

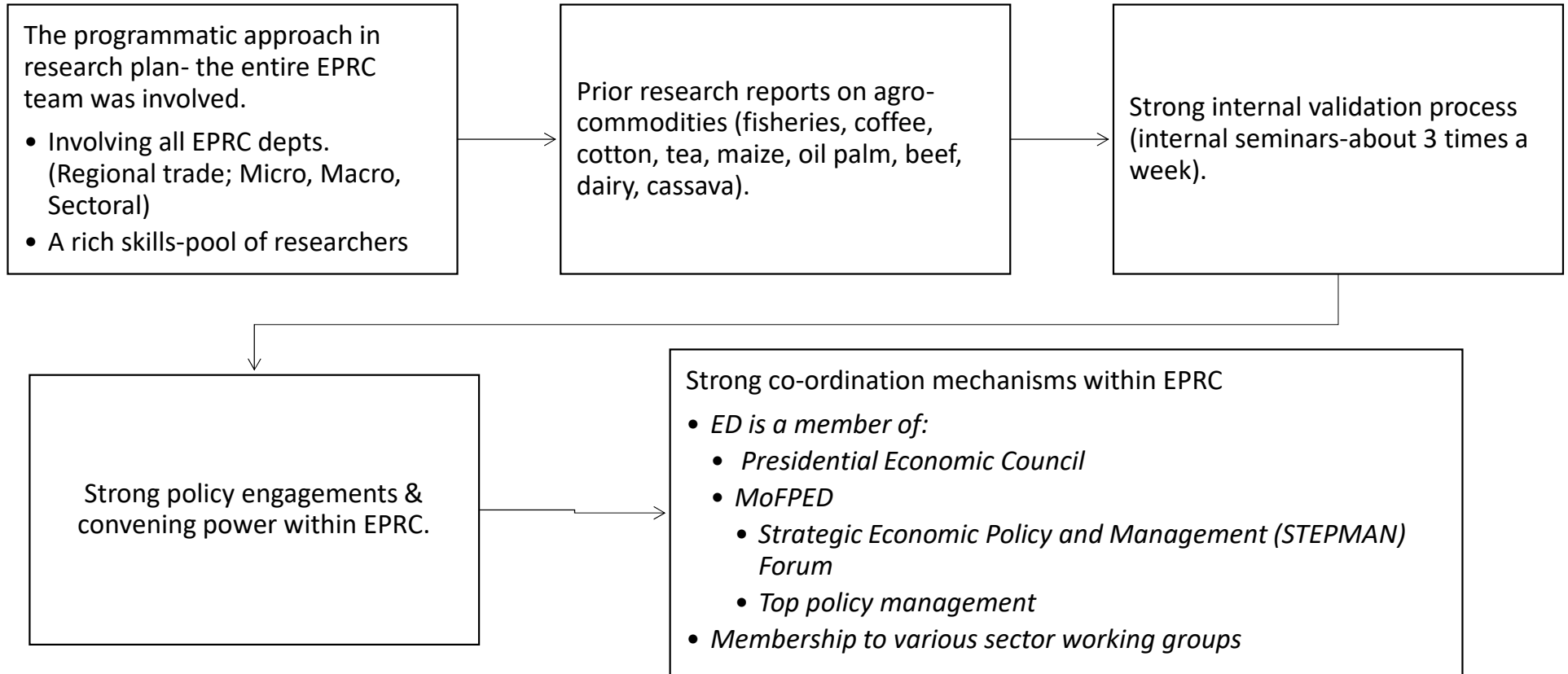


**One policy success EPRC has experienced in recent years**

**Influencing Uganda's Agro-industrialization (AGI)  
agenda (2018/19-2020/25)**

**PRCI Side event, for Friday November 20, 2020**

# Internal factors contributed to EPRC's success



# External factors for the success

① **Policy relevance**- There was a need for the evidence to solve a prevailing problem:

- Declining performance of Ugandan Economy by 2016/17;
- This prompted the Office of the Secretary to the Treasury (MoFPED) to look for “evidence” backed answers

② **Political action** - A State Institution (OWC) created to lead development agenda but lacked the ‘How’ (evidence)

- EPRC’s AGI report provided the solution
- OWC acceptance of AGI report – led to political acceptance

③ **Paradigm Shift to a “Developmental State”**

- Agro-industrialization is one of the programs in the NDP III (2020-2025)
- Demand for more work to be done
  - Further request for more studies from EPRC to inform the PIMA program

④ **Technical Support**

- Knowledge brokerage
- Stakeholder support

# Challenges EPRC faces in achieving the policy influence

## ① Competing mandates by MDAs

- The '*champion*' was MoFPED - but mandate is with MAAIF & MTIC with varied technical capacities
- MAAIF did not know where to invest?
- Challenge was getting MoFPED work with MAAIF & MTIC
- Ministries work in "*mandate silos*" – while AGI agenda requires '*multi-sectoral/disciplinary*' approach
  - *This has been partly solved - NDP III has adopted a program approach*

## ② Political economy question

- EPRC recommended to focus on fewer - 9 commodities (*coffee, cotton, tea, maize, oil palm, Cassava, beef, dairy, fish*) – these were increased to 14 – (5 more; *sugarcane, beans, cocoa, rice, banana*)
- *Elite capture* – what is there for me to implement the AGI program