

**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES (MAAIF)**

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANIFESTO COMMITMENTS AND DIRECTECTIVES (2016-2021)**

**MAY, 2021**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture is among the four key sectors highlighted in the Uganda vision 2040 that will greatly contribute to wealth and employment creation. Agriculture remains the main thrust of Uganda’s economic growth with Agriculture-based products accounting for about 43% of exports in FY 2019/20. The Agriculture sector also contributed 23.5% of the GDP and registered improved growth rates from 2.8% in FY 2015/16 to 4.4% in FY 2019/20. The value of agriculture exports increased from USD 1.326 billion to USD 1.69 billion in FY 2019/20 representing a growth of 27% in the past five financial years.

The Agriculture sector employs about 64% of all Ugandans (and about 72% of all youths) highlighting its importance to household income growth and consumption, and thereby stimulating growth in the other sectors.

The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is; ***“to promote and support sustainable and market oriented agricultural production, food security and household incomes*”**

The Vision of the Ministry is to ensure: *“****A competitive, profitable and sustainable agricultural sector****”* with a Mission; *“****To transform subsistence farming to commercial agriculture***”

The overall development and growth of the sector is anchored on four strategic objectives as outlined in the National Development Plan II (NDPII) and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 - 2019/20:

* To increase production and productivity of agricultural commodities and enterprises;
* To increase access to critical farm inputs;
* To improve access to markets and value addition and strengthen the quality of agricultural commodities; and
* To strengthen the agricultural services institutions and also create an enabling environment for the sector to grow.

These are intended to improve the country’s balance of payments constraints and provide the much-needed foreign exchange to the country. These will also address the issue of unemployment, especially among the youths and ensure inclusive development of our country.

The 2016 NRM manifesto committed to support key strategic commodities to ensure greater impact on household incomes and national export earnings. Emphasis of the interventions has therefore focused on commodity value chains, focusing on: research; extension; pest, vector and disease control; provision of inputs; promoting sustainable land use and soil management; post-harvest handling; improving market access and infrastructure; and value addition.

A number of interventions have been undertaken by Government in the Agriculture sector that have led to increased employment, increased household incomes, food security and exports. The 2014 Population and Housing Census figures indicated that close to 80% of the households in the country are involved in agriculture. The sector contribution to the national economy still remains strong. Between FY 2015/16 and FY 2019/20, the sector contribution to national GDP averaged 24%.

Over the last five years, the sector has been on track in implementing the 2016 NRM Manifesto whose objective is taking Uganda to modernity through Job creation and Inclusive development. This has been possible through prioritizing and integrating the Manifesto commitments and the Presidential directives/resolutions in all the programs as highlighted below.

