

INCEPTION REPORT FOR UGANDA

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry &
Fisheries

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Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Current Situation
- NRDS
- Strategies of NRDS
- Rice value chain Map for Uganda
- Interventions
- Future interventions
- Major challenges

Introduction

- Rice is among the priority commodities identified by the GoU.

Criteria

1. Improve food security
2. Improves Income for farmers – esp. smallholders
3. Can be exported to regional markets, so +ve impact on balance of payments
4. Support the development of other industries.

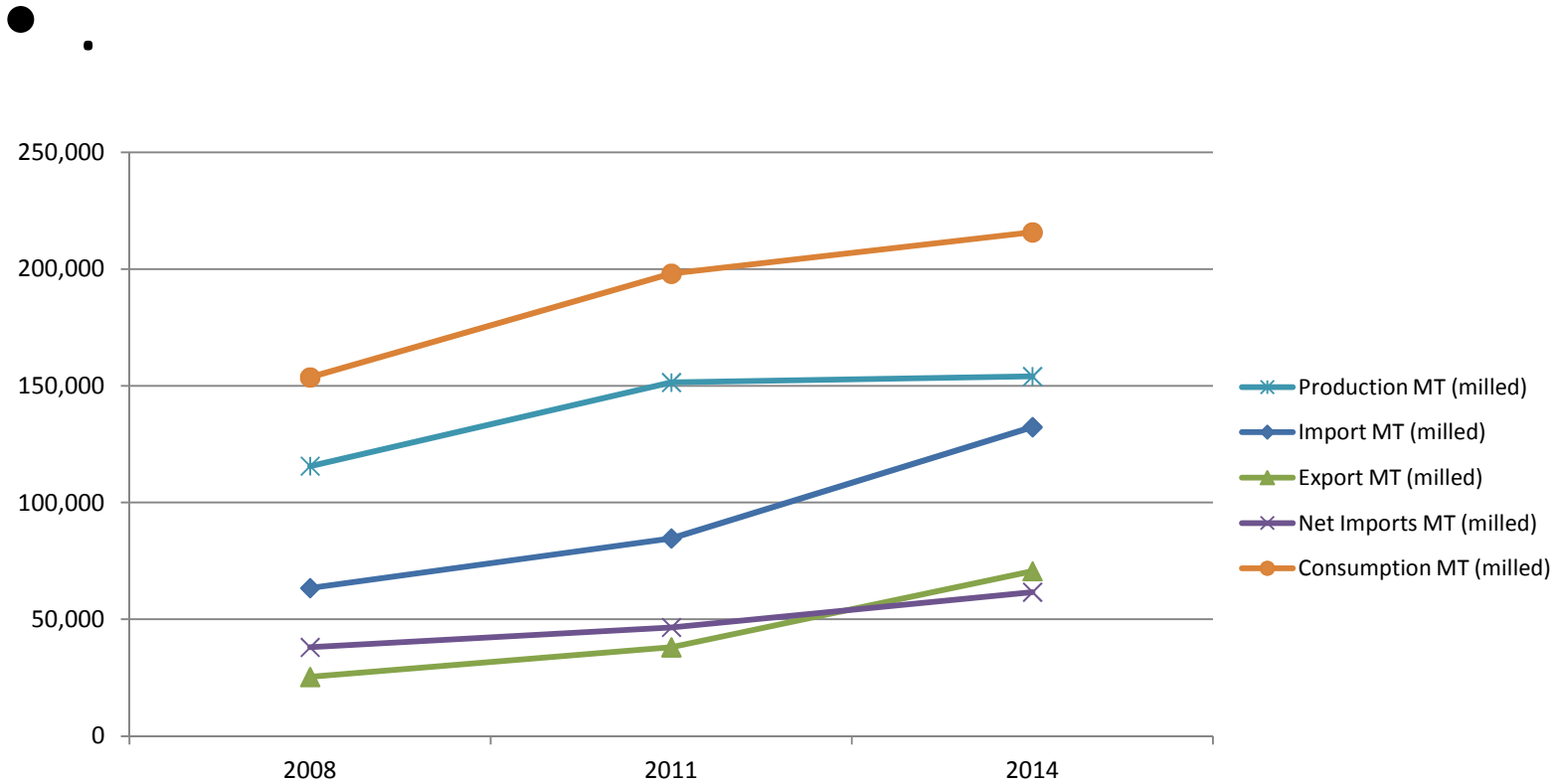
Introduction (cont)

