REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2019/20

FOREWORD

One of the core functions of the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is to establish a sustainable system to collect, process, maintain and disseminate agricultural statistics and information. Accordingly, the Ministry compiles agricultural statistics for its own use and for dissemination to the Agricultural sector stakeholders.

The Statistical Abstract 2019/20 covers key indicators in the three sub sectors namely; Crop, Livestock and Fisheries. This publication has been compiled using data obtained from the Ministry, its Agencies, District Local Governments, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), among others.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) appreciates other Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and District Local Governments for the cooperation exhibited during the compilation of this Statistical Abstract. Appreciation also goes to members of the Agriculture Sector Statistics Committee (ASSC) and the Agriculture Planning Department- MAAIF, particularly the Statistics Division for their technical support in the preparation of this Abstract.

It is my sincere hope that this publication will be used to make informed decisions.

Pius Wakabi Kasajja
PERMANENT SECRETARY

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ACRONYMS

APD	Agriculture Planning Department
ASSP	Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan
CDO	Cotton Development Organisation
DDA	Diary Development Authority
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MT	Metric Tonne
MDA	Ministries Departments and Agencies
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAGRC&DB	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank
OPUL	Oil Palm Uganda Limited
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
USMA	Uganda Sugar Manufacturers Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries is mandated to formulate, review and implement national policies, plans, legislation, standards and programmes relating to the sector as well as control and manage crop and animal epidemic diseases affecting production. Agriculture is a key driver of Uganda's economy accounting for 70% of employment, contributing half of all exports, and one-quarter of GDP in Uganda. The sector therefore, requires timely, reliable, and good statistics to enable effective planning monitoring and evaluation as well as investment, and reporting of business activities. This increasing demand for Agricultural Statistics has prompted the need to redefine statistical development in the sector. This Statistical Abstract is an annual publication by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

Agricultural Sector Performance for the Fiscal Year 2019/20

Agriculture remains the main thrust of Uganda's economic growth. The sector contributes 23% of the national GDP and employs over 70% of Uganda's population directly or indirectly.

Despite the triple shocks of Desert Locust invasion, COVID-19 pandemic and floods, the sector remained robust and registered an estimated growth of 4.4% in FY 2019/20 from 5.3% in the FY 2018/19, 2.8% in the FY 2016/17 and FY 2015/16. This rise in performance was attributed to the increase in crop, fisheries and livestock production as a result of the favourable rainfall in the year 2019 and enhanced agricultural extension services.

The real size of the agriculture sector increased to over UGX 32,580 billion from UGX 30,278 billion in the previous year. This represented a sectoral contribution of 23.5% to real GDP, an increase from 23.1% in the previous Financial Year.

The food crops subsector grew by 4.5% in the FY2019/20. The fisheries sub-sector grew at 1.6% in 2019/20 compared to the 41.4% in the FY2018/19 and the livestock subsector increased to 7.9% in FY2019/20 from 7.3% in FY2018/19. The increase in the performance of the fish sub-subsector was attributed to the enforcement of good fishing practices on water bodies by the Law Enforcement Agencies.

Production Statistics

The food crop production in Uganda, which includes most of the items produced for home consumption and regional exports increased by 20% between 2018 and 2019 (Table 4).

Considering the food crops (maize, bananas, beans, cassava and potatoes) which have a high potential for food security, banana recorded the highest increase (19%) in production.

Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and poultry) numbers generally increased between the years 2018 and 2019. Goats recorded the largest herd size with 16.9 million followed by cattle with 14.7 million. Cattle production and goat production in Uganda increased by 4.0% and 20% respectively between 2015 and 2019.

The volume of fish has been increasing over the last three years (2017, 2018and 2019) and this is attributed to the increased enforcement on the water bodies that led to the increase in the fish stocks in the major water bodies. Volume of fish from the major water bodies stood at 561,065MT in 2019 and increase from 307,149MT in 2016.

Export Performance

Agricultural products exports were valued at USD 1.69 billion in FY 2019/20 compared to USD 1.42 billion in FY 2018/19. This is equivalent to 19% growth in value. The contribution of agricultural exports to the total exports increased slightly from 40% in FY 2018/19 to 43% in FY2019/20. Coffee remains the leading agricultural export for the country having fetched 497.41 USD millions in the FY 2019/20.

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

Agriculture remains the major source of livelihood in the nation. According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2016/17, majority of the working population was engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (65%). Among the females in the working population, 70% are engaged in agriculture compared to 58% of the males. Furthermore, the main source of earnings for the majority of households (43%) was subsistence farming while for one in every four households (25%) it was wage employment.

1.1 Summary of sector performance for a period from 2014/15- 2019/20

Agriculture remains the main thrust of Uganda's economic growth. The sector contributes 23% of the national GDP and employs over 70% of Uganda's population directly or indirectly.

Despite the triple shocks of Desert Locust invasion, COVID-19 pandemic and floods, the sector remained robust and registered an estimated growth of 4.4% in FY 2019/20 below the 5.3% in the FY 2018/19, 2.8% in the FY 2016/17 and 2.8% in the FY 2015/16.

The real size of the agriculture sector increased to over UGX 32,580 billion from UGX 30,278 billion in the previous year (table 3). This represented a sectoral contribution of 23.5% to real GDP, an increase from 23.1% in the previous Financial Year (table 2).

Agricultural products exports were valued at USD 1.69 billion in FY 2019/20 compared to USD 1.42 billion in FY 2018/19. This is equivalent to 19% growth in value. Uganda's current import bill is estimated at US$7 billion per year

The food crops subsector grew by 4.5% in the FY2019/20. The fisheries sub-sector grew at 1.6% in 2019/20 compared to the 41.4% in the FY2018/19 and the livestock subsector increased to 7.9% in FY2019/20 from 7.3% in FY2018/19.

Table 1: Percentage growth rates by economic activity at constant (2009) prices

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
GDP at market prices	**5.2**	**4.8**	**3.8**	**6.2**	**6.8**	**3.1**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2.3**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**4.4**	**5.3**	**4.4**
Cash crops	4.0	7.9	9.4	6.1	4.2	2.6
Food crops	2.2	1.3	2.2	8.5	1.5	4.5
Livestock	2.9	2.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.9
Agriculture Support Services	17.6	-4.6	3.8	-0.5	8.8	6.3
Forestry	1.7	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3
Fishing	1.5	4.8	-7.8	-25.2	41.4	1.6

Source: UBOS: Rebased

Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to total GDP from 2014/15-2018/19

The agriculture sector had a total contribution to GDP at current prices of 23.5 percent in the FY slightly higher than FY 2018/19 at 23.1 percent

Food crop sub-sector continues to register the highest contribution within the agricultural sector maintaining 11.7 percent in 2019/20 from 11.6 percent in FY2018/19.

Table 2: Percentage share for value added by economic activity at current prices, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**23.6**	**22.8**	**23.5**	**23.2**	**23.1**	**23.5**
Cash crops	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
Food crops	12.4	11.5	12.3	12.4	11.6	11.7
Livestock	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0
Fishing	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.1

Source: UBOS

Table 3: GDP by economic activity at current prices in billion shillings, fiscal years

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
GDP at market prices	91,191	100,119	108,518	120,423	131,356	138,602
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,556	22,785	25,457	27,993	30,278	32,580
Cash crops	1,820	2,120	2,552	2,708	2,596	2,567
Food crops	11,276	11,563	13,395	14,987	15,211	16,170
Livestock	2,830	2,989	3,309	3,872	4,488	5,260
Agriculture Support Services	17	15	16	17	18	19
Forestry	3,520	3,862	4,003	4,524	4,967	5,611

Source: UBOS

CHAPTER TWO: CROP

2.0 CROP STATISTICS

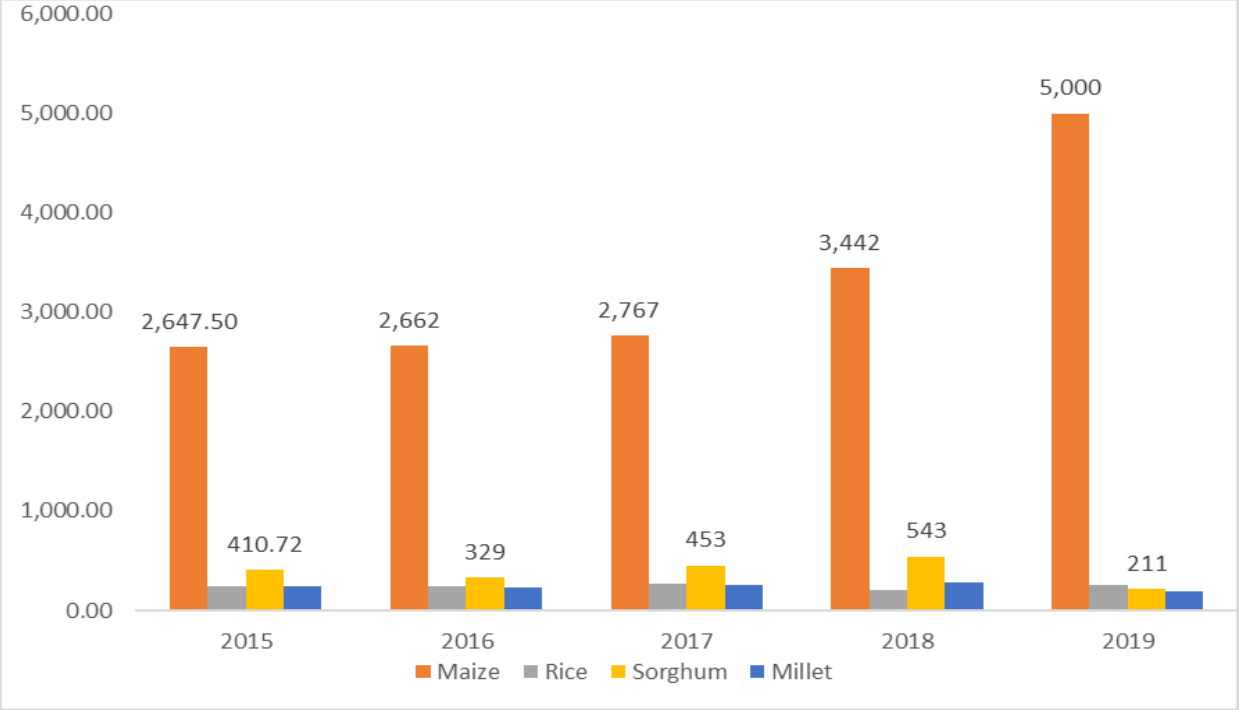
2.1 Food Crops

The major food crops in Uganda include most of the items produced for home consumption and regional exports and these include maize, bananas, beans, cassava and potatoes. The production of food crops in Uganda increased by 20% between 2018 and 2019 as shown in Table 4.

2.1.1 Cereals

The main cereal crops in Uganda include; maize, rice, millet and sorghum. Maize and millet are among the enterprises in the Third National Development Plan selected due to their high potential for food security and high contribution to import substitution. Results in figure 1 indicate that there was a general decrease in the production of most of the cereals between 2018 and 2019 except for maize. The production of maize increased by 45% between 2018 and 2019.

Figure 1: Cereal Production from 2015-2019 (000'tons)

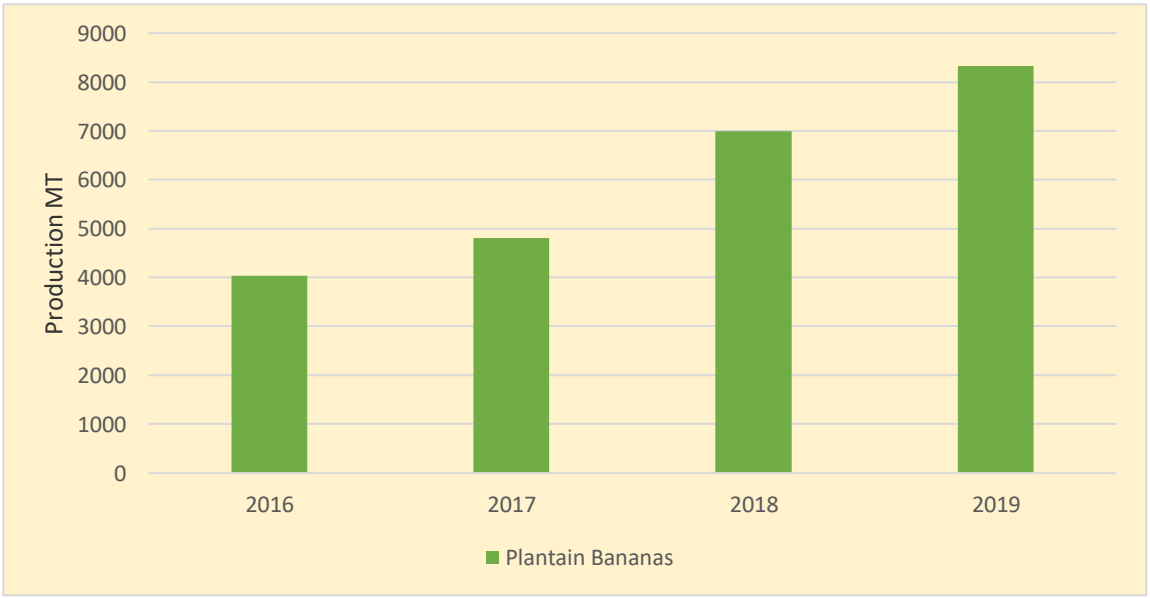


Source: MAAIF and UBOS

2.1.2 Plantain Banana

The production of plantain banana increased from 6,989,260 tons in 2018 to 8,326,000 tons in 2019 reflecting an increase of 19%. This was attributed to the relatively stable weather and use of disease resistant planting materials.

Figure 2: Production of Plantain Banana 2016-2019 (000'tons)

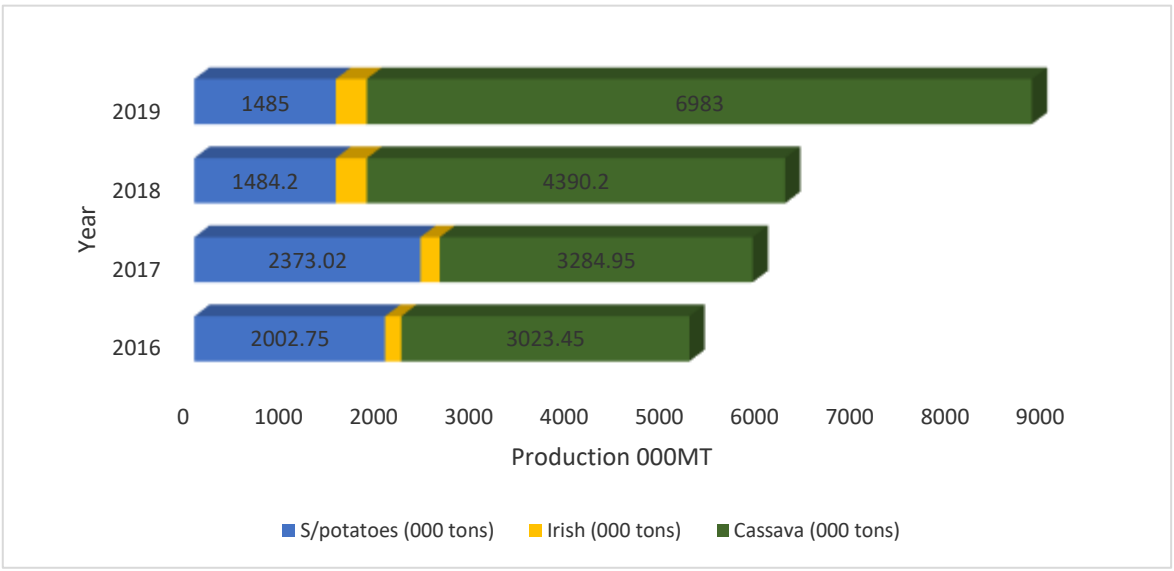


Source: MAAIF and UBOS

2.1.3 Root Crops

The overall production of the major root crops (sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and cassava) increased from 6,201,700 tons in 2018 to 8,794,000 tons in 2019 indicating a 5% increment. Cassava recorded the highest increase moving from 4,390MT in 2018 to 6,983MT in 2019.

Figure 3: Root Crops Production from 2016 to 2019 (000'tons)

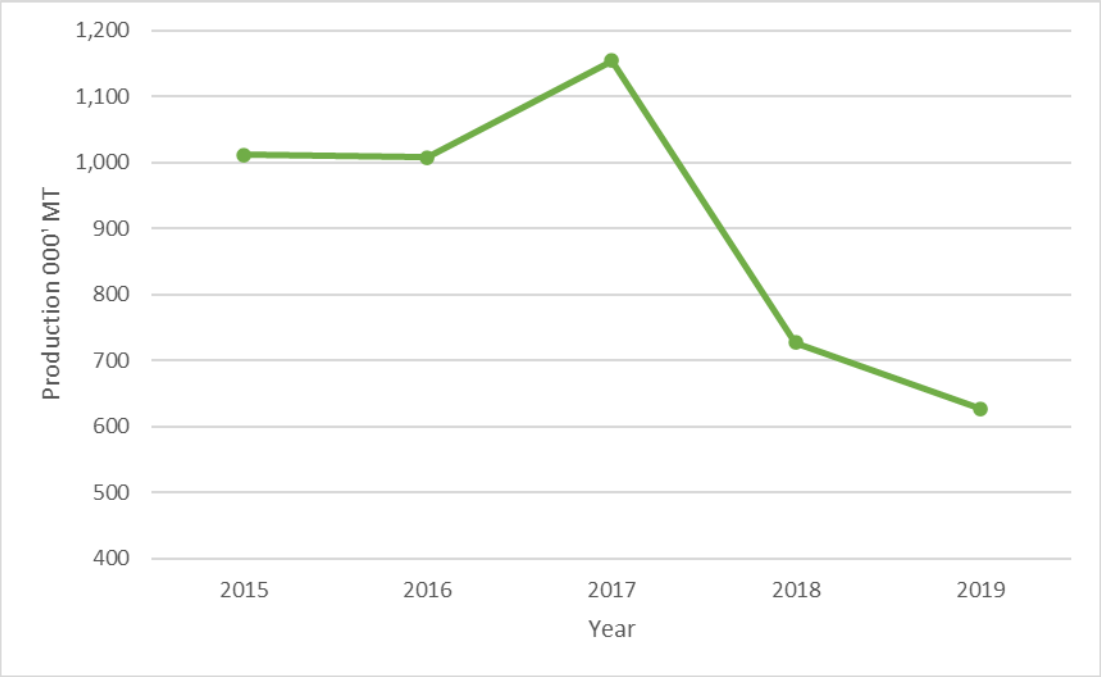


Source: MAAIF and UBOS

2.1.4 Beans

The production of beans decreased from 1,154,000MT in 2017 to 627,000MT in 2019.