**2.0 COMMITMENTS AND ACTUAL OUTPUTS**

| **S/No.** | **Commitment** | **ACTUAL OUT PUT** | **% Achieved** | **Reasons for Variance** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Increase access to quality farm inputs and continue with distribution of improved seeds and breeding materials under Operation Wealth | 1. To ensure farmers’ access to quality inputs, the Ministry initiated pre-delivery seed quality tests of all input dealers. For the seedlings, prior to their delivery by the Suppliers, a joint team of technical officers from NAADS and MAAIF visits the seedling suppliers to ascertain/ verify both the quality and quantity of the seedlings as specified including germination tests. These efforts have seen the Ministry significantly reducing on counterfeit and adulterated farm inputs on the market. 2. The Ministry through NAADS/OWC and other MAAIF Agencies has continued to distribute critical farm inputs. In the last five years, the Ministry has distributed; 19,562,506 kgs of maize seed, 7,086,504 kgs of bean seed, 793,223 bags of cassava cuttings, 410,737,788 tea seedlings, 21,526,743 cocoa seedlings, 17,151 Dairy heifers, 3,412 beef cattle, 632,497 poultry – Birds, 7,405,117 fingerlings for tilapia, 121 sets of milk coolers and matching generators, Tractors, 344 motorized pumps and 400 knapsack spray pumps, among others.   This has led to increase in productivity and production in the country leading to surpluses and increased exports as reflected in the production and export volumes below. , | 100% |  |
| 2 | Use four Acre-Land-Model as part of the National Strategy for commercialization of agriculture | 1. The Ministry has carried out trainings of extension staff and non-state actors on the principles of the four Acre-Land-Model that will be piloted based on the concept of the Village Agent Model 2. The Ministry has continued to demonstrate the Nucleus Farmer Model in Local Governments. The Nucleus Farmer Model is intended to streamline ways in which Government will empower progressive farmers in specific value chains to be the means of creating linkages between central Government, Local Governments, Extension services, input dealers, NAADS/ OWC activities, Financial and Insurance service providers, Agriculture Research and other private sector value chain actors, at both parish and sub-county level. The model will ease mobilization of farmers into groups and higher-level producer marketing associations and link the farmers to input dealers, traders and financial service | 50% |  |
| 3 | Provide 18 million hand hoes to support agricultural production among small farmers | So far, the Ministry has procured and distributed 3,720,000 hoes to support 2,450,000 farming households in all regions of the country. | 20% |  |
| 4 | Roll out the single spine extension services system to districts by ensuring that every sub-county has veterinary, agricultural and where applicable fisheries officers | 1. Following the adoption of the Single Spine Extension System, Government embarked on the recruitment drive of Agricultural Extension Staff in Local Governments. The Ministry has continued to build the capacity of the recruited 4100 extension workers and equipping them to enable them execute their duties through training and provision of motorcycles & vehicles. The Ministry procured 1,061 motorcycles and 126 vehicles to support mobility of agricultural extension staff. 2. To further improve extension services delivery, the Ministry has established an E-Extension system including; E-Diary, E-Knowledge sharing; E-Monitoring and Evaluation; E- Marketing and E- Registration of Service Providers. This will improve extension service delivery through timely feedback and tracking of the performance of the recruited extension workers. 3. To improve the quality and timeliness of data collection on enterprises, acreage, production figures, and storage facilities, for better planning and support to our farming communities, the Ministry is rolling out the registration of all farmers to regularly collect data on farming households. | 80% |  |
| 5 | To invest and increase exports of specific commodities such as: **Coffee** from the current 3.6 million bags (60kg) to 6 million bags; **maize** – from the current 185,000 metric tonnes to 1.5 million metric tonnes; **tea** – from 65,000 metric tonnes to 130,000 metric tonnes; and **Beans** – from 32,000 metric tonnes to 500,000 metric tonnes | 1. **Coffee**   Government has distributed 702,324,272coffee seedlings to coffee farming households. These efforts gave led to increase in the volume of coffee produced from 4.55 million in FY 2015/16 to 7.75 million in FY 2019/20, an increase of 70%.  The volume of coffee exports increased by 43% from 3.557 million bags exported in FY 2015/16 to 5.103 million bags in FY 2019/20. This is the highest volume of coffee that Uganda has ever exported in the last 30 years.  On the other hand, the value of coffee exports increased by 41% from US$ 352 million in FY 2015/16 to US$ 496 million in FY 2019/20**.** The increase in the value of coffee exports is largely due to the current low market levels nationally and globally for both Robusta and Arabica where the average unit price in 2015/16 was USD 2.06 per kg compared to USD 1.62 per kg in 2019/20 and lower 1.70 USD which was projected.  Coffee agro-processing is on the rise, in the last five years, primary coffee processers/ hullers increased from 454 to 578, coffee roasters increased from 14 to 28, export grading plants increased from 21 to 36 and buying stores increased from 506 to 700.   1. **Maize**   The Ministry distributed a total of 19,562,506 kgs of maize seed to both small holders and commercial farmers in all district local governments in the last five years.  