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COOPERATIVES IN UGANDA

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AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL.

A decade of co-operative development in Uganda, 1963-1973: final report.
Washington, 1973. pp. 101.

En Uganda

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AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL. Decade of co-operative development in Uganda, 1963-1973. Washington: ACDI, 1974. pp. 100.

En Uganda

This is a progress report and evaluation of the role of USA in a development project for the implementation of agricultural co-operatives in Uganda from 1963 to 1973. It describes the social environment, economic implications, project design, etc., and covers co-operative education through learning by doing, agricultural credit and financing co-operative marketing of livestock and poultry products, agricultural supply and development of marketing co-operatives etc.

Cambridge
70

ANDREW, P., KASWARRA, E.R.K., Succes et échecs des développements coopératifs en Ouganda. (Successes and failures of co-operative developments in Uganda.) Revue des Etudes Coopératives. Paris. 1976, 186, 97-106, tab. figures, ref, appendix.

Fr Uganda

The co-operative concept is close to the spirit of subsistence farming, the background of agriculture in Uganda. In 1945, there were already 75 co-operative-type organizations /50 farming, 8 marketing/supply/, 6 consumer, and the rest fishing, livestock and savings/. An ordinance recognizing the co-operative movement was passed in 1946, and the movement saw continued growth up to independence in 1962. A large proportion of many of the cash was co-operatively marketed. Between 1965 and 1970, coffee and cotton marketing /as well as some minor crops/, passed into monopoly control of the co-operative movement. By 1970 there were some 2,000 co-operatives with 800,000 members. Co-operatives have been successful in the plantation crop marketing field, while consumer and savings co-operatives have declined in importance. The main failing of the movement is to have involved only 20% of peasant farmers. Monopoly control has also brought the problems of conflict within the Co-operative Union, friction between national and regional officials, and underutilization of processing facilities.

Sector papers- Agriculture: (2) an overview, (3) policies for agricultural rehabilitation, (4) major export crops, (5) import substituting crops, (6) staple food crops and oilseeds, (7) inputs for agricultural reconstruction

Jelshaw, D. G. R.; Stant, W. R.

The rehabilitation of the economy of Uganda. Vol. 11 (edited by D. Seers et al.) ISAN 0-65092-1a7-d, London, UK: Commonwealth Secretariat, 1979, p= 37-103, In English (Jat 8002)

This group of six papers shows that the agricultural sector has a great range of needs if it is to operate as the leading sector in the rehabilitation of the Ugandan economy. Agricultural prices will need to be adjusted to ensure that the production of export crops, and their marketing through official channels continues to be attractive. Cooperatives need to be made viable and more efficient, and this will require that steps be taken to relieve them of their present heavy debt burdens. Agricultural extension will need to be revitalized, requiring the supply not only of physical resources (e.g. demonstration and spraying equipment), but also better supervision of field staff. Farmers lack many basic tools, hoes and pruning knives etc; these must be made available, and with them various chemical inputs, fertilizers and herbicides. Animal health needs to be improved and this requires the provision of drugs and vaccines and the rehabilitation of the nation's cattle dips. Improved varieties of cereals and vegetables need to be developed and a system is required to give early warning of the development of regional food deficits. If farmers are to be encouraged to use purchased inputs they should have better access to credit, and in a few cases the price of it should be subsidized.

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Case studies in primary and non-formal education and management training

Brace, J.; O'Grady, B.

Academy for Educational Development, 1414 22nd Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20037, USA

Washington, D.C., USA; Academy for Educational Development Inc. for Education and Human Resources Division, Africa Bureau, USAID, 1979, p. many pp.; Contract AID/SOD/POC-C-01910 Work Order No. 3 In English (Jas 8003)

