

Policy Framework for Rice in Uganda

The Uganda National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS)

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Objective of this presentation

1. To share the experience of performance of rice industry in Uganda Uganda.
2. Internalize the policy framework guiding and supporting the Rice industry
3. Understand the Targets of CARD and NRDS

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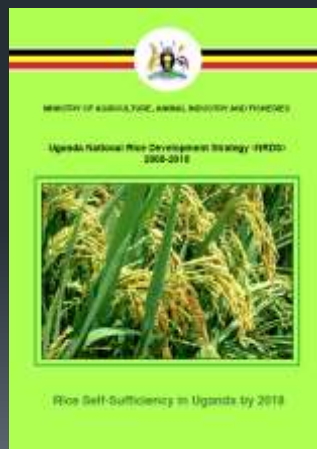
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1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan
2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan
3. What makes successful alignment happen?
4. Challenges faced in Uganda
5. Value added through CARD process

1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- Ugandan NRDS was first prepared in 2008 and, after several revisions, finally in 2012 officially launched by the Vice President on the occasion of World Food Day.



1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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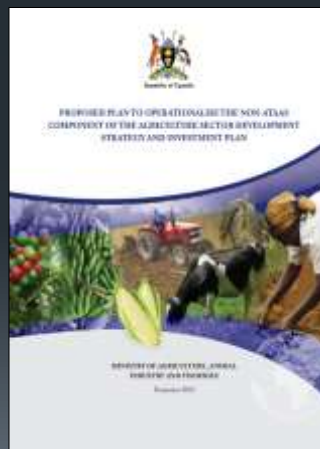
- Uganda's Agriculture Sector Plan :
DSIP (Development Strategy and Investment Plan), 2010.



1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- DSIP Framework Implementation Plan: a series of action plans which consists of 18 sub sector plans, prepared in 2012 in order to operationalize the Sector Plan.

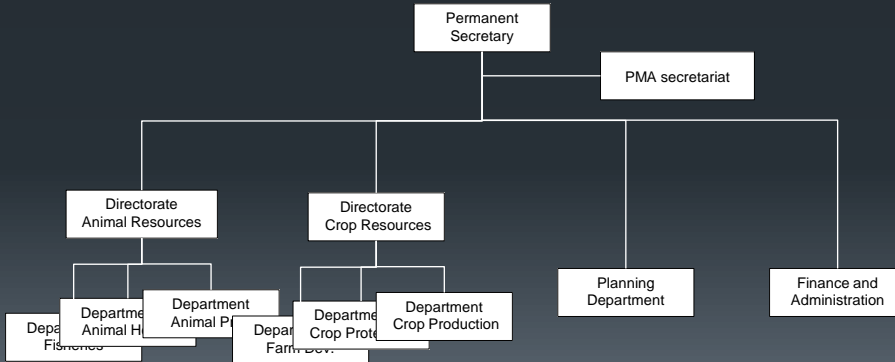


1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- Who has been directly involved in the formulation of Sector Plan and NRDS in the ministry?

Macro Structure

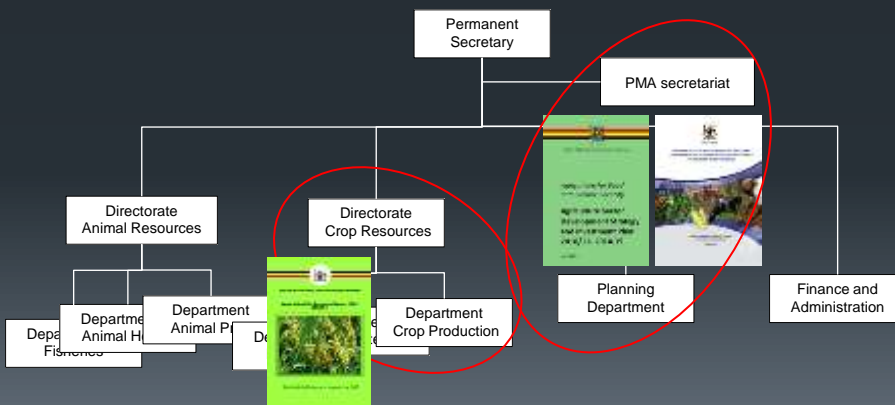


1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- Who has been directly involved in the formulation of Sector Plan and NRDS in the ministry?

