



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

GUIDE FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF EAC MAIZE GRAIN STANDARD POSTERS AND BROCHURES TO FARMERS AND TRADERS IN UGANDA



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INTRODUCTION

Key stakeholders involved in the maize value chain developed simple (or popular) posters and brochures for farmers and traders based on the East African Community (EAC) Maize Grain Standard which was gazetted in February 2017.

To improve stakeholder dissemination efforts, a guide was needed to outline how these posters and brochures should be used. The guide is also intended to augment the understanding of trainers, instructors, and others of the information found on the posters and brochures, thus enabling them to pass on the information to farmers and traders proficiently.

Through the process of developing the IEC materials, valuable information was gathered which has been summarized in the posters and brochures and is detailed in this guide. The information in this guide is intended for those involved in extension and other actors along the value chain.

PURPOSE OF THE POSTERS AND BROCHURES

- To communicate to farmers and traders the requirements of the EAC Maize Grain Standard which they must meet in the market place.
- To communicate to farmers and traders in an easy to understand form using text augmented by pictures and illustrations.
- To improve compliance to standards of exports of dry maize that are competitive in price and quality
- To facilitate government and private sector extension workers to deliver trainings to traders and farmers on the standard.

GUIDE FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF EAC MAIZE GRAIN STANDARD POSTERS AND BROCHURES TO FARMERS IN UGANDA

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

The farmers' materials are divided into four posters and their respective accompanying brochures under the following themes:

Poster 1: Maize is money: Maximize production.

The poster focuses on production factors. The poster shows examples of good practices on the left hand side and bad practices on the right hand side, all with arrows depicting the parameters of the standard impacted by both the good and the bad practices.

Brochure 1: Maize is Money: Maximize production.

This is a three-fold brochure showing, in pictorial form, the benefit of good practices and the cost of bad practices. It also shows examples of good practices on the left hand side and bad practices on the right, with arrows depicting parameters of the standard impacted by both the good and bad practices.

Poster 2: Maize is money: Dry it properly.

The poster focuses on the moisture content and drying aspects of maize grain. It shows examples of good practices on the left hand side and bad practices on the right. Arrows depicting the parameters of the standards impacted by both the good and bad practices.

Brochure 2: Maize is money: Dry it properly.

This is a three-fold brochure showing, in pictorial form, the benefit of good practices, and the cost of bad practices. It also shows examples of good practices on the left hand side and bad practices on the right hand side with arrows depicting parameters of the standards impacted by good and bad practices.

Poster 3: Maize is money: Handle it with care.

This poster focuses on showing how the maize grain should be handled to comply with the standard parameters to reduce broken grains, materially-damaged grains, rotten and diseased and insect or vermin-damaged grains. It also shows examples of good and bad practices that impact on the parameters of the standard.

Brochure 3: Maize is money: Handle it with care.

This is a three-fold brochure showing, in pictorial form, showing the benefit of good practices and the cost of bad practices. It also shows a cluster of good practices on the left, a cluster of bad practices on the right, with arrows depicting parameters of the standard impacted by good and bad practices.

Poster 4: Maize is money: Keep it clean.

The poster focuses on how maize grain should be kept away from filth, inorganic matter, organic matter, insects and total foreign matter with parameter requirements of the standard. It also shows examples of good practices and bad practices.

Brochure 4: Maize is money: Keep it clean.

This is a three-fold brochure showing, in pictorial form, the benefit of good practices and cost of bad practices. It also shows examples of good practices on the left hand side and of bad practices on the right hand side, with arrows depicting parameters of the standard impacted by good and bad practices.

Contents of Farmers Posters and Brochures

A POSTER 1: MAIZE IS MONEY: MAXIMIZE PRODUCTION		
	GOOD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
A1.1	Plant improved seeds of the same variety with proper spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure that the farmer knows how many seeds to plant in one hole depending on the specified spacing according to the maize variety. Spacing specifications are usually included on the bag containing the seeds, or can be provided by the agriculture officer or an extension worker. ✓ Highlight the varieties of improved maize seeds in Uganda, keeping in mind the zones in which these varieties are suitable for planting. ✓ Stress that good quality seeds can be sourced from companies registered and duly licensed by Government. The Uganda Seed Traders Association is a good source of such information. ✓ If possible, help the farmers to understand how the right spacing can be achieved by using aids such as using a rope or a hoe handle.
A1.2	Apply fertilizers properly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Help the farmers to know the recommended common fertilizer types and the recommended quantities to be applied. ✓ Explain the recommended application methods of fertilizer whether in pellet/crystal form or liquid. ✓ Ensure the farmer understands the steps taken in applying fertilizers, depending on the type. ✓ Highlight the need for protective gear when applying fertilizers (or using other agro-chemicals). ✓ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries is a good source of this information in addition to Uganda National Agro Dealers Association.
A1.3	Weed on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate the proper time for weeding (knee height). ✓ Highlight the advantages of proper spacing while weeding such as the ease to move between rows.
A1.4	Control pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain to farmers, the common pests and insects that attack maize ✓ Highlight recommended common pesticides used in controlling pests (could go with empty tins or photos, as samples to be shown to the farmers). ✓ Indicate possible sources of pesticides. ✓ Indicate to them the risk of buying counterfeits from unscrupulous dealers/stockists. ✓ Highlight the need for protective gear and the dangers of not wearing the gear while using chemicals. ✓ Indicate the need for use of recommended chemicals with a view of protecting the environment.

