



# Good Government for Financing Food Security and Nutrition in the OIC Member Countries (Uganda)

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- Background
- Food Security and Nutrition Overview in Uganda.
- Governance for Food Security and Nutrition in Uganda
- Food Security and Nutrition Frameworks
- Institutional Arrangement.
- Partnerships.
- Covid 19 Experience.
- Recommendations





# Food Security and Nutrition Overview in Uganda



- About 85% of Uganda is food secure (89% by FAO 2015) both by own production and in the Market.
- Uganda has diversity of micro ecological climatic zones and culture which allows a diversity of food production in cash crops and staples.
- Food Production is solely by private sector while both the public and private sectors produce seeds and planting materials
- Major Food commodities: Green Bananas, Maize, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, Millet, Sorghum and Rice
- Major limiting factors:
  - About 20% of the country is semi arid and mostly livestock keepers
  - Low levels of awareness
  - Low levels of Storage and post harvest handling,
  - Cultural norms
  - Climate change



# Food Security and Nutrition Overview in Uganda

PRODUCTION VOLUMES 2015 to 2019



Commodities	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Plantain Bananas (Matooke) (000 tons)	4,623.37	4,031	4,803	6,989	8,326
Maize (000 tons)	2,647.50	2,662	2,767	3,442	5,000
Rice (000 tons)	238.19	237	272	199	255
Sweet potatoes (000 tons)	2,045.14	2,003	2,373	1,484	1,485
Cassava (000 tons)	2,983.19	3,023	3,285	4,390	6,983
Beans (000 tons)	1,012.46	1,008	1,154	728	627
Oil Palm (000 tons)	92.2	106.9	98.3	150.5	162.3
Coffee (million 60-kg bags)	3.596	4.462	5.39	5.634	6.95
Cotton (185kg bales)	93,378	78,886	151,081	202,357	189,443
Tea (tons)	67,000	61,629	62,468	74,201	79,466
Cocoa (tons)	24,008	29,761	25,712	28,945	34,518
Fish (tons)	396,205	307,149	391,260	449,311	561,065
Milk (bn litres)	1.93	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.51

Source: MAAIF/UBOS (2019 figures are provisional from AAS)



# Food Security and Nutrition Overview in Uganda

## EXPORT VOLUMES 2015 to 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Coffee (60 kg bags)	3,620,259	3,542,005	4,776,059	4,170,517	4,464,364
Cotton (185 kg Bales)	63,512	126,633	171,934	148,884	215,761
Tea	50,782	56,617	59,477	70,362	69,520
Beans	151,402	113,977	280,683	218,817	107,678
Maize	290,662	263,114	384,364	381,524	750,000
Fish & its Products	18,408	19,546	19,222	24,545	29,263
Fruits & Vegetables	57,358	82,358	97,028	95,215	68,862
Hides & Skins	29,884	24,038	26,303	23,791	14,949
Cocoa Beans	25,429	29,714	27,581	30,752	35,318
Rice	48,142	45,388	54,155	52,664	48,956

Source: URA



# Food Security and Nutrition Governance in Uganda

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- ❑ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda obligates the Government to ensure food security and nutrition to all the citizens of Uganda.
- ❑ Three main fronts for ensuring FS &N
  - I. Legal Frameworks
  - II. Institutional Arrangements
  - III. International and Local Organizations



# International Legal Frameworks

## □ International frameworks

### a) **SDGs –**

- SDG 2 zero hunger
- SDG 12.3 (reduce global food loss by half by 2030),
- SDG 1 (poverty eradication) by increasing agricultural income and diversifying the sources of livelihoods.
- SDG 8 (employment and economic growth) through increased agricultural incomes and diversification of economic activities.
- SDG 13 (climate action) by reducing pressure on the environment through reduced use of chemicals during storage, and retaining a higher percentage of harvest, thus reduced need to open up land as well as increased resilience shocks

### b) **CAADP**

- Pillar III to increase food supply and reduce hunger.
- Malabo African Heads of State Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa, to ending hunger by 2025

### c) **ICESCR –** The right to food within the internal framework of human rights

### d) **EAC's regional agricultural investment plan**





# National Legal Frameworks

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## □ National frameworks

### a) Vision 2040

- The long-term goal is to deliver a number of outcomes, including: provision of food and income security; wealth creation; and creation of employment opportunities along the entire commodity value chains.

### b) Uganda National Development Plan

- To increase commercial and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro-processing

### c) National Agriculture Policy

- To promote food and nutrition security and household incomes through coordinated interventions

### d) Uganda Food and Nutrition policy

- to promote the nutritional status of the people of Uganda through multi-sectoral and coordinated interventions that focus on food security, improved nutrition and increased incomes.

### e) Agricultural Extension Policy

- Aims to harmonize service providers.



# National Legal Frameworks Cont'd

## ❑ Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (

Detailed interventions and activities constituting a “road map” that guides investments of the public and private in the agricultural sector over the next five years.

- a) Increasing agricultural production and productivity
- b) Improving post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products;
- c) Increasing agro-processing and value addition;
- d) Increasing market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;
- e) Increasing the mobilization, access and utilization of agricultural finance;
- f) Strengthening agriculture sector institutional capacities for agro-industrialisation

❑ 12 Priority commodity value chains include: Maize, rice, banana, cassava, Irish potato, beans, fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea, Dairy & Beef cattle and fish.

❑ 4 Strategic commodities: Oil palm, Oil seeds (groundnuts, soybean, sesame), cotton and cocoa.

❑ Several Specific projects eg Uganda Multisectoral Food and Nutrition security Project



# Institutional Arrangement

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- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries – well structured
- Departments responsible for production
- Departments for pests and disease control
- Mechanization and water for production
- Specialized Agencies eg
- Interministerial and interagency collaboration
- Local Government Production Structures



# Partnerships

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- Uganda is affiliated to several international organizations related to food and nutrition
  - FAO
  - WFP
  - IFAD
  - UNICEF
  - WHO



# Uganda's Response to Covid 19

- ❑ Covid 19 disrupted the entire food supply chains, from production to processing, packaging, transporting, marketing (including cross border trade) and consumption.
- ❑ Resulted in rising staple food prices, food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and incomes, and increased need for social safety nets mostly in urban areas

## ❑ Uganda's Mitigation measures

- ❑ From the inception of total locked down, agriculture have remained open:
  - a) Movement to gardens was permitted
  - b) Trucks and tractors and all agriculture related equipment were free to move,
  - c) Food stores and markets remained open,
  - d) Cross border and air movement of cargo,
  - e) Distribution of relief food in urban areas,
  - f) Agricultural extension service providers,
  - g) Reduced its benchmark interest rate .

NEED FOR INNOVATIONS  
especially in the areas of

- ❑ Movement of Labor, goods and services
- ❑ E- commerce



Thank You for Listening to me.

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***For God and My Country***