Figure 4: Beans Production from 2015 to 2019(000'tons)

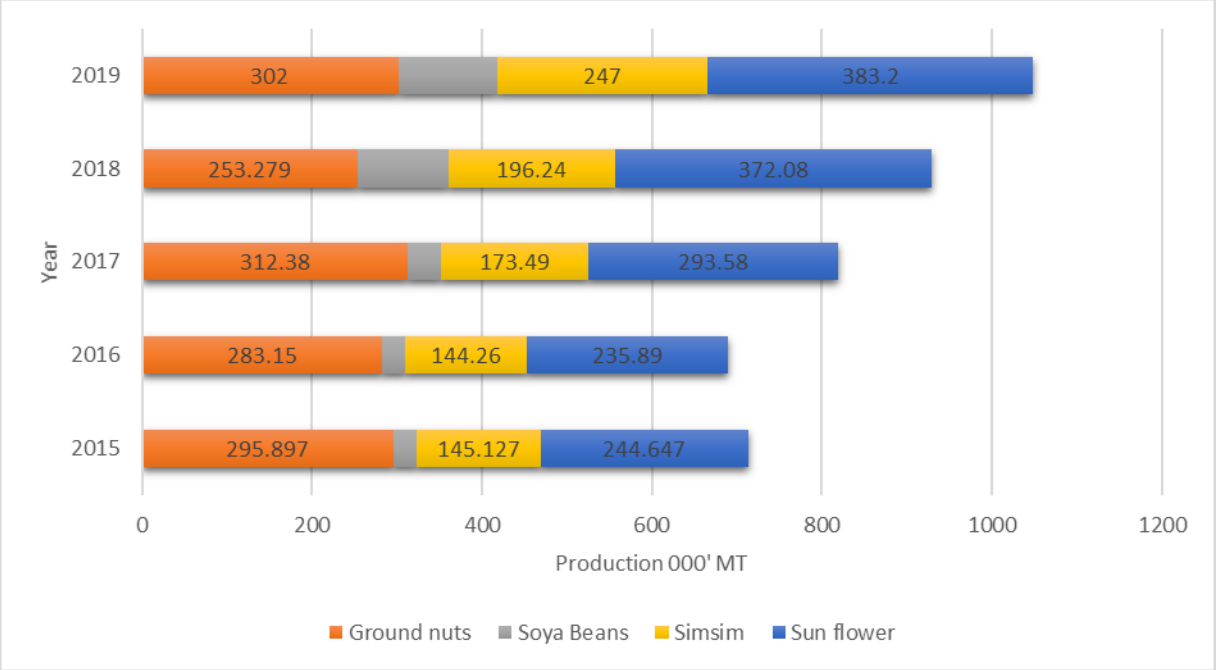


Source: MAAIF

2.1.5 Oil crops

The production of the major Oil Crops (simsim, groundnuts, soybean and sunflower) increased by 13% between 2018 and 2019 (fig.5). Simsim registered an increase of 26% between 2018 and 2019 which was highest across the crops. Soya bean production more than doubled between 2017 and 2019 moving from 40,044MT to 117,000MT.

Figure 5: Vegetable oil seed Production from 2016 to 2019 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF and UBOS

Table 4: Summary of production for Selected Food Crops, 2015-2019 (000'tons)

Crops	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Plantain Bananas and others	4,623.37	4,031	4,803	6,989	8,326
Cereals					
Millet	236.48	226	256	287	196
Maize	2,647.50	2,662	2,767	3,442	5,000
Sorghum	410.72	329	453	543	211
Rice	238.19	237	272	199	255
Sub-Total	**3532.89**	**3,455**	**3,747**	**4,471**	**5,662**
Root Crops					
S/potatoes	2,045.14	2,003	2,373	1,484	1,485
Irish Potatoes	177.09	171	204	327	326
Cassava	2,983.19	3,023	3,285	4,390	6,983
Sub-Total	**5,205.42**	**5,197**	**5,862**	**6,202**	**8,794**
Pulses					
Beans	1,012.46	1,008	1,154	728	627
Vegetable oil crops					
Ground nuts	295.897	283	312	253	302
Soya Beans	28.013	26	40	108	117
Sim sim	145.127	144	173	196	247
Sun flower	244.647	235.89	293.58	372.08	383.2
Oil Palm	92.2	106.9	98.3	150.5	162.3
Sub-Total	**805.884**	**796**	**918**	**929**	**1,212**
Total	**15,180.02**	**14,487**	**16,485**	**19,319**	**24,621**

Source: MAAIF

2.2 Cash crops

The main traditional cash crops of Uganda include Coffee, Tea, Cotton and Tobacco. Coffee contributes the highest revenue for the country.

2.2.1 Cotton Statistics

Cotton is one of the main traditional cash crops produced in Uganda and contributes greatly to the country's GDP and household livelihood. The quantity of cotton produced declined between 2017/18 and 2019/20 from 202,357MT of 185kg bales to 168,999MT of 185kg bales. The statistics also indicate that the country exported most (97%) of the cotton produced in the FY 2019/20 as shown in table 5 below.

Table 5: Production and Export Figures for Cotton.

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Production (185kg bales)	78,886	109,941	151,081	202,357	189,443	173.457
Export Volumes (185kg bales)	76,519	93,988	167,542	141,471	180,290	168,999

Source: CDO

2.2.2 Tea and Cocoa Production Statistics from 2015/16 to 2018/19

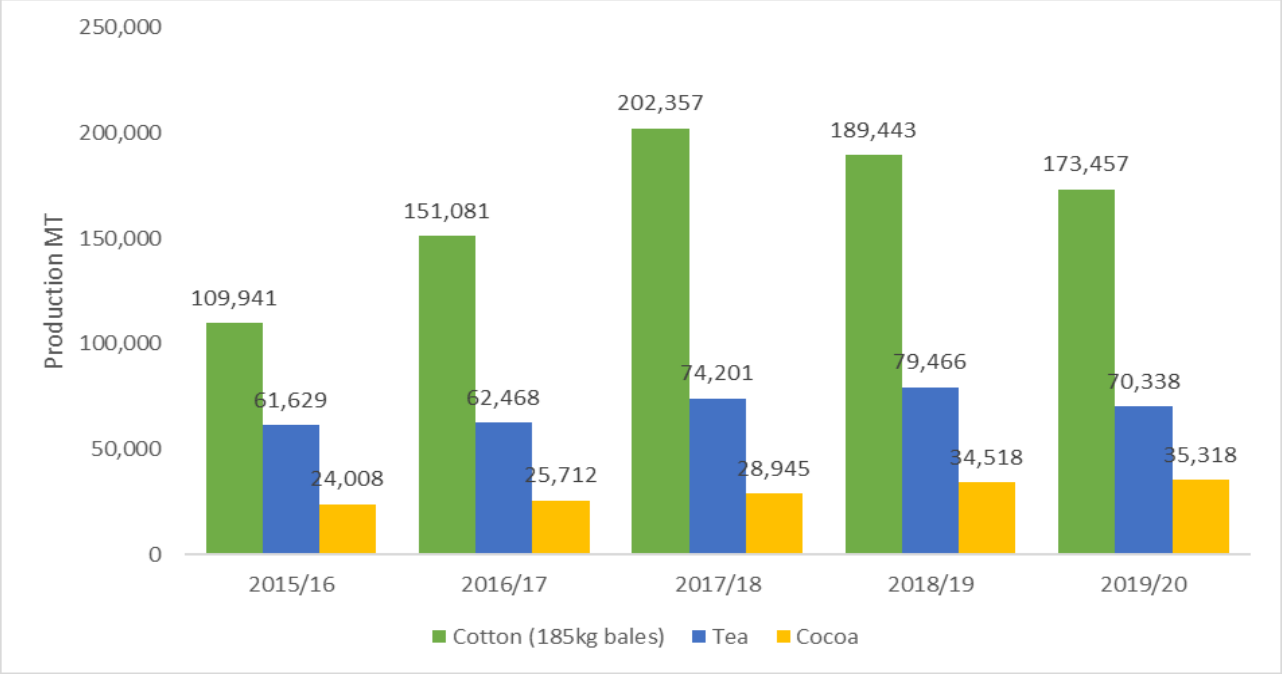
The production of Cocoa increased from 24,008MT in 2015/16 to 35,318MT in 2019/20 and tea production increased from 61,629MT in 2015/16 to 70,338MT in 2019/20.

Table 6: Production in MT.

Production (MT)	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
Tea	61,629	62,468	74,201	79,466	70,338
Cocoa	24,008	25,712	28,945	34,518	35,318

Source: MAAIF

Figure 6: Cocoa, Tea and Cotton Production Statistics from 2015/16 to 2019/20



Source: MAAIF

Coffee Production

The quantity of coffee produced increased from 6.95 million 60 kg bags in FY 2018/19 to 7.6 million 60 kg bags in FY 2019/20, an increase of 9.3%.

Table 7: Coffee Production from 2015/16 to 2019/20 (60kg bags)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Quantity of coffee exported (Million 60 kg bags)	3.556	4.187	4.454	4.174	5.039
Value of coffee exports (US$ Million)	351	490	492	416	497
Quantity of coffee produced (Million 60 kg bags)	4.462	5.390	5.634	6.95	7.75

Source: UCDA

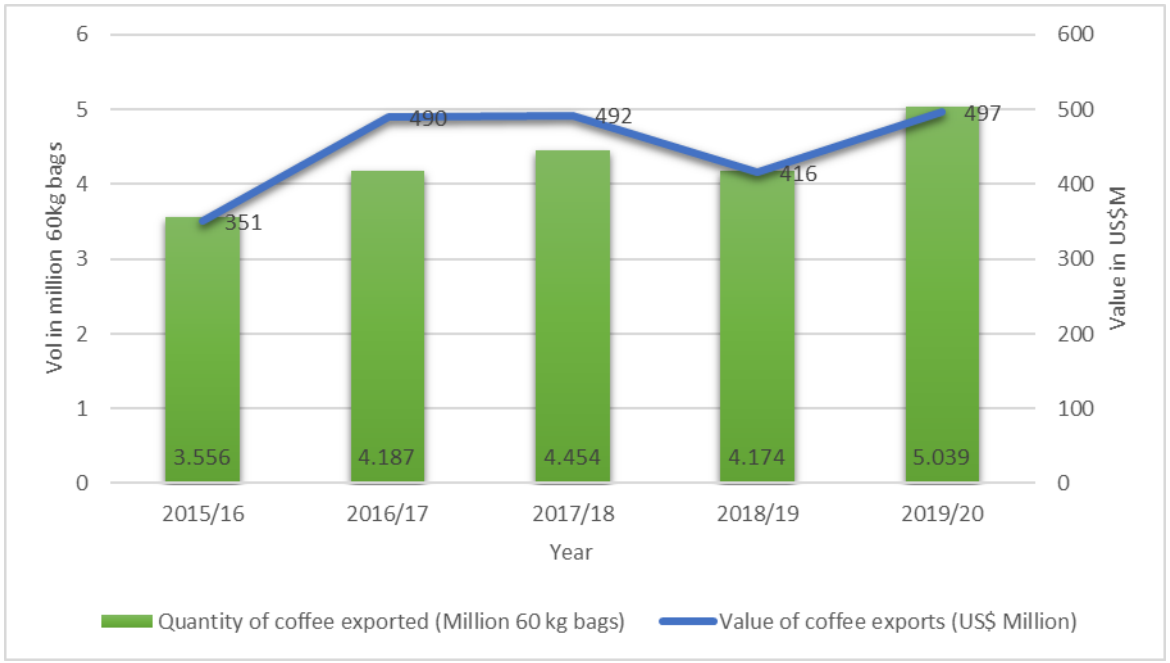
Quantity of Exports

The cumulative quantity of exports for the period July 2019 to June 2020 was 5,039,083 60-kilo bags compared to 4,174,025 60-kilo bags in the previous financial year, an increase of 20%.

Value of Exports

The cumulative value of exports realized from coffee exports increased from US$416M in 2018/19 to US$ 497M in 2019/20.

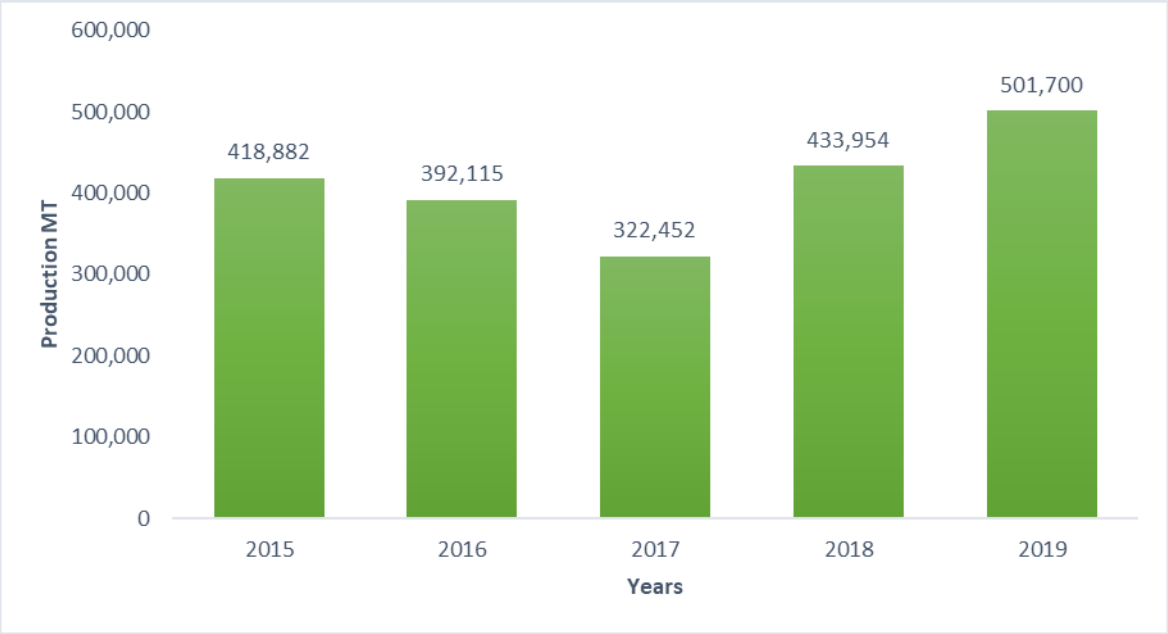
Figure 6: Volume and Value of Coffee Exports



2.2.5 Sugar Statistics

Uganda has three major sugar factories (Kakira, Kinyara and Sugar Cooperation of Uganda Limited (SCOUL)), producing over 76% of the total sugar production. The domestic competitive advantage and the potential for increased demand in the domestic market indicate a strong potential for growth in the Ugandan sugar industry.

Figure 7: Sugar Production (MT) from 2015 to 2019 (MT)



Source: USMA

Sugar production has been increasing since 2017 from 322,452 MT to 501,700MT in 2019 registering a 56% increase as shown in figure 8 above.

Table 8: Sugar Production by Factory (MT) from 2015 -2019

Mills	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kakira	153,302	152,842	123,156	165,031	170,000
Kinyara	107,187	113,604	109,889	86,277	105,000
SCOUL	81,393	65,069	50,407	77,566	90,000
Kaliro	20,000	12,000	11,000	30,000	38,000
Kamuli	10,000	15,000	7,000	20,160	27,000
Hoima	2,500	8100	7,000	19,496	25,000
Others **	*44,500*	*25,500*	*14,000*	*33,406*	*46,700*
Total	418,882	392,115	322,452	433,954	501,700

Source: USMA

2.2.6 Oil palm production in Kalangala

According to the Oil Palm Impact Survey 2018, 39.8% of the households in Kalangala district produce oil palm. Oil palm remains the most permanent source of income on the island. Oil palm production increased by 8%. Among smallholder farmers, oil palm production increased by 12% between 2018 and 2019.

Table 9: Oil palm production in Kalangala (MT)

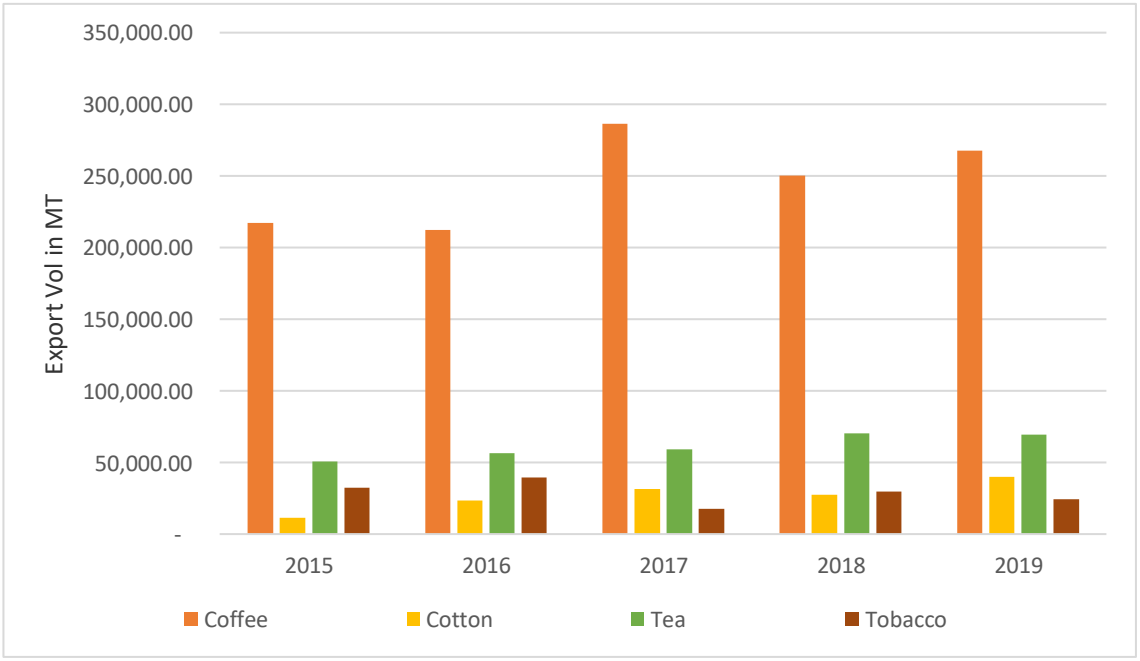
	FFB Harvests Small holder	FFB Harvests Nucleus	Total harvests	Avg Price per Kg of FFB	Value (Million UGX)
2015	16,332	75,883	92,215	399	36,793
2016	22,923	83,891	106,814	485	51,805
2017	26,889	71,375	98,264	583	57,287
2018	43,193	107,344	150,537	523	78,731
2019	48,326	114,118	162,444	465	75,536

Source: MAAIF

2.3 Agricultural Exports

Agriculture exports are divided into two; traditional exports and non-traditional exports. Cotton registered the highest increase of 45% among traditional exports between 2018 and 2019 followed by coffee which increased by 7%. Tobacco and Tea export quantities decreased by 18% and 1% respectively.