- Rice has therefore become the second most important strategic cereal crop for income generation and food security in Uganda (MAAIF, 2015).
- Grown either on lowland or upland by small scale farmers (80%) with gardens of less than 2 hectares.
- Thematic areas of intervention - Seeds, Fertilizer, Mechanization, Water for Agricultural Production and Postharvest handling

Current Situation

- Farmers deriving their livelihood from rice farming has grown from 4,000 to over 96,000 farmers in 8 years from 2002 to 2010 (Ngambeki *et al.*, 2010 and MAAIF, 2012).
- Similarly, the number of rice mills has also shot up from about 100 before 2000 to more than 591 (Candia *et. al*, 2008; MAAIF, 2012).
- The current production levels has increased to 237,000 metric tons of paddy

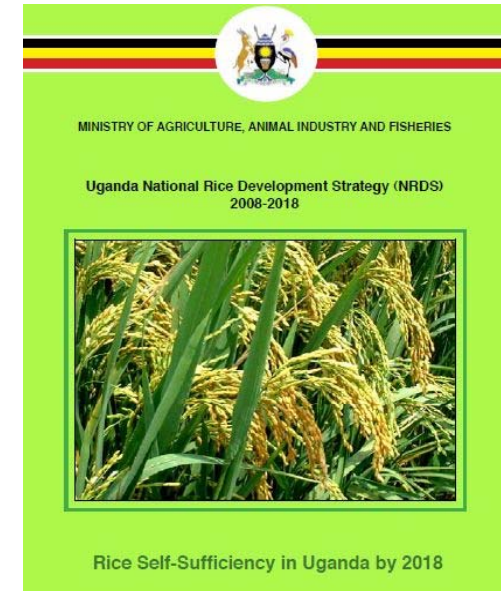
Current Situation



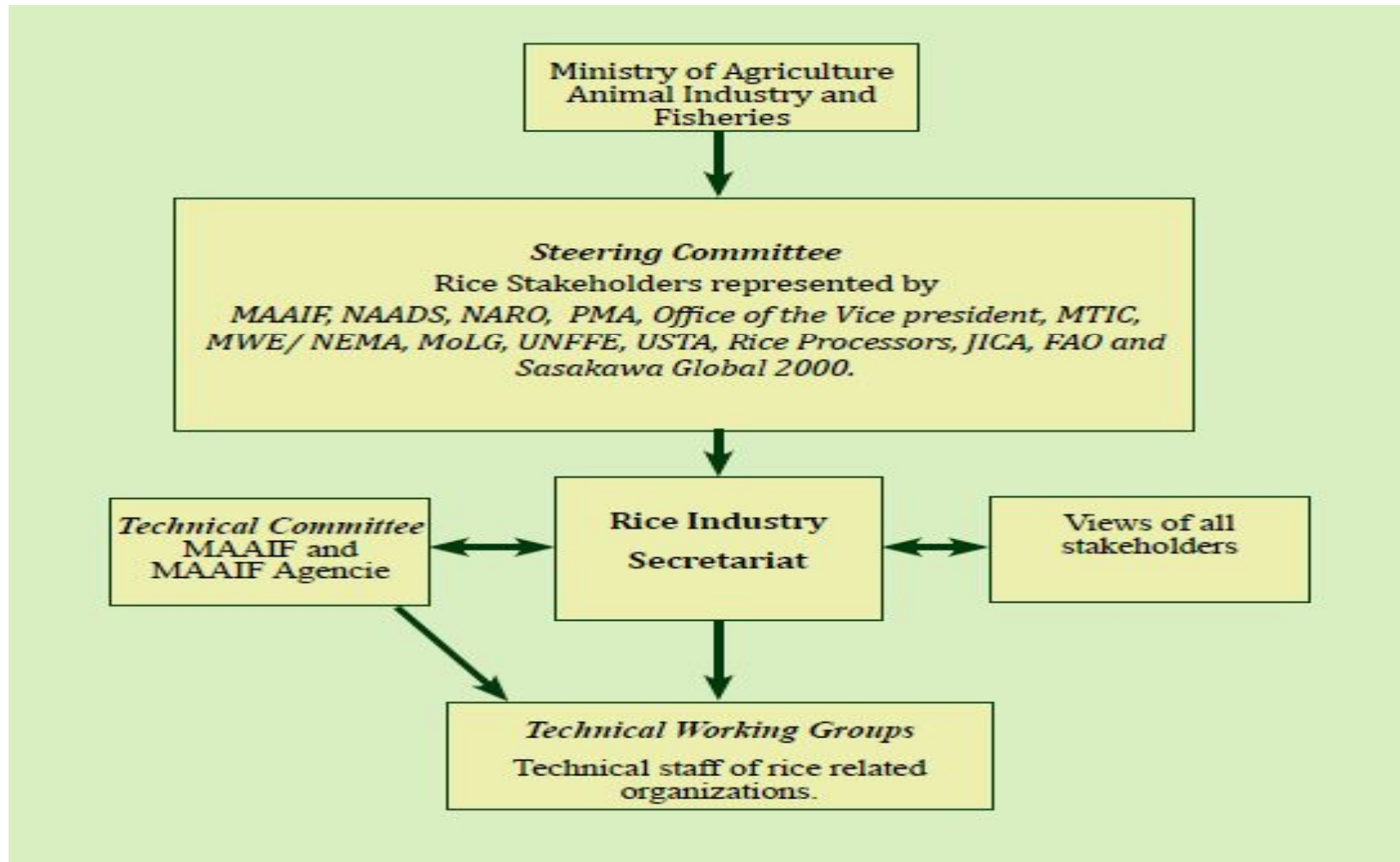
Source of production, import and export data: The information is a summary of data adapted by the Rice Industry Secretariat, MAAIF. This data was compiled using data in the MAAIF Statistical Abstract and UBOS Statistical Abstracts available by MAAIF Statistics Unit, URA and BOU reports on informal trade and FAO websites.