The study is the result of intensive research into over 1000 projects in primary education, non-formal education, and mid- and low-level management training in developing countries around the world. The object was to identify 30 projects, 10 in each of the 3 areas, potentially capable of being replicated in Africa; to serve as models for guiding US Agency for International Development (AID) field personnel in generating project designs. To arrive at the conclusions, hundreds of projects in each of the specified areas were studied. Although the study was conducted for AID, it was not limited to AID programmes. Projects in the public and private sector, conducted by UNESCO, the World Bank, UNICEF, and the Peace Corps, among others, were also evaluated, through project papers, interim reports, and final evaluations, and interviews with people directly and indirectly connected with the projects, and their comments and suggestions were incorporated. As background for the report, numerous theoretical works, case studies, and other documents that would provide a more complete understanding of the areas under consideration were studied. Not all of the projects included in this study are completely successful in every aspect of design or implementation. Some have not been as successful as might have been wished because of political constraints, insufficient funds to implement them properly or to provide necessary follow-ups, or other constraints often beyond the control of project personnel. Some contain only a few components out of many that are relevant to the study. The primary education projects selected were: Radio Santa Maria (Dominican Republic), African primary programme (Sierra Leone), primary educational development (Guatemala), the Social Work Research Centre's primary education programme (India), the Radio Mathematics Project (Nicaragua), primary education (Pakistan), Project Impact/Proyek Pamong (Indonesia), the Bunumbu experiment (Sierra Leone), in-service primary teacher training project (Swaziland), and the Kwamisisi project (Tanzania). Non-formal education projects were LDC institution involvement in Afghanistan, Costa Rica and Lesotho, the Botswana brigades, Accion Cultural Popular (Colombia), the non-formal education project (Ecuador), the Nagong Valley Social Laboratory (Ghana), basic village education (Ghana), Tototo-Kilampe in Kenya and the Philippines, the Lesotho Distance Teaching Centre, Paraguay's non-formal training programme, and audio-cassette literacy programmes in Tanzania. Management training programmes included the Comilla Project (Bangladesh), the Pan-African Institute for Development (Cameroon), EROM Project (Ghana), general participant training (Indonesia), Maasar Rural Training Centre (Kenya), Campesino paratechnician training (Peru), Provincial development assistance project (Philippines), van is health (Tanzania), agricultural cooperatives Uganda, training of women in the Sahel (Upper Volta)

BRETT, E.A., Problems of co-operative development in Uganda.

In: Rural co-operatives and planned change in Africa, ed.: Apthorpe, R.J. Geneva: U.N. Research Institute for Social Development, 1970. pp. 95-156,

tab.

En

Uganda

Department of Political Science, Makerere University, Uganda.

BUNKER, S.G. The uses and abuses of power in a Uganda

Farmers' Marketing Association: the Bugisu co-operative Union Ltd. 1975. pp. 446.

En

Uganda

Duke University Ph. D. thesis. Dissertation Abstracts International vol. 35/36, no. 12, p. 6968-A.

(Coffee) production in Uganda and Tanzania
Burlley, T. M.
Coffee International, Vol 4, no 1, 1977, p. 34-35, 37, 39, 2
tab. In English, (Ja: 7710)

The article describes the evolution and organizational framework of the coffee industry in Uganda and Tanzania. Uganda's primarily robusta crop has been hit by disease. Research efforts are currently directed towards finding more resistant higher yielding varieties. Production generally is increasing with a record yield in 1960/69. Three contributing factors are favourable rainfall over the 1960-70 period, maturing of recent plantings, and the introduction in 1969/70 of a new system of maintaining co-operative delivery records. Over-production is the major problem. Tanzania produces mainly arabica, predominantly on smallholdings. The ICB controls all marketing. Production has stagnated since the mid-1960s, due to drought, berry disease, the ICA, and diversification away from coffee

CHARSLEY, S., The group farm scheme in Uganda. In: Land
settlement 1968. Eastern Africa Nr 3. Kampala: Ntanga, 1968, pp. 57-64.
En Uganda

The piddle of Lake Victoria. How much fishing? How many fishermen?
Coate, M. G.
Ceres, Vol 15, no 4, 1982, p. 33-37, OAE In English, (Ja: 3301)

Lake Victoria has always been the domain of the artisanal fishermen. Of the 12 000 boats on the lake, about half are operated by their owners, while the rest work under such other arrangements as rental of the boat and hiring of fishing crews. On average, the canoes carry three fishermen; the bigger dhows may carry up to eight. Crew members may be paid a monthly wage or a share of the catch, depending on the area, but it is generally recognized that they do not make enough to support themselves and their families. Fishing never seems to be either the primary or only occupation. Most fishermen also have a shamba, a plot of land to supplement their income. They will abandon fishing when the weather makes it unproductive or when they need to practise agriculture. The article discusses the possibility of the introduction of mechanized trawlers on the lake, supported by extensive landing and fishmeal processing facilities. Considering the problems involved, the investment needed, the need to fish for human consumption, and the general socioeconomic conditions of the countries themselves, it is concluded that smaller-scale measures — such as improving canoes, landing and processing facilities, marketing and distribution, credit schemes and fishermen's cooperatives and generally bettering the fishermen's lot — would be a better way to permit more people to benefit from the fish production. In any case, whatever strategy is chosen, cooperation among the three countries that border Lake Victoria is vital to its sound exploitation and management

CRAWFORD-YOUNG, M., Public policy, rural institutions
and agricultural change in Uganda and Kenya. 1972.

