

KOREA AGRICULTURAL POLICY EXPERIENCES (KAPEX) ACADEMY

ACTION PLAN TO DEVELOP DAIRY SECTOR IN UGANDA-04/07/2014

Background:

- On invitation from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Rural Affairs(MAFRA) , a delegation of 8 officials from the Republic of Uganda undertook a study visit on livestock farming and management, which lasted from June 30th to July 4th 2014.
- The overall objective of this study visit was to strengthen policy development capabilities of the Ugandan officials and experts in livestock management.

- Under the framework of the KAPEX academy visiting program, the course was mainly composed of a series of lectures, discussions, workshops and on-site visits.
- As a result of the visit, the Ugandan delegation is submitting this action plan to Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI) to discuss further on areas of collaboration and consideration.

Differences:

1. The milk productivity in Korea is higher than the productivity in Uganda; Korea – 30 litres per cow per day, Uganda – 4.5 litres per cow per day for the general cow but for specific dairy breeds is about 10litres per cow per day.
2. Production system in Uganda is predominantly free range while in Korea it is strictly intensive.
3. Dairy cattle feeding in Uganda is predominantly on fresh pasture in the field compared to Korea which is on processed feed or dry ration.
4. Uganda is a net exporter of dairy products compared to Korea.
5. Uganda has a seasonal fluctuation in milk production based on weather patterns (high production in rainy season and low production in dry season)

Collaborative research and investment themes

- 1) Capacity building; Training Human Resource, Mindset change
- 2) Model farm; Feeds, Breeding and Value addition
- 3) Modern and well equipped Laboratory
- 4) Environmental preservation and protection
- 5) Breeding; Improvement of the genetic potential of the Uganda`s Dairy herd
- 6) Quality assurance and certification
- 7) Value addition (Processing)

Similarities between the Dairy sector in Uganda and Korea

1. Both countries have Dairy cooperatives
2. There has been a steady growth of the dairy industry and milk production.
3. The dominant dairy breed kept is the Holstein.
4. There is an enabling environment for the dairy industry investment - a liberalized economy, regulatory environment etc.

5. Both countries have low processing capacity.
6. Consumption per capita of dairy products is still extremely low in both countries compared to the WHO/FAO standards of 200 liters per person per year
7. In both countries, the dominant animal for milk production is the cow.

Differences

1. Most factories in Korea are HACCP-certified while some factories in Uganda are both HACCP and ISO certified.
2. The Ugandan Dairy value chain institutions need strengthening.
3. 70% of Ugandan milk is sold unprocessed.
4. Artificial Insemination uptake is low in Uganda
5. Rural livestock tourism in Uganda is still limited and yet many opportunities are still untapped.

Action Plan:

No.	Thematic Areas	Proposed Action	Time Frame	Responsible Party
1.	Research & Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Breeding •Feed Development •Cottage industry development •Dairy sector policy Research •Value Chain studies •Climate Change studies •Quality Assurance(Certification schemes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Technical staff attachments and studies •Build a critical mass of experts along the entire dairy value chain. •Research support in Ugandan universities and relevant institutions •HACCP •Product Development studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Short term •Medium to long term •Long term •Medium •Continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MAAIF •MAFRA •Universities •DDA •NAADS

No.	Thematic Areas	Proposed Action	Time Frame	Responsible Party
2.	Infrastructure Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Farm Machinery •Value Addition Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Establish a model BMW facility(fertilizer)for adaptation by farming communities. •Acquire appropriate farm equipment; small tractors, hay harvestors&balers etc •Acquire cottage, small and medium value addition technologies; yoghurt, cheese& Ice cream etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Medium term •Short term – Long term •Short term to long term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MAAIF •MAFRA •DDA •MTIC •NAADS

No.	Thematic Areas	Proposed Action	Time Frame	Responsible Party
3.	Capacity Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Human •Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Attachments •Short courses •Msc and Phd •Strengthen institutional capacity – public and non-public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Short term to Long term •Medium to Long term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Universities •MAAIF •MAFRA •DDA •MTIC
4.	Policy Review and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review and update the agricultural and dairy policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Short term to Long term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Universities •MAAIF •MAFRA