Figure 8: Quantity of Traditional Exports for the period 2015-2019

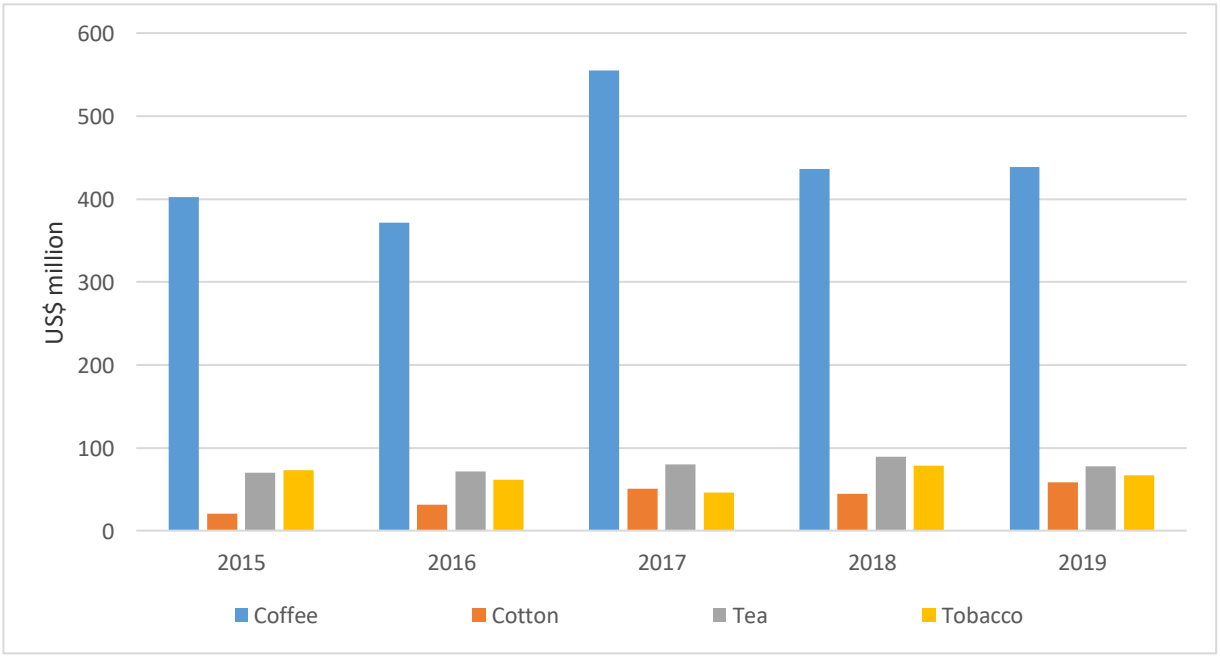


Source: URA

2.3.1 Value of Traditional exports

Coffee continued to generate the highest value (438 US$ million) compared to other traditional exports despite increasing by just 0.5% between the years 2018 and 2019. Cotton had the highest increase (31%) in value generated.

Figure 9: Value of Traditional exports US$ million for the period 2015-2019



Source: URA

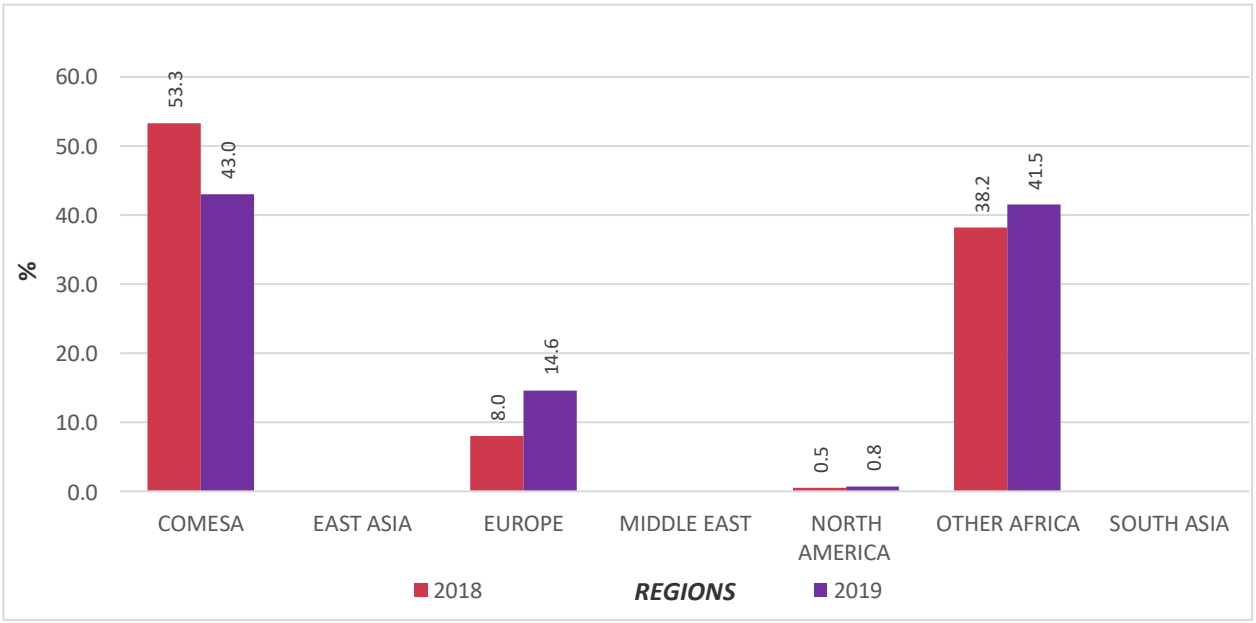
2.4 Analysis of Priority Agricultural Export commodities by destination.

2.4.1 Animal/ Vegetable Fats & Oils.

The value for Animal/Vegetable Fats & Oils exported decreased by 8.6% from 2018 to 2019. Uganda exported (43%) to COMESA specifically DR Congo constituting 80.9% followed by Other African countries (41.5%) particularly South Sudan (97.4%) and Tanzania (2.6%).

On the other hand, the value for Animal/Vegetable Fats & Oils imported increased by 15.2% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported (91.6%) from East Asia particularly Indonesia (76.6%) and Malaysia (19.3%) followed by 7.9% from COMESA specifically Kenya (94.2%).

Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Animal/ Vegetable Fats & Oils Exports 2018-2019.

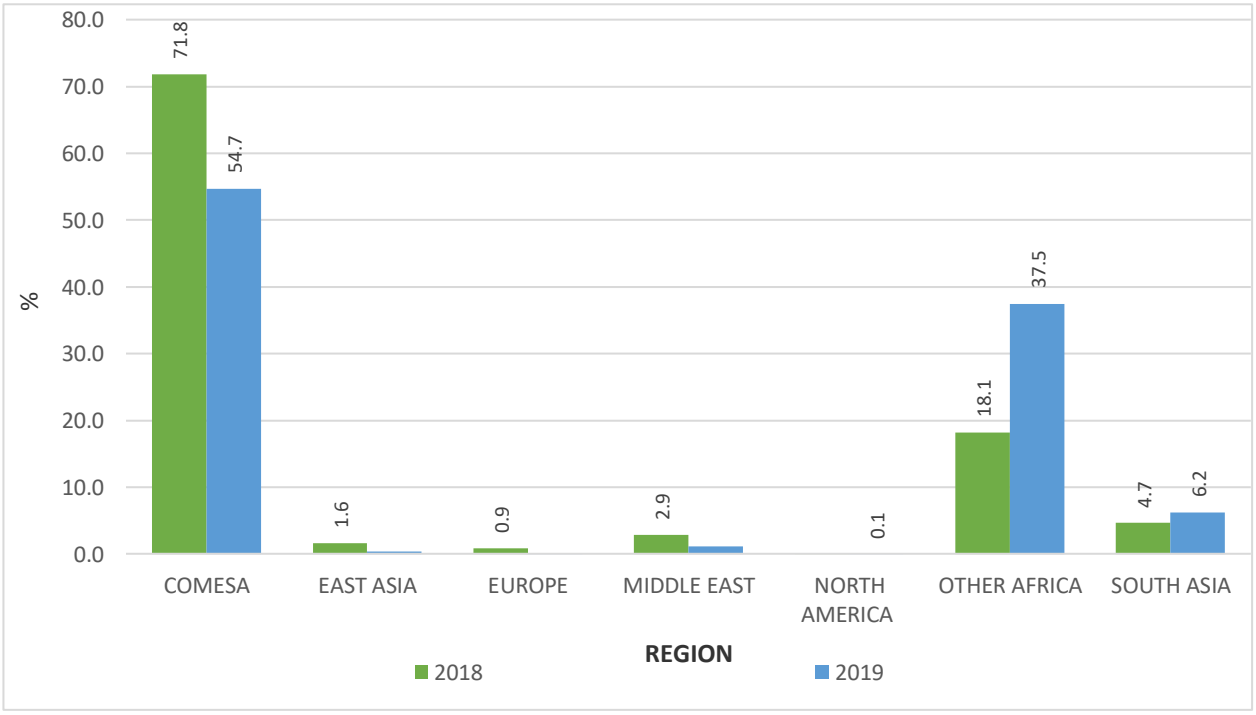


2.4.2 Beans and other Legumes.

The value for Beans and other Legumes exported decreased by 64% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of the Beans and other legumes (54.7%) to COMESA specifically Kenya constituting 88.1% and followed by Other African countries (37.5%) particularly South Sudan (84.8%) and Tanzania (12.9%).

On the other hand, the value for Beans and other Legumes imported increased by 87.7% from 2018 to 2019. Uganda imported most of the Beans and other legumes imported 73.9% from other African countries particularly 99.4% and then 18% from COMESA specifically Kenya (85.1%) and Rwanda (9.4%).

Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Beans and other Legumes Exports 2018-2019.

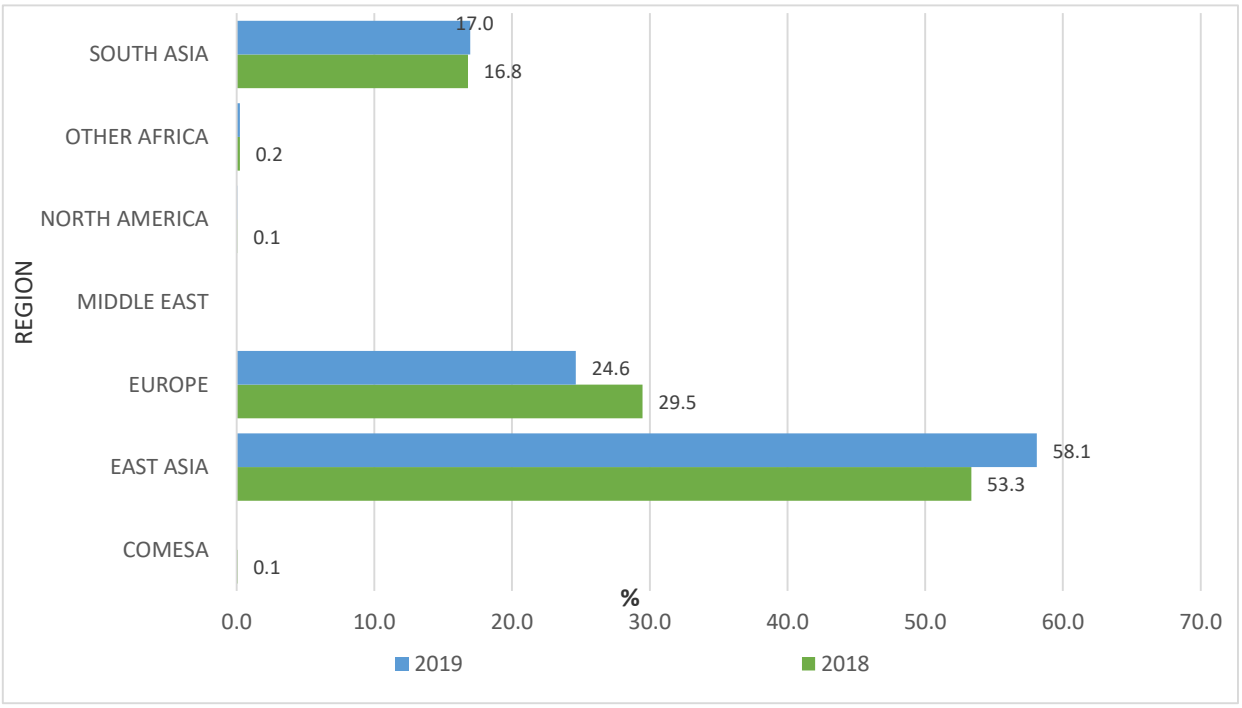


2.4.3 Cocoa Beans.

The value for Cocoa Beans exported increased by 19.9% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of the Cocoa Beans to East Asia (58.1%) specifically Malaysia and indonesia constituting 53% and 46.9% respectively and followed by European Union (24.6%) particularly Netherlands (41.8%) followed by Italy (25.1%).

On the other hand, the value for Cocoa Beans imported increased by 279.7% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported most of cocoa beans (98.3%) from COMESA particularly DR Congo (100%) then 1.6% from East Asia specifically China (100%).

Figure 12: Percentage Distribution of Cocoa Beans Exports 2018-2019.

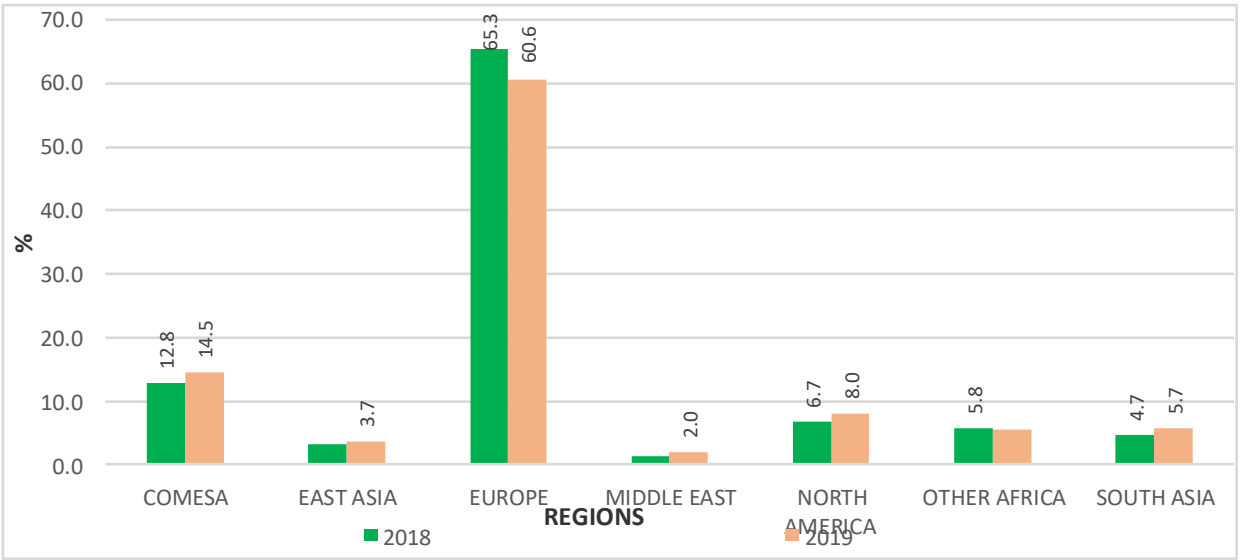


2.4.4 Coffee.

The value for Coffee exported increased by 0.6% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of the Coffee (60.6%) to European Union specifically Italy and Germany constituting 44.2% and 24.4% respectively and followed by COMESA (14.5%) particularly Sudan (94.5%) followed by Egypt (2.6%).

On the other hand, the value for Coffee imported increased by 45.9% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported most of its from COMESA particularly Rwanda (91.3% and Burundi (4.9%) and then 28% from Other African counties specifically Tanzania (99.9%) and South Africa (0.1%).

Figure 13: Percentage Distribution of Coffee Exports 2018- 2019.

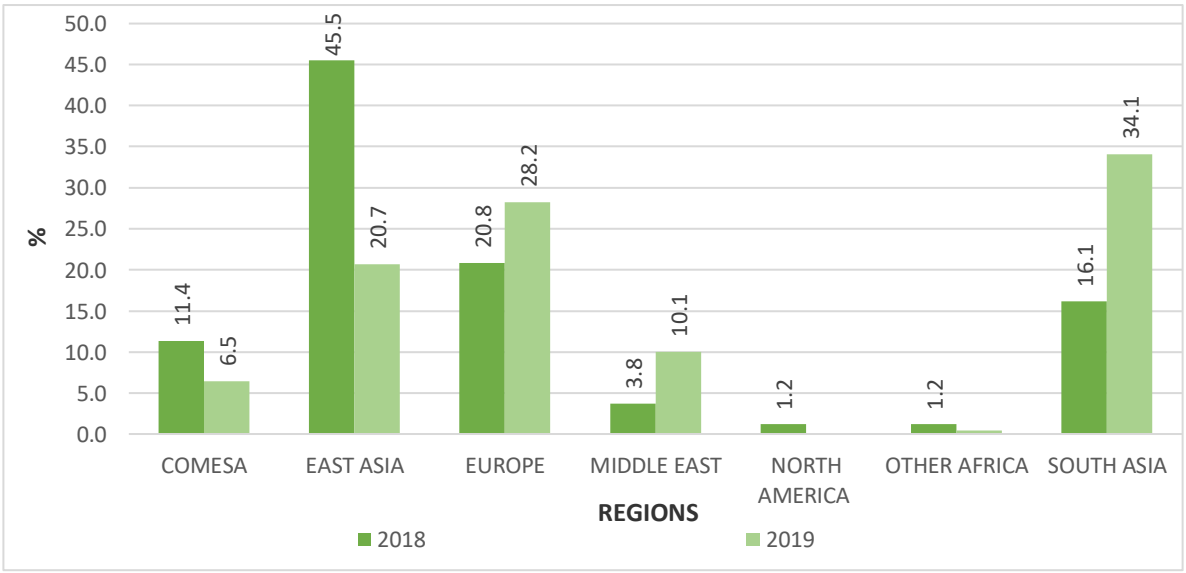


2.4.5 Cotton

The value for Cotton exported increased by 31.2% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda also exported most of the Cotton (34.1%) to South Asia specifically Indian and Pakistan constituting 57.5% and 26% respectively and followed by European Union (28,2%) particularly France (63%) and Portugal (30.7%).

On the other hand, the value for Cotton imported increased by 91.9% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported most of its cotton (56.5%) valued at 72299.63 USD from East Asia particularly China (99.8%) and Hong Kong (0.2%) and then 25.7% from COMESA specifically Kenya (100%).

Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of Cotton Exports 2018-2019.

