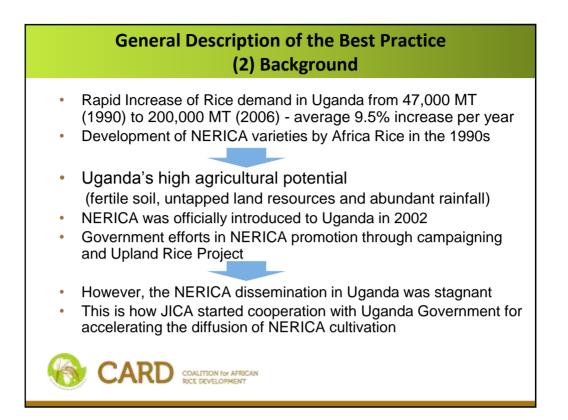


# 1. General Description of the Best Practice (1) Summary Information

#### <Basic Information of the Best Practice>

Country	Uganda
Area of intervention in value chain	Extension: Dissemination of New Agriculture Technology (NERICA)
Mode of Intervention	A series of Projects
Implementer	The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), National Agricultural Research Organization(NARO)
Partner Organization(s)/ Institution(s)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA): financial and technical supports
CARD	COALITION for ARICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT



### General Description of the Best Practice (3) Description of Best Practice

· Cooperation started from the dispatch of a rice expert

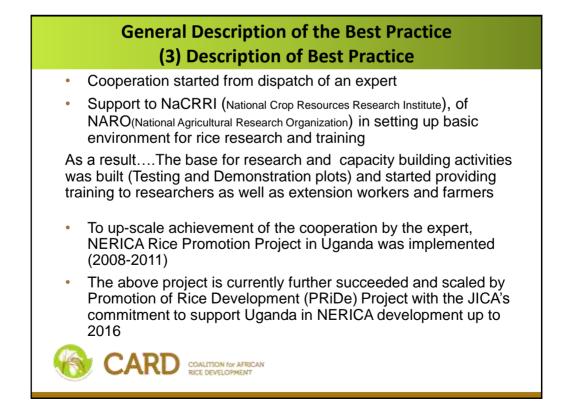
Support to NaCRRI (National Crop Resources Research Institute), of NARO(National Agricultural Research Organization) in setting up basic environment for rice research and training

As a result....The base for research and capacity building activities was built (Testing and Demonstration plots) and started providing training to researchers as well as extension workers and farmers

 To up-scale achievement of the cooperation by the expert, NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda was implemented (2008-2011)

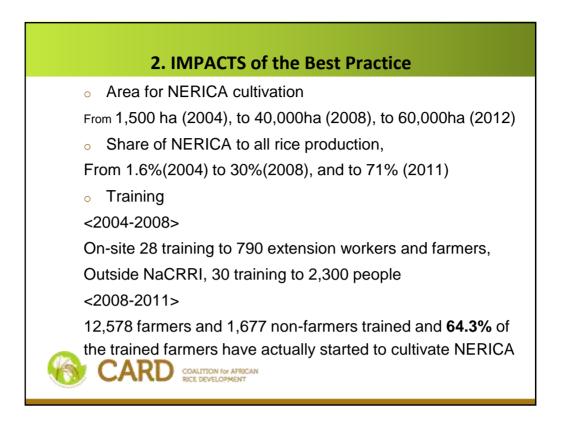


Summary of NERICA Rice Promotion Project in Uganda (2008-2011: 3 years)		
Project Purpose	NERICA Rice Production is improved in quantity and quality in the target area	
Outputs 1	Research and extension capacity of NERICA (upland and lowland) in National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) and Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) is enhanced.	
Outputs 2	Appropriate NERICA production techniques are introduced to farmers, famers groups, rice millers, etc. in the Project area.	
Inputs	Japan side: 3 Long-Term experts, 28 Short-Term Experts, Equipment, Local Activity Cost (130 million JPY), Training to Project Counterparts Uganda Side: 19 Officials in Project, Office, Laboratories, Training facilities, Local Activity Cost (USD10,000), research and demonstration plots	













