity of the apiaries in the LACZ
2. Enhancing cage fish farming for increased fish productivity in Lake Albert crescent zone (LACZ)
3. Development and promotion of strategies for feeding elite livestock in the Lake Albert crescent zone (LACZ) of Uganda

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF STRATEGIES FOR FEEDING ELITE LIVESTOCK IN THE LAKE ALBERT CRESCENT ZONE OF UGANDA
**Project implementers:** Dr. Byenkya Steven (PI), Dr. Zziwa Emmanuel, Mukalazi Peter, Birungi Pauline Oluka James and Kabirizi Jolly

**Background**

While 92% of the population in LACZ is poor, analysis of poverty trends in Uganda indicates that households with livestock in their enterprise mix are generally less poor (UBOS 2007), emphasizing the need to develop the livestock sector in the zone. The zone often has abundant pastures during the rainy season which can be harnessed for a more vibrant livestock industry. Despite this immense potential for livestock production, the low quality pastures and recurrent drought conditions often pose a challenge on feeding the animals both in terms of feeds and water in the dry season resulting in poor milk and beef yields. In addition, there is high prevalence of parasites and diseases. The purpose of this project is to boost livestock production through developing, adapting and promotion of more productive including drought tolerant forages, develop and promote dry season feeds and technologies for parasite and disease control.

**Project objectives**

- Develop and promote alternative dry season feeds for elite cattle and goats in the LACZ.
- Develop and promote improved livestock forages including drought resilient ones in the LACZ
- Develop, adapt and promote selected water harvesting technologies for livestock use during dry season
- Develop and promote major parasite and disease management technologies for livestock in the LACZ
- Determine profitability of the adapted livestock technology options in LACZ

**Achievements**

- The project is emphasizing the use of hay for dry season feeding of livestock.
- *Brachiaria* species and *Chloris gayana* have been established on-station and on-farm for hay making because of their high biomass production and suitability for hay making.
- The Brachiaria species being evaluated include *Brachiaria brizantha* cv Toledo and Brachiaria hybrid cv mulato II.
- 700 hay bales (each weighing about 7kg) have been made on-station so far. Hay making is still in progress and will be tested for the potential to increase milk productivity in the dry season among elite livestock.
- A simple hay storage structure has been made on-station using local materials while 8 storage structures have been made on-farm.
- Training of farmers in hay making and storage is on-going.
- Molasses, urea and other ingredients have been procured and the making of molasses – urea nutrient blocks for dry season feeding of livestock is in progress.

Other forages being evaluated for biomass productivity for feeding elite livestock in the zone include Napier varieties (Kakamega I & II, 16805N and SN79).

**Other livestock enterprises**

Bulindi ZARDI maintains small piggery and goat units as sources of improved germplasm and for training of stakeholders. In 2011/12 the piggery unit supplied 80 farmers in Masindi and Hoima with improved pigs. The goat unit is composed of the Boer breed. The unit is small (about 12 goats). It expected to provide the initial input in a more elaborate goat improvement programme in the future.
Source of funding
- Government of Uganda
- World Bank

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**ENHANCING CAGE FISH FARMING FOR INCREASED FISH PRODUCTIVITY IN LAKE ALBERT CRESCENT ZONE (LACZ)**

**Project implementers:** Abaho Ivan (PI), Zaabwe Thaddeus, Dr.Steven Byenkya, Mujib Nkambo, Birungi Pauline and Dr. David Hafashimana
Background
The fisheries sector employs 1,000,000 – 1,500,000 people are directly or indirectly employed in fisheries related activities, and contributes to the livelihood of nearly 5.3 million people with over 1.2 million people directly dependent on it as the main source of household income. Fish forms an important part of the diets of people and is a major source of critically required animal protein diet for about 34.5 million Ugandans (5.7 kgs/ per capita consumption) which is below the recommended WHO level of 12.5 per capita (Department of Fisheries Resources Annual report, 2012). However recent developments, especially the reducing fish stocks, are posing a big threat to the sector (Nyombi and Bolwig, 2012).