En Uganda, Kenya
Examination of the effectiveness of administrative and co-operative
structures in implementing agricultural development policy.
Department of Political Science, University of Sussex.

DIGBY, M., Agricultural co-operation in the Commonwealth.
2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell, 1970, pp. 222, tab.
En Commonwealth
The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies.
ISBN 631 12690 2

DSUBAN, A.K., Social and economic aspects of group farm
program in North and East Uganda. 1968

En Uganda
Department of Rural Economy, Makerere University.

ELOGU, A.E., The Republic of Uganda. In: Year book of agri-
cultural co-operation, 1971. ed.: McCready, K.J. Oxford: Blackwell, 1971.
pp. 48-56.

En Uganda
Description of the co-operative movement of the country. Department of
Co-operative Development, Kampala, Uganda
ISBN 0 631 03200 2

Rebuilding Uganda's co-operatives

Ekojot, Y.:
Paris. International Federation of Agricultural Producers.
World agriculture. v. 29 (4) . 1980. p. 36-37. III.
ISSN 0043-8227:
NAL: 6 W893
Geographic Location: Uganda

: (Reconstruction of Uganda agriculture cooperatives)- Reconstruction
des cooperatives ougandaises-
: Ekojot, Y. (Alliance Cooperative ougandaise (Uganda))-
: Fr
: Fipa Nouvelles (France). (Jan 1981)- v.30(1) p- 5-
: Country: XEFA- J (Serial article)-
: E10 (Economics) E30- G150.

Uganda young farmers co-operative project - summary
descriptions. FAO, 1969. pp. 7.

En Uganda

RURAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION. Report on Uganda young
farmers co-operative project, summary description. FAO Paper
RU/Misc./69/19. Rome: FAO, 1969.

En Uganda

Cooperatives helping Uganda (Situation of farmers, poor
economic outlook, black markets).

Les cooperatives au secours de l'Ouganda
Feingold, J.;
Paris. Publiafric.
Afrique agriculture. June 1980. (58) . June 1980 p. 25.
27-28. III.
NAL: S5.A35
Languages: FRENCH
Geographic Location Uganda

: (The major role of cooperatives in the reconstruction efforts of
andan farmers). Le rôle majeurs ces cooperatives dans les efforts
reconstruction des agriculteurs ougandais.

: Feingold, J.

: Fr

: FIPA Nouvelles (France). (Apr 1980). v. 29(4) p. 4.

: Country: XEFR. J (Serial article).

: E10 (Economics) E15. G150.

GIOVENARDI, E.P., Socio-economic pre-conditions for co-operative development in East Africa /Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda/. pp. 36.

En Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

An unpublished dissertation for a diploma in co-operative development, prepared at Loughborough University of Technology, May 1972.

HÜBNER, G., Private sparen in Ostafrika unter Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Verhältnisse in Uganda. (Private savings in East Africa, with particular reference to Uganda.) München: Weltforum Verlag, 1969.

pp. 343.

De

Uganda

Credit for agricultural development: a case study of Uganda

HUNT, D.

Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Nairobi, Kenya; East African Publishing House, 1975, p. 401pp., tab., fig., bibl. In English, (Jas 7608).

The study attempts to validate the presumption that lack of credit constitutes a constraint to increased agricultural output in Uganda within the limits of the available data. Successive chapters review: developments in the provision of agricultural credit 1950-1966; fieldwork methodology; the Progressive Farmers' Loans Scheme; the Co-operative Credit Scheme; the use of credit obtained from non-government sources; the provision of credit for tea out-growing, flue-cured tobacco, ranching, dairy farming and group farming; 1966 plans for expansion of agricultural credit, especially short-term. The conclusion evaluates the role of government, summarizes the findings of the surveys, and discusses the most suitable organization for the provision of credit.

