LESSONS AND EXPERIENCES OF PARTICIPATORY POLICY MAKING PROCESS: THE CASE OF KANO STATE RICE POLICY

by

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATIONS

- Objective of the Presentation
- About participatory process
- Rational for the Kano Rice Policy
- Rice policy development process in Kano
- Policy objective
- Policy strategies
- Major policy challenges
- Conclusion
OBJECTIVE OF PRESENTATION

To give an overview of the Kano State Rice Development Policy, and the impact of the policy on the development of rice value chain in the State.
ABOUT PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

- Participatory planning is part of the decentralization process and it aims to identify critical problems, joint prioritization, elaboration and adoption of a socio-economic development strategies to address the problems identified.
Participatory planning emphasizes the involvement of stakeholders in strategic and management processes.

Both primary and secondary stakeholders need to be involved in order to have the plan acceptable and owned by all.

In the development of the Kano Rice Policy document both primary and secondary stakeholders were involved.
RATIONALE FOR KANO RICE POLICY

- The State has great potentials for production, processing and marketing – *land and production infrastructure are available*

- There are three rice production ecologies in the state – rainfed upland, rainfed lowland and irrigated for which suitable varieties are available – *production is possible and profitable*
RATIONAL

- Rice is one of the four major grain crops for Nigeria and is consumed by virtually all ethnic groups - excellent market
- Nigerians prefer locally produced rice provided it is well processed and stone free – consumer preference
There is need to encourage and protect local value chain players for them to remain in business – *enabling environment needed*

Rice value chain is currently one of the largest employers of labour - *employment generation and wealth creation.*
THE KANO RICE POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Appraisal study of the Kano Rice Industry
- Council approval of the appraisal study recommendations including development of the rice sub-sector policy.
- Consultation with stakeholders and Development Partners
- Offer by PrOpCom to provide technical support to Kano State towards developing a rice sub-sector policy in 2009.
Rice policy development retreat supported by PrOpCom facilitated by the Country Policy Center 9 – 13th May 2009.

Production of a draft policy document by CPC

Vetting and enriching of policy document by the Interministerial Steering Committee and return to the Consultant
Submission of draft final policy document to Kano State by PrOpCom /CPC through the IMSC

Rice Policy Validation Workshop to enrich document – 9th November 2009.

Tabling of Policy Document before the EXCO
Approval of Policy Document by the Kano State Executive Council in July 2010

- Reformatting of document – for each policy issue to have current status, policy direction and strategies (on-going)
- Meeting with Stakeholder MDAs and assignment of roles towards implementation of policy
- Feedback to EXCO
The main objective is to make Kano a leading rice production, processing and marketing center in Nigeria.

Policy targets to be achieved in short and medium term.
Policy on short term

- Training of 300 rice value chain players every quarter
- Increase rice seed production from 1,450 to 4,000 tones per annum
- Organizing 5 rice production and processing groups in each of the rice production
- Establishment of an agency to oversee the operation, maintenance and overall management of dams and irrigation infrastructure
Policy on medium term

- Rehabilitation of State owned dams @ 2 dams/year
- Capture 50% of the northern Nigeria rice seed market and 30% of national market by 2013
- Increase state average yield from 2.5 to 3.0 tones/ha by 2013
- Organize and develop rice processing clusters @4 clusters per annum
- Increase annual production level from 215,000 tones to 650,000 tonnes by 2013
Policy Strategy
Development of Formal/informal irrigation schemes - rehabilitation and expansion of existing dams and irrigation projects, soil classification and mapping, promotion of farm mechanization, appropriate soil fertility management practices, promotion of private service provision in inputs supply, mechanization and infrastructure management
Commodity development – improved seed production and marketing through private seed growers, dissemination of improved production technologies, pursue review of the federal seed law
Market development and stabilization – improving business environment, developing the inputs service market to be private sector-led, market friendly subsidy administration on fertilizers and other production inputs, provision of matching grants and loans to small/medium value chain players.
Targeted input subsidy administration 2010 – Fertilizers, seeds and agro-chemicals
Development and promotion of improved rice processing technologies – parboiling, milling, destoning, appropriate packaging

SS Arewa -10 T/hr, UMZA 5T/hr, IRS 20T/hr etc
Market stabilization – Guaranteed Minimum Price on paddy by Federal Government of Nigeria, contract growers arrangement for medium and large scale rice mills
MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Inconsistent Federal Govt. Policies
- High cost of land development. The proposed development of 20,000 hectares of new irrigation projects requires about N500 billion – FGN and donor support needed.
- Insufficient power supply in Nigeria - the proposed new irrigation projects should as much as possible be based on gravitational flow
CHALLENGES

- Weak producer organizations
- Low night temperatures during the period Nov-February - cold tolerant varieties needed for off season production
- Low level of farm mechanization
CONCLUSION

- The development of the rice sub-sector policy with the stakeholder participation will ensure ownership.

- With policy support the development of the rice sub-sector in the state will be further enhanced thereby creating more employment opportunities and wealth creation.

- One of the great challenges to the policy is the inconsistency of federal policies.