Macro Structure



1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- Structure of the Sector Plan (22 sub-programs)

1. Production & Productivity	2. Market & Value Addition	3. Enabling Environment	4. Institutional Strengthening
1.1 Research	2.1 Quality Assurance	3.1 Policy Framework	4.1 Organ's Capacity
1.2 Extension	2.2 Quality Farm Input	3.2 Planning and Policy	4.2 HQ Relocation
1.3 Pest/ Disease Control	2.3 Investment in Value Addition	3.3 Agric. Education	4.3 Personnel Capacity
1.4 Land Management	2.4 Rural Infrastructure	3.4 Stakeholder Coordination	
1.5 Water for Production	2.5 Collective Marketing	3.5 Agric. Statistics	
1.6 Mechanization		3.6 Decision Making on Climate Change	
1.7 Northern Uganda			
1.8 Strategic Enterprise			



1. Overview of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- 14 Areas of contribution through implementation of NRDS among 22 sub-programs in the Sector Plan

1. Production & Productivity	2. Market & Value Addition	3. Enabling Environment	4. Institutional Strengthening
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2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

- Implementation of the Sector Plan through Component Approach was not straightforward. The ministry adopted Commodity Approach.

	1. Production & Productivity	2. Market & Value Addition	3. Enabling Environment	4. Institutional Strengthening
	1.1 Research	2.1 Quality Assurance	3.1 Policy Framework	4.1 Organ's Capacity
Maize	1.2 Extension	2.2 Quality Farm Input	3.2 Planning and Policy	4.2 HQ Relocation
Bananas	1.3 Pest/ Disease Control	2.3 Investment in Value Addition	3.3 Agric. Education	4.3 Personnel Capacity
Rice	1.4 Land Management	2.4 Rural Infrastructure	3.4 Stakeholder Coordination	
Coffee	1.5 Water for Production	2.5 Collective Marketing	3.5 Agric. Statistics	
Tobacco	1.6 Mechanization		3.6 Decision Making on Climate Change	
Fish	1.7 Northern Uganda			
Milk	1.8 Strategic Enterprise			
Dairy				
Fruit/Veg				
Bees				

2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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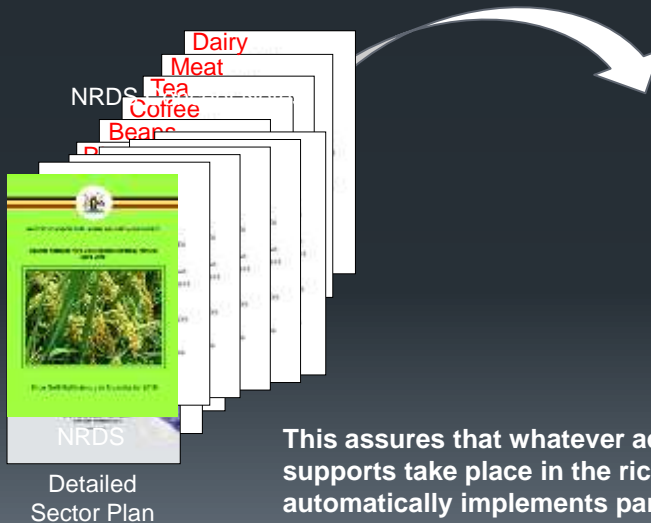
- Implementation of the Sector Plan through Component Approach was not straightforward. The ministry adopted Commodity Approach.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Target production (MT)	Target agrozones
	Research	Extension	Pest mgt	Land	Water	Mechanize	Rice	Beans	Coffee	Tea	Meat	Dairy				
1 Maize															2,000,000	LVC, NW
2 Beans															500,000	KP,W,E
3 Rice															400,000	NES,E,KP
4 Cassava																
5 Coffee																
6 Tea																
7 Fish																
8 Meat																
9 Dairy																
10 Fruit/Veg																

2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- NRDS Concept Notes forms the core parts of Detailed Sector Plan for rice.



This assures that whatever actions or supports take place in the rice sub sector, it automatically implements parts of NRDS.

2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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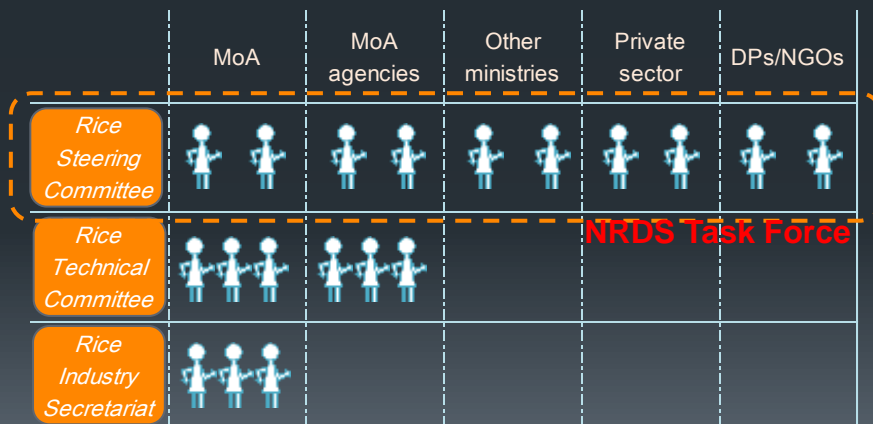
- What components are proposed for the rice sub sector development and who are the possible supporters?