In Uganda the fishery resource is "open" access and according to Robin (1998), this is a major weakness of the management regime that is a fundamental cause of the poor economic performance of the fishery and its biological over exploitation. However cage fish farming technology can be utilized as an option to lessen the existing pressure on wild stocks where on a pilot scale, individual can obtain user rights to conduct cage farming. This project is therefore focusing on increasing fish production in LACZ through generation and promotion of technologies for cage fish farming.

Project objectives
The objectives of this project are to;

- Evaluate and promote cage farming technologies that increase fish farming productivity in the LACZ
- Determine the profitability of cage fish farming technologies in LACZ
- Determine the socio-economic and environmental factors that influence cage fish farming in LACZ

Key achievements

- Cage fish farming suitable sites on lake Albert identified
• Knowledge and capacity in cage fish farming technology of 150 Beach Management unit members from Hoima, Buliisa and Kibaale districts increased.

• Bulindi ZARDI on station ponds for breeding Nile tilapia maintained.
Research Activities in progress

- Seasonal variation survey for the social and environmental factors that influence cage fish farming in identified suitable sites.
- Assessment of the growth rate, survival and yield of Nile tilapia under cage culture in a selected site on Lake Albert.

Source of funding

- Government of Uganda
- World Bank

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DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF IMPROVED APICULTURE TECHNOLOGIES FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY OF THE APIARIES IN THE LACZ

Participating researchers: Dr. Stephen Byenkya (PI) Mudde Barnabas, Dr. David Hafashimana, Lydia Kabasomi, Doreen Mugabi, and Pauline Birungi

Background
Poverty eradication and sustainable environmental conservation are some of the priorities of the Government of Uganda which are implemented through National Environment Management Authority. The overall aim is to strengthen the national capacity for integrating environment into the development strategy. (NEMA, 2006). However, environmental based poverty eradication strategies must be made compatible with environmental conservation. Apiculture or bee keeping is one of the environmentally friendly poverty eradication strategies that are being promoted by government of Uganda. Bees produce a variety of products such as honey, propolis and bees wax which fetch very good prices in the international markets thus contributing to poverty eradication. However, the global markets for honey are now very competitive and require farmers to supply the highest quality honey. Previous efforts in the late 1990s through International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Hoima Bee Keepers Association, Bulindi ZARDI and Hoima District Local Government established a bee keeping demonstration site to train bee farmers. However no research was being conducted to address the many emerging constraints bee keepers in the LACZ were facing in maintaining the quality of honey being produced.

Apiculture Research at Bulindi ZARDI
Bulindi ZARDI developed a five year project to enhance sustainable quality honey production and utilization for livelihood improvement of farmers in the Lake Albert Crescent Zone (LACZ) of Uganda. This project intends to scale up previous efforts by transforming the apiary demonstration site to conduct full scale apiculture research beyond its original scope of operation in Hoima district to cover 5 districts of LACZ to also include Masindi,
Kiryandongo, Kibaale and Buliisa districts. The purpose of this project is to conduct apiculture research to ensure that all bottlenecks towards production of quality honey are removed in order to ensure that honey produced in the LACZ becomes competitive in the national, regional and international markets.

**Objectives**

- To develop a regional apiculture research unit to conduct apiculture research for increased honey production in the LACZ
- To establish current status of socioeconomic and ecological factors affecting honey production in 5 districts of the LACZ
- To develop appropriate improved apiculture technologies for increased quality and quantity of honey production in the LACZ
- To scale up development and delivery of apiculture extension materials and research outputs to uptake pathways

**Key achievements**

- An apiculture research and training site has been established at BUZARDI and a total 30 hives (10 log hives, 10 Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives and 10 langstroth) have been baited and sited at the site for onstation evaluation of effects of apiary management on colonisation and colony performance of bees in LACZ.
• Documented socio-economic and ecological factors influencing honey yield potential of apiary farmers in Kibaale and Masindi districts.

