POLITICAL AND PUBLIC WILL FOR THE ADOPTION OF CSA IN UGANDA

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PURPOSE

- Identify obstacles to the adoption of CSA in Uganda
- Commissioned by USAID, Rutgers Consortium
<table>
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<th>POLITICAL WILL (POST ET AL., 2010)</th>
<th>PUBLIC WILL (RAILE ET AL., 2014)</th>
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<tr>
<td>A SUFFICIENT SET OF DECISION MAKERS</td>
<td>A SOCIAL SYSTEM'S</td>
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<td>WITH A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF A PARTICULAR PROBLEM ON THE FORMAL AGENDA</td>
<td>SHARED RECOGNITION OF A PARTICULAR PROBLEM</td>
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<td>IS COMMITTED TO SUPPORTING</td>
<td>AND RESOLVE TO ADDRESS THE SITUATION</td>
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<td>A COMMONLY PERCEIVED, POTENTIALLY EFFECTIVE POLICY SOLUTION</td>
<td>IN A PARTICULAR WAY THROUGH SUSTAINED COLLECTIVE ACTION</td>
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• This framework developed in democracies

• Developing countries, especially those dependent on assistance, have different issues
Climate Smart Agriculture

- Definition FAO
  - Improve agricultural incomes and food security
  - Improve resilience of the sector
  - Reduce GHG emissions

- Feed the Future:
  - Includes goal of increasing agricultural production and resilience
  - Improve household nutrition
  - Empowerment of women

- Our task: obstacles to adoption and maintenance of CSA
RESEARCH APPROACH

- Primarily qualitative
- Identification of stakeholders
- Uganda July 2015
- 24 individual stakeholders and 2 groups
  - Researchers
  - Government Ministries
  - NGOS and networks
  - Producer and Producer Associations
- Complications
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

• Problem definition: climate related problems for agriculture, nutrition, socio-economic

• Solutions: Understanding of CSA, how might it address problems?

• Political Support

• Information Flows

• Challenges to Adoption
CLIMATE PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

• Government
  • Strong agreement: changes in weather, increasing intensity of weather events, problems of rain-fed agriculture

• Producers/NGOs
  • Problems of rain-fed agriculture, changing weather and increasing intensity of weather events, and need for diversification
NUTRITION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- Nutrition
  - Government: insufficient calories, inadequate variety
  - Producers/NGOs: insufficient calories (fewer responses)

- Socio-Economic
  - Government: inadequate farm size, gender discrimination, poverty related, no future in agriculture
  - Producers: reliance on subsistence agriculture, no future for young, adversity related to war, poverty (marketing)
  - NGOs: land fragmentation, poverty, gender discrimination, population growth
IS AGRICULTURE/CSA A GOVERNMENT PRIORITY?

- The literature: Hicky (2013) from “pro-poor” to “wealth creation”
- The facts: agriculture about 5% of the budget, but government only funds about 55% of that; 10% of budget a goal from the Accra Agenda for Action
- Responses from Government (secondhand): High level of agreement that agriculture is not a priority (25), while 5 said it is a priority, consistent response that agriculture less than 3%
- CSA: “I don’t think it’s a… theoretically it may because we talk about the government officials they will tell you yes yes, this is what we need to do, we must do, this what we have to support, but in practice as I said generally agriculture is not high priority, let alone climate smart agriculture.”
WHO IS INFLUENTIAL?

• Donors: Yes, and, no.

• Infrastructure, security and energy as government priorities

• Power concentrated with President and Ministers, politicians
  • “And, I could give you a clue, we had the national extension services, and then the president said "it's not working, and I'm changing it." And that is it, that was the end of it.”
CHALLENGES TO ADOPTION

- Information:
  - Extension in upheaval, army brought in
  - Researchers, NARO, remnants of NAADs, NGOs

- Risk

- Gender

- Need to have profit

- Lack of support

- However, example setters, demonstrations, farmer to farmer dissemination is occurring
PROBLEM AND SOLUTION ALIGNMENT

• Supply chain deficiencies: Consistent discussion of problems with seeds, other inputs, storage, market power by middle men, inadequate and fragmented markets

• Example of CSA production success from Namutumba: still discussion of need for storage and cooperative marketing to avoid middlemen
CONCLUSIONS

• Public Will: lack of effective publics

• Political Will: decision making and power in Uganda

• What have we learned?
  • CSA is at risk of offering solutions for a difficult problem, that is either not adopted or not sustained due to supply chain inadequacies