This resulted to an increase in production of maize by 85% from 2.6 million MT in 2016 to 5 million MT in 2020. The volume of maize exports has also increased by 6% from 263,114 MT in 2016 to 278,693 MT in 2019 while the value of exports has increased by 29% from USD 84.99 million in 2016 to USD 109 million in 2020.  The improved performance along the maize value chain is attributed mainly to good rains, distribution of seed by government, increased adoption of improved maize varieties by farmers, increased value addition by private sector and increased vigilance by Government to control pests and diseases.   1. **Tea**   The Ministry over the past 5 years has distributed 410,737,788 tea seedlings in 21 tea growing districts and these efforts have increased tea production by 5% from 67,000MT in the FY 2015/16 to 70,338 MT in FY 2019/20.  The sector interventions together with the farmers’ own initiatives has stimulated establishment of more tea factories from 27 to 33 factories. These efforts have resulted in a 23% increase in the volume of exports from 54,898 MT worth USD 74.5 million in FY 2015/16 to 67,321 MT worth USD. 71 million in FY 2019/20. Reports indicate over production of leaf in some districts over the existing tea processing capacities, as is the case of Kyenjojo, Kabarole, Kanungu and Buhweju.  In addition, 15 new tea factories are being established and are at different levels in several districts including; Kyenjojo (2), Buhweju (4), Kanungu (1), Bushenyi (1), Rukiga (1), Kisoro (1), Ntungamo (1), Kamwenge (1), Mbarara (1) and Luwero (1).   1. **Cocoa**   The Government has distributed a total of 21,526,743 cocoa seedlings to both small holders and commercial farmers in district local governments that prioritize cocoa production in the past five years. Due to this intervention, Cocoa export volumes have increased by 19% from 29,761 MT in FY 2015/16 to 35,318 MT in FY 2019/20 while the value of cocoa exports increased by 3% from USD 75 million to USD 78 million in the last five years.   1. **Fruits (Citrus, Mangoes, Pineapples, Apples)**   Government distributed 41,426,303 citrus seedlings; 28,706,281 mango seedlings; 2,439,155 apple seedlings and 36,446,670 pineapple suckers.  These interventions have already resulted into a 45% increase in export volumes of fruits and vegetables from 57,358 MT in 2015 to 83,554 MT in 2020 while the export values have increased by 41% from USD 32.1 million in 2015 to USD 45.23 million in 2020.   1. **Beans**   The Ministry over the past 5 years has distributed a total of 7,086,504 kgs of bean seed to smallholder farmers in all district local governments that prioritized beans.  The production of beans has, however, decreased over the past five years, from 1.08 million MT in 2016 to 0.6 million MT in 2020. The decrease is attributed to excessive rains which destroyed the crop. Beans export volumes have also decreased by 15%, from 113,977 MT in 2016 to 95,047 MT in 2020 while the value of exports has reduced from USD 65.85 million in 2016 to USD 60.18 million in 2020.   1. Dairy   There has been an increase in Milk production from 2.08 billion litres in 2015/16 to 2.51 billion litres in 2019/20. The volume of marketed milk has been maintained at 80 % between 2015 and 2020. The export value of milk and milk products has increased by 310% from USD 50 million in 2015 to USD 205 million in 2020. The increase in export value is attributed to improved compliance to both regional and international standards and enhanced dairy processing capacities. The dairy exports were mainly destined to EAC, COMESA countries, SADC, UAE, Nigeria, Syria, Japan, Oman, USA, Nepal and Bangladesh. More alternative markets in Algeria and China have been found during the implementation of the last Manifesto | 90% |  |
| 6 | Increase Investment in improved post-harvest handling storage and value-addition for commercial farming and transformation  of small holders and peasant agriculture | 1. The Ministry has intensified Support to Agricultural Value Chains Development, where, Medium scale fruit processing equipment have been distributed and installed in Yumbe for Mango with processing capacity of 5 MT/hour; Kayunga for Pineapple with processing capacity of 600kgs/hour; Nwoya Multi-Fruit factory with processing capacity of 12 MT/Hr and Kapeeka Multi Fruit processing plant with processing capacity of 5MT/hr. 2. In the dairy sub-sector, increased milk production has seen emergence of new dairy factories and milk processing plants. Uganda’s processing companies have increased from 79 in 2015 to 135 in 2019 with processing capacities of 1.9 million litres and 2.8 million litres respectively. The country has increased processing of dairy products including; milk powder; ghee, butter; UHT milk; casein; whey protein concentrate; pasteurized milk; yoghurt, cream, ice cream and cheese both for exports and local consumption. These were attained through the NRM strategic interventions of adopting improved dairy breeds, provision of improved pasture seeds, skilling dairy farmers in good dairy farming practices and deliberate efforts to attract dairy investors. 3. Agro processing and value addition has improved through the provision of other equipment including; Motorised Maize milling equipment, Milk coolers and generators; Rice milling equipment (threshers, hullers-polishers, cleaners, graders, etc.). 4. In 57 districts around the country, the Ministry has established 83 processing/value addition facilities including; 27 for coffee, 23 for maize, 15 for rice, 10 for beans and 8 for cassava. 5. In addition, the Ministry with support from Korea International Development Agency (KOICA) has established agro processing demonstration facilities for both maize and rice in Masindi and Jinja districts. These facilities are operated by private processors; Agrovet farmers Ltd in Masindi and Upland rice millers Ltd in Jinja. 6. In order to boost sugarcane production for both the domestic and export markets the government has supported the Atiak Sugar production plant. This has demonstrated development of the sugar cane value chain through a direct link between production and processing of sugarcane. 7. The storage facilities have an aggregated total storage capacity of 33,497 million MT. The conducive environment provided by Government to the Uganda Grain Council has resulted to an increase in the grain storage capacity from 550,000MT in 2019 to 750,000MT in 2020. | 80% |  |