## **3. Success Factors**

(3) Utilization of Foreign Experts

- Knowledge and Information Gap on NERICA because; Rice was new to Country, and NERICA was new.
- Japanese experts with good knowledge of Rice
- Accumulated knowledge and information on NERICA through Joint research

(4) Adoption of right extension approaches

- Provision of Training and Seed with technically strong manuals
- Cascade Approach effective for short term diffusion
  - Training with all growth stages of NERICA(year-round)

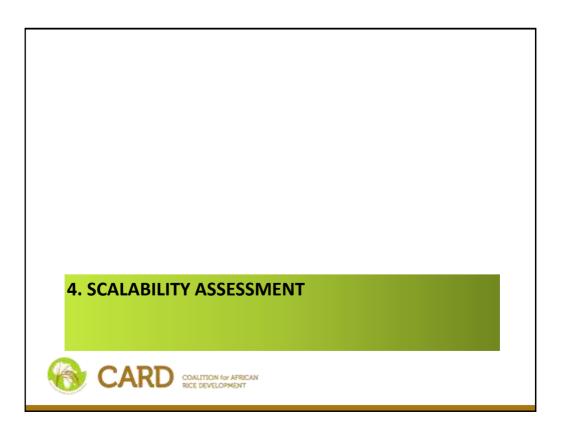


#### **3. Success Factors**

(5) Favorable natural climatic environment of Uganda

- General feature of climatic and environmental conditions in Uganda (e.g. Abundant rainfall fertile soil) gives favorable environment to NERICA, thus helped fast dissemination of NERICA cultivation.
- Climatic stability in Uganda (sunshine duration, rainfall, temperature) made possible the year round training with all different growth stage of rice





	Diffusion of new agriculture technology (NERICA cultivation)
Ideas	Experience from Uganda (cooperation between the Government of Uganda and JICA)
	Remarkable success in Uganda as described above
Vision	Appropriate scale is decided based on political vision, priority given to NERICA market space, natural resource endowment, financial capacity, human and institutional resources, among other factors of respective countries.
Drivers	Policy/Governments – Taking the food crises caused by soaring food prices in 2008, policies are placed in all CARD countries for increasing production or basic cereals. Markets – Increasing trend of rice consumption in Africa pushed the pressure for scaling (depending on consumer preference for upland rice though) Organizations – Africa Rice, IRRI, and other institutions, development partners and financial institutions are committed in rice production increase in CARE countries.

4. Scalability Assessment		
Space		
Fiscal/ Financial	Usually not much space. But in partnership with financial institutions, donors, and other development partners, government of respective countries can create the space. It, however, depends on government priority on NERICA.	
Natural Resource/ environmental	Favorable climate for NERICA production is indispensable (prerequisite). Provision of Year-round training with NERICA of all growth stages is possible only with stable climate like that in NaCRRI, Uganda. Availability of arable land and water resources is the determinant of the space. (competition with other crops from income and food security perspectives needs to be considered)	
Policy	While policy space for scaling rice production already exists in most CARD countries, that for upland rice, especially NERICA, depends on government strategies for rice development, market demand, people's preference, available resources, among others. Policy space can be easily created in countries where subsistence farming prevails and farmers produce for their self-consumption, and/or upland rice has markets.	

Space		
Capacity	Organizational, institutional, and human resource capacity is necessary to provide decent trainings. (Prerequisites)	
	Space for human resource capacity can be created through cooperation of	
	experts from outside the countries (especially at the initial stage), while	
	that for institutional and organizational capacity can be created only by the	
	respective government (depending on the priority on NERICA)	
Political	Rice production, particularly upland rice should be given some priority to	
	get political supports. (Prerequisite for political space)	
Cultural	Consumers' preference for rice (especially NERICA in this case) is prerequisite.	
Partnership	There is space for partnership with Africa Rice, IRRI, JIRCAS and national	
	research institutions with expertise and knowledge in NERICA cultivation	