• Identified and documented major bee forage tree and shrub species in 4 subcounties of Hoima district including Kiziranfumbi, Bugambe, Kigorobya and Kyangwali. In Kigorobya subcounty, the most common bee forage species was Calliandra calothyrsus which they had planted purposely for their bees. In Bugambe sub county, the most common bee forage plant was Albizia coriaria of which all bee farmers in the sub county who were interviewed had planted purposely for the bees. In Kiziranfumbi sub county Coffea species and Calliandra calothyrsus were the most common and Coffea species was planted purposely as cash crop while Calliandra calothyrsus was planted purposely for the bees. In Kyangwali sub county, Grewia millis was the most common bee forage species among interviewed farmers but it was not planted purposely for the bees.

| Calliandra seedlings raised on station | Osmum seedlings raised on station |

• Identified and documented major bee forage tree and shrub species in 3 subcounties of Masindi district including Mirya, Pakanyi and Kimengo. The most common bee forage species observed was Vernonia amygdalina in Miriya, in Pakanyi the most common bee forage plant was Mangifera indica, in Kimengo subcounty, Mangifera indica and Combretum collinum were the most common bee forage species.
A technical backstopping and training to address apiculture constraints identified during apiculture survey conducted in 4 subcounties of Masindi district (Bwigyanga, Kimengo, Pakanyi and Miriya) and in 3 sub-counties of Kibaale district (Burora, Rugashari and Kyakabadiima). A total of 280 bee keepers were trained in both districts.

Ongoing activities /Future plans

- Continue to document and monitor socio-economic and ecological factors influencing honey yield potential of apiary farmers in Buliisa, Hoima and Kiryandongo districts
- Continue to determine the distribution and phenology of appropriate trees and shrubs for bee forage and nectar sources in Buliisa, Kibaale and Kiryandongo districts of LACZ
- Developing a propagation protocol for priority bee forage plants in LACZ and evaluating their performance on station.
- Domestication and multiplication of appropriate bee forage tree and shrub species for improved quality of honey
- Onstation evaluation of factors affecting bee hive colonization in the LACZ
- Evaluation of various honey harvesting and processing methods
- Characterize quality traits of honey from different districts of the LACZ
**Expected research impacts**

- Improved efficiency of bee hive colonization
- Increased honey productivity
- Improved honey harvesting and processing techniques
- Improved quality of honey produced from quality sources of bee forage and nectar sources
- Increased competitiveness of honey from the LACZ in national, regional and international markets
- Increased incomes realized from apiculture activities by farmers in the LACZ from increased honey productivity

**Source of funding**

- Government of Uganda
- World Bank

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NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Under this program, one project is currently being implemented;

**Project:** Development and Promotion of technologies that increase productivity of selected fruit trees in the Lake Albert Crescent Zone (LACZ)

**Participating researchers:** Masanyu Julius (PI), Dr. David L.N Hafashimana, Kakeeto Ronald, Mudde Barnabas, MugabDoreen i, Turyamureeba Gad, Birungi Pauline and Musinguzi Josephat

**Background**

In Uganda 38% of the children less than five years are malnourished (UNICEF, 2009). A recent report in the Uganda’s New vision newspaper revealed that the 40% of the children in LACZ are stunted (2013). This stuntedness is attributed to poor nutrition. Although the zone produces a lot of starch and protein staples, there is little production and consumption of vegetables and fruits for vitamins and essential minerals. There is limited production of fruit trees such as mangos, avocados, and citrus. These are however already hampered by; lack of quality planting varieties, low yields, poor quality fruits, pest and diseases. The fruits have the potential to increase income as already noted among some of the farmers such as “Maama cheers” of the cheers brand of juice, Dr. Kiyonga’s farm in Kasese. In addition, it is expected that the upcoming Oil industry in the LACZ will create a high demand for these fruits and farmers have to be equipped with technologies to be able to meet this anticipated demand. This project is therefore diversifying fruit production in the zone with focus on improving access to high quality planting materials of improved mangoes, avocados, and citrus and, paw paws as well as developing pests and disease control options.

