

Summary of Rice Seed Road Map for

UGANDA

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1.0 General Overview of Rice Seed Sector

- **Legislation:**
- Agricultural Seeds and plant act of 2006, Plant protection Act Cap 244 (1962), NARO act, 1992 and Control of Agricultural Chemicals act
- **Initiatives:**
NAADS, PRiDe, CARD, Africa rice, CIDA, CATALIST (IFDC), EAAPP, ISSD and a national Seed Sub-sector Coordination Group
- **Institutions:**
MAAIF, NARO, NAADS, Seed Cos, NGOs, projects, UNFFE

General Overview cont'd

- Seed is produced based on demand and availability of funds from projects.
- **Forum for information sharing:** No specific forum for seed but rice steering committee and Joint Coordination Committee, rice multi stakeholder innovation platform
- Rice Multi stakeholder innovation platform
- Current rice seed prdn:

Seed category	Quantity (MT)			Area (ha)		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Breeder	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fdn seed	24	18	12	10	7.4	5
Cert seed	504	392	350	202	156	140

General Overview cont'd

- Certified varieties: NERICA 1, 4 & 10, Africa 1 & 2, NARIC 1 & 2, NP2 & 3 and UK2 (Upland)
- On pipeline – NERICA 6 WITA 9 (Lowland) and NAMCHE 1, 2, 3 & 4 (Upland)
- Staffing (human resources):

Inspection	Knowledge	Research	Knowledge
4 Inspectors	PhD (1), M Sc (2) B Sc (1)	7 Researchers	Ph D (4) and M SC (3)
		4 Technicians	B Sc (2) Diploma (2)
		30 Laborers	≤ High School
Private sector = ????			

2.0 Critical Challenges

Legislation, Policy, Institutions and Planning

- National Seed policy is still in draft form
- Inadequate human resource and budget to enforce legislation
- No specific national annual budget and plan for seed multiplication
- Absence of long term forecasting for demand of the rice seed in the country
- Lack of long term plans and strategy for rice seed multiplication and development
- Rice Multi stakeholder innovation platform (NOT YET AT NATIONAL LEVEL)
- Lack or inadequate testing facilities and appraisal of seed quality during procurement process from the private companies by public agencies

Critical Challenges cont'd



Technical (Production, Supply, Marketing & Inspection)

- Lack of projection of demand
- Limited resources (human, budget)
- Higher dependence on donor project funds
- Seed from sources such as Africa Rice is not of higher standards
- Inadequate infrastructure (cold storage facilities, equipment for testing and evaluation of parental lines)
- All operations are concentrated in one station (Namulonge)
- No feedback mechanism (from private companies who buy the foundation seeds)
- Lack of commercial interest by private companies in rice seed production
- Limitations in land for private companies engaged in contract seed production

Critical Challenges cont'd



- Fragmented and weak distribution system
- Absence of registry of farmers engaged in certified rice seed production
- Limited access to finance for agro input dealers and potential seed producing entrepreneurs
- Poor quality and adulteration of rice seeds.

3.0 Vision and Scope of Rice Seed Road Map

Vision: “Self-sustaining supply of quality rice seed in Uganda”