| 7 | Enhance co-ordination of the production value chain from the farmers to the final consumer through OWC | 1. The Ministry through NAADS and Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) programme implemented commodity value chain development support to farmers. This involved a coordinated and serialized support that included provision of inputs, planting materials, mechanization, equipment for postharvest handling, value addition and agro processing, construction of factories and market infrastructure. 2. Deliberate effort has also been put on research, water for production and disease control to support the value chain development. | 100% |  |
| 8 | Restructuring relevant government institutions to enhance the effectiveness of OWC | 1. Restructuring of the government institutions is ongoing, the restructuring of NAADS saw the staff at LGs integrated into the single spine extension service and the Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) was established at the Ministry to reorganize the agricultural extension service into a harmonized, well-coordinated and integrated delivery system. The Directorate works closely with the LGs to recruit the extension staff in the districts. | 100% |  |
| 9 | Support companies’ individuals involved in seed production and other planting materials | 1. The National Seed Policy and regulations were developed to provide a regulatory framework for the private sector to invest in the seed sub sector. 2. NARO has strengthened its capacity to produce breeder and foundation seed to key strategic food security and income generating commodities for multiplication by the private. 3. Partnerships between Agencies and Projects with Seed Companies and Farmer Groups involved in the production of seed have been established to ensure more availability of affordable and quality seed across the country. 4. The Ministry has also strengthened the capacity of the Seed Certification Services through recruitment of 20 additional inspectors to man country entry points, rehabilitated and equipped the seed and agrochemical labs to eliminate counterfeited seed and agrochemicals from the market. 5. A total of 46 Prison Farms in various Districts have been involved in multiplication of cotton planting seed. Approx. 4,986 acres were planted by Prison Farms under medium/large-scale cotton production. | **90%** |  |
| 10 | Support Uganda Prison Services individuals and companies to invest in production of improved seeds and other planting materials |
| 11 | Support companies, individuals in livestock breeding in order to meet the demand within the country for dairy cows, poultry, pigs | The Ministry continued to partner with dairy farmer associations and other dairy value chain actors to boost diary production and productivity in the country.  The Ministry distributed 17,151 dairy cattle to farmers in south western Uganda, trained 140 Artificial Inseminators and equipped 119 district local governments with 119 sets of artificial insemination equipment.  Between July and December 2018, the Ministry embarked on a massive community breeding program targeting farmers in all regions of the country. A total of 3500 cows and heifers were synchronized and inseminated with high grade semen for both dairy and beef breeds in 25 districts across the country.  These efforts have resulted in an increase in Milk production from 2.08 billion litres in 2015/16 to 2.51 billion litres in 2019/20. The volume of marketed milk has been maintained at 80 % between 2015 and 2020. The export value of milk and milk products has increased by 310% from USD 50 million in 2015 to USD 205 million in 2020. The exports were mainly UHT milk, milk powder, casein protein, ghee and butter oil.  The Ministry through NAGRC&DB is promoting crossing local animals, to F1-50% and F 2-75% which can produce 12 and 18 liters of milk per day respectively. With F1 a farmer with good management gets 1.5 million Uganda shillings per animal per year. Six Cows of 75% dairy crosses earns more than 20 million a year from milk.  NAGRC & DB has improved the beef animal’s average daily weight gain to 250 gms per day with F1- 50% and this has reduced the market age tremendously from 3-4 years to 1- 1.5 years.  Kuroiler chicken which are disease resistant and faster growth have been introduced. The Kuroiler hens’ lays between 150-200 eggs in a year compared to the 40 eggs produced by the indigenous birds. Cocks weigh between 3-4 kg within four months. 2, 305,194 were distributed to 5,500 households and 40,000 birds have been exported to the regional markets.  Through genetic improvement NAGRC&DB goats have been improved to reach an average daily weight gain (ADG) to 145g/day compared to 25 – 30 g/day for the local goats which is an increase in household income by 67% per goat from sales.  Early maturing pigs have been introduced where they can produce at 10 months at an estimated weigh of 80-90 kgs live weight compare to the locals one year and two months at an average weight of 40-60 Kgs. Breeds such as Comborough can produce over 14 piglets (28 piglets/animal/year) and at UGX 150,000 translates into 4,200,000/= per sow/year. | 90% |  |