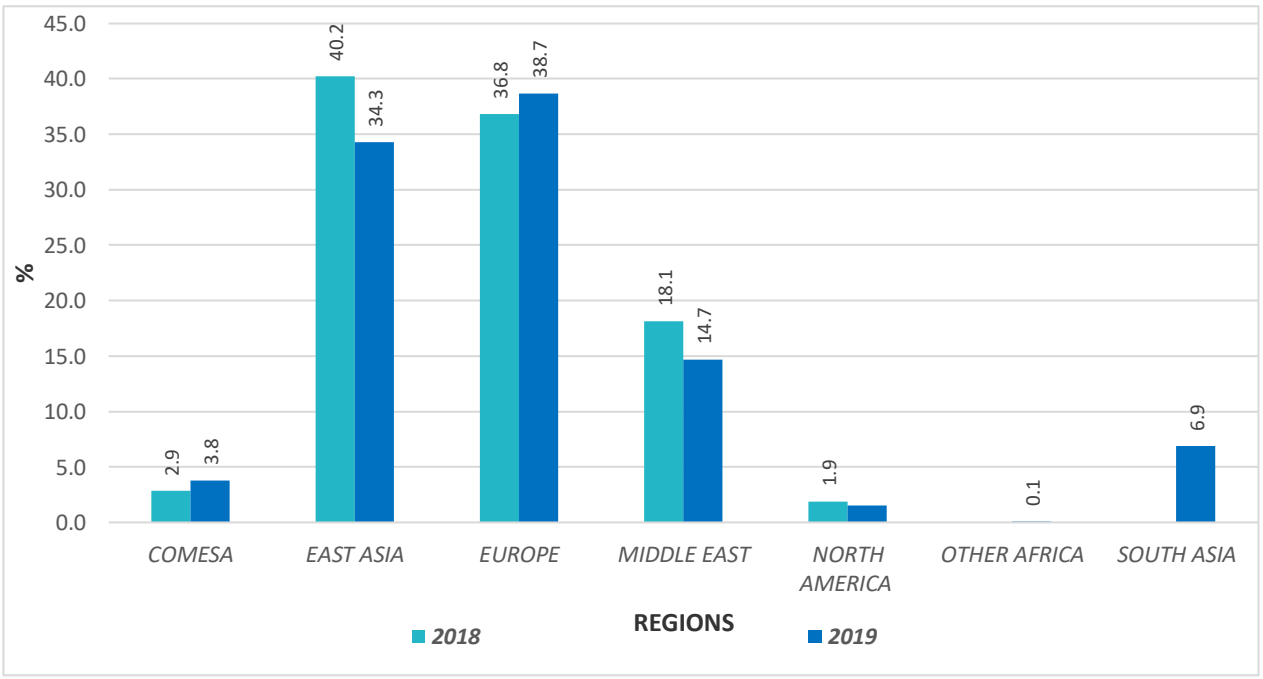


2.4.6 Fish and Fish products

The value for Fish and Fish products exported increased by 2.5% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda also exported most of the Fish and Fish products (38.7%) to European Union specifically Netherlands and Belgium constituting 20.4 % and 33.2% respectively and followed by East Asia (34.3%).

On the other hand, the value for Fish and Fish products imported increased by 34% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported most of its Fish and Fish products (51%) from COMESA particularly Kenya (100%) and then 43.2% from Other African counties specifically Tanzania (99.8%) and South Africa (0.1%).

Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of Fish and Fish products Exports 2018-2019.

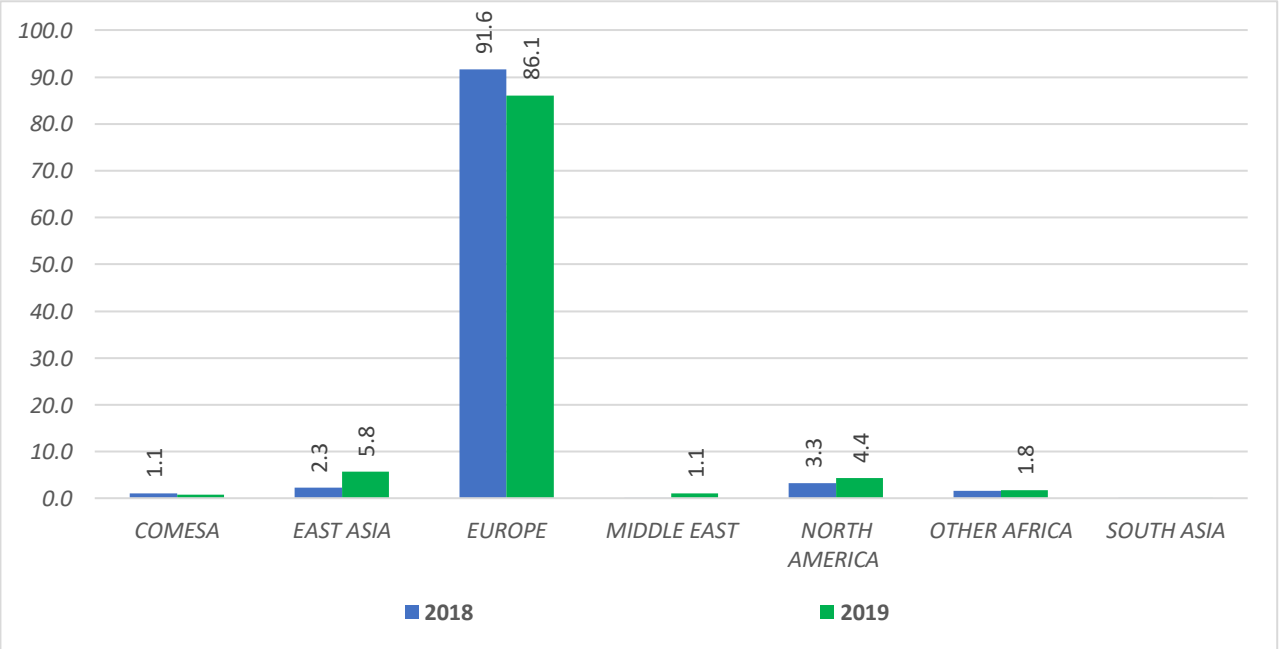


2.4.7 Flowers

The value for Flowers exported decreased by 10,7% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda also exported most of the Flowers (86.1%) to European Union specifically Netherlands and Germany constituting 92.8% and 3.5% respectively and followed by East Asia (5.8%) particularly Russian Federation (74.3%) and Japan (20.2%).

On the other hand, the value for Flowers imported increased by 39.9% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported 67.9% European Union particularly Spain (76.5%) and Netherlands (9.6%) followed by 31.7% from COMESA specifically Kenya (87.9%) and Ethiopia (12.6%).

Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of Flowers Exports 2018-2019.

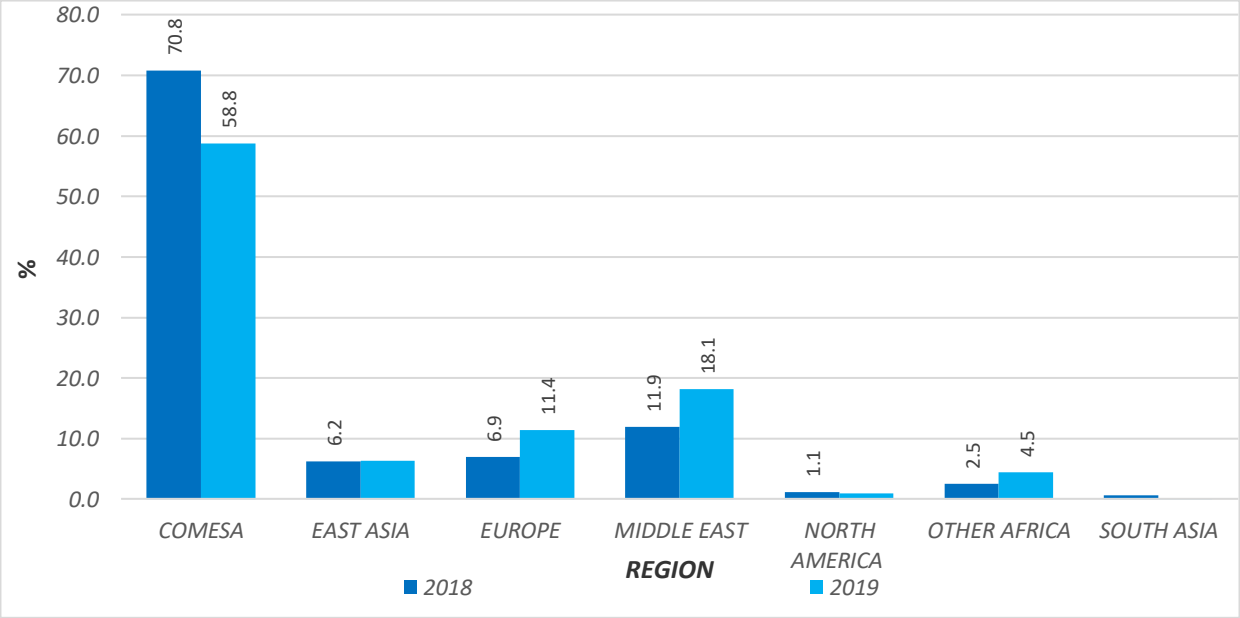


2.4.8 Fruits

The value for Fruits exported increased by 6.2% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of the fruits to COMESA (58.8%) followed by the Middle East and Europe at 18.1% and 11.4% respectively.

On the other hand, the value for Fruits imported increased by 6.4% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported 51.4% from Other African Countries particularly South Africa (90.9%) and Tanzania (9%) followed by 40.5% from COMESA specifically Kenya (59.9%) and Egypt (35.7%).

Figure 17: Percentage Distribution of Fruits Exports 2018-2019

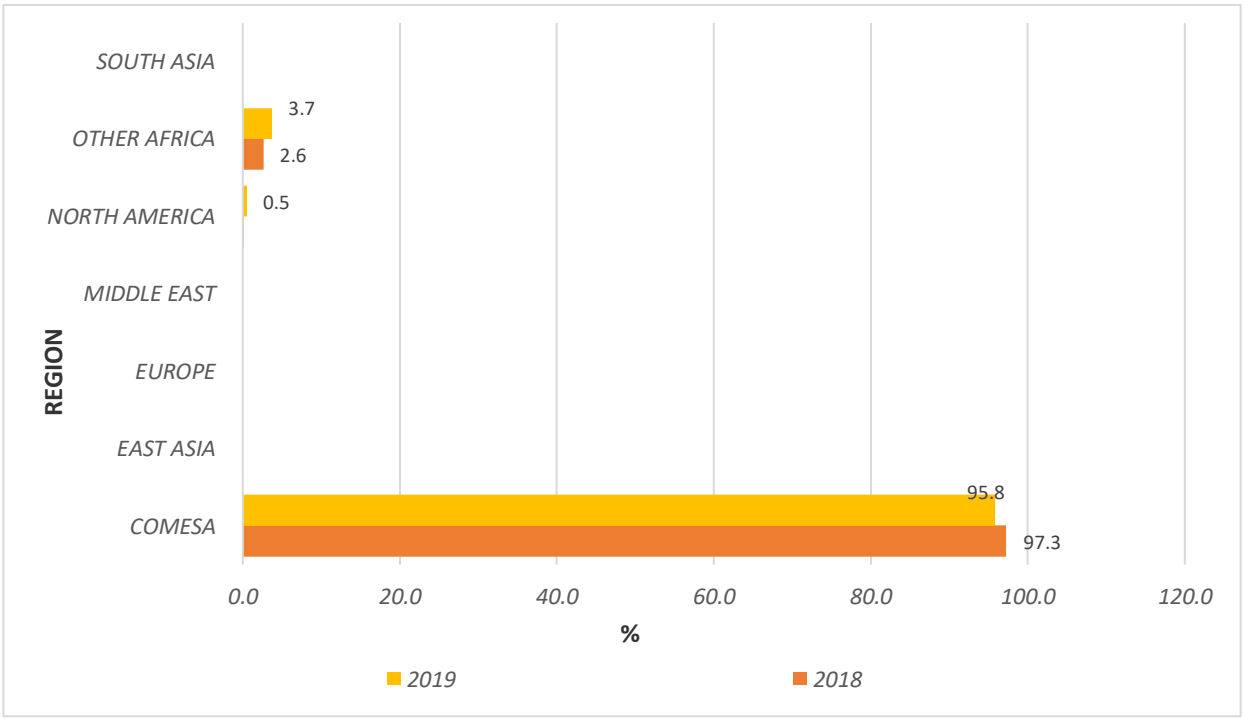


2.4.9 Ground nuts

The value for Ground nuts exported decreased by 58.4% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of the ground nuts (95.8%) to COMESA specifically Kenya and Rwanda constituting 39% and 36.1% respectively followed by followed by Other African countries (3.7%) particularly to South Sudan 99.8%.

On the other hand, the value for Ground nuts imported increased by 6% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported most of the Ground nuts (99.2%) from Other African Countries particularly Tanzania (99.3%) and South Africa (0.7%) and then 0.8% from North America.

Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Ground nuts Exports 2018-2019.

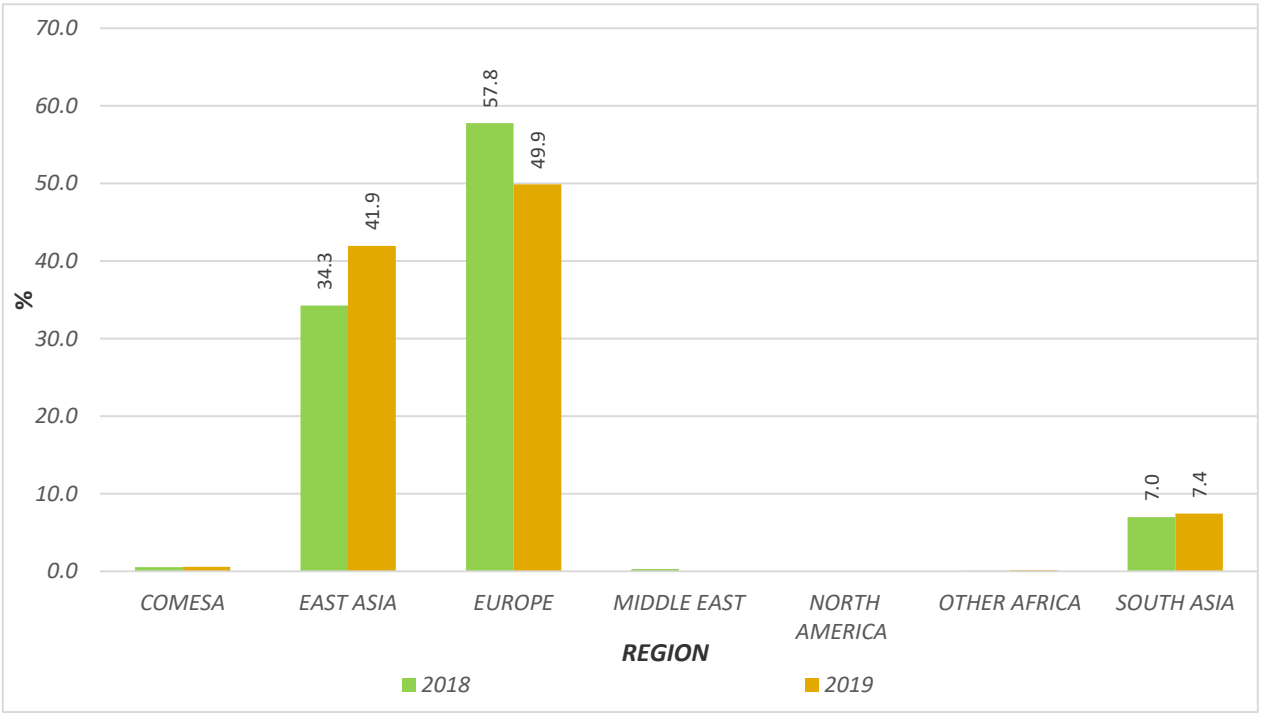


2.4.10 Hides and Skins

The value for Hides and Skins nuts exported decreased by 54% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda also exported most of the Hides and Skins (49.9%) to European Union specifically Italy and United Kingdom constituting 96.9% and 3.1% respectively followed by East Asia (41.9%).

On the other hand, the value for Hides and Skins imported decreased by 38.1% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported most of its Hides and Skins (99.1%) from COMESA particularly Rwanda (70.4%) and Burundi (21.1%) followed by Other African countries specifically Togo (77.9%) and South Sudan (11%).

Figure 19: Percentage Distribution of Hides and Skins Exports 2018-2019.

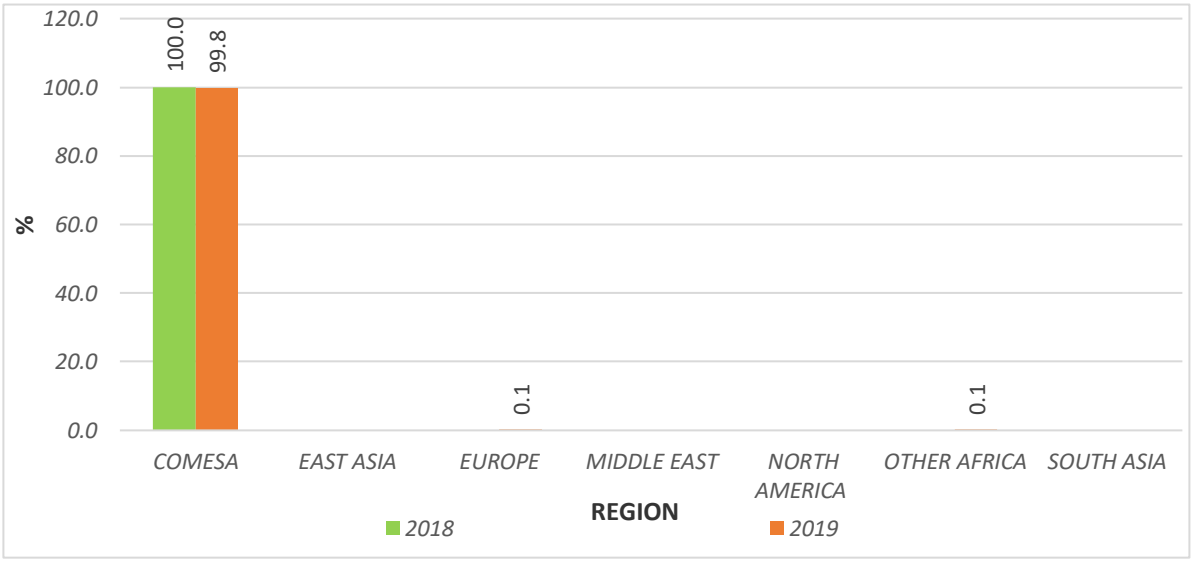


2.4.11 Live Animals.

The value for Live Animals exported decreased by 63.5% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported all the Live animals to COMESA (99.8%) specifically Kenya and Burundi constituting to 39.3% and 36.1% respectively.

On the other hand, the value for Live Animals imported decreased by 13.3% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported most of its Live Animals (74.1%) from European Union particularly Netherlands (69.5%) and Belgium (19.7%) followed by 21.6% from COMESA specifically Kenya (91.4%) and Rwanda (6.7%).

Figure 20: Percentage Distribution of Live Animals Exports 2018-2019.