Current Situation

- NRDS 2008 -2018 formulated with the help of CARD
- The goal was to ensure self-sufficiency by 2018 by tripling production to 680,000 MT

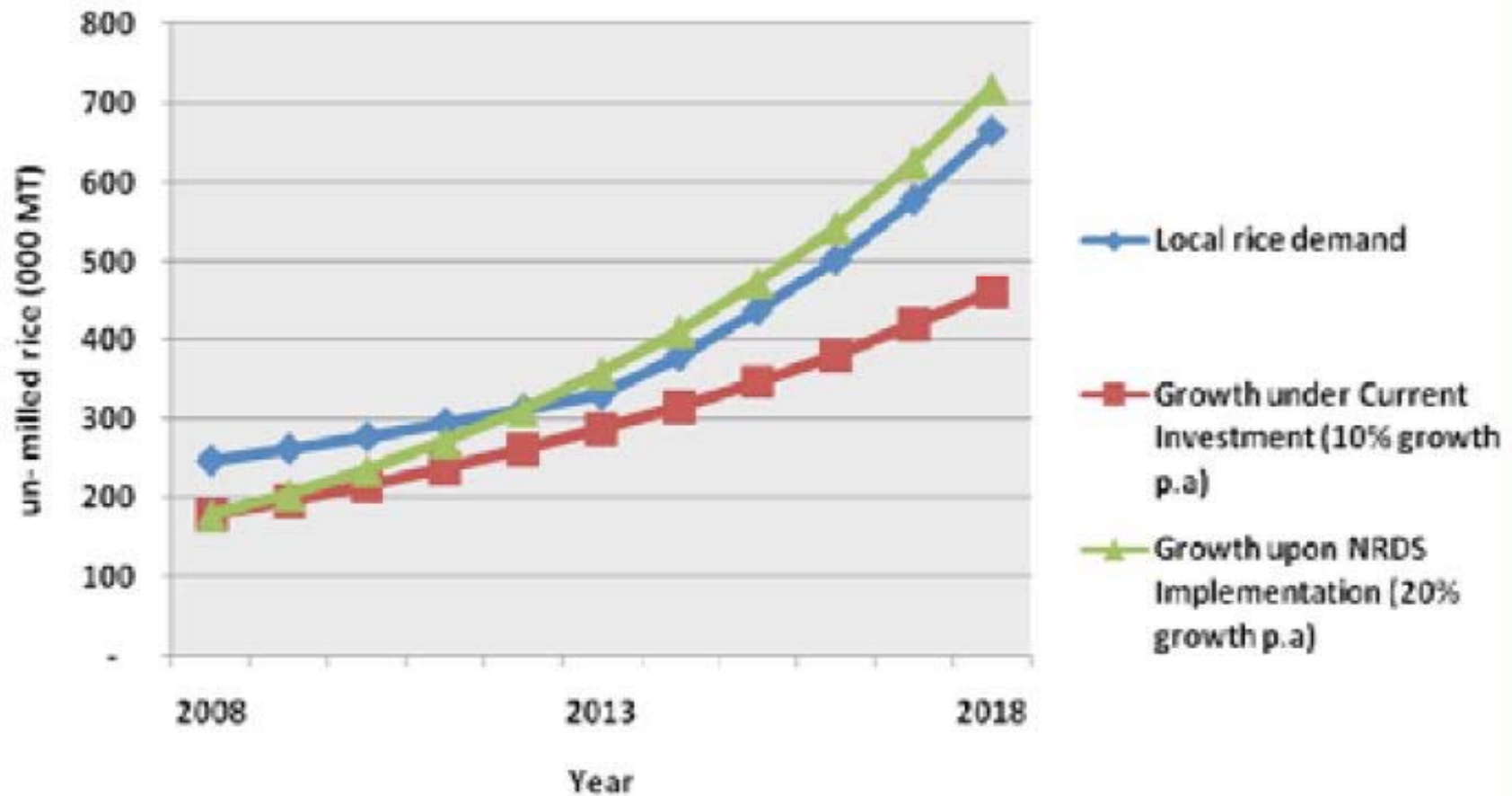


Institutional structure for Coordinating Rice Development Activities in Uganda



NRDS

Projected Rice Production and Consumption:
Current Vs NRDS Interventions



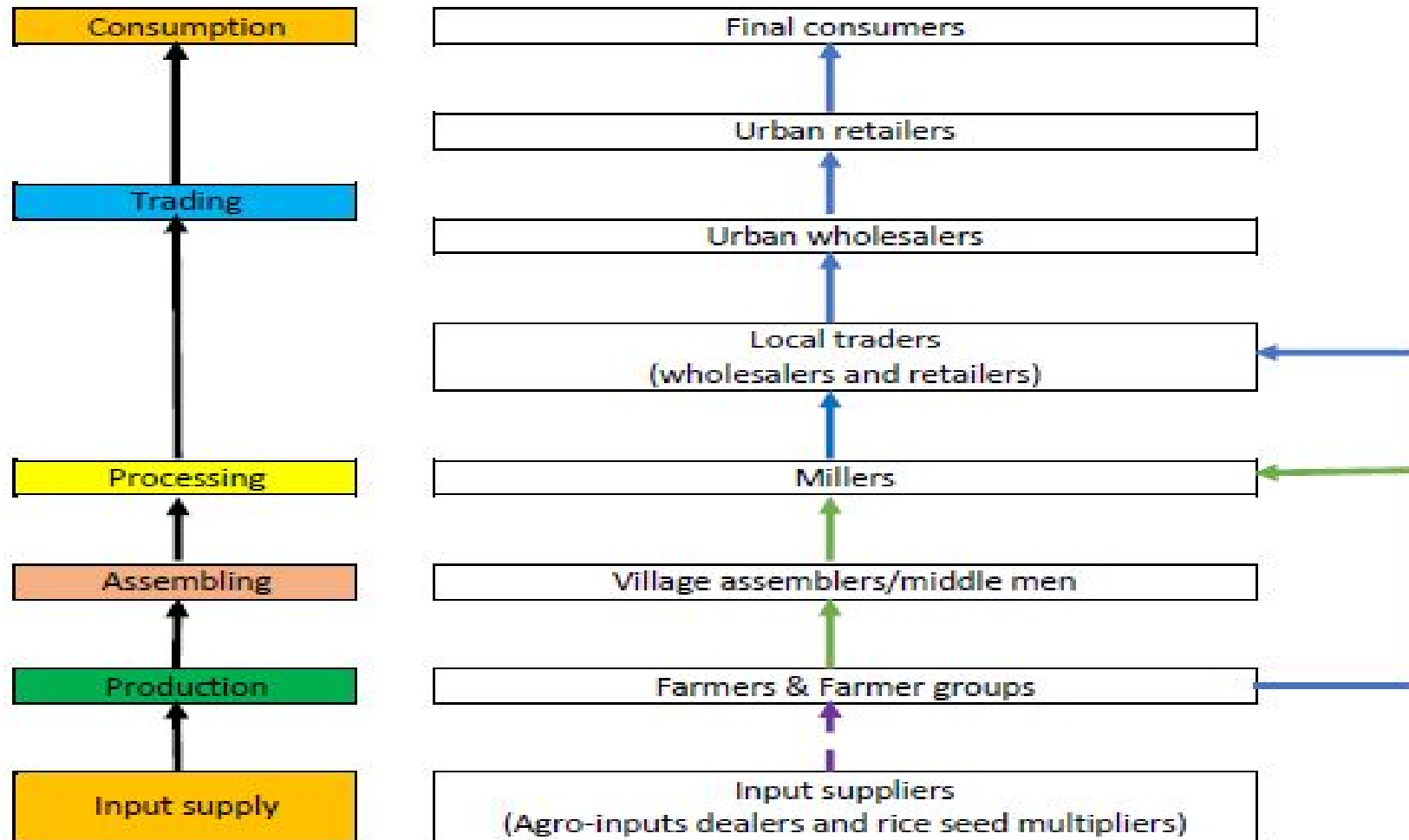
Strategies of NRDS

- Strengthen the Institutional framework
- Improve research, technology dissemination and capacity building
- Increase production, multiplication and dissemination of certified seed
- Improve fertilizer marketing and distribution and sustainable soil management
- Improve irrigation and water management

Strategies of NRDS

- Improve postharvest handling, processing and marketing
- Improve access to and maintenance of Agricultural equipment
- Increase access to agricultural finance
- Support policy development
- Ensure environmental conservation

Rice Value Chain Map for Uganda



Source: Adapted from Dalipagic and Elepu, 2014 and Kilimo Trust, 2012

Activities of NRDS

- Seed road map developed
 - Seed roadmap presented at Nairobi workshop, Feb, 2014