| 12 | Promote use of manure, organic fertilizers, inorganic fertilizers and appropriate irrigation technology to beat climate change challenges. | The Government rolled out an e-voucher subsidy program to promote access to fertilizers by the farmers. A program to test and advise farmers which type of fertilizer is suitable per crop has also been developed and disseminated  The Ministry has reviewed the National Agriculture Zoning Strategy to guide production zones for food security and farmer incomes; identify the enterprises of high export potential for each zone based on Competitive and Comparative Advantages.  Creating mindset change and educating the farmers of the importance of fertilizers to increased productivity through providing fertilizers for demonstration focusing on strategic commodities. | 70% |  |
| 13  14 | Promote mechanization by availing machinery for hire at affordable rates | The Ministry procured and distributed 325 tractors and matching implements to 115 District Local Governments. The Ministry piloted provision of tractor hire services using 16 tractors and implements for hire at a subsidized rate. These tractors and implements are accessed at the subsidized hire rate of Ugx 40,000 per acre for ploughing, harrowing and spraying, as compared with Ugx 120,000 per Acre charged by the private equipment owners. Equally, access to heavy earth moving equipment is subsidized. The Ministry rate is Ugx 480,000 per acre compared to Ugx 1,200,000 per Acre charged by the private sector  This intervention has greatly supported rice, coffee, maize, cotton, sunflower, pasture, beans and cassava growing households. The heavy equipment units have also been able to support the development and construction of the water storage facilities (valley tanks, dams, channels, fish ponds) and currently there 1550 facilities constructed and desilted country wide as well as opening farm access roads.  The Ministry has started with the rehabilitation and equipping of the Namalere National Referral Agricultural Mechanization Center to serve as **Center of Excellency** for skilling, training, upgrading and accreditation of the equipment and machinery operators, mechanics and technicians.  The Centre will as well undertake; testing, accreditation, evaluation and certification of the new equipment and machinery units in the country to avoid high costing, weak and obsolete equipment importation and ensuring the quality and correct steel grades to curb use of inferior metals that expose our people to cancer and degradation of the environment.  To increase access and availability of the agricultural mechanization and farm machinery services to all the farming communities, the Ministry is constructing and equipping the five Zonal agricultural mechanization Centers of Mbale, Kiryadongo, Bushenyi, Agwata and Buwama out of the 18 planned Centres country wide. | 90% |  |
| Water for Production | Government has continued its effort to invest and improve access to water for production. Currently, construction of six (6) irrigation schemes of Wadelai, Torchi, Mobuku ll, Doho ll, Ngenge and Rwengaaju is ongoing and in advanced stages. It is expected that completion and commissioning will be undertaken by the end of this FY 2020/21.  In addition, construction of more irrigation schemes including Acomai in sironko and Atari in kween/bulambuli are starting before the end of this FY 2020/21  In addition, the Ministry has supported farmers/farmer groups by installing solar powered irrigation systems in 35 sites including; Ntungamo, Hoima, Mubende, Kamuli, Koboko, Kumi, Kabale, Mukono, Kiboga, Buvuma, Sembabule, Kayunga, Yumbe Kaberamaido, Kaliro, Buikwe, Butebo, Masindi, Mubende, Butambala, Bukomansimbi, Kapchorwa, Iganda, kaabong,Rukungiri,Amolar, Adjumani, Mbale, Pader, Rukungiri, Rukiga, Nakaseke and Katakwi districts in order to promote adoption of improved and efficient water for agricultural production technologies for both crops & livestock.  In order to address the challenge of water for animals especially in the cattle corridor and drought prone districts, the Ministry constructed 1555 valley tanks with a total holding capacity of 10,840,000 m3. This implies water for livestock storage capacity increased from 7.44 million m3 to 15.04 million m3  In general, the proportion of arable land under irrigation is estimated at 3.1% (including both formal and informal). Although still far below, it has increased from 1.9% in 2015/16. This is attributed to increased public investments in irrigation and incentives by Government such as Tax waivers on irrigation equipment*.* | 90% |  |
| 15 | Invest in research, disease and pest control | The Ministry developed, released and promoted high yielding disease and drought resistant varieties of various selected commodities including coffee, maize, ground nuts, sorghum and beans which have since increased productivity and production as well as household income.  NARO has also developed two anti-tick vaccines and two tick resistant bio-acaricide formulations as well as botanical de-wormers for ruminants. Furthermore, NARO has developed African Swine Fever diagnostic kit prototype as well as the NARO-Ngu trap which captures 106 tsetse flies per day compared to 22 flies trapped by the pyramidal trap. Similarly, NARO developed a green protein feed Supplement for both poultry and fish feeds as well as lablab forage varieties.  The Ministry has managed to control, Fall army worms were from more than 70% in 2016 to less than 10% currently. Also, the Ministry worked closely with UPDF to contain Desert Locusts and their ability to destroy crops and vegetation for animals. Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) disease has been maintained under control, with the current incidence at less than 3% in banana producing regions.  In order to control the spread of animal diseases, there has been increased compliance to animal and animal products movement regulations and standards following animal movement control enforcements along major stock routes throughout the Country. | 90% |  |