A2	STANDARD IMPACTED	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
A2.1	Maize of other colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the meaning of maize of other colours as required by the standard-refer to the information in the poster or brochure for illustration. ✓ Mention that the parameter maize of other colours should only be tested after removal of defective grains. ✓ Talk about the maximum limits allowed in the standard. This requires you to understand your audience beforehand to be able to determine the level of comprehension of the concept of other colours. ✓ Identify examples of other colours/varieties; refer to the poster. ✓ Explain to the farmers how the table is interpreted since it is in percentage form.
A2.2	Immature/ Shriveled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain to farmers what the immature/shriveled grains' specification means. ✓ Show the farmers examples of shriveled grain, explaining the factors which cause it.
A2.3	Free from toxic weed seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Together with farmers, identify the common toxic weed seeds ✓ Refer to the poster for examples.
A3	BAD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
A3.1	Do not plant mixed seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Share with farmers the problems associated with planting mixed seed. This leads to maize of other colours. ✓ Emphasize that improved seed is recommended for planting.
A3.2	Do not harvest immature maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the disadvantages of harvesting immature maize as this leads to shriveling.
A3.3	Do not let weed grow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Outline the dangers of not weeding on time, such as increased competition for soil nutrients and stunting.
A3.4	Do not plant maize in the same field every season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate the disadvantages of this practice ✓ Indicate that if the farmer has to do this, has to apply fertilisers.
A3.5	Other comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate that there are other bad practices and that the above are just a few examples. Farmers could help identify other good and bad practices.

B BROCHURE 1: MAIZE IS MONEY: MAXIMIZE PRODUCTION		
	Issue	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
B1.1	Why standards matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Referring to the brochure, explain why standards matter for farmers, traders, processors and consumers. The answers are contained in the text in the brochure.
B1.2	Cost of bad practices picture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photos to identify the cost of non-compliance to the standard ✓ Challenge participants to identify other costs of bad practices.
B1.3	Benefit of good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photo to identify benefits of complying with the standards. ✓ Share with farmers as to whether men involve women and children during the entire process. ✓ Help farmers to identify benefits of working together with women and youth (planting, weeding, harvesting and selling).
NB: Note that the inside of the brochure is exactly the same as Poster 1, above.		

C POSTER 2: MAIZE IS MONEY: DRY IT PROPERLY		
	GOOD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
C1.1	Harvest maize when it is dry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inquire from farmers whether they know what maize that is ready for harvesting looks like (The stalks should be dry and the maize cobs/leaves facing down). ✓ Help farmers identify good harvesting methods, such as use of tarpaulins.
C1.2	Dry maize on tarpaulins, canvas, mats or in cribs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discuss with farmers whether the maize should be dried on cobs or dried as grains. Assess the benefits of each. ✓ Encourage farmers to dry their maize using cribs - refer to the poster. ✓ Ask farmers whether they know what a crib is.
C1.3	Cover your maize during rain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the purpose of covering maize.
C2.	STANDARDS IMPACTED	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
C2.1	Moisture content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask farmers if they know what a moisture meter is? ✓ Probe if the farmer's know the different types of moisture meters. ✓ Explain the recommended limit as per the standard. ✓ If possible explain how the moisture is measured.
C2.2	Organoleptic (appearance and smell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Share with the farmers to identify causes of the smell and how it impacts on quality. ✓ Explain that this can be done using the nose or looking at the maize.
C2.3	Aflatoxins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what aflatoxin is, what causes it, how it is tested and the dangers of aflatoxin to both human and animal life. ✓ Use maize cobs with moulds for illustration, but emphasize that good looking maize may also have aflatoxin. ✓ Indicate that aflatoxin can be tested using aflatoxin kits in the laboratory.
C2.4	Discoloured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Units should be in µg/kg.
C3	BAD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
C3.1	Do not harvest maize until it is dry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the characteristics of wet maize that should not be harvested, such as the plant having green leaves.
C3.2	Do not dry maize on bare ground, tarmac or roof top	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Outline possible contaminants when maize is dried on the ground or road surface or roof top. <p>Note the sources of glasses and how they come into grain</p>
C3.3	Do not leave maize out in the rain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the dangers of rain to the grain, such as the fact that increasing moisture content may lead to rotten grains thus leading to aflatoxins.