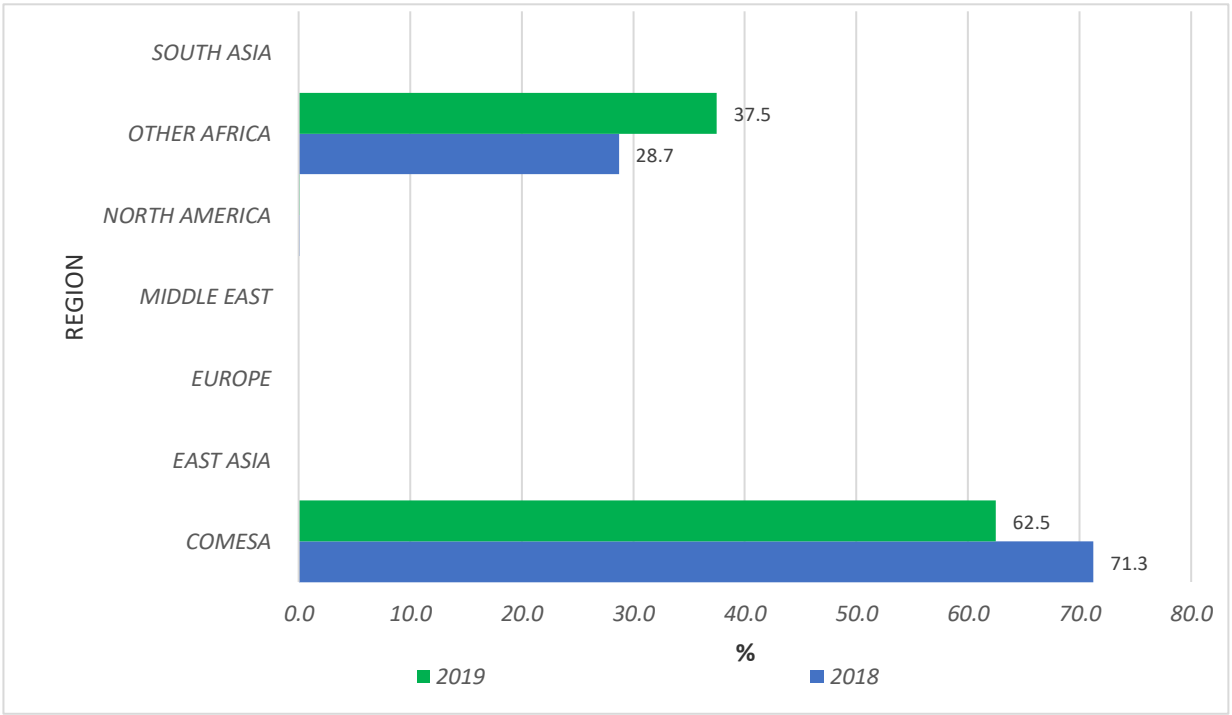


2.4.12 Rice

The value for Rice exported decreased by 4.1% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Rice (62.5%) to COMESA specifically DR Congo and Kenya constituting 92.8% and 6% respectively followed by Other African countries (37.5%). Uganda exported all its Rice to South Sudan.

On the other hand, the value for Rice imported increased by 10.7% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported Rice (37.9%) from South Asia specifically Pakistan (97.6%) and India (2.4%) and then 29.89% from Other African countries particularly Tanzania (99.9%) and South Africa (0.1/%).

Figure 21: Percentage Distribution of Rice Exports from 2018-2019.

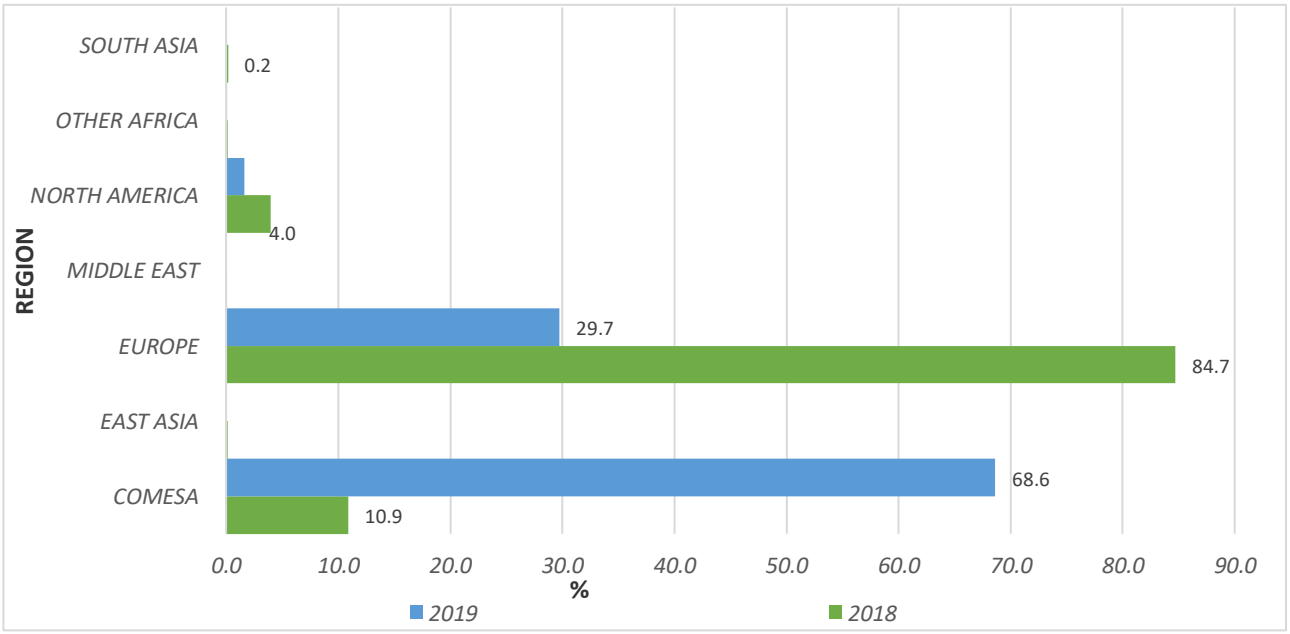


2.4.13 Soya beans.

The value for Soya beans exported decreased by 54.1% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Soya beans (68.6%) to COMESA specifically Kenya and Rwanda constituting 84.9% and 10.4% respectively followed by European Union (29.7%) specifically France (55.1%) and Netherlands (27.3%).

On the other hand, the value for Soya beans imported increased from 6,902.10 USD to 1,735,442.79 USD representing 25043% increase from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported 92.3% from Other African Countries particularly Tanzania (100%) followed by 7.7% from COMESA specifically DR Congo (57.2%) and Kenya (42.8%) in 2019.

Figure 22: Percentage Distribution of Soya Beans Exports 2018-2019.

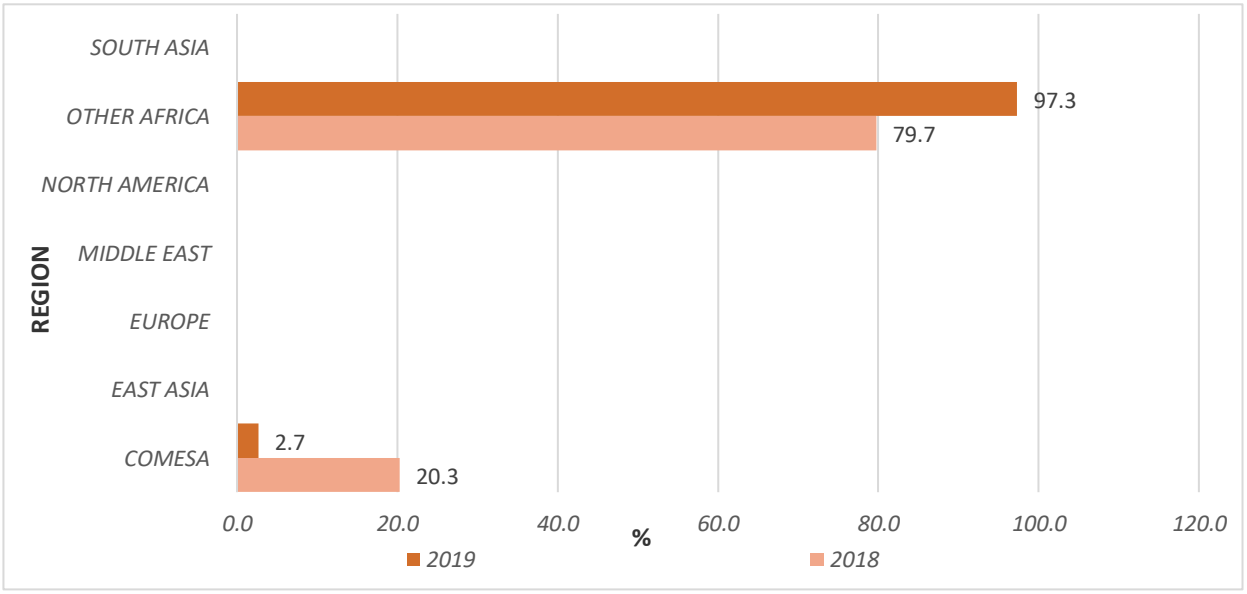


2.4.14 Sorghum

The value for Sorghum exported decreased by 45.7% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Sorghum (97.3%) to other African counties specifically South Sudan and Tanzania constituting 95.3% and 4.7% respectively followed by COMESA (2.7%).

On the other hand, the value for Sorghum imported decreased by 83.9% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, the country imported 99.7% from Other African countries particularly Tanzania (100%).

Figure 23: Percentage Distribution of Sorghum Exports 2018-2019.

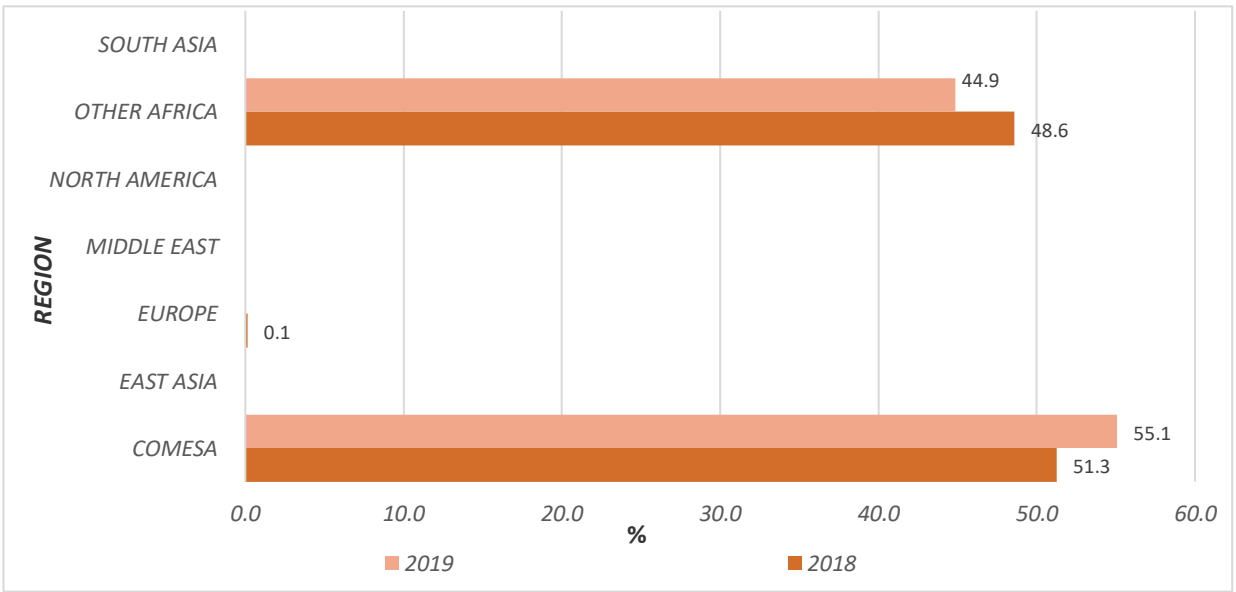


2.4.15 Sugar and Sugar Confectionary

The value for Sugar and Sugar Confectionary exported decreased by 24% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Sugar and Sugar Confectionary (53.1%) to COMESA specifically Kenya and DR Congo constituting 63.9% and 30.6% respectively and then followed by Other African countries (48.6%) particularly South Sudan (99.9%) and Congo (0.1%).

On the other hand, the value for Sugar and Sugar Confectionary imported increased by 5.5% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported 29.5% from COMESA particularly Kenya (60.5%) and Egypt (39.5%) and then 24% from South Asia specifically India (96.9%) and Pakistan (3.1%).

Figure 24: Percentage Distribution of Sugar and Sugar Confectionary Exports 2018-2019.

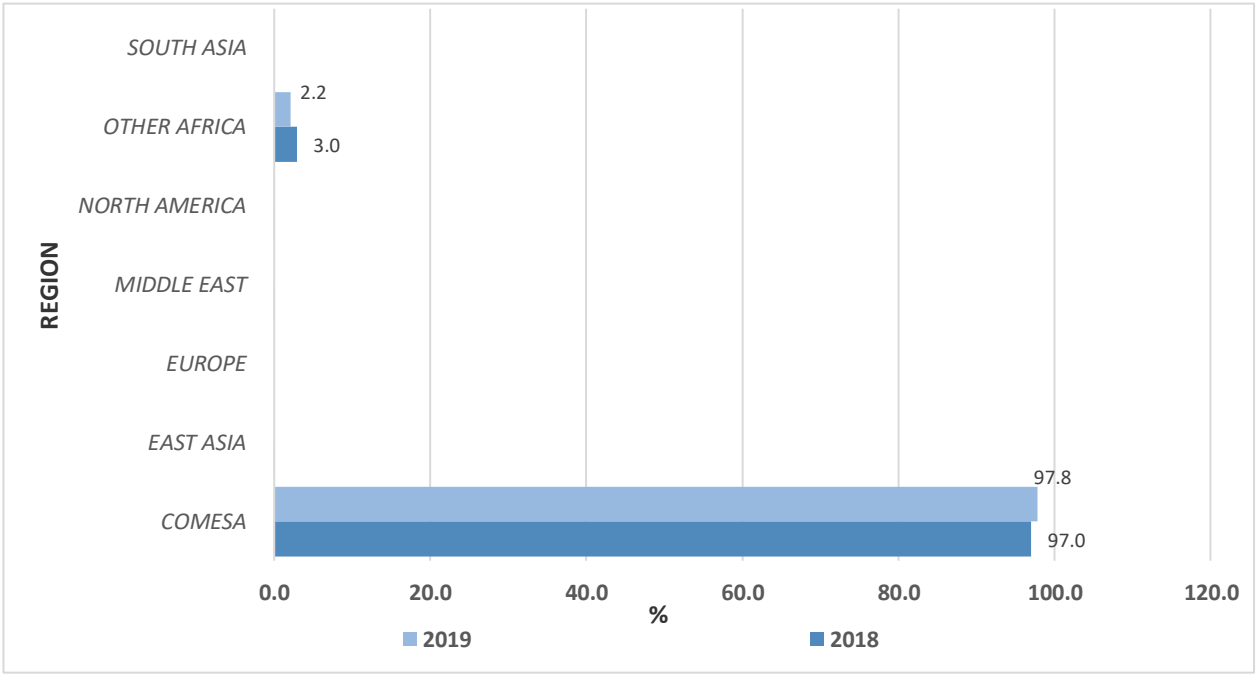


2.4.16 Tea

The value for Tea exported decreased by 12.2% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Tea (97.8%) to COMESA specifically Kenya (99.4%), DR Congo and Egypt and then followed by Other African countries (2.2%) particularly South Sudan (100%).

On the other hand, the value for Sugar and Sugar Confectionary imported increased by 14.6% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported 61.9% from COMESA particularly Kenya (67.1%) and Egypt (32.9%) followed by 18.6% from East Asia specifically China (99.5%).

Figure 25: Percentage Distribution of Tea Exports 2018-2019.

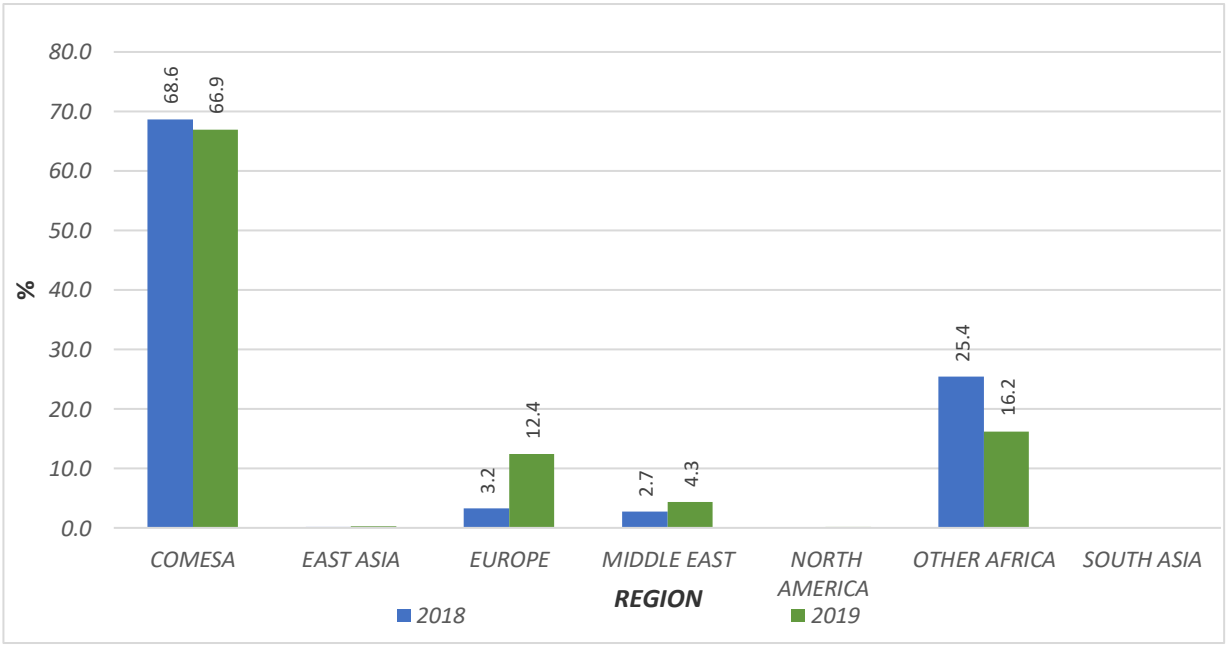


2.4.17 Tobacco

The value for Tobacco exported decreased by 13.3% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Tobacco (66.9%) to COMESA specifically Kenya and Burundi constituting 79.2% and 11.2% respectively and then followed by Other African countries (16.2%) particularly South Sudan (65.7%) and Tanzania (12.2%).

On the other hand, the value for Tobacco imported increased by 114.2% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported most of the Tobacco (94.3%) from COMESA particularly Kenya (100%).

Figure 26: Percentage Distribution of Tobacco Exports 2018-2019.

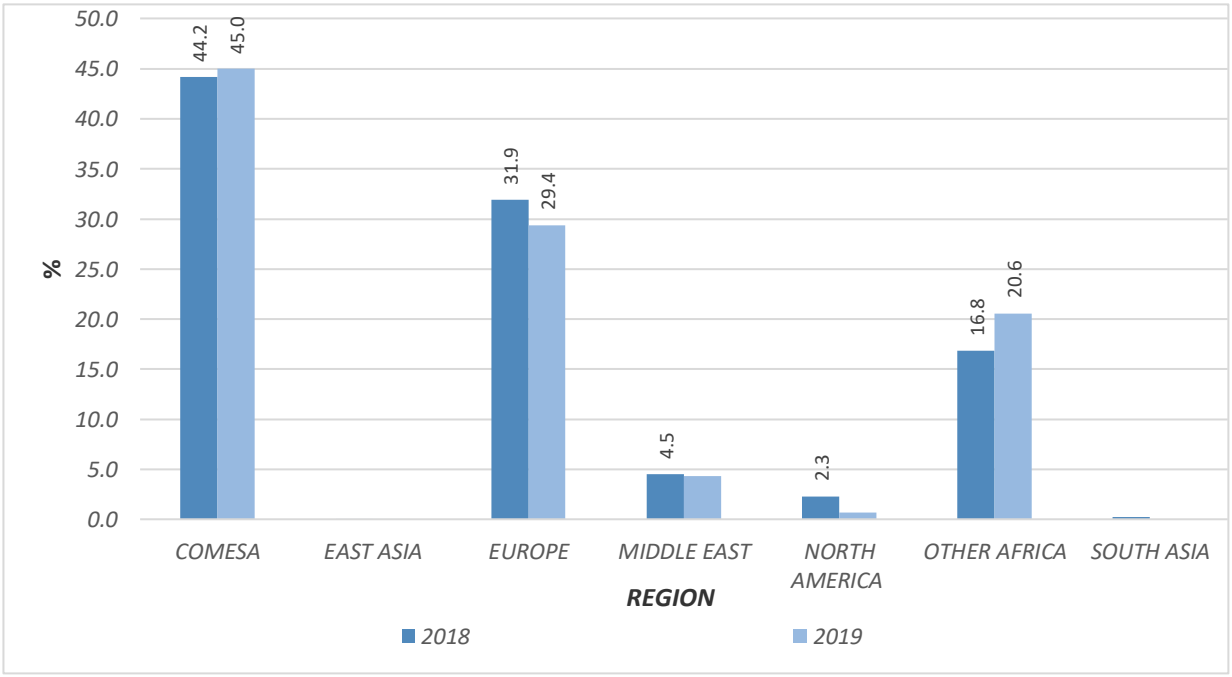


2.4.18 Vegetables

The value for Vegetables exported increased by 14.3% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Vegetables (45%) to COMESA specifically Kenya and DR Congo constituting 34.9% and 43.7% respectively and then followed by European Union (29.4%) particularly United Kingdom (65.2%) and Netherland (16.1%).