| 16 | Strengthen regulation and surveillance to ensure that the right pesticides, insecticides and acaricides are on the market | The Ministry has intensified the inspection and certification of seeds, plants and plant products and agrochemicals. This is to ensure that the right pesticides, insecticides and acaricides that are on the market are of the right quality. In addition, through the recruited extension workers, Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) are domesticated and complied with to attain internationally acceptable standards of our products.  To further strengthen the regulation and certification function, the Ministry introduced the online e-certification services. This initiative has reduced the interception due to documentation by 80% in just one year 2020.  In the same period, the Ministry finalized the National Aflatoxin and Mycotoxin Mitigation Action Plan, and developed the Horticulture Export promotion strategies, developed and disseminated Post-Harvest Handling Guidelines for Maize, Beans and Rice, and developed five (05) commodity Handbooks for Cassava, Rice, Beans, Coffee and Maize.  The Ministry, strengthened enforcement of sustainable fisheries rules and regulations along the major water bodies through the Fisheries Protection Unit. Over the past 4 years, there has been a 43% increase in fish catch and in effect, resulted in the re-opening of 4 fish factories, and a 50% increase in the volumes of fish and exports increased by 38%. In addition, Construction of model communal aquaculture parks in Kalangala and in Apac commenced in FY 2019/20. | 90% |  |
| 17 | Continue with the Agricultural Finance Credit scheme operated through commercial banks with support from the Government with a view of keeping interest rates low. Furthermore, partner with some microfinance institutions to reach out to more farmers. Also, work with the insurance sector to design measures that ease insurance in agriculture in order to increase agriculture financing and sensitize farmers on this undertaking. | Government Committed UGX142.114 billion to the Bank of Uganda for Agriculture Credit Facility and supported over 631 projects along the value chain.  Government is also implementing the Insurance Agriculture Scheme (UAIS through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and it’s a Public Private Partnership between the Government of Uganda and Private sector (Insurance companies). Ush 10 billion has so far been released as a subsidy for mainly small-scale farmers to promote their interest in the agriculture risk management tool. The funds are for sensitization and awareness on insurance basics, premium subsidy, data support and fostering lending to the agriculture sector by Financial Institutions. The uptake of agriculture insurance has increased from 3000 beneficiaries to 65,000 beneficiaries. | 90% |  |
| 18 | Create a regulatory body to ensure that Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are domesticated and complied with attain internationally acceptable standards of our products. | Government stopped creation of more institutions.  Through sensitizations by the extension workers, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are now emphasized.  As highlighted above, the strengthened regulatory and inspection function is enforcing quality and standards of agricultural products in all the three sub-sectors. | 80% |  |
| 19 | Promote cotton growing to sustain the country’s textile industries and for export of yam | 1. The Ministry has continued to promote cotton growing in order to sustain the country’s textile industries and for export of yarn through procurement and distribution of 8,490 Mt of cotton seed to farmers in over 60 districts. The production of cotton volume in 2019/20 was 173,457 which contributed over Sh. 138 Billion to household incomes compared to 189,000 lint bales produced in 2015/16 which contributed over Sh. 181 Billion to household incomes. 2. Since 2015 to-date, CDO has procured a total of 33,752 bales of lint for the two textile manufacturers; Fine Spinners (U) Ltd and Southern Range Nyanza (NYTIL) who together employ a total of 3,470 people. 3. Cotton value addition is also increasing, with six cotton wool manufacturing firms fully operational and producing absorbent surgical cotton wool and Mama Kits from locally grown cotton. These directly employ about 300 people and produce over 700 Mt of surgical cotton wool annually. Also, nine oil mills have been established and produce edible oil, cotton seed cake and soap stock from cotton seed. These directly employ a total of about 600 people and produce a combined total of over 2,000 Mt of edible oil and approximately 12,000 Mt of cotton seed cake used in animal feeds annually. 4. The Ministry has constructed a modern cotton planting seed processing plant in Pajule, Pader District in Northern Uganda. The Plant, which employs over 100 people with a total seed processing capacity of 2,500 Mt. 5. Nine oil mills produce edible oil, cottonseed cake and soap stock from cottonseed. These employ a total of about 600 people and produce a combine total of over 2,000 Mt of edible oil and approximately 12,000 Mt of cottonseed cake use in animal feeds annually. 6. ABio-pesticide laboratorywas established with support from the India/Africa Cotton Technical Assistance Program (TAP) at the National Semi-Arid Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI) in Serere for formulation, testing and preparation of Bio-pesticides and Bio-fertilizers. The lab also runs activities on soil testing to facilitate recommendation of appropriate fertilizers | 90% |  |