Identified NRDS priority areas	Who shows interests
1. Seed Generation, Multiplication, Distribution	World Bank, AGRA, Netherland, JICA, COMESA
2. Rice Yield Enhancement	Netherland, World Bank
3. Water for Rice Production	Islamic Dev. Bank, AfDB, World Bank, French, JICA
4. Rice Production Mechanization	JICA, World Bank
5. Support to Rice Value Addition and Improve Marketing	JICA, World Bank
6. Rice Industry Secretariat Strengthening (Rice data, Policy etc.)	FAO, JICA

2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- Who guides the implementation of NRDS? There are three structures set up for this purpose.



2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- What these three structures do in the implementation of NRDS?

	MoA	MoA agencies	Other ministries	Private sector	DPs/NGOs
Rice Steering Committee					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee the entire sub-sector dev. Guide direction of the development Approve/reject project proposals 				
Rice Technical Committee					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give technical advices to both RSC and RIS Prepare technical issue paper on demand 				
Rice Industry Secretariat					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handle day to day rice related activities Prepare and update situation/gap analysis Prepare project proposals and market them 				

2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- What these three structures do in the implementation of NRDS?

Project	Budget	Where	RIP interventions									
			Seed and planting material distribution	Accession and knowledge	Modernization of rice production	Integration and value chain development	TSR/SP/PP/PP/PP	Micro-finance, seed services	Access to agricultural inputs and credit	Post-harvest handling and value addition	Marketing Policy and institutional development	
Promotion of Rice Development Project (PRDe)	\$1.8 M	49 districts	xx	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Feasibility Study (Medium and Large Scale Irrigation Schemes)	\$1.0 M	Central to Eastern areas		xx		x						
Irrigation Advisor	\$0.1 M	Nepalwadi		xx		x					x	
EAAPP	\$ 0.2* M	30 districts	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
CIDA		Mid-western							xx		x	
ATAAS			xx	xx								
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (GRINF, AGRA)	\$ 0.94 M	25 districts	x	xx			x	x			x	
FIEFOC (ADB)		3 schemes				xx						
IDB - Rice Irrigation and PPP		Uttara, Bagmati, Dakh, Lira and Kulu	x	x		xx					x	
FAO (Italian Govt and Govt) project on Smallholder & Rice	US\$ 1.3 M									x	x	
Canalyst Project (Netherlands Government)		Eastern Uganda		xx							x	
How? Earth Moving Equipment for Combating Climate Change (Japan)		3 sets for all regions				xx						
ABU Trust (USAID)			x				x	xx			x	
VICD East Africa		Near Doko RS										
Kilimo Trust		Central Eastern	x					x			x	

Situation / Gap Analysis

Info. sharing

2. Implementation of NRDS and the Sector Plan

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- Among the commodities prioritized, to what extent has rice got supports from DPs?

Intervention Categories	AFD	AFDB	Danida	Netherlands	EU	DFID	UNIDO	ICEIDA	IFAD	JICA	KOICA	UNDP	USAID	WB	WFP
Commodity Value Chains															
1 Coffee			■										■		
2 Tea															
3 Cotton															
4 Rice	■	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	
5 Maize			■								■	■	■	■	
6 Beans												■		■	
7 Irish Potatoes				■											
8 Cassava				■		■						■		■	
9 Fruits										■	■				
10 Bananas							■								
11 Dairy				■						■					
12 Meat				■	■					■				■	
13 Fisheries					■			■							

Source: ongoing study of "Unpacking of Non-ATTAS programmes, MAAIF (2013)