1202. HUNT, D., The Ugandan agricultural co-operative credit scheme. East African Journal of Rural Development, Kampala, 5, 1, 2, 1-38, (1972.)

En Uganda

Makerere University College, University of East Africa, Kampala, Uganda.

The farming community

Hunter, G.; Bunting, A. H.; Bottrall, A.
Hunter, G.; Khan, S. S.; Gentil, O.; Gordon, J.; Mbithi, P. M.;
Dean, R.; Moyes, A.; Dyal, W. M.; Texier, J. M.; Youngjohns, B. J.;
Hyden, G.; Hansen, G. E.; Shen, T. H.; Castillo, G. T.; Higgs, J.;
Bortei-Doku, E.; Watts, R.; Jones, G. E.; Rolfs, M. J.; Patel, A. U.;
Osuntogun, C. A.; Subramanyam, K.; Epstein, T. S.; Penny, O. H.;
Singerimoun, M.; Lele, U.

Hunter, G.; Bunting, A. H.; Bottrall, A. (Editors): Policy and practice in rural development. Proceedings of the second international Seminar on Change in Agriculture, Reading 9-19 September 1974., London, UK: Overseas Development Institute, 1976, p. 191-300, In English, (Jc: 7611)

In the opening address of this section G. Hunter suggests that the organization of farmers' groups and the delivery of services to the farmer have usually been seen from two opposite approaches, the first starting with the farmer and village community and the second from the government end. The second address, by S.S. Khan, describes a practical approach to these problems in Pakistan. The papers can be divided into three rather similar groups. The paper by O. Gentil illustrates the careful growth of a participatory organization of farmers in Nigeria, stimulated and supported by government. Papers by J. Gordon (Ghana) and P.M. Mbithi (Kenya) indicate how voluntary organizations can often respond more flexibly than government to the demands of local communities. An account by R. Dean and A. Moyes of voluntary integrated schemes of agricultural, health and educational improvement in Guatemala; and a paper by W.M. Dyal describing the support given by the Inter-American Foundation to a wide range of local initiatives belong in this section. The second group concern the creation of such more formal co-operatives which form a half-way house between government and community action. The papers included the promotion of co-operatives in traditional rural societies by J.M. Texier; Co-operative organization by B.J. Youngjohns, and Co-operatives as a means of farmer grouping in East Africa: expectations and actual performance by G. Hyden. There were also papers by G.E. Hansen on some experimental institutions in Indonesia, and on farmer associations in Taiwan by T.H. Shen. The papers dealing directly with government extension services covered cases from the Philippines (G.T. Castillo), Ecuador and Paraguay (J. Higgs), Ghana (E. Bortei-Doku), Uganda (R. Watts), Cyprus and the Solomon Islands (G.E. Jones and M.J. Rolfs), Nigeria (A.U. Patel and C.A. Osuntogun), the Shell experiments in Italy, and India (K. Subramanyam). Two extracts from published books (T.S. Epstein and O.H. Penny with M. Singerimoun) record exceptionally successful sequences of development among particular groups in the Pacific and in Sumatra. Finally there is a paper by U. Lele on Designing rural development programmes: lessons from past experience in Africa.

HYDEN, G., Co-operatives and their socio-political environment. In: Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa, ed.: Widstrand, C.G. Uppsala: The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970, pp. 61-80.

En Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
Discussion focussed on marketing co-operatives.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE, OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Survey of co-operative education in East and Central Africa. 1970. pp. 7.

En Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia
ICA Regional Office for East and Central Africa.

JACKSON, R.T., Essays on rural marketing in West Nile District. Occasional paper No. 47. Kampala: Makerere University, 1972. pp. 122.

En Uganda
Department of Geography, Makerere University, Kampala

KASFIR, N., Organizational analysis and Uganda co-operative unions. In: Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa, ed.: Widstrand, C.G., Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. pp. 178-208, tab.

En Uganda
Department of political science and public administration, Kampala, Uganda.

KASFIR, N., Study of politics of co-operative unions in Uganda. 1970.

En Uganda
Department of Political Science, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.

KIRSCH, O.C., Formen und Funktionen ländlicher Genossenschaften in Entwicklungsländern. Teil I: Kenia, Teil II: Burundi, Teil III: Uganda. (Forms and functions of rural co-operatives in developing countries. Part I: Kenya, Part II: Burundi, Part III: Uganda.) pp. 113 + 83 + 76. 1969.