| 20 | Ensure self-sufficiency in rice production | The Ministry through its research arm, NARO, released and promoted 14 upland rice early maturing and drought tolerant varieties. The varieties are resistant to rice yellow mottle. NARO has availed 10 MT of foundation seed to seed multipliers.  The six major commercial farmers took upland rice as their major commercial enterprises included Omer Farm, (4,000 ha cropped rice each year), Vinayak Agro Farm Limited (7,000 ha cropped rice each year), Amatheon Limited (1,000 ha cropped rice each year), Victoria Farm (8,000 ha cropped rice a year), Panyimur Farm (1,000 ha cropped rice a year) and Farmers groups (600 ha cropped rice per year). A deliberate effort has been made to promote production of rice in order to cut down imports. This included introduction of upland rice in many areas that were not growing rice before. Since then over thirteen varieties of rice have been developed and released to the public. | 90% |  |
| 21 | Promote cassava production in northern and eastern Uganda, and seek investors to establish factories for value-addition and production of cassava-related products | A deliberate effort has been made to promote production of cassava in the country involving development of disease resistant varieties, demonstrations and distribution of planting materials to farmers.  Diagnosis systems has been developed for pests and diseases, provision of support for marketing and establishment of adequate storage utilities for fresh cassava roots; support cassava farmers and SMEs to engage in processing of quality flour and chips, as well as agribusiness enterprises.  To ensure sustainable supply of disease free cuttings, twelve (12) acres of cassava seed multiplication site has been maintained by National Crop Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI).  In an effort to commercialize cassava production, Government through NAADS is supporting an Integrated Cassava Industry Development Project for Northern Uganda (ICIDP), initiated by Gulu Catholic Arch-Diocese to address rural poverty and stimulate industrialization of this commodity in Northern Uganda. | 90% |  |
| 22 | Create a regulatory body responsible for policing the lakes against illegal fishing. To stop overfishing to save fish for fish factories and also to ensure efficient management of Fisheries | The Government approved the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy which is to guide sustainable fishing activities on the major water bodies and also guide public and private investments in aquaculture.  The Ministry, through the Fisheries Protection Unit continues to enforce sustainable fisheries rules and regulations along the major water bodies. As a result, the country has started realizing an increase in income from fish exports which has increased from USD 121 million in 2016 to USD 227 million in the FY 2019/20. This reflects an increase of 87%.The Ministry will also continue to restock the major water bodies.  The Ministry is registering all fisher folk and fish input dealers on all water bodies with a view of eliminating illegal dealers and fake in-puts.  Construction of model communal aquaculture parks in Kalangala and in Apac has commenced. These are pilot model parks which if successful will be rolled on into other parts of the country, targeting women and youths. | 100% |  |
| 27 | Promote growing of upland rice to avoid destruction of wetlands | Early maturing and drought tolerant 14 upland varieties were released and promoted. The varieties are resistant to rice yellow mottle. NARO has availed 10 MT of foundation seed to seed multipliers. The new varieties established have the potential to increase per capita income in Uganda by US$ 16. The six major commercial farmers took upland rice as their major commercial enterprises.  The Enhancement of National Food Security through Increased Rice Production in Eastern Uganda project was designed to rationalize and optimize the production of rice in the wetlands of Bugiri, Iganga and Namutumba |  |  |
| 28 | Eliminate common livestock diseases like foot-and-mouth in order to promote the export of beef and other livestock products such as poultry and pork | An integrated approach has been used to cub down the escalation of FMD and other communicable diseases which involved surveillance, quarantine and vaccinations.  As highlighted above, in addition, NARO has also developed the following:   * Two anti-tick vaccines to effectively control blue ear ticks and two (2) bio-acaricide formulations to manage the emerging challenge of tick resistance to available acaricides. * (3) Drugs for control of worms in ruminants * A national tick distribution map to guide tick control programs and initiatives. * African Swine Fever (AFS) diagnostic kit prototype, a rapid and cheap on-farm detection of ASF. * NARO-Ngu trap which captures 106 flies per day compared to 22 flies trapped by the pyramidal trap. * A green protein feed Supplement for both poultry and fish feeds. It replaces the fish ingredient in poultry diets by 16% and the farmer saves UGX 100 per KG of feed resulting into a total saving of UGX 500 per bird. * And released 32 disease-resistant and nutrition enhanced varieties to ensure increased production and productivity. | 80% |  |
| 25 | Support and Strengthen cooperatives and farmer groups as vehicles to empower farmers to store, add value and collectively market farmers’ produce | The Ministry has developed a working mechanism with line ministries and agencies including Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, in collaboration with national level farmer oriented organizations including Uganda Cooperative Alliance and Uganda National Farmers Federation in formulating strategies for strengthening farmer institutions and organizations, including farmer groups, commodity associations, platforms, federations and co-operatives to enhance the Capacity of farmers to participate and benefit from the NAADS/OWC interventions.  In the meantime, Government development projects and programs are building the capacity of farmers to form strong farmer groups and associations through which they will be able to aggregate demand for inputs and aggregate their produce to demand better prices. |  |  |