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3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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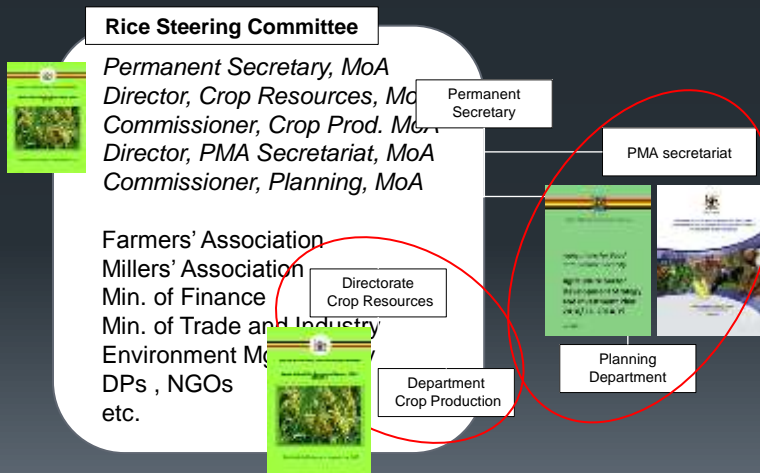
Three major points worth noting :

- *Firm Structure established to pursue rice related issues*
 - both crop dept. and planning dept. involved
 - led by strong leadership
 - structure put in place within the existing setup
 - frequent update of situation/gap analyses provided
- *Favourable environment pushing rice sub sector*
 - demand for rice steadily increased
 - commodity approach adopted by the government
- *Effective Involvement of parliamentarians*
 - several exposure meetings with parliamentarians held
 - messages captured in NRDS clearly communicated

3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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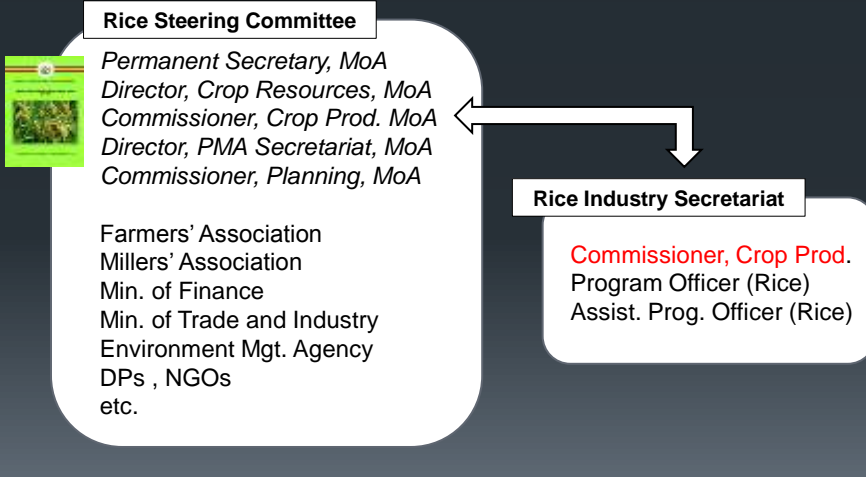
- *Structure: Rice Steering Committee and Rice Industry Secretariat* were established in 2008 and have been functional to date. Planning/PMA are also involved.



3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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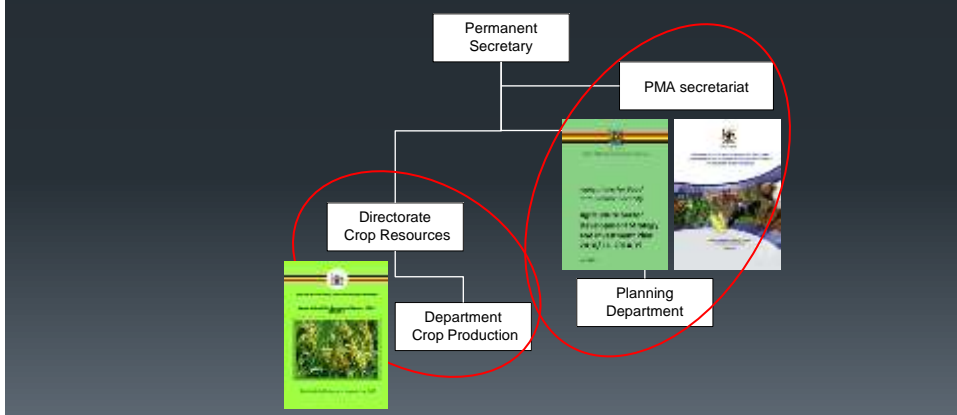
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3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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- **Structure:** Rice Industry Secretariat plays a pivotal role of collecting and providing information related to rice. How does it function?