De Kenya, Burundi, Uganda

Forschungstelle für internationale Agrarentwicklung.

KYAMULESIRE, A.R., The history of the co-operative movement in Uganda. Bukalasa: Uganda Co-operative College, 1969. pp. 198.

En Uganda

Non farm occupation and farm innovation in marginal, medium and high potential regions of Eastern Kenya and Buganda

Mbithi, P. M.

Staff Paper, Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya, no 114, 1971, p. 26pp., 12 tab., ref. in English, (Jas 7510)

The study reported here tests the hypothesis that an increasing level of farm adoption score leads to a decrease in non-farm occupation score for the farm. The basic assumption concomitant to this hypothesis is that an increasing level of farm operations would lead to full-time occupation of the available farm labour on farm tasks, and lead to a decrease in non-farm task allocation for the same farm labour. The study involved observations on the two major variables in three diverse farming regions to maximize variations on the independent variables. The results of the study showed that the hypothesis was rejected for the lower potential areas but not for the high potential zone. They also showed a very clear sexual division of labour on non-farm tasks which becomes dramatized in food shortage and famine crises. The implications of these findings are that the uncritical 'farm fixation' approach to rural change ought to be re-examined to take account of inter-regional variations in developmental and non-farm resource exploitation potential. The extension agent saturation approach is criticized on the basis of inadequate technological packages for different farming areas. The role of women is shown to be critical and it is argued that women should be included in running rural co-operatives, and in all training and extension contacts

MCAUSLAN, J.P., Co-operatives and the law in East Africa.
In: Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa. ed.: Widstrand, C. C.
Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970. pp. 81-120.
En Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
Legal aspects of production co-operatives and land tenure; powers of
controls over service co-operatives; co-operative credit.

Problems of political and administrative participation in a
semi-arid area of Uganda: a case study of Karamoja
Nsibambi, A.; Byarugaba, F.
African Review, Vol 9, no 2, 1982, p. 79-96, 36 ref., CC in
English, (Ja: 3503)

The paper tries to show how colonial and post-independence
governments ignored the Karamojans' pastoral interests which have
adapted to their semi-arid conditions. It suggests that, because the
interests of the Karamojans were ignored, they have been discouraged
from participating fully in the administrative and political process
of Uganda. The proposals which might animate the Karamojans include
cooperative ranching schemes, an increased supply of water, pasture
and vegetation management, resettlement schemes, reduction of the big
counties to manageable units, some degree of economic zoning, the
provision of an educational system which has a pastoral dimension, and
re-examination of its agricultural and mineral wealth. A Development
Task Force should be set up, charged with the task of pursuing these
issues with imagination and vigour. The Force should be accorded
financial and managerial autonomy. Finally, a programme of political
mobilization by political parties is recommended. Among other issues
which require attention is the re-examination of the land system in
Karamoja (and other parts of Uganda, especially those which lack
private ownership of land)

OKEREKE, O., A historical outline of the development of the
co-operative movement in Uganda. pp. 29, tab., bibl. 1968.
En Uganda
Department of Rural Economy and Extension, Makerere University College,
Kampala, Uganda.

OKERERE, O., Economic impact of the Uganda co-operatives.
Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau, 1974, pp. XI + 137.

En Uganda
This is a monograph on the role of co-operatives in economic development
in Uganda, with particular reference to their impact as an instrument of
government policy. Objectives, financial aspects, management, marketing,
prices, trade and agricultural development are discussed. It covers agri-
cultural co-operatives, credit co-operatives, productive co-operatives
and auxiliary services. SIB.

OKERERE, O., The market structure in relation to co-operative
agricultural marketing in Uganda. Rep. Makerere Inst. Social Res.,
Makerere No EDRP-157. 1969. pp. 17., 2 tab.

En Uganda

OKEREKE, O., The place of marketing co-operatives in the economy of Uganda. In: Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa, ed.: Wildstrand, C.G., Uppsala: The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1970, pp. 153-177., tab.

En

Uganda

OKERERE, O., The role of the co-operative movement in the economic development of Uganda, 1968.

En

Uganda

Department of Rural Economy, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.

OLOYA, N.D., Some aspects of the development of the co-operative movement in Uganda, 1957-1967. Tropical Agriculture, London. 45, 4, 317-322. (1968.)