 - Seed concept expanded to a proposal for integrating into ACDP in a CARD working, April, 2016
1. Mechanization feasibility studies
 2. NRDS M&E

Interventions

PRiDe – GoU and GoJ

- Research component to produce breeder seed, clean varieties and increase foundation seed through ZARDIs
- Varieties cleaned – NERICA 1, 4 and 10. Varieties released - WITA 9
- Training – farmers, researchers, millers and extension officer
- Production of technical manuals – Postharvest guidelines, Rice cultivation manual
- RRTC
- Development of Uganda Rice Knowledge Bank (Web-based Database) – www.rice.agriculture.org

Interventions

- Feasibility studies for two irrigation scheme areas in Eastern Uganda – Atari in Kween and Bulambuli catchment area and one in Sironko

Agro-processing Project – GoU and KOICA

- Agro-processing strategy and provision of primary processing equipment

Interventions

FIEFOC 2 – GoU, AfDB and NDF 2016 – 2020

- Agribusiness component that will look at intensification, postharvest handling **and ENABLE** pilot program for youth
- Agriculture Infrastructure development – **Doho, Mubuku, Wadelai, Ngenge and Tochi**
- Integrated Natural Resources Management

Interventions

PASIC – Policy Action for Sustainable Intensification of Ugandan Cropping System – IITA, EPRC, IfPRRI, MAAIF

- Evidence based research and development of regional investment plans
- Supported development of Fertilizer and extension policy

Future Interventions

1. ACDP – GoU and WB

- Delivery of inputs through an e-voucher system (subsidy programme)

2. Rice Development Project – GoU and IDB

3. Mpologoma River Basin Integrated Agriculture Development Project – GoU and GoSK

- A feasibility study almost complete

Major Challenges

- There is lack of institutional arrangement for capturing data and this leads to lack of updated Statistics
- The Extension staff available handle many other crops and concentration on rice becomes minimal, facilitation
- Weak linkage between research and extension services
- Sustainability of interventions

Major Challenges (cont)

- Low level of mechanized interventions along the value chain thus contributing to low quality rice.
- Low market competitiveness due to poor quality rice products. Currently, of the 750 rice mills in the county, up to 70% (625) are cottage mills that produce poor grade rice with low head rice of 55%-60%, about 0.3% impurities (manly stones). The market competitive head rice is 75% and above.