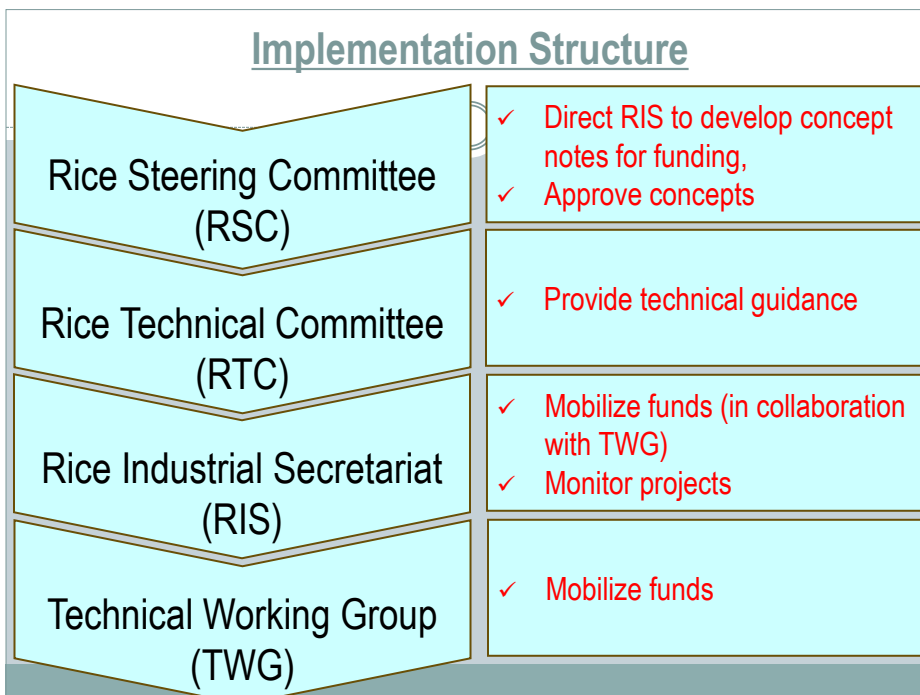
Scope: “The entire supply chain of rice seed system in Uganda ”

Goal: “To enable access to quality rice seed by farmers in Uganda by 2018”

Objectives:

- ✓ Improve quality of seed
 - By building capacities and strengthening of inspection & certification processes
- ✓ Increase volume seed
 - by mobilizing and building capacities of farmers, private & public sector stakeholders
- ✓ Enhance accessibility of improved seed
 - through timely distribution and strengthening of supply chain
- ✓ Promote implementation of seed policies & regulations
 - by providing advocacy, creating awareness re-organization of rice seed industry

Implementation Structure



4.0 Strategic Principles & Approaches



Legislation & Policy:

- Expedite national seed policy
- A need to build human resource capacities
- Give adequate incentives and price support for seed production amongst farmers.
- Creation of awareness amongst farmers and registration of farmer-seed producers

Production & Inspection

- Recruitment of staff for inspection and certification and building their capacities

Principles and Approaches cont'd



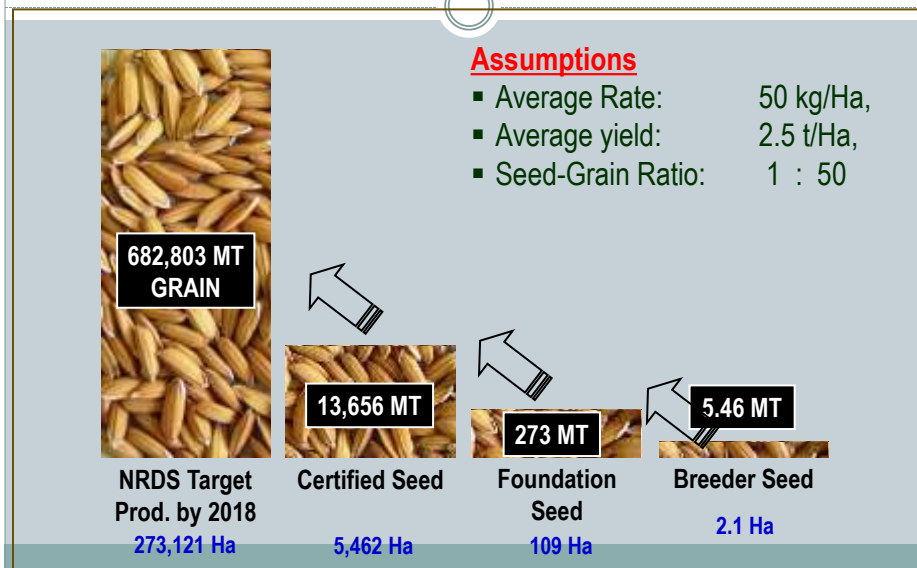
- Upgrading seed testing laboratories
- Extension services focusing on awareness of the importance of renewal of seed sources

Supply & Marketing

- Strengthening PPP for broadening seed sources and improved efficiency of seed supply chain
- Ensuring quality assurance and proper packaging
- Streamline public procurements of certified seed

5.0 Target setting and Gap Identification

Target Production



Gaps in Production

	Target amount (MT/year)	Current Production/ supply (MT/year)	Gap (MT/year)
Breeder Seed	1092	0.078	1
Foundation Seed	55	3.88	51
Certified	2731	250	2481