D BROCHURE 2: MAIZE IS MONEY, DRY IT PROPERLY		
	Issue	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
D1.1	Why standards matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By referring to the brochure, explain why standard matter for farmers, traders, processors and consumers. The answers are given in the text in the brochure/poster.
D1.2	Costs of bad practices picture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photos to identify the costs of non-compliance with the standard. ✓ Challenge participants to identify what they will do after the training.
D1.3	Benefit of good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photo to identify the potential benefits of complying with the standards. ✓ Share with farmers whether men involve women and children during the entire process. ✓ Help farmers to identify benefits of working together with women and youth (from planting, weeding, harvesting, storing and selling).
NB: Note that the inside of the brochure is exactly the same as Poster 2 above.		

E POSTER 3: MAIZE IS MONEY: HANDLE WITH CARE		
	GOOD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
E1.1	Use proper shelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Educate farmers on better shelling methods, such as motorized shellers, mobile shellers, and also use of hands (as this is still common and does not break the grain).
E1.2	Sort, sieve or winnow maize to get rid of foreign matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the advantages of sorting and sieving or winnowing and how best this can be done. ✓ Include mention of a motorized cleaner.
E1.3	Use recommended practices to control insects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Train farmers on recommended practices to control insects such as recommended fumigants, and the suitability of fumigants depending on the type of fumigation needed.
E1.4	Clean granary /store well before storing grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize hygiene in stores as this will keep away insects and vermin.
E2 STANDARD IMPACTED		
		Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
E2.1	Broken grains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what exactly broken grain means i.e. all pieces and or maize grains that pass through the 4.5 mm diameter sieve.
E2.2	Stained grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight that these are stained broken grain that do not pass through a 4.5 mm diameter sieve. ✓ Refer to the poster and brochure and give more examples of other damages.
E2.3	Rotten and diseased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what rotten and diseased means and if possible illustrate with a sample (refer to poster and brochure). ✓ Emphasize that this is unsafe for human and animal consumption and provide reasons why.

E2.4	Pest damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight that pest damage impact negatively on the standard and the limits may not be achieved. ✓ Show examples of pest damaged grain as shown in the poster and brochure.
E3	BAD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
E3.1	Do not beat maize cobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the dangers of beating maize as it leads to broken grains and materially-broken grains which may not be allowed according to maximum limits. ✓ Explain the limits the standard specify - refer to poster.
E3.2	Do not sell maize which is not cleaned or sorted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the danger of selling unclean maize such as getting a discounted price or rejection of the grain. Encourage farmers to sort.
E3.3	Do not let insects eat maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize the parameter of insect or vermin-damaged grain. ✓ Show examples of vermin-damaged grain as shown in the poster and brochure.
E3.4	Do not store grain in dirty conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight the negative effects of lack of adherence to hygiene specifications.

F	BROCHURE 3: MAIZE IS MONEY: HANDLE WITH CARE	
F1.1	Why standards matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Refer to the brochure for details as to why standards matter and add more.
F1.2	Cost of bad practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify the costs of non-compliance with the standard. ✓ Challenge the participants to identify what they will do after the training.
F1.3	Benefit of good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photo to identify the benefits of complying with the standard. ✓ Share with farmers on whether men involve women and children during the entire process. ✓ Help farmers to identify the benefits of men, women and children working together (from planting, weeding, harvesting and selling).

G	POSTER 4: MAIZE IS MONEY: KEEP IT CLEAN	
	GOOD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
G1.1	Dry maize on tarpaulins, mats, canvas or in cribs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain why there is a need to dry maize grain on recommended tarpaulins, mats, canvas or in cribs. ✓ Explain the advantages of drying maize on tarpaulins, mats or canvas.
G1.2	Maize should be shelled on tarpaulins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the need to shell maize on recommended tarpaulins, mats or canvas.
G1.3	Maize should be sieved and sorted before selling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ask participants the methods they use for sieving and sorting, probe whether they do this on tarpaulins, mats, canvas. ✓ Explain the advantages of sieving and sorting.