En

Uganda

Opio-Odongo, J.M.A., The Contribution of Agricultural Cooperatives to Member Welfare and Community Growth: The Case of Lango Cooperative Union. Journal of Rural Cooperation, Vol. 8, no 1/2, 1980, p. 23-38.

The determinants of organisational knowledge among members of rural co-operatives

Opio-Odongo, J. M. A.
Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Nigeria
Agricultural Administration, Vol 7, no 3, 1980, p. 181-190, 2 tab., 23 ref., QAE In English + (Jat 3012)

This study examines the rather neglected issue of co-operative member education and communication. On the basis of survey data obtained from the members of two cotton marketing co-operatives in the Lango district of Uganda, it has been established that many of the rural co-operators were inadequately informed, even on some of the elementary aspects of their own co-ops. The little knowledge that few members had of their marketing co-ops was the result of a small amount of formal education as well as some involvement in community leadership and prior membership of the management committee

The determinants of organisational knowledge among members of rural co-operatives (Uganda).

Opio-Odongo, J.M.A.;
Barking, Essex., Applied Science Publishers.
Agricultural administration, v. 3 (3), July 1980, p. 181-190.
ISSN 0309-586X:
NAL: S3.A32
Languages: ENGLISH
23 ref.
Geographic Location: Uganda

Regional operational seminar on functional literacy and village development, Mwanza, 1976
Tanzania, National Literacy Centre
Mwanza, Tanzania, 1977, In English, (Ja: 7901)

This conference report describes the activities of the Regional Operational Seminar on Functional Literacy and Rural Development in East Africa. The first section of the paper contains team reports from groups of individuals who studied various villages and drew up the programme design for functional literacy projects within the framework of village development. Section two consists of background papers on such topics as agriculture and co-operatives in village development, life-styles in a village, and a survey of literacy and adult education policies in Tanzania. The final section of the report contains a list of participants, the schedule of the conference and country reports from Ethiopia, Botswana, Lesotho, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zambia.

The role of coffee in the economic and social improvement of Bugisu district 1945-60

Ogutu, M. A.
Connecticut State University, Brockport, USA
Journal of Eastern African Research and Development, Nairobi, Kenya, Vol 2, no 1, 1972, p. 29-40, ref. In English, (Ja: 7510)

The role of the Bugisu coffee Co-operative Union in the development of social services and diversification of the economy in Uganda is evaluated. Some of the problems impeding the Union's effective operation in the early period of its implementation are related.

THE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES.
Co-operation in some developing countries. Uganda. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1968, ed.: Digby, M. Oxford: Blackwell, 1968, pp. 290-292.

En
ISBN 0 631 03170 7
Uganda

THE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES.
Co-operation in some developing countries. Uganda. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1969, ed.: Digby, M. Oxford: Blackwell, 1969, pp. 221-223.

En
ISBN 0 631 03180 4
Uganda

Agrarian structures in a changing world
Pufendorf, U. v.; Schiller, G.; Nielander, W.; Kooke, U.; Kirsch, U. C., Bodenstedt, A.

Research Centre for International Agrarian Development
Publication, Saarbrücken, German Federal Republic, no 1, 1972, p. 163pp., ref. In English, (Ja: 7306)

After an introduction by U.v. Pufendorf on "Setting the pace for a future oriented world agricultural policy", part II is devoted to a series of extracts from writings of the late Professor G. Schiller published between 1953 and 1971. Part III includes the following more recent studies by members of the Centre: the establishment of state farms and its implications for the "traditional" sector of agriculture. Case study of Ghana (W. Nielander); Comparative analysis of new forms of agricultural co-operation in France, West Germany and Japan, (U. Kooke); Present-day problems in the promotion of a rural cooperative system in Eastern African countries, Burundi-Kenya-Uganda, (U. C. Kirsch) and The agricultural producer as subject and object of development, (A. Bodenstedt)

Subsistence to commercial farming in present-day Uganda. An economic and anthropological survey
Richards, A. I.; Sturrock, F.; Fortt, J. M.
Hougham, O. A.; Mateje, A.; Robertson, A. F.
African Studies Series, ISBN 0521201829, Cambridge, UK, Cambridge University Press, no 8, 1973, p. x+336pp., 9 maps, 5 graphs, 3 app., bibl. In English, (Jat: 7402)