Gaps in Required Area

	Targeted Area (Ha)	Current Area (Ha)	Gap (Ha)
Breeder Seed	2.184 Ha	0.034 Ha	2.15 Ha
Foundation Seed	109.2 Ha	1.55 Ha	107.65 Ha
Certified Seed	5.462 Ha	79.6 Ha	5382.4 Ha

Gaps in Human Resources

Seed Producing Stations	Researcher			Technician			Workers/ Laborers		
	Required	Available	Gap	Required	Available	Gap	Required	Available	Gap
NaCRRRI, Namulonge	10	7	3	8	4	4	50	30	20
Abi, West Nile	2	0	2	4	0	4	15	0	15
Serere, Far East	2	0	2	4	0	4	15	0	15
Lira, North	2	0	2	4	0	4	15	0	15
Total	16		9	20		16	95		65

Technical Gaps



Production & Inspection

- Technical know-how (knowledge on seed production procedures & protocols)
- Initial seeds (breeders' seeds) not sufficient available
- Lack of commercial interest by private companies in rice seed production
- The inadequate inspection staffs also affect seed production (as the lots may not be inspected; and hence not certified)
- Limitations in land for private companies engaged in seed production
- Technical capacity of inspectors
- Testing equipments
- Inadequate operational budget for inspection and testing
- Transportation means
- Accreditation of national seed testing labs
- Seed board:- not meeting regularly
- Varietal release procedures – not clearly known

6.0 Intervention Options



Legislation, Policy, Institutions & Planning

Suggestions to policy makers

- Expedite the process of drafting the national seed policy
- Harmonize national seed production standards and procedures with the regional blocks
- Draw long-term strategies for the development of seed sub sector
- Streamline varietal release procedures with international procedures
- Establish a registry of community- and farmer-seed producers
- Raise interests of contract farmers in rice seed production for private companies through policy decisions;
- Supplement the capacity and reach of NSCS by training and engaging local extension agents to perform inspection of fields where farmers produce seed for themselves

Intervention options cont'd

- Allocate exclusive annual budget for production of line for multiplication and inspection of breeder's, pre-basic and basic seed production of popular rice cultivars
- Install a self sustaining seed fund that could reinvest the funds generated from the sales of foundation seeds back into the production of breeder- and foundation seeds
- Widen the licensing framework by issuing rights for multiplication of seeds of more than one variety per private seed company
- Set up rice multi stakeholder innovation platform at all rice producing regional and at national levels
- Establish clear and realistic projections on demand for rice seeds, varieties on a seasonal/annual basis by engaging local governments, private sector, NAADS and MAAIF

Intervention option cont'd

Production & Inspection

- Establish a database on all existing rice varieties and their characteristics
- Improve the technical know-how of researchers
- Capacity building for “certified” seed production & inspection:
- Increase the quantity and access of initial seeds
- Encourage participation of private sector in commercial rice seed production
- Increase number of researchers and inspectors

Intervention Options cont'd



- Procurement of testing equipments and laboratory infrastructures
- Increased budget for inspection, testing & transportation
- Accreditation of national seed testing labs by subscribing to OECD and ISTA
- Harmonization of regional seed policies through collaboration with regional blocks
- Organizing training programs for farmers who save seeds for themselves and extension agents who shall monitor seed production and/or selection technologies

Intervention Options cont'd



Supply & Marketing

- Actively promote agro-dealers
- Scale out the functions of foundation seed production & supply through other NARO centers/stations
- Promote and strengthen agro-dealer networks in rice production areas
- Training of seed multipliers (farmers and other private producers) to broaden the sources of supply of certified seeds in more rice production areas
- Create awareness on financial products and schemes available for seed production

Intervention Options cont'd

- Increase the budget outlay for supply of certified seeds under local administration
- Increase annual operational budget allocation for National Seed Certification Services Unit
- Improve the timeliness of availability/release of funds for seed supply to local administration
- Facilitate quality assurance through inspection of seeds sold in the market
- Reduce forgery by ensuring that the seeds are packed with tamper proof materials and the required technical details are shown
- Provide quality assurance through monitoring & evaluation of distribution practices & services