**Project objectives**

- Assess current status of fruit production and factors affecting production in the zone
- Produce quality fruit tree planting materials for access by farmers for increased fruit productivity in the zone
• Validate existing and generate new control technologies for major pest and diseases of mangoes, citrus, avocado, paw paws for promotion in the zone
• Evaluate for technical performance (adaptability) of mangoes, citrus, paw paws and avocado in the different sub ecologies in the zone
• Determine the profitability of fruit tree production for increased productivity in LACZ

**Key achievements**

• Grafted 1010 Different Improved Mango Varieties Of Bire, Zillate And Apple

![Figure 3: Grafting mangoes at BuZARDI nursery](image)

![Figure 4: A well maintained BuZARDI Agroforestry fruit tree nursery](image)

• Data on plant height and diameter of Tommy Artkins, Keit, Bire, and Apple varieties on plant height and diameter collected and analyzed at the age of 2 years in Hoima
and Masindi districts. Results indicate the average plant varieties for all varieties is 1.3 m and 8.5cm plant diameter in Hoima district compared to 1.1m plant height and 7.6cm plant diameter in Masindi district.

- 155 Apples of Ann and Golden Dorset varieties, 150 of Avocados of semil 34, 37 And Hass varieties, 2.5 Mother Garden Of Improved Mange Varieties Of Bire, Tommy, Apple, Kent, Pinero And Zilllate and ¼ acre of Paw-Paws established on-station trials

![Figure 1: Paw-paw in demonstration garden planted on-station](image1.jpg)

![Figure 2: An orange trial at BuZARDI](image2.jpg)

![Figure 3: Apple trial planted BuZARDI](image3.jpg)
A baseline Survey on pests and diseases conducted in 3 districts of Masindi, Kibaale and Kiryandongo.

Capacity of building of stakeholders in fruit production

Activities in progress

- Monitoring trials of Tommy Artkins, Keit, Bire, and Apple mango varieties to authenticate their growth and yield performance in LACZ
- Produce quality fruit tree planting materials for access by farmers for increased fruit productivity in the zone
- Validate existing and generate new control technologies for major pest and diseases of mangoes, citrus, avocado, paw paws for promotion in the zone
- Evaluate for technical performance (adaptability) of mangoes, citrus, paw paws and avocado in the different sub ecologies in the zone
- Determine the profitability of fruit tree production for increased productivity in LACZ
Source of funding
- Government of Uganda
- World Bank

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CROPS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Under this program, one broad project is currently being implemented;

**Project:** Enhancing productivity of maize, beans, groundnuts and rice in the Lake Albert Crescent Zone (LACZ)

**Participating researchers:** Ssekiwoko Fred (PI), Kakeeto Ronald, Mudde Barnabas, Lucy Auma, Barwogeza Margaret, Isaac Newton Alou, Kalunda Patrick and Birungi Pauline.

**Background**

The principal crop commodities in the LACZ are maize, cassava, beans, rice and groundnuts (NARO-NAADS 2012). Their productivity is low, severely constrained by use of poor yielding varieties, limited use of improved production practices and high pests and diseases incidences. Notably, maize stalk borers (*Busceola fusca* and *Chilo partellus*) causing 18 – 37% yield loss equivalent to 0.72-1.48 tonnes/ha of maize (962,000 ugx), maize lethal necrosis disease with a potential to cause total crop loss, Bean stem maggot, (*Ophiomyia* spp) causing 30-100% yield loss equivalent to 0.9-3 tonnes/ha of beans, groundnut rosette disease causing 100% yield loss (Naidu *et al.*, 1999) equivalent to 3.5 tonnes/ha of groundnuts, rice yellow mottle virus disease causing 25-100% yield loss (Taylor *et al.*, 1990; Sere, 1991; Sy *et al.*, 1993; Luzi-Kihupi *et al.*, 2000; Kouassi *et al.*, 2005) equivalent to 0.92-3.7 tonnes/ha of rice, and insect and bird pests of rice, which cause yield losses from 10–100% (Nacro *et al.*, 1996; Ukwungwu *et al.*, 1989) equivalent to 0.37-3.7 tonnes/ha of rice.