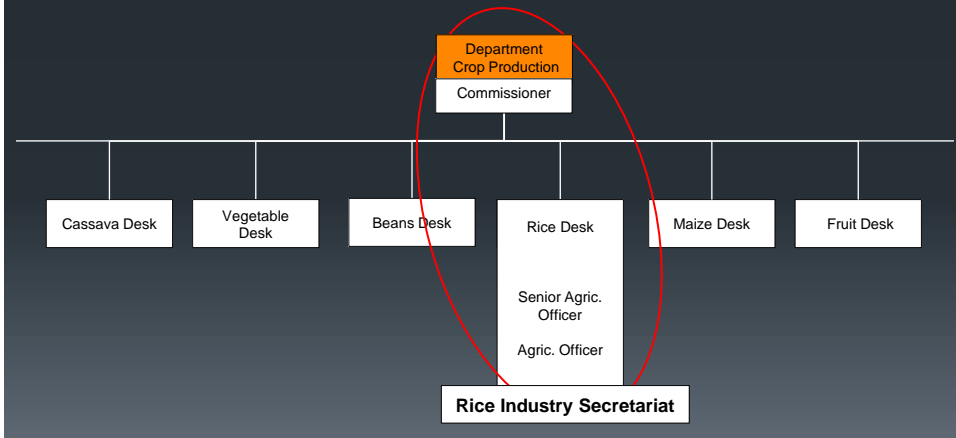


3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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- **Structure:** *Rice Industry Secretariat* plays a pivotal role of collecting and providing information related to rice.

How does it function? It is in built function within the current structure of Department, meaning no additional task to them.

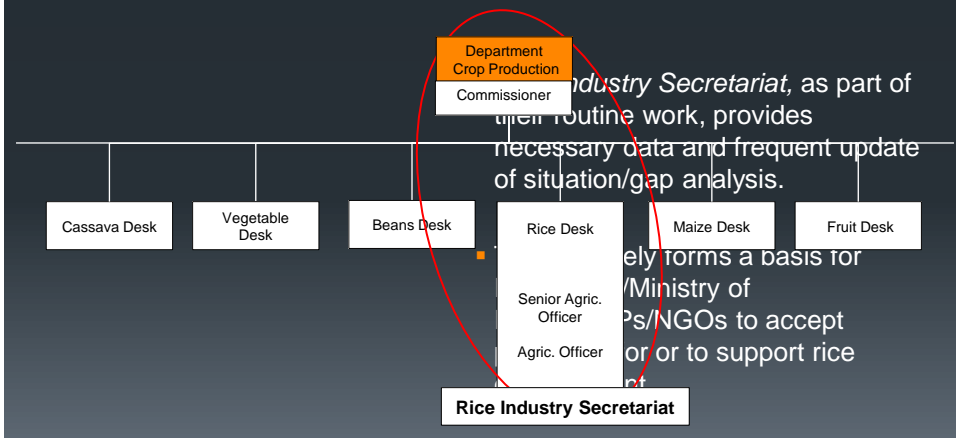


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3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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Favourable Environment for rice sub sector:

- No doubt about increasing demand for rice and its higher profitability
- Priority of rice in the ministry going up with in a short period

14th in 2010

10th in 2012

4th in 2013

- Adoption of commodity approach by the government. This created a great opportunity for both CAADP team and Rice team to interact more, leading to much better alignment of NRDS with the Sector Plan.

3. What makes successful alignment happen?

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Effective Involvement of Parliamentarians:

- Messages and data contained in NRDS being instrumental to inform and guide political leaders and other concerned people
- Effective involvement of Parliamentarians through occasional dialogues between Min. of Agric. and them
- Launch of NRDS by the Vice President (on the occasion of World Food Day, 2012)

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4. Challenges faced in Uganda

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Three major challenges ahead:

- *Data collection and dissemination*
- *Limited capacity of the ministry (esp. technical departments and Rice Desk) to implement a number of projects at the same time.*
- *Coordination among programs/projects becoming an issue as the number of projects increases. For example, at operational level on the ground, different extension methods are applied by different DPs/NGOs.*

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5. Value added through CARD process

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- Rice might not have been captured as a priority crop in the Sector Plan if the CARD process had not been in place.
- Rice Steering Committee serves as a “rice sub-SWG”, providing coordination function for rice stakeholders based on the analytical works.
- Smooth operation of rice structure (Steering Committee and Secretariat) in the past has given enough comfort to staff concerned with the other priority commodities in the ministry.
- *“Rice has been a reference point for the other priority commodities in the Sector Plan. Other commodities teams invite a Rice Desk for their meetings to learn experience of rice.”* by Director Crop Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Uganda

Value of CARD under the CAADP process

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1. Supporting NRDS implementation contributes to implementation of the Sector Plan (CAADP document).
2. Rice under CARD process provided good lessons and learnt for commodity approach. When promoting other commodities, rice experience has been of great help.
3. Achieving the 6% growth of CAADP target may be accelerated through promotion of rice due to its nature of high value and high demand.