**3.0 SECTOR PRIORITIES IN THE MEDIUM TERM**

The agriculture sector priorities in the medium term will follow the agro-industrialization programme agenda as enshrined in NDPIII. The focus will be on **de-risking agribusiness to support commercialization of agriculture** followingthe commodity value chains approach, including; increasing production and productivity, agro-processing, value addition, storage, markets, access to agricultural finance and insurance and institutional strengthening for improved coordination and service delivery.

The general direction of government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) under the NDPIII is to transform Ugandans from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture.

In order to commercialize; MAAIF under NDPIII will focus on two main issues of making the agribusinesses more profitable and attractive for investment;

1. De-risking Agricultural enterprises at all levels of the value chain,
2. Supporting the creation of adequate markets for the various priority enterprises.

De-risking Agriculture activities will be undertaken through addressing:

1. Issues which cause uncertainty in anticipated and actual farmer yields, and
2. Creation of adequate markets for the various priority commodity value chains.
3. **The issues that cause uncertainty in the yields that need to be addressed are:**
4. Dependence on nature for production despite climate changes (supporting irrigation, fertilizer use)
5. Lack of adequate quantities of quality agriculture inputs on the market. This includes; supporting research for improved breeding, supporting seed multiplication by the private sector, enhancing inspection, certification and other quality assurance initiatives for agricultural inputs.
6. Lack of adequate farming skills for farmers at all production levels. This requires supporting the right value chain focusing on public/private extension services mix, setting appropriate extension workers’ standards and work ethics, enforcement mechanisms, famer skills enhancement production, pre- and post-harvesting handling, processing and marketing.
7. **The Issues that will create adequate markets for farmers’ produce that Government will focus on are:**
8. Creation of enabling environment for value chain focused national off takers including; fiscal concessions, PPPs, and recapitalization of the Uganda Development Bank and Uganda Development Corporation.
9. Creation of enabling environment for value chain focusing on the regional, sub county and parish bulking centres who sell to the national off takers and thus creating grassroot markets for farmers’ produce targeting model farmers and nucleus farmers.

All the above will be solved through creating incentives that are commodity values chain focused; these will include production support incentives in the following areas;

1. Research for development,
2. Input breeding, Input multiplication and Input quality assurance,
3. Farmer mobilization for production and collective marketing,
4. Production enhancement support initiatives (irrigation, fertilizers etc),
5. Commodity focused mechanization at all levels of the commodity value chains,
6. Standards support and quality assurance initiatives,
7. Commodity value chain focused agriculture financing and insurance packages recognizing finance needs for the different categories of farmers, and
8. Supporting the creation of a robust farm management and commodity value chain focused artisan training programs for both extension workers and famers to improve the skills of farmers, farm workers, agribusiness owners and other participants in the various value chains.