Efforts to alleviate these challenges have been limited to deployment of improved varieties but has been affected by low adoption mainly due to a poorly facilitated extension system and the poor linkages between research, extension and farmers. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) options (which include varietal resistance, biological control and cultural practices) are also needed to address pest and diseases.
The purpose of this proposed project is to develop, adapt and promote good crop production practices including pest and disease management practices for improved productivity.

**Project objectives:**

The objectives of this project are to:

- Establish the current status of varieties of maize, beans, rice and ground nuts grown in LACZ
- Establish changes in and factors influencing incidence and severity of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease in LACZ.
- Adapt the newly released varieties of beans, maize, groundnuts and rice in the LACZ
- Develop and promote improved pest and disease management options of the existing and emerging key pests of beans, maize, groundnuts and rice
- Determine the profitability and level of adoption of beans, maize, groundnuts and rice varieties and accompanying agronomic technology options in LACZ

**Current experiments and activities under the programme**

- Evaluation of the growth and yield performance of maize, beans, rice and groundnut varieties under different plant spacing in the hot Mid-altitude areas, the Humid tropical forest areas and the Low altitude semi-arid areas in LACZ.
- Evaluation of the growth and yield performance of maize, beans, rice and groundnut varieties under different fertilizer application rates in the hot Mid-altitude areas, the humid tropical forest areas and the Low altitude semi-arid areas in LACZ.
- Assessment of the growth and yield performance of newly released varieties of beans, maize, rice and groundnuts in the hot Mid-altitude areas, the Humid tropical forest areas and the Low altitude semi-arid areas in LACZ and selection of most adapted variety.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of various fungicides (seed dressed and soil drenched) and drainage options against root rot in beans
- Assessment of the efficacy of rotten liver against birds in rice
- Assessment of effectiveness of maize based intercropping systems against maize stem borer
- Assessment of the efficacy of selected pesticides against bean fly
- Developing optimum application rates and spray regimes for the most effective botanical extracts against groundnut aphids.
- 8 acres of improved Maize (Longe 5) established to generate quality seed for farmers
- 209 acres of improved Cassava (NASE14) established to generate quality planting cuttings for farmers
- 4 acres of improved Groundnuts (Serenut5) established to generate quality seed for farmers
- 5 acres of improved Rice (NERICA4, NERICA10, NAMUCHE3 and NAMUCHE5) established to generate quality seed for farmers

**Figure 1: Cassava multiplication at BuZARDI**
Figure 2: Rice multiplication at BuZARDI

Source of funding

- Government of Uganda
- World Bank

For further information contact

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EAST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT

Background
EAAPP is geared towards supporting the strengthening and scaling up of agricultural research in Eastern Africa, focusing on Dairy, Wheat, Cassava and Rice. Uganda hosts the cassava Regional centre of excellence (RCoE) situated at NaCRRI-Namulonge. EAAPP’s component 3 provides for improved regional availability of seeds, planting materials and breeder seeds for identified commodities through technology multiplication.

Bulindi ZARDI has been earmarked to multiply foundation seed of rice, Pasture and cassava for the Lake Albert Crescent zone.

Key achievements
1. EAAPP forage seed multiplication
Under EAAPP forage seed multiplication, the programme during 2013/14 distributed 85.5 bags of Napier grass cuttings and 12775 Seedlings of Brachiaria species (equivalent to 15 acres) to farmers in the zone for further multiplication.

ATAAAS seed multiplication (supplementary funding)
Under supplementary budget funding, the livestock programme has distributed 17 improved pigs to farmers in Kyabigambire sub-county of Hoima. Under the same funding, the programme is establishing 4 acres of legume and grass pastures for seed production at Kigumba.