G2	STANDARD IMPACTED	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
G2.1	Filth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify what filth consists of. Refer to the standard impacted section for examples. ✓ Stress that these are impurities of animal origin.
G2.2	Inorganic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight what inorganic matter is and, together with farmers, identify other examples of inorganic matter.
G2.3	Organic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Together with farmers, identify what the components of organic matter are.
G2.4	Live pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize that no live insects are acceptable. ✓ Highlight how these can be avoided. ✓ Identify some that are common and if possible share experiences of previous cases of consignment rejects (if known to you).
G2.5	Total foreign matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate that total foreign matter is the sum of inorganic and organic matter. Highlight the limits specified in the standard.
G3	BAD PRACTICES	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
G3.1	Do not dry maize on bare ground, road/tarmac or roof top	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Outline possible contaminants when maize grain is dried on the ground or tarmac.
G3.2	Do not let rats and chickens on the maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight the dangers of allowing these onto the maize and the parameter of the standard impacted.
G3.3	Do not add stones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight the fact that some unscrupulous people add stones to gain more weight thus negatively impacting on the standard. ✓ Request farmers to stop this practice.
G3.4	Do not sell maize which is not cleaned or sorted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate the costs of selling maize that is not sorted.
H	BROCHURE 4: MAIZE IS MONEY: KEEP IT CLEAN-BROCHURE	
H1.1	Why standards matter	Refer to the brochure for details of why standards matter.
H1.2	Cost of bad practices picture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photos for the farmers to identify the costs of non-compliance to the standard. ✓ Challenge the participants to identify what they will do after the training.
H1.3	Benefit of good practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the photo to identify benefits of complying with the standards ✓ Discuss with farmers whether or not men involve women and children during the entire process. ✓ Help farmers to identify the benefits of men and women working together (from planting, weeding, harvesting, drying and selling).
NB: Note that the inside of the brochure is exactly the same as the Poster 1 above.		

A GUIDE FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF THE EAC MAIZE GRAIN STANDARD POSTER AND BROCHURE FOR TRADERS IN UGANDA

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE:

The EAC Maize Grain Standard dissemination materials for traders are the traders' poster and brochure, as explained below.

TRADERS' POSTER 1: MAXIMIZE PROFITS: MEET THE EAC MAIZE GRAIN STANDARDS

The traders' poster is arranged in three sections with the first section focusing on aspects of moisture content, followed by defective grain and foreign matter that impact on standards. The standard's parameters or requirements are accompanied by brief text augmented by pictures and illustrations.

Contents of Traders' Poster

	Parameter	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
1.0	Moisture content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight the instrument used in measuring moisture content (moisture meter) emphasizing there are different types of moisture meters such as sinar. ✓ Inquire about which is common to participants with a view to understanding whether traders know the moisture meters on the market.
1.1	Aflatoxins and Fumonisin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stress the danger of aflatoxins and fumonisin (refer to poster/brochure). ✓ Break down the poor handling methods that can cause aflatoxins to develop. ✓ Explain that technical personnel test aflatoxin and if possible give examples of what is used to test aflatoxins such as aflatoxin testing strips. ✓ Stress that aflatoxin cannot be seen with naked eye. ✓ Use mouldy cobs, if possible, to explain the idea. ✓ But, stress the fact that even good looking maize may contain aflatoxin. ✓ Illustrate with maize cobs with moulds as a probable indication of aflatoxins in the maize. (It should be clear).
1.2	Organoleptic (appearance and smell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize that all the three grades of maize grain should look clean, bright and have a natural smell. ✓ Share with them what may cause the maize grain to smell bad.
1.3	Broken grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what exactly broken grain means i.e. all pieces and or maize grains that pass through a 4.5 mm diameter sieve.
1.4	Live pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize that no live insects are acceptable ✓ Highlight how such infestation can be avoided ✓ Identify some insects that are common and if possible share experiences of previous examples of consignment rejected for this reason.

1.5	Rotten and diseased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what rotten and diseased means and if possible illustrate with a sample (refer to the pictures in the poster and brochure) ✓ Emphasize the reasons why such grain is unsafe for human and animal consumption. <p>NB: Explain that if a broken grain has not passed through a 4.5 mm diameter sieve and it is not stained, then it is acceptable</p>
1.6	Discoloured grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Show farmers an example of discoloured grain and outline the possible causes of discolouration, such as excessive heat. ✓ Explain the maximum limits allowed under the standards.
1.7	Immature/shriveled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This is not usually understood by traders. Outline what immature/shriveled grain looks like and how the grain is confirmed to be shriveled. ✓ Use a sample to explain this better.
1.8	Stained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight the fact that such grain are stained and/or broken and do not pass through a 4.5 mm diameter sieve.
1.9	Total defectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize that this is the total of pest-damaged, discoloured, diseased, germinated and shriveled, stained and broken grain. ✓ Emphasize that the allowable maximum total defectives is 70% of the sum total of the individual percentage defects.
1.10	Organic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what comprises organic matter and, together with traders, identify other examples of inorganic matter.
1.11	Inorganic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Together with traders, identify what the components of inorganic matter are.
1.12	Foreign matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stress that this is the organic and inorganic matter in the sample.
1.13	Filth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what constitutes filth. Refer to the parameter impacted for examples. ✓ Stress that these are impurities of animal origin.