In order to modernize production and make it more efficient the new African states have to choose between introducing state farms, organizing peasant co-operative communities, or furthering capitalist farming by the more advanced members of the society. This book describes the last type of development, examining the process by which a traditional peasant economy has begun to transform itself into a larger scale, commercial agricultural economy with a permanent or semi-permanent labour force and increased diversification and productivity. Uganda is an area with an unusually favourable environment where the cotton and coffee industries have been successfully developed. A unique feature of the economy was the institution of a system of individual freehold in 1900. This survey sets out to examine the type of man who took advantage of these favourable conditions and opportunities for advance: the traditional chief, recently turned land owner; the ambitious peasant; the trader or civil servant from the town with capital to bring to farming enterprises; or the wealthy politician or university graduate with an agriculture degree. Part I considers the social and economic background, Part II the survey itself, and Part III draws some conclusions. Apart from the editors, other contributors include O. A. Hougham, A. Mateje, and A. F. Robertson

SCHERER, A., A case study of co-operative marketing of fresh vegetables among Uganda smallholders. Agricultural Economics Bulletin of Africa, Addis Abeba. 12, 25-34, (1970.)
En Uganda

SPAULL, H., Co-operation in East Africa. Review of International Co-operation, London. 61, 5, 195-203. (1968.)
En Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

Development from below as an alternative. A case study in Karamoja/Uganda.

Trappe, P.
Basel, Switzerland; Social Strategies Publishers Co-operatives Society, no ed. 2, 1978, p. 102pp., 34 ref., Monographien zur Soziologie und Gesellschaftspolitik vol. 6 In English, (Jat: 8664)

The report is based on a six weeks stay in Nakapiripirit (Karamoja District/Uganda) during March and April 1970, under contract with the United Nations. It reports on a survey in Nakapiripirit (Refugee Settlement) of rural institutions as agents of planned change and modernization. This survey is based in particular on the results achieved by the existing rural institutions, possible further developments of these institutions and the need for and feasibility of establishing new institutions for the purpose of introducing planned change that may be necessary to consolidate the economic and social conditions of the refugee communities. The report shows that there are no really developed rural institutions, but there are some traditional working groups among neighbours. It also shows that there is a good chance to develop such working groups on modern lines and to start other types of co-operative work. The main problem is how to adapt the concept of "development from below" or similar theories to the relevant setting in Nakapiripirit itself. The Nakapiripirit Settlement Scheme is considered within the framework of the socio-economic situation of the surrounding population groups, especially those of Karamoja district. One result of the research was to reveal that the refugee settlement scheme could be consolidated as an integrated part of the new Five Year Development Plan for Karamoja. The report is divided into two main parts: Part One - The state of the Nakapiripirit Resettlement Scheme during March and April 1970, and Part Two - Theory and practice of socio-economic growth. Part Three - consists of three appendices

Report on Uganda census of agriculture
Uganda. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Cooperatives
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Statistics

An economic survey of dairy farming in Uganda
Uganda. Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives
[Entebbe] 1 v. (various pagings) illus. 1966
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Cat Codes: 10
Descriptors: Dairy Farm Management Surveys; Uganda

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purpose working together
Uganda. Dept. for Cooperative Development
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WAISWA, E., Co-operatives as accents of rural development
/based on Uganda experience/: a research paper. The Hague: Institute of
Social Studies, 1977. pp. 65, dgm, ref.

En Uganda

Research paper on the role of production co-operatives in rural devel-
opment in Uganda -traces the historical development of rural co-operat-
ives and government policy, and discusses the effects of marketing
boards.

WATT P.
MECHANIZED GROUP FARMING IN UGANDA. - EN, FR, ES.
Or. Tit. - TITRE FRANCAIS - MECANISATION ET AGRICULTURE DE
GROUPE EN OUGANDA. TITULO ESPANOL - LA EXPLOTACION
AGRICOLA COOPERATIVA MECANIZADA EN UGANDA.
FAO 1968 - IN INFORMATION ON LAND REFORMS, LAND SETTLEMENT
& CO-OPERATIVES, NO 1, 1968 - P. 1-12.

/COOPERATIVES/S - /ARTICLE/ ON MECHANIZED /GROUP FARMING/
IN UGANDA/ & STUDY OF /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ &
/AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION/.