Harvesting Brachiaria for preparation of splits in pots in the nursery
Brachiaria splits in pots ready for planting out in the field

Inspecting an established plot of Brachiaria

Training farmers in hay making and storage for dry season feeding
2. EAAPP cassava and rice multiplication

- 2040 bags of NASE 14 harvested from ratoon crop and distributed to farmers (to plant 105 acres)
Cassava cuttings being loaded from BuZARDI for distribution to farmers in LACZ

- 5 acres of upland rice multiplication fields planted to provide seed for farmers in the zone

Rice multiplication by BuZARDI under EAAPP project
Background
A CGIAR Research Programme that seeks to address the increasing challenge of global warming on agriculture and food security through strategic collaborations. CCAFS has identified six learning sites in four countries (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia) where place based research on climate change, agriculture and food security is ongoing. In Uganda, the learning site is in Hoima and Rakai districts. These sites represent areas that are becoming either drier or wetter, and are focal locations that will generate results that can be applied and adapted to other regions.

Bulindi ZARDI is Collaborating in the implementation of the project entitled, “Promotion of Resilient Roots crops, fruit trees, soil and water conservation approaches for increased food security, nutrition and income in the Hoima learning site”
Farmers in Hoima learning site grow local varieties (of cassava and sweet potatoes) which are low yielding, late maturing and are susceptible to pests and diseases. Farmers also don’t use improved agronomic practices. The use of improved agronomic practices and improved varieties has a multiplier effect of getting higher yield to guarantee household food security, nutritional security and incomes.

The project seeks to promote improved root crops in the Hoima learning site for increased for security, nutrition and income.

**Objectives**

- Participatory evaluation of improved cassava and sweet potato varieties with farmers in the Lake Albert crescent zone

- To multiply and disseminate improved planting materials for higher yields in local communities

**Key achievements**

- Baseline parameters in the learning site have been documented to inform and guide project interventions

- Inception workshop with project partners to map outcomes was conducted, a negotiated vision/goal, Enabling out comes, Supporting outputs and indicators were agreed and documented to guide project activities in the Uganda learning sites

- Inception sensitization meetings have been conducted in the Hoima learning site to create awareness about the project activities, select host farmers and sites

- Farmers have been trained in agronomy of cassava and sweet potato
- Yield data collection of sweet potatoes was collected and analyzed. NASPOT 8 yielded better (2.2 kg m⁻²) followed by Local variety (1.8 kg m⁻²) and finally NASPOT 11 (1 kg m⁻²).
Activities in progress

- Validation of the results obtained in the season A; Adaptive trials with selected farmers in the Hoima learning site improved sweet potato and cassava.
- Promotion of improved sweet potato and cassava planting materials amongst formed farmer groups.

INFORMATION COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

ICT section at BuZARDI is fully developed and it is responsible for;

- Providing technical support and advice to the staff in the implementation and administration of different technologies within the institute.
- Provision of data storage and information technology services thus responsible for integrity of the institute’s information system.

Current communication approaches

Current approaches deployed by BuZARDI for communication to its stakeholders are;

- Annual review workshops
- Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reporting
Resource center
Information at Bulindi ZARDI is obtained through the following channels;

- Calendars that consist of the ongoing projects within the institute in the areas of crops, livestock, aquaculture and agroforestry.
- Posters which describe the research activities carried out at the institute with the support of information technology.
- Radio programmes to teach farmers on the research activities at Bulindi ZARDI and different planting materials/seed being produced the institute.
- Corporate wear which have the institute’s logo and name depicting presence of Bulindi ZARDI
- Book library at BuZARDI
- Computers that ease research activities and information sharing.
- BuZARDI website that is routinely updated.

ICT network at Bulindi ZARDI
COLLABORATING AGENCIES WITH BUZARDI

- National Livestock Resources Research Institute (NaLIRRI)
- National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI)
- District Local Governments of 5 districts of LACZ
- District NAADS Officers in 5 districts of LACZ
- Zonal NAADS Office
- Beekeeper Farmer Groups in the 5 Districts Of LACZ
- National Commodity Programmes of NACRRI, NASARRI and NARL
- Makerere University
- National Forest Resources Research Institute (NAFORRI)
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILIRI)

PRESENTATIONS AND SPEECHES AT BuZARDI

Director of Finance NARO presenting to BuZARDI staff and other stakeholders
Director of Research BuZARDI making a presentation to his staff and other stakeholders

Chairperson BuZARDI management committee planting a tree at BuZARDI

CONTACT US
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