TRADERS' BROCHURE: MAXIMISE PROFIT: MEET THE EAC MAIZE GRAIN STANDARD

The traders' brochure has a section on why standards matter. Subsequent sections are arranged according to the specification parameters in the EAC Maize Grain Standard 2017. The parameters are explained using text and augmented by simple illustrations and pictures.

The arrangement of sections in the brochure is detailed below:

TRADERS' BROCHURE: MAXIMIZE PROFITS: UNDERSTANDING THE EAC MAIZE GRAIN STANDARD

	Parameter	Notes for the facilitator/trainer/instructor
1.1	Moisture content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight the instrument used to measure grain moisture content (moisture meter with a view to understanding whether traders know the moisture meters on the market). ✓ Inquire about which are the common moisture meters.
1.2	Aflatoxins and fumonisins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain in a simple way what aflatoxin and fumonisins are. ✓ Stress the danger of aflatoxin (refer to poster/brochure). ✓ Break down the poor handling methods that may give rise to aflatoxin - refer to the poster and the brochure. ✓ Explain that technical personnel test aflatoxin and how this is done (by using aflatoxin testing strips). ✓ Highlight that aflatoxins and fumonisins cannot be seen with the naked eye. ✓ Use examples of mouldy cobs, if possible, to explain the idea. ✓ Stress the fact that even good looking maize may contain aflatoxin.
1.3	Organoleptic (appearance and smell)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize that all the three grades of maize should look clean, bright and have a natural smell. ✓ Share with farmers the factors which may cause a bad smell.
1.4	Broken grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what exactly broken grain means: all pieces and or maize grains that pass through a 4.5 mm diameter sieve.
1.5	Pest damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Note that this is a big challenge among farmers who do not have secure grain stores.
1.6	Rotten and diseased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain what "rotten and diseased" means and if possible illustrate with a sample (refer to poster and brochure for a picture). ✓ Emphasize that this is unsafe for human and animal consumption and why.
1.7	Discoloured grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Show farmers an example of discoloured grain and outline the possible causes of discolouration, such as excessive heat ✓ Mention the maximum limits allowed under the standards
1.8	Immature and shriveled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This feature is not usually understood by traders. Explain what immature/shriveled grain looks like. Use a sample to explain this better.
1.9	Stained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight that these are stained, broken grain that do not pass through a 4.5 mm diameter sieve. Note other types of damages (refer to poster).

1.10	Total defectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emphasize the fact that this is the total of pest-damaged, discoloured, diseased, germinated and shriveled, stained and broken grain. ✓ Emphasize the fact that the allowable maximum for total defectives is only 70% of the sum total of the individual percentage defects. Total Defectives = 70% x (%Pest-Damaged + %Discoloured + %Rotten and Diseased + %Immature and Shriveled + %Stained + %Broken)
1.11	Organic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Together with traders, identify what the components of organic matter are such as maize cobs, leaves and wood.
1.12	Inorganic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight what inorganic matter comprises and, together with traders, identify examples of inorganic matter.
1.13	Foreign matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate that foreign matter is the sum of inorganic and organic matter. Highlight the limits specified in the standard.
1.14	Filth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify what comprises filth and give examples. ✓ Stress that these are impurities of animal origin.
1.15	Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highlight that standard requires packaging in 50kg bags and in packaging material of food grade. Highlight the key labeling requirements from the standard such as; name of manufacture, date of manufacture, expiry date and others.

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- aBi Trust
- Afro-KAI Ltd
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- Eastern Africa Grain Council
- INTERTEK Testing Services (EA) (Pty)
- Kilimo-Trust
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries
- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
- National Agricultural Advisory Services
- National Agricultural Research Organisation
- Rikolto - VECO
- SEATINI Uganda
- The Grain Council of Uganda
- Uganda National Commodity Exchange
- Uganda National Bureau of Standards
- Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Uganda National Farmers Federation
- USAID Feed the Future Uganda Commodity Production and Marketing Activity
- USAID Feed the Future Uganda Enabling Environment for Agriculture Activity
- World Food Programme

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