WATTS, E.R., Reaching East Africa's farmers: a survey of
recent efforts to increase the effectiveness of agricultural extension in Kenya,
Uganda and Tanzania. Journal of Administration Overseas, London, 12, 2,
(1973.)

En Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania

African co-operatives and efficiency
Widstrand, G. G.
Uppsala, Sweden, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1972,
p= 239pp= In English, (Jaz 7408).

As a follow-up to the Seminar held in Sweden in 1970 on 'Co-operatives and rural development in East Africa' this seminar was held in Kenya in December 1971, on 'efficiency in the performance of co-operatives'. The papers included in this volume are those sent to the participants before the Seminar, and the statements made by members of the various organizations participating. Contributed papers covered both general problems of agricultural co-operation in East Africa, and specific case studies drawn from some of the participating countries (Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania, Mauritius and Botswana)

Seminar on basic education for nomads, Mogadishu, 1973
UNESCO/UNICEF Co-operative Programme
Nairobi, Kenya; UNICEF Eastern Africa Regional Office, 1973, p.
191pp=, In English, (Jaz 8002)

Participants at this Seminar discussed basic education programmes for nomads within the framework of the cultural environment specific to nomadism. Presented papers dealt with experience gained in Somalia and other countries. In Somalia, intensive literacy campaigns were introduced in 1973 in urban areas and extended to the rural population in 1974. It is planned to establish nine boarding centres for adults and adolescents in which instruction will be related to areas of knowledge of immediate relevance to the nomads' learning needs. These centres will also provide basic services. Content of instruction will be literacy, animal husbandry, range conservation, processing of animal products, marketing livestock, wildlife, health, crops, and civil education. In addition to these centres mobile schools should be established. Cooperatives are seen as an important means for nomadic transformation. A considerable role is played by range management projects in the improvement of life and provision of services. These projects aim at keeping ecology in balance while ensuring optimum agricultural production. Papers on educational programmes in Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Mongolian PR are included in the report

USAID, OFFICE FOR PRIVATE OVERSEAS PROGRAMS. Building farmers' enterprises: agricultural co-operative development in Uganda. 2nd ed.
Washington: Agency for International Development, 1970. pp. 25, tab.
En Uganda

VERHAGEN, K.C.W., A regional survey of high level manpower training needs. Moshi: ICA, 1975.

En Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

The first part of the study comprises the collection of statistical data on the high level manpower situation on the Region/East Africa and Zambia/.

The second part deals with training needs and training policy issues.

Leading Co-operative educationalists in the Region were asked through questionnaires and interviewing to indicate the needs for additional high level manpower training facilities, in the Region or abroad, while special attention was given to problems of overseas training versus training in the Region.

VINCENT, J., Local co-operatives and parochial politics in Uganda: problems of organization, and communication. Commonwealth Political Studies, Leicester, 8, 1, 3-17, (1970.)
En Uganda

VINCENT, J., Rural competition and the co-operative monopoly: A Ugandan case study. In: Popular participation in social change. Paris - La Haye: Mouton, 1976. pp. 71-98.
En Uganda

Cooperatives and development. Agricultural politics in Ghana and Uganda

Young, C.; Shereau, M. P.; Rose, T. H.
Department of Political Science, Wisconsin University, Madison, USA
ISBN 0-299-08710-7, Madison, USA; London, UK; University of Wisconsin Press, 1981 (USA); 1982 (UK), p- xi+276pp., 3 maps, tab., OAE In English, (Jas 8206)

The book makes a theoretical comparison of the role of agricultural co-operatives in the middle-sized African states, Ghana and Uganda. The study involved 10 years' field work, including interviews with, and surveys of, more than 1400 government officials and others in the two countries. Co-operatives have played a major role in both countries in marketing the main export commodities (cocoa in Ghana, cotton and coffee in Uganda), and governments have been central in their development or discouragement. Interesting contrasts were found. In Uganda much of the initial impetus for promotion of co-operatives stemmed from farmer hostility towards the Asian intermediaries, and managers of the processing industry, while in Ghana co-operative leadership came from African intermediaries, many already prosperous cocoa farmers. In Uganda both pre- and post-independence governments supported co-operatives (they even survived the Amin era), while Ghana's last co-operatives were finally dissolved in 1977. In both cases, classic co-operative egalitarian ideology was subordinated to local patterns of social hierarchy. Farmers, especially in Uganda, were receptive to the co-operative idea.