On the other hand, the value for Vegetables imported increased by 13.5% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported most of its Vegetables (34.7%) from COMESA particularly Kenya (91.1%) and Egypt (7.9%) followed by 20.4% from European Union specifically Italy (94.8%) and Netherlands (4.6%).

Figure 27: Percentage Distribution of Vegetable Exports 2018-2019.

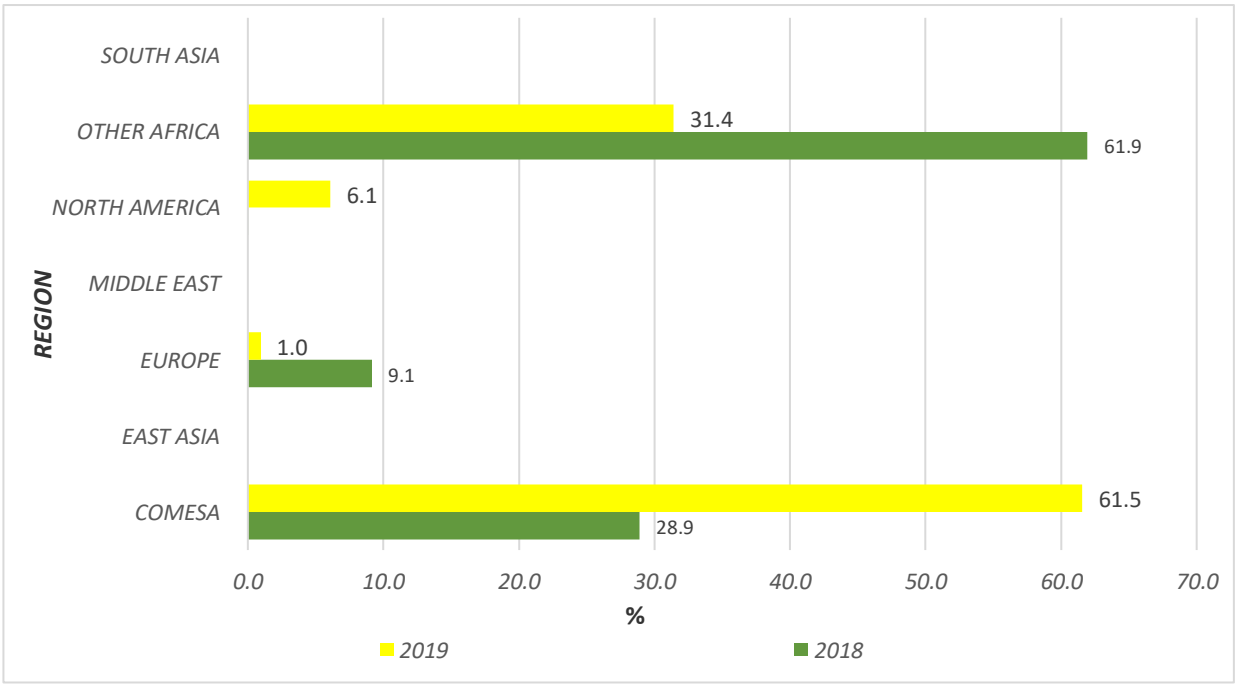


2.4.19 Banana

The value for Banana exported increased by 267.1% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Banana (61.5%) to COMESA specifically Kenya and Burundi constituting 91.3% and 7.7% respectively followed by Other African Countries (31.4%) particularly South Sudan (100%).

On the other hand, the value for Banana imported increased by 131.8% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported most of the Banana (99.1%) from COMESA particularly DR Congo (100%) and then 0.9% from European Union specifically Germany (86.5%) and United Kingdom (13.5%).

Figure 28: Percentage Distribution of Banana Exports 2018-2019.

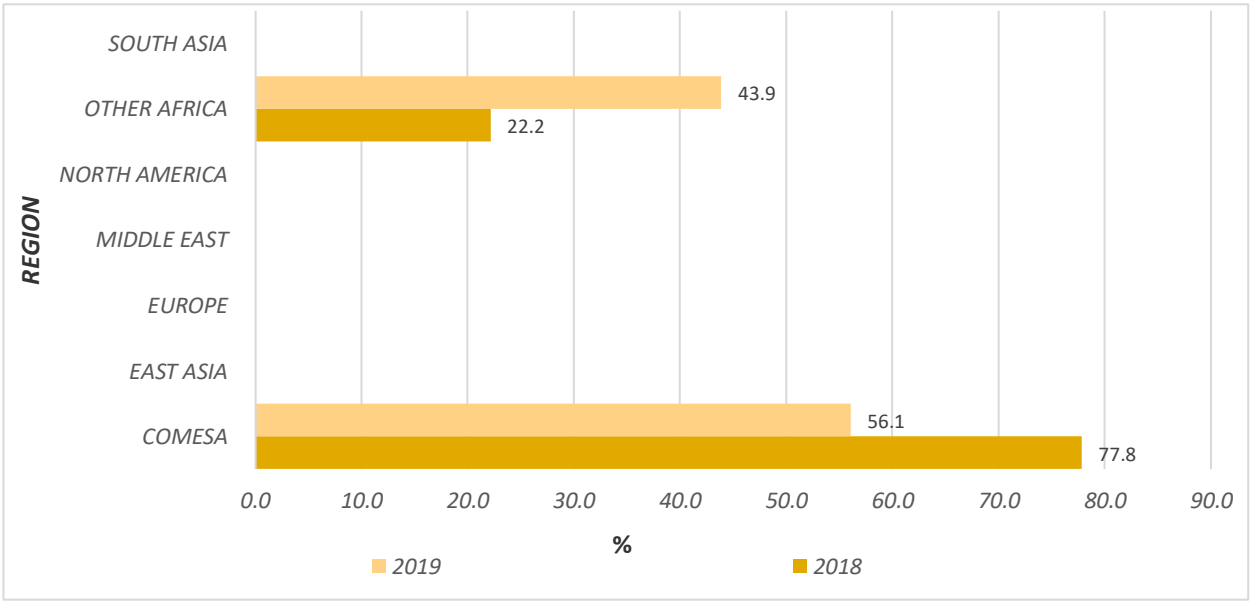


2.4.20 Maize

The value for Maize exported decreased by 33.5% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda exported most of its Maize (56.1%) to COMESA specifically Kenya (83.3%) then Rwanda and Burundi constituting 6.9% followed by Other African countries (43.9%) particularly South Sudan (68.2%) and Tanzania (31.2%).

On the other hand, the value for Maize imported increased by 34.6% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, Uganda imported most of its Maize (36.8%) from other African countries particularly Tanzania (91.4%) and South Africa (8.6%) followed by 28.6% from COMESA specifically Kenya, Egypt and Zambia constituting 40.4%, 32.3% and 27.4% respectively.

Figure 29: Percentage Distribution of Maize Exports from 2018-2019.



CHAPTER THREE: LIVESTOCK

3.0 Livestock Statistics

Livestock plays an important role in many families in Uganda, including raising household incomes, social status and contributing to food security.

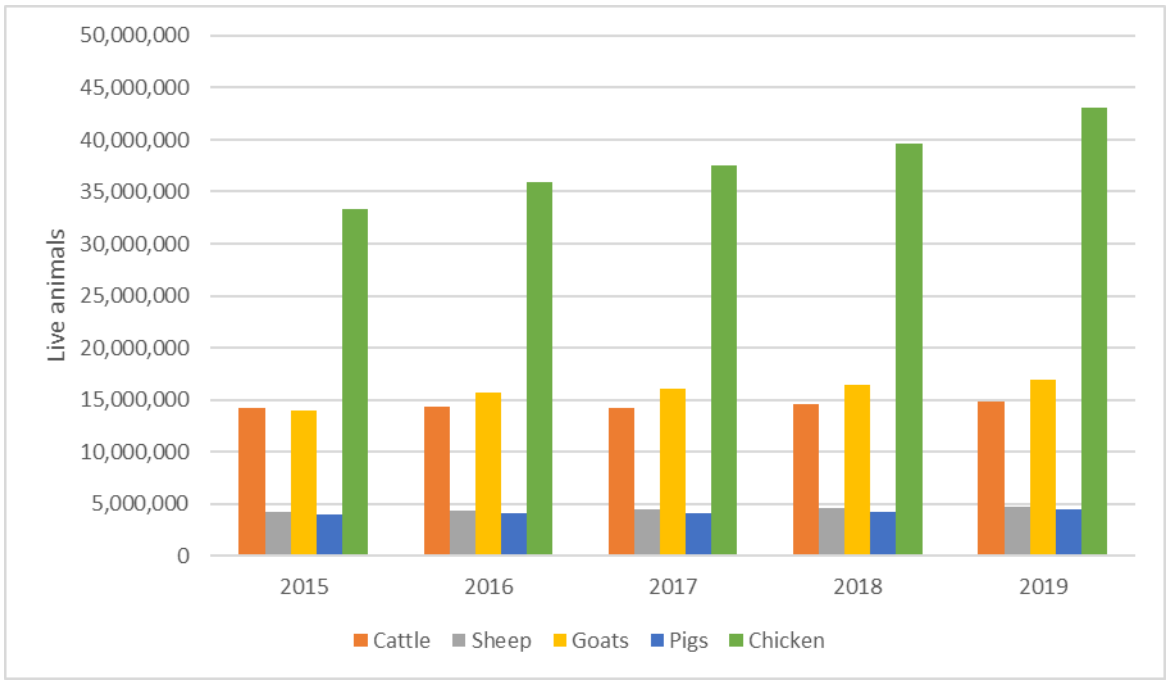
The main livestock include, Cattle, sheep, Goats, Pigs and Chicken. Goats recorded the largest herd size with 16.9 million followed by cattle with 14.9 million (Table 10).

Table 10: Livestock Population by type from 2015-2019

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2,019
Cattle	14,204,948	14,368,000	14,189,000	14,572,103	14,784,856
Sheep	4,197,978	4,307,401	4,445,814	4,583,634	4,666,139
Goats	14,006,647	15,725,911	16,034,536	16,419,365	16,944,785
Pigs	3,916,287	4,087,034	4,109,363	4,244,972	4,410,526
Chicken	33,342,000	35,881,000	37,531,526	39,633,291	43,121,021

Source: MAAIF

Figure 10: ***Livestock Population ('0000) by type from 2015-2019***

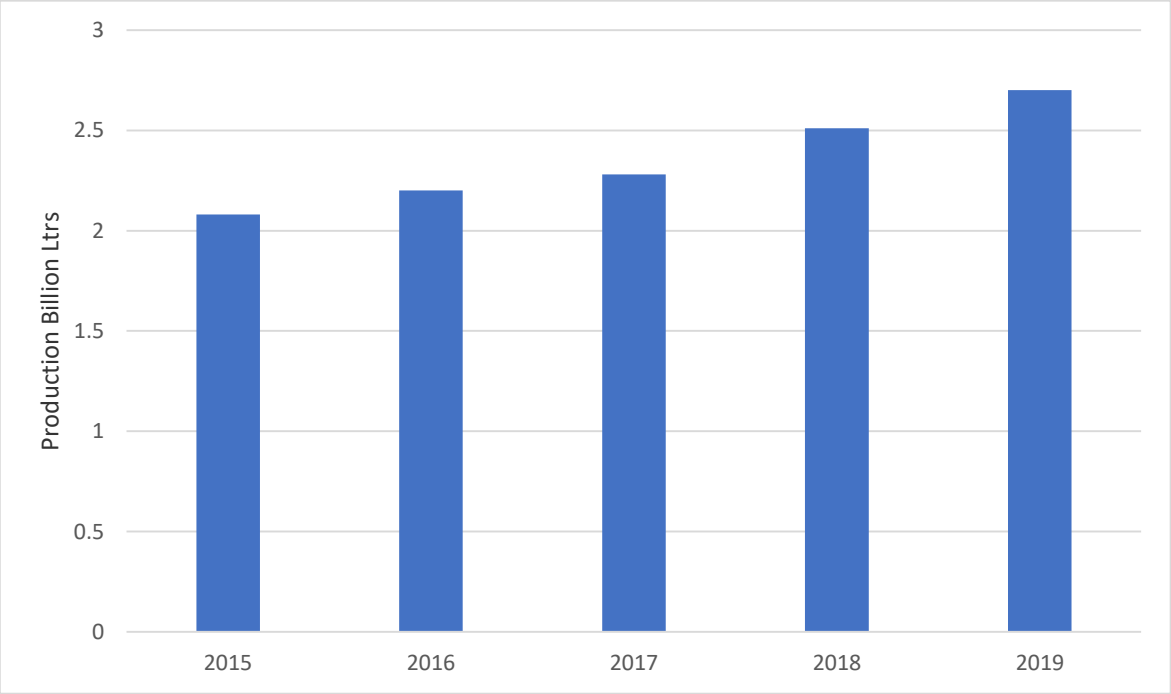


Source: MAAIF

3.1 Milk Production

Milk production grew from 2.51billion litres in 2018 to 2.7 billion litres in 2019. Rural milk collection centers have increased from 471 with collection capacity of 1.8 million litres in 2018/19 to a total of 483 (Private and Public), with a total collection capacity of 1.9 million litres of milk in 2019/20. The value of marketed milk stood at USD 835.9 in 2019

Figure 11: Milk Production in Billion Litres from 2015 and 2019



Source: DDA

Milk processing

Milk processing constitutes part of the milk that is marketed. The percentage of the marketed milk that is processed stood at approximately 34% in 2019. Uganda's processing companies have increased from 120 with processing capacity of 2.72 million litres in 2017/18 to 135 with processing capacity of 2.8 million litres by end December, 2019. This has been as a result of new players joining the market and some processors upgrading their processing capacities.

Table 11: Dairy processing Plants and their capacities in 2019

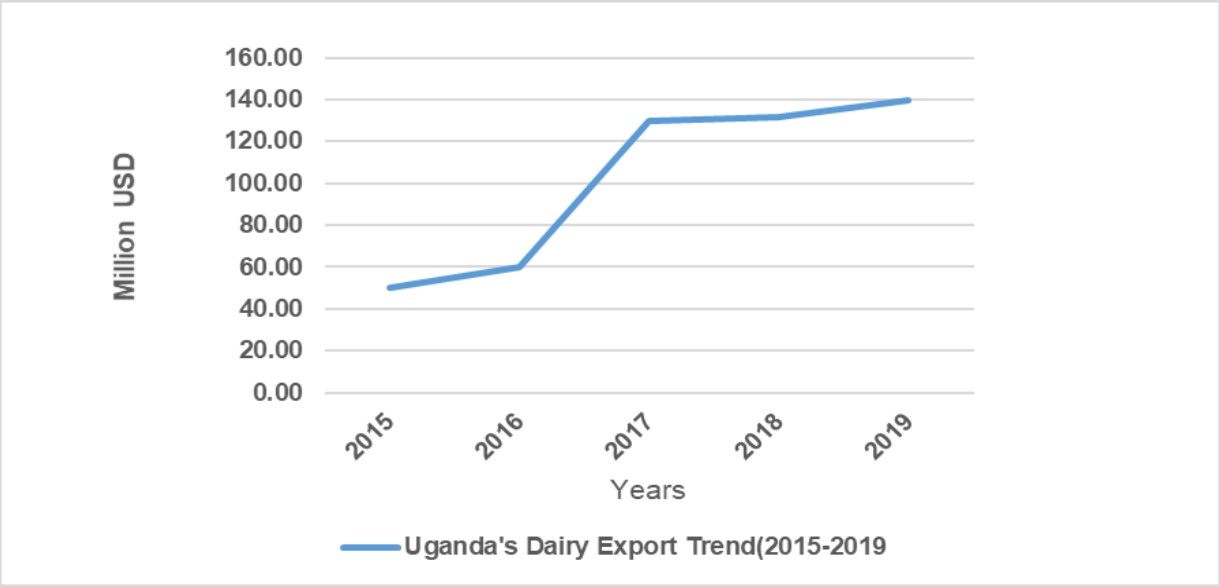
Region	Large Scale	Medium Scale	Small Scale	Cottage	Grand Total
Central	725,000	88,200	8,420	350	821,970
Eastern			1,500	400	1,900
Mid-Western			450	100	550
North Eastern			2,350	465	2,815
Northern		10,000	900		10,900
South Western	2,010,000	36,000	6,450	2,360	2,054,810
Grand Total	**2,735,000**	**134,200**	**20,070**	**3,675**	**2,892,945**

Source: DDA

Dairy Exports

Dairy exports increased from USD131.5 million in 2018 to USD 205.4 million in 2019. The increase in the net exports has been as a result of increased compliance of Uganda's milk and milk products on both regional and international market standards. Exports included casein, whey proteins, UHT, milk powder; among others.

Figure 12: Dairy Exports from 2015 to 2019

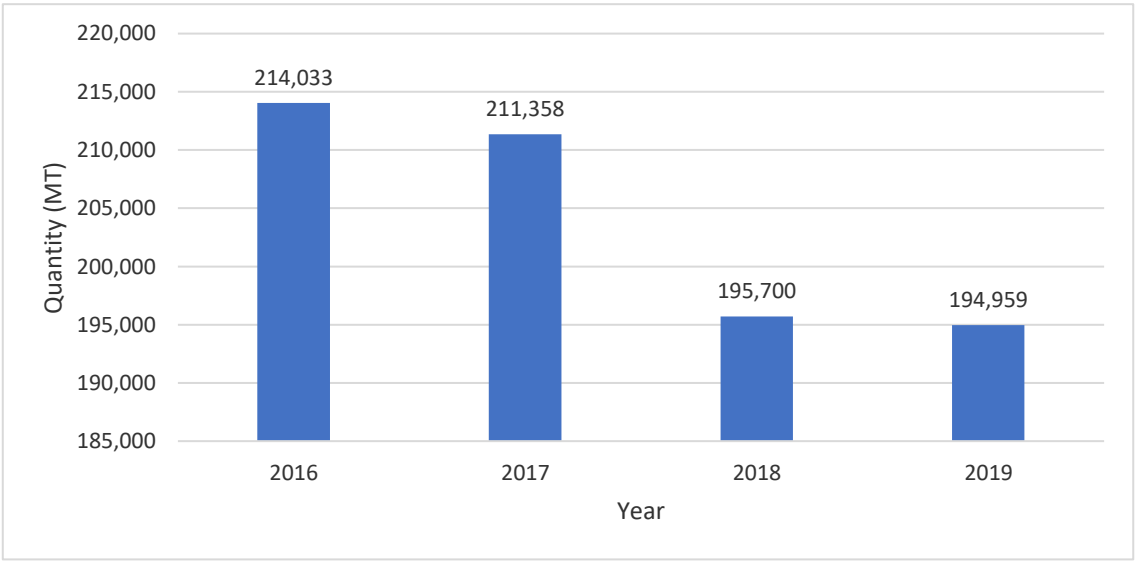


Source: DDA

Beef production statistics for 2016 to 2019

Beef is amongst the 12 priority commodities promoted in the country. Beef production in 2019 decreased by 8% from 2016 to 2019.

