

Implementation of Rice Resolution in Uganda



Eng. Ronald Kato Kayizzi

**Assistant Commissioner, Water for Agricultural
Production**

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Uganda

Country at a Glance

Economy

Steady growth in the past decade has been achieved.

Despite the growth, the country remains a poor country.

Uganda is the 14th poorest country among the 175 countries that have GNI data in 2013.

Demography

The population is expected to grow over 100 million by 2050 from the current 34.9 million persons (2014 NPHC Provisional Result)

Food Security

Nationally almost half (48%) of Ugandans were food energy deficient between September 2009 and August 2010.

A third of Ugandan children were stunted, 14% severely so.

The almost total dependence on rain-fed agriculture means harvests were way below their potential.

The Project on Irrigation Scheme Development in Central and Eastern Uganda

June 2014 to March 2015

10 potential irrigation sites

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
in collaboration with
Ministry of Water and Environment

May 2015 to June 2016

3 priority areas for Feasibility Study

Fund:
Japan International
Cooperation Agency

National Wetlands Management Project

**March 2012 until
December 2016**

Output 1: National Wetland Information System is upgraded and functional

Output 2: Scientific information on target wetland systems is available

Output 3: Wetland management plans are prepared

Output 4: Pilot activities for wise use of wetlands are implemented based on wetland management plans

Output 5: Wetland management officers' capacity is strengthened

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
in collaboration with
Ministry of Water and Environment

Fund:
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JICA's Role in facilitation for inter-ministerial and inter-departmental cooperation



The Project on Irrigation Scheme Development

Four major pillars

Pillar 1

Confine development intervention in Zone 2

1. Zone 2 is characterized by significant potentials for rice production with fertile soil resource combined with availability of rather stable and quality water resources.
2. Wetland integrity was/will be rapidly compromised unless adequate planning process is in place.
3. Downstream papyrus vegetation in Zone 3 has intrinsic value to exert function as sponges in regulating stream flow and in supporting wetlands containing unique species of animals.
4. The development of Rice Irrigation Scheme is thus physically confined within Zone 2 to avoid further degradation of papyrus wetlands downstream.

Pillars 2

Integrate wetland restoration and environmental management components in planning process.

1. There are fisher folk communities depending on fresh water resources in the Lacustrine wetlands of Zone 4.

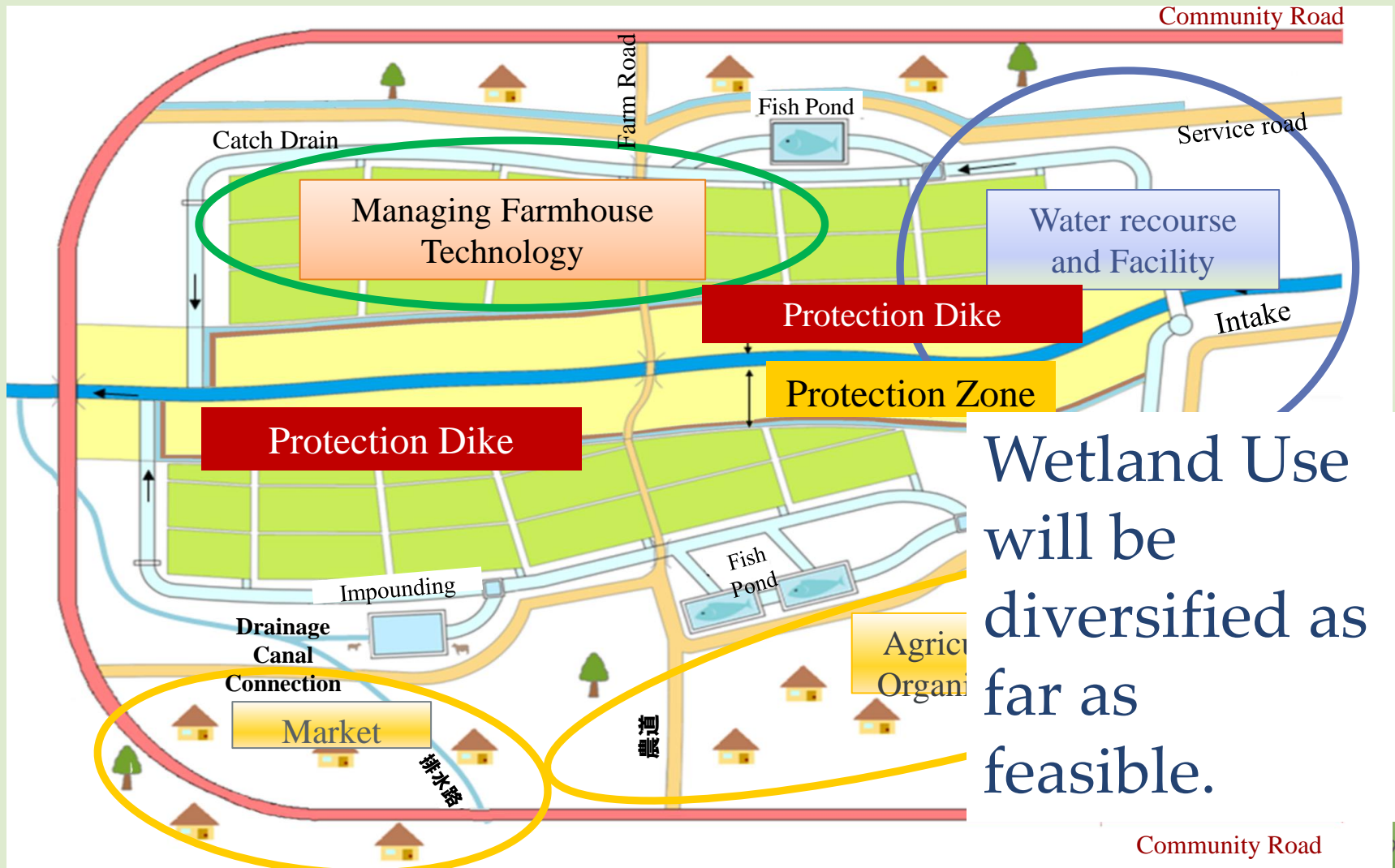
2. Considering the impacts, the for impleme integrating e restoration/



stream
intervention
solution by
ponents.

Pillars 2

Integrate wetland restoration and environmental management components in planning process.



Wetland Use will be diversified as far as feasible.

Pillar 3

Leverage multifunctionality of rice cropping system.

Provisioning Services

- ❑ The production of rice primarily. Fish and ducks may also grown for consumption.

Regulating Services

- ❑ Bounded rice field may increase the water storage capacity of catchment, lower the peak flow, soil erosion and landslides.
- ❑ The moderation of air temperature by rice field has been recognized as a function in peri-urban areas where paddy and urban land are intermingled.
- ❑ Percolation from rice fields and canals recharges groundwater. Such recharge may also provide means of sharing water equitably among farmers who can pump from shallow aquifers at relatively low cost rather than suffer from inequitably shared or poorly managed surface irrigation systems.

Supporting Services

- ❑ A complex mosaic of landscape that support biodiversity. The Surveys show that such landscapes sustain a rive biodiversity, including unique as well as threatened species (Fernando et al., 2005), and species that threaten the rice crop.



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Stakeholders



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Four Major Pillars

The Project on Irrigation Scheme Development

Four major pillars are laid down to implement Rice Resolution in Uganda:

1. Confine the development intervention in Zone 2
2. Integrate wetland restoration and environmental management components in planning process.
3. Leverage multifunctionality of rice cropping system
4. Enhance participation of community in water management to deliver spatially equitable and sustainable services.