Figure 12: Beef production (MT)



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Meat Exports

Generally, the quantity of meat and eggs exports decreased between 2018 and 2019 and this led to decrease in their value of exports from USD 7.202M in 2018 to USD 3.77M in 2019

Table 13: Meat export breakdown in 2019

Meat	Quantity	Units	Value in 000' UGX
Beef	348,043	Kg	3,772,573
Chicken	1,022,878	Kg	5,770,676
Goat meat	37,633	Kg	329,019
Mutton	4,388	Kg	41,395
Pork	3,604	Kg	54,114
Total	1,416,546		9,967,777

Source: MAAIF

Egg exports

More table eggs than hatching eggs were exported as shown in table 13

Table 13. showing egg exports in 2019

Eggs	Quantity	Units	Value in 000' UGX
Table Eggs	2,198,564	Kg	10,050
Hatching Eggs	180,000	Kg	2,290
Total	2,378,564		12,341

Bee products

Apiculture is an area in Uganda with immense opportunities. It is strategic in contributing to food security, employment, income and profitability. The gains between current and future is attractiveness to youth and women employment in the country. The production of Bee venom increased from 3,960MT in 2017/18 to 5,500MT in 2018/19.

Table 14: Bee products in FY2015/16 and FY2018/19

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Honey (MT)	12,220	12,330	12,440	13,000
Beeswax (MT)	735	742.5	799	850
Processed propolis ('000 litres)	6,500	7,250	7,842	9,400
Bee venom (g)	2800	3,550	3,960	5,500

Source: MAAIF

Table 15: Honey Export in FY2015/16 and FY2018/19

Product	2015/2016		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)
Honey	4,100	13.12	5,200	18.46	6,150	22.75	7,500	27.74

Source: MAAIF

Both the quantity and the value of honey exports have been on an increase from 2015/16 to 2018/19 (table 15).

Sericulture

Sericulture is growing at an increasing rate in the country. It has a positive impact on the households in terms of increasing income. The production of Silk yarn and degummed silk increased from 2.95 MT in FY2015/16 to 11MT in FY2018/19. Cocoons increased by approximately 39% from 2017/18 to 2018/19. Sericulture contributed greatly to government revenue in the year 2018/19as indicated in table 17 below:

Table 16: Sericulture production from 2015/16 to 2018/19

Products	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**
Cocoons (MT)	10.3	13.5	16.6	23
Silk yarn and degummed silk (MT)	2.95	3.2	3.7	11

Source: MAAIF

Table 17: Silk Export in FY2018/19

	2017/18		**2018/19**	
	Qty (MT)	**Value (000' US$)**	**Qty (MT)**	**Value (000' US$)**
Silk yarn and degummed silk.	3.4	277	5.5	475

Source: MAAIF

CHAPTER FOUR: FISH

4.0 Fish statistics

Fisheries sub-sector is characterized by two distinct segments that is, capture fisheries and aquaculture. Fisheries activities are mainly carried out in open water sources and provide an important source of livelihood for so many people in Uganda. The volume of fish in 2017, 2018and 2019 was high compared to previous years alluding to the increased enforcement on the water bodies that led to the increase in the fish stocks in the major water bodies.

4.2 Fish catch by water body

Table 18: Fish catch by Water body (Tons)

WATER BODY	2017	2018	2019
Lake Victoria	159,227	165,583	205,018
Lake Albert	161,917	218,420	335,474
Lake Kyoga	41,456	41,585	36,408
L. George, Edward and Kazinga Channel	5,301	3,638	6,637
Albert Nile	5,062	5,062	5,062
Others	16,281	13,006	14,621
Total	**391,260**	**449,311**	**603,220**

Source: MAAIF

Aquaculture

Aquaculture in Uganda is yet to reach its full potential. Both cage and pond aquaculture is developing all around the country not only for subsistence but more and more commercial.

Number of Farms and Ponds: The survey findings revealed that 82.7% of the farms were using pond-based production system with an estimated total of 18,312 ponds in 2017. The average number of ponds per farm was highest in central region with an average of four and lowest in the northern region with an average of two ponds per farm.

Table 19: Number of fish ponds from 2016 to 2018

Region	2016	2017	2018	2019
Central	5,162	5,804	5,965	6,071
Eastern	4,462	5,041	5,211	5,319
Northern	2,807	2,974	3,056	3,093
Western	4,102	4,494	4,591	4,651
Total	**16,532**	**18,312**	**18,823**	**19,133**

Average fish harvested per farm from Pond-based production systems: As shown in table 21, the average harvest per farm was 1.738MT for Tilapia and 2.529MT for Catfish. The average fish harvest was highest in central region for both Tilapia and Catfish. This was attributed to better access to feed and seed as well as technical advice compared to their counter parts in other regions of the country. On the other hand, harvest per farmer was lowest in Northern Uganda. Production of Mirrorcarp was mainly done in the eastern region

some cases in the northern region. Other types of species included mudfish, tilapia singidia, and Nile perch Tilapia. In addition, the average weight at harvest of tilapia and catfish was 0.5kgs and 1.37kgs respectively

Table 20: Production species and region in ponds (kgs)

	Total harvest of fish from pond-based production systems		**Average harvest per farm**	
Region	Tilapia	Catfish	Tilapia	Catfish
Central	2,708,488	1,231,861	3,667	3,033
Eastern	901,227	2,227,415	1,135	2,916
Northern	383,992	929,907	580	1,706
Western	1,416,174	950,877	1,571	2,464

Incomes from the sale of farmed fish: With an average harvest of 1,738 kgs per household farmer producing Tilapia using pond-based production system, estimated revenue of 11,146,137 Uganda shillings was earned in 2017. Equally, an average harvest of 2,516.6 kgs per household farmer producing catfish using bond-based production system, estimated revenue of 13,084,677 Uganda shillings was earned in 2017 as summarised from the table 22 below.

Table 21: Average Farm Harvest, Farmgate Price and Revenue by species

	Tilapia	**Catfish**	**Mirror carp**
Average Harvest (kgs)	1,738	2,529	865
Average farm gate price (ugx)	6,413	5,173	7,773
Average income per farm	11,146,137	13,084,677	6,725,219

Survival rate of fish Seed: The survey inquired about the survival rate for fish fry/fingerlings and the findings revealed a survival rate of 60%. Further analysis revealed that the survival rate for fish in ponds was lower than that in cages. Under the pond-based production system, the survival rate for tilapia was 54.9% compared to 65% in the cage-based production system. Further comparison between species revealed that the survival rate for catfish was higher (60.7%) than (54.9%) for tilapia as summarized in the table 22 below:

Table 22: Survival rate in ponds and cages (%)

	Pond based production		**Cage based production**
Region	Tilapia	Catfish	Tilapia
Central	57.2	66.2	62.0
Eastern	59.4	60.5	69.1
Northern	54	57.4	65.8
Western	48.8	58.6	-
Average	54.9	60.7	65.0

Fish prices

Fish prices for both Nile perch and Cat fish show an increasing trend from 2015 to 2019. The price of Nile perch increased by 20% from 2018 to 2019, as shown in the table below:

Table 23: **Average Retail Price of Fish (Shs./Kg)**

Fish Species/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Nile Perch	10,000	12,000	14,500	15,000	18,000
Tilapia	7,000	8,500	9,000	10,000	6,000
Cat Fish	6,000	6,500	7,500	7,800	8,000
Mukene	5,000	7,000	7,500	7,500	7,000

Source: MAAIF

Fish exports

As a result of the increased enforcement on the major water bodies, the volume of fish increased which ultimately led a 19% increase in the volume and value of fish exports from 2018 to 2019.

Table 24: Quantities and Value of fish & its products exported.

YEAR	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Quantity (Tones)	18,408	19,546	19,222	24,545	29,263
Value (‘000 US $)	161,942	163,901	177,484	215,052	226,768

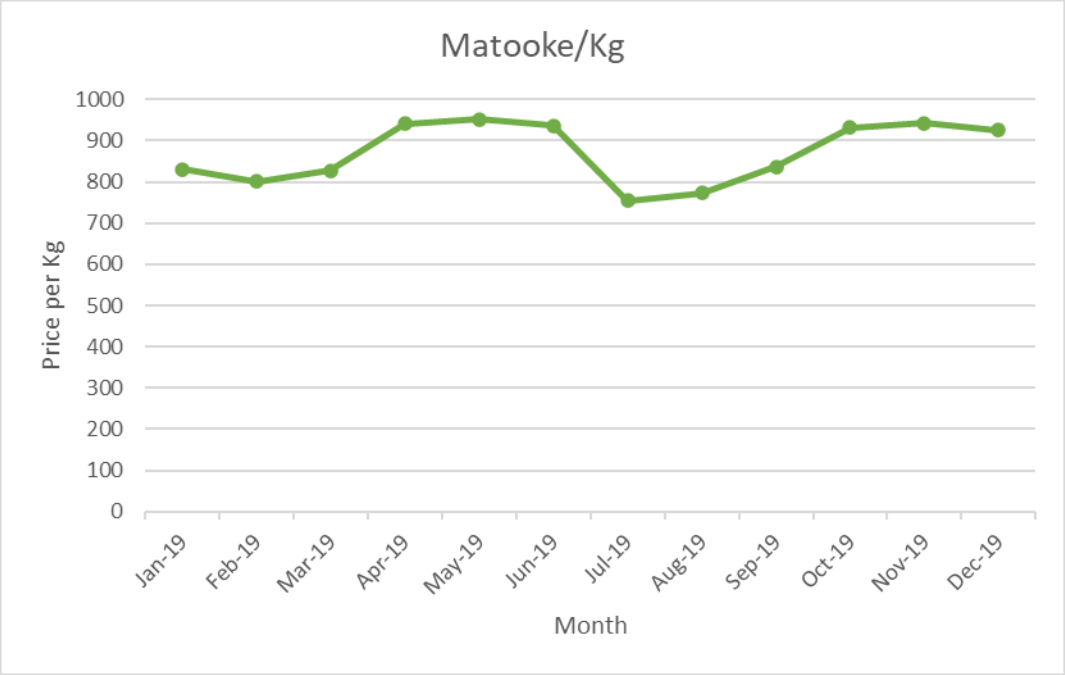
Source: URA

CHAPTER FIVE: PRICES

5.0 PRICE STATISTICS

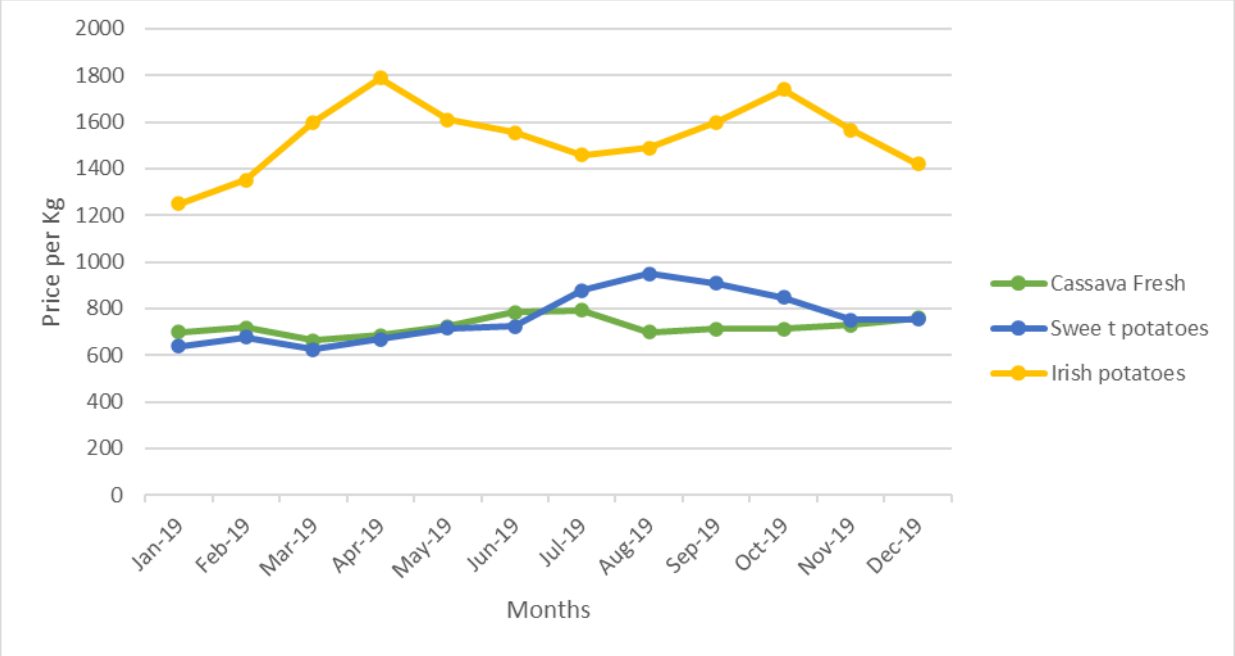
This chapter provides information on prices for the different priority commodities in 2019 around the country. The price variations for the different commodities are analysed over time by urban centres.

Figure 13: BANANA PRICES 2019



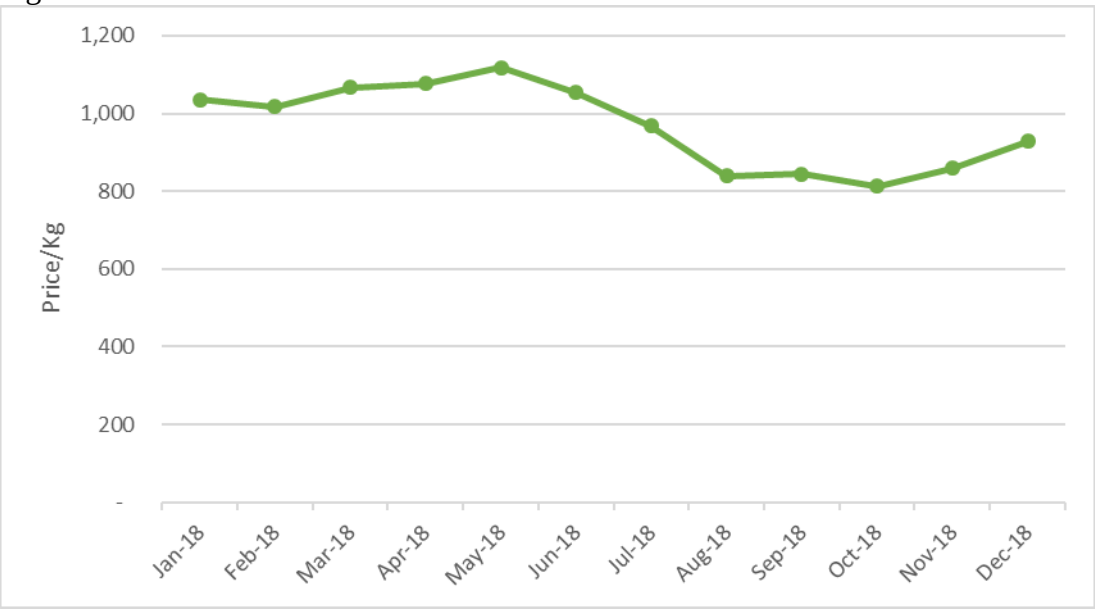
The average price of Matooke in 2018 was 1,000 shillings per Kg and this decreased to 800 shillings per Kg in 2019. The price of matooke was highest in May and December for the year 2019.

Figure 14: ROOT TUBER PRICES 2019



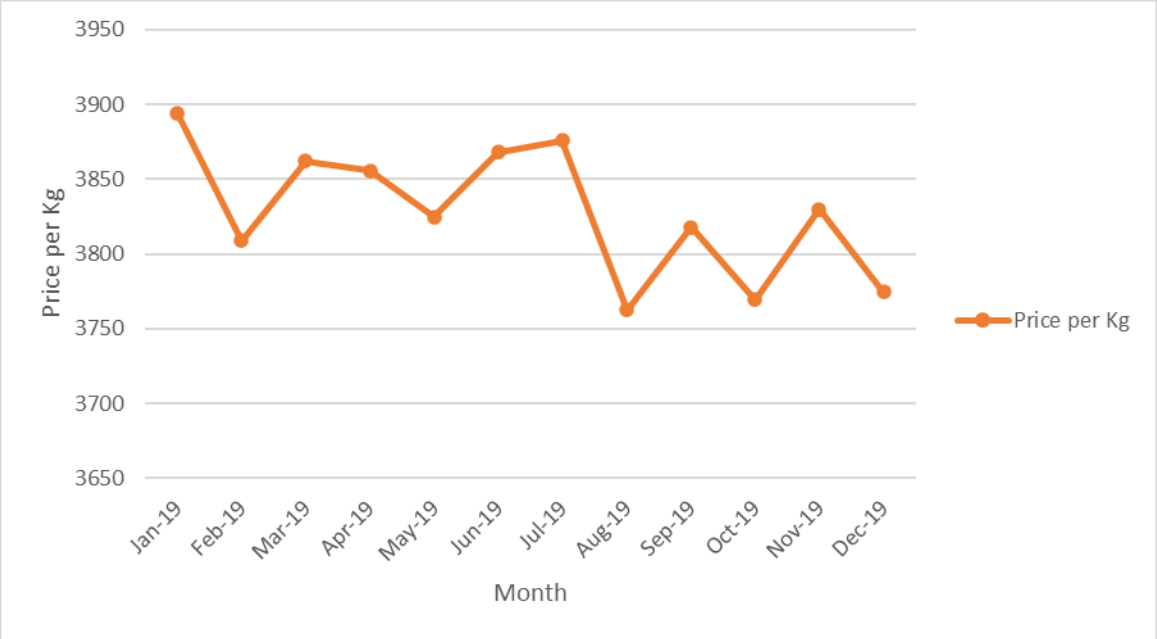
The average price of Irish potatoes in 2019 was 1,500 shillings per Kg. The price of Irish potatoes was highest in April and October. The average price of sweet potatoes was 700 shillings per Kg. The price of fresh cassava gradually decreased towards the end of year. The average price of fresh cassava in 2019 was 750 shillings per Kg.

Figure 16: MAIZE GRAIN PRICES 2019



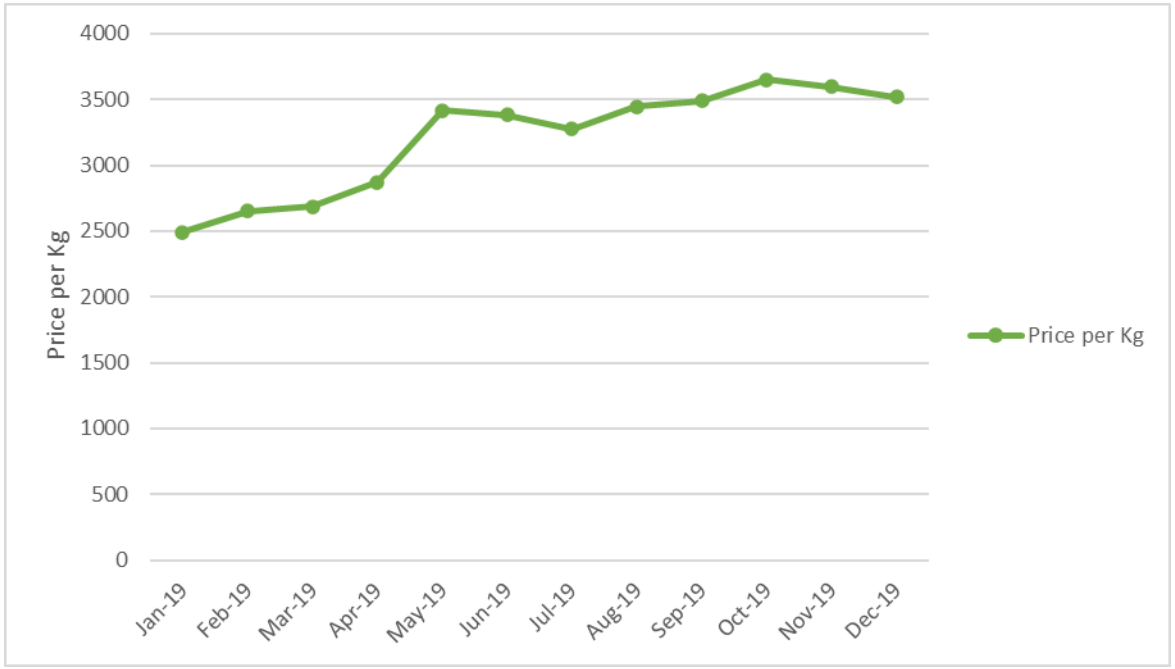
The price of maize grain was 1,000 shillings per kg in 2018. The price from June gradually decreased as the year advanced.

Figure 18: Rice prices



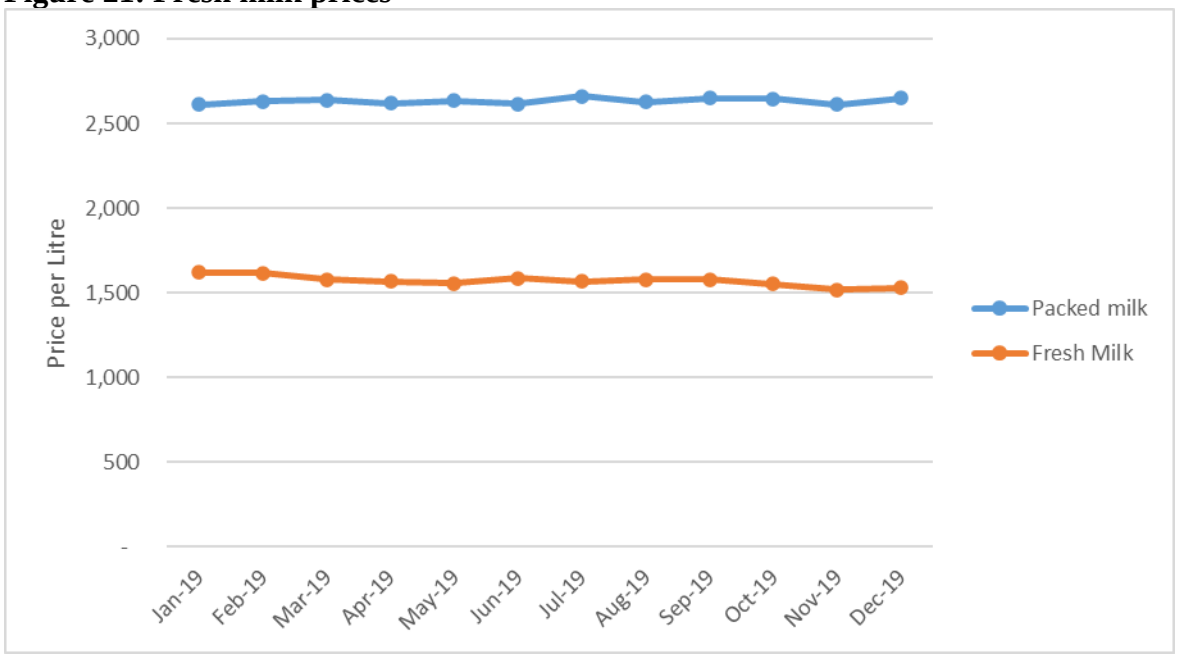
The figure above shows that rice prices gradually fluctuated between 3,900 shillings and 3,600 shillings throughout the year. The average price of Rice was highest in January and lowest in August. The sharpest fall in price was registered in July to August. The average price of Rice in 2019 was 3,800 shillings per Kg.

Figure 15: Dry beans



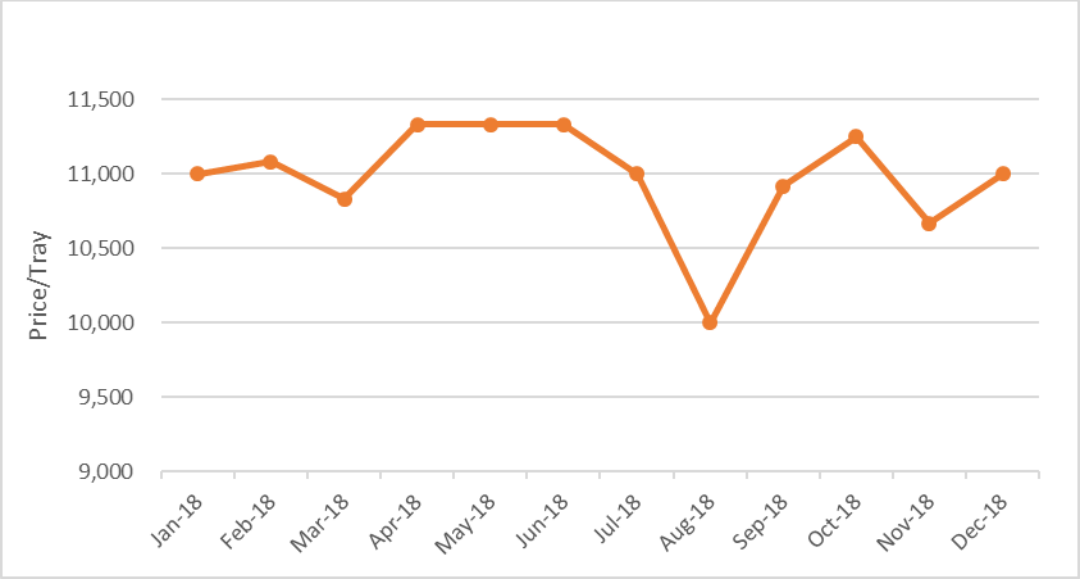
The average price of dry beans gradually increased throughout the year. The highest average price per Kg (3,600 shilling) was in October.

Figure 21: Fresh milk prices



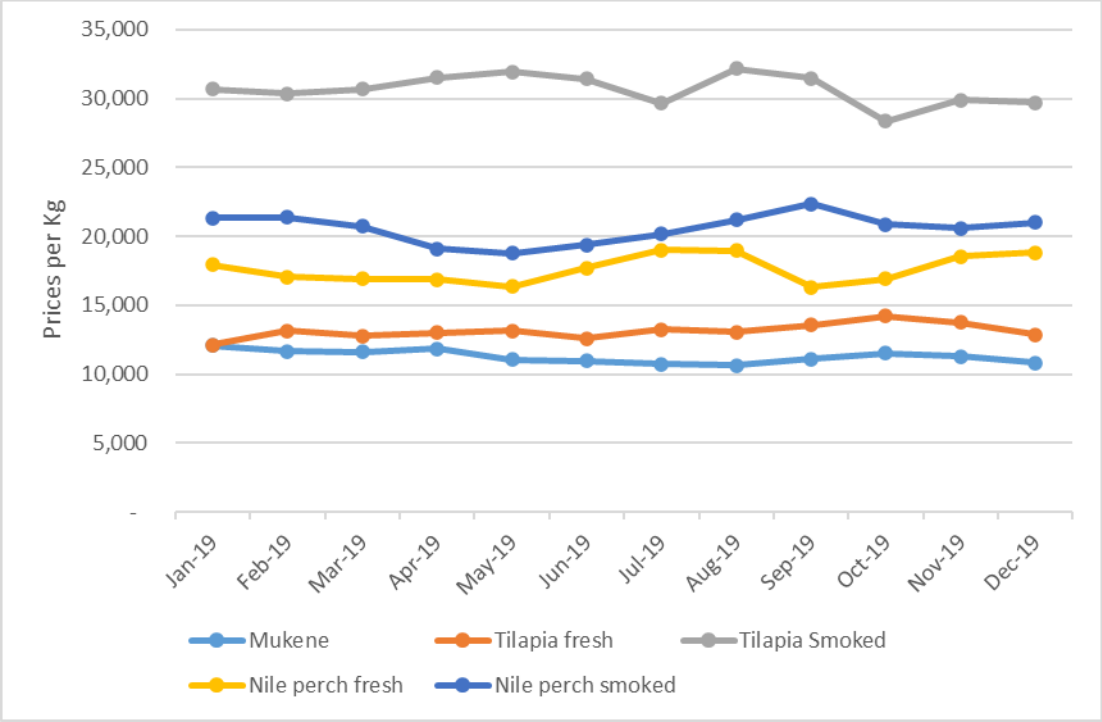
The average price of both fresh milk and packed milk remained almost stable all year round with small fluctuations. The average price of packed milk per litre was 2,600 shillings while that of fresh milk was 1,500 shillings per litre all year round.

Figure 22: Egg prices



The average price of a tray of eggs was 11,000 shillings in 2018. August registered the lowest price per tray of 10,000 shillings.

Figure 23: Fish prices



The average price of fresh Tilapia was 13,000 shillings while the average price of fresh Nile perch was 17,000 shillings throughout the year. The average price of smoked (dry) Nile perch was 20,000 shillings while the average price of smoked (dry) Tilapia was 30,000 shillings throughout the year. A kg of Mukene cost 12,000 shillings in 2019.

CHAPTER SIX: FOOD SECURITY

6.0 Food Security summary for the period 2015 to 2017

The proportion of food secure population (phase 1) increased from 69% in January 2017 to 86% in November 2017 (table 23). An estimated 5.3 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity (phase 2 and 3), of which 0.44 million (1%) were in a crisis situation (Phase 3). Those in phase 3 were found in Acholi (0.13 million); Karamoja (0.11 million), Teso (0.06 million), and West Nile (0.14 million) regions. All regions in the country have a combined food security stressed population of 4.8 million (13%).

The improving food security situation was attributed to the above average rainfall, increased acreage planted, more seed distributed to households through the Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) programme and a decline in cross-border trade. There has also been a recommendable effort by government in containing pests & diseases. Low production in some areas was due to the Fall Army Worm, long dry spell in the rain-shadow areas and livestock diseases.

Table 25: Comparison of 2015, 2016, and 2017 phase classifications

	% of national population in each phase			
Food Security phase	**Nov.2015 - Apr. 2016**	**July 2016 – Nov. 2016**	**Jan. 2017 - May 2017**	**November 2017**
Phase 1	89	83	69	86
Phase 2	10	16	25	13
Phase 3	1	1	5	1

6.1 Post Harvest Losses

Poor postharvest handling leads to low produce quality, with problems such as mycotoxin contamination being widespread. Application of good postharvest handling practices and processing has potential to contribute to improvement of product quality and stabilization of food availability. The table below shows a decreasing trend in the postharvest losses of some food commodities. Further information from literature revealed that Uganda losses between 20-25% of roots and tubers annually.

Table 26: Post-harvest loss trends for Fish, Dairy, Maize and Rice chains from 2011 to 2019

	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Fish	26.5	20.2	18.0	17.7	16.0	15.1	14.3	15.4	15.8
Dairy	28.6	26.8	25.0	25.0	21.0	20.0	18.5	17.0	17.1
Maize	25.8	20.4	18.9	18.9	19.6	18.9	16.8	16.2	16.6
Rice	18.8	20.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.3	15.3	12.8	13.3

Source: Aphills, MAAIF

CHAPTER SEVEN: MECHANIZATION AND WATER FOR ARICULTURAL PRODUCTION

7.0 Introduction

The Ministry has invested heavily in developing labour saving technologies and ensuring farmers' access to these technologies across the country in order to boost agricultural production and productivity.

7.1 Mechanization Use

Overall, 33% of the holdings used a machine at least at one stage along the value chain. This is an improvement compared to the 10% reported in 2010. Analysis by enterprise revealed that 32.6% of the households engaged in crop farming, 0.23% in livestock and 0.17% in fish were mechanized

Table 27: On-farm mechanization along the value chain

On farm machines	Percent
Yes	33
No	67
Enterprise	
Crop	32.60
Livestock	0.23
Fisheries	0.17

Source: Mechanization Survey Data

7.2 Distribution of the use of Ox-ploughs and Tractors by region

Majority of the farmers who used ox-ploughs were from Teso sub-region (27.3%) followed by the 17% in Lango Sub-region. For the case of tractors, it was noted that the highest percentage of farmers using tractors was in Acholi sub-region (18.65%) followed by Ankole region (14.7%) and Central 2 (14.3%).

Table 28: Distribution of use of ox-ploughs and Tractors by region

Region	Ox-ploughs	Tractors
Ankole	0	14.74
Central 1	0.05	1.07
Kigezi	0.05	0.71
Tooro	0.56	6.39
Central 2	0.76	14.39
Westnile	1.01	3.55
Bunyoro	5.57	12.26
Bukedi	6.48	4.62
Acholi	7.34	18.65
Elgon	7.54	11.37
Busoga	12.35	8.88
Karamoja	13.82	3.02
Lango	17.11	0.36

Teso	27.34	0

7.3 Access to machines

Table 29 shows that the majority of households (48.3%) who used Ox-ploughs were privately owned followed by farmers (41.1%) who hired from fellow farmers. The reverse is true for households who used tractors having the majority (58.2%) hiring and a small tractor percentage owning them.

Table 29 shows that the price of hiring a tractor per acre ranged from UGX 90,000 to 150,000/= and that of and oxen from UGX 50,000 to 70,000/=. The big variations in prices, however, were due to the unavailability and few numbers of machines in the different areas. For instance, in Teso region Oxen are cheap because they are very many in the region. In addition, the prices also vary depending on the source of hiring. Hiring from a fellow farmer was found to be cheaper as opposed to hiring from private dealers.

The price of hiring labour per acre ranged from UGX 60,000 to 140,000 depending on the tasks involved that is slashing, zero-tillage and deep-ploughing.

Table 29: Price of machines

	Price per acre (UGX)
Ox-plough	50000-70,000
Walking tractor	62000-80000
Tractor	90000-150000
Labour per acre	60000-140000

Table 30: Status of ownership by machine type

Ownership Status	**Ox-plough**	**walking tractor**	**Tractor**	**Total**
Privately Owned	48.3	27.0	16.4	42.0
Fellow Farmer	41.1	43.2	13.8	36.0
Hired	9.6	18.9	58.2	18.9
Cooperative Owned	0.7	10.8	5.3	1.8
Government Owned	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.3
NGO	0.1	0.0	4.7	1.0

CHAPTER EIGHT: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

8.0 Introduction

The Ministry is setting up the National Food and Agricultural Statistics System (NFASS) to strengthen its capacity to produce, store, and analyse statistics and administrative data. The overall goal of the NFASS is to ensure that data related to the Agricultural sector is accurate, timely, consistent, disaggregated and accessible to facilitate planning, and decision making. The NFASS focuses on; utilizing the data collected using administrative structures to reduce the cost of data collection; uses harmonized data collection protocols across MDAs and institutional partners; and, establishing a permanent field data collection system. The NFASS is implemented in 3 components namely; the Institutional component, The Data center which houses the database; and, the Routine Agriculture Administrative Data System (RAADS).

The Ministry Piloted the RAADS in 5 districts of Ntungamo, Kalungu, Iganga, Nebbi and Amuru. The Pilot exercise was able to list 156,497 farming households from 2,862 villages, 272 Parishes, 56 sub counties, and in the 5 pilot districts.

8.1 Analysis of the finding in the 5 pilot districts

8.1.1 Disaggregation by Farming activity

The majority of the farming households across all the five districts are involved in crop cultivation. Iganga having the lowest proportion of 91.5% (23,962). Overall, the results from the pilot farmer registration revealed that 66% (103,970) of the households were keeping livestock with Kalungu and Amuru having the highest proportion. The overall proportion of aquaculture households was 0.1% (193). Amuru district had the highest proportion (0.3%) of fish farming households in the pilot districts. Nebbi had the lowest proportion (0.05%) of households practicing aquaculture.

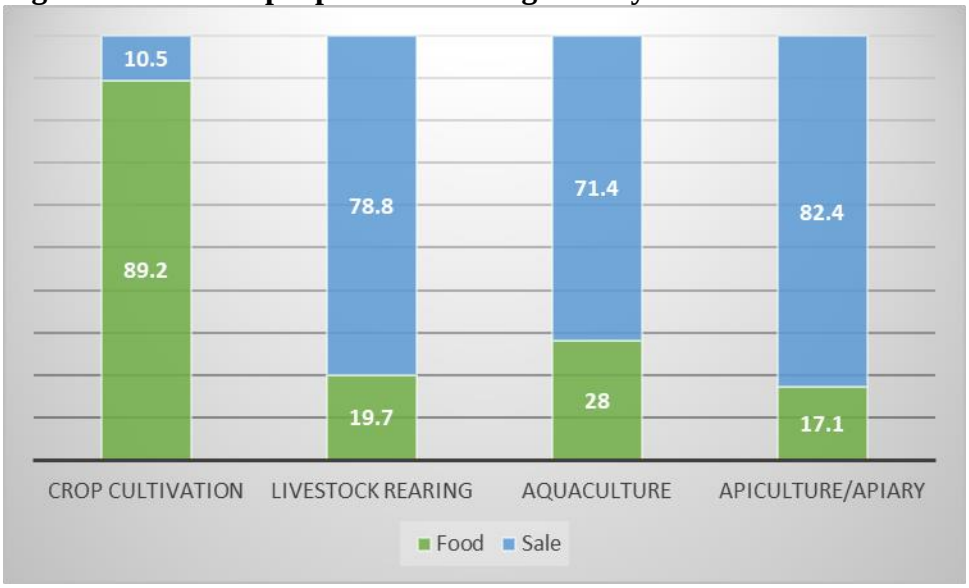
Table 8.1.1: Proportion of households practicing each farming activity by district

District	Crop	Livestock	Aquaculture	Apiculture
Kalungu	96.7	74.8	0.2	0.6
Iganga	91.5	64.2	0.1	0.02
Nebbi	99.8	72.7	0.05	1.8
Amuru	98.7	74.2	0.3	4.9
Ntungamo	99.1	57.8	0.1	1.7
Total	97.6	66.4	0.1	1.6

8.1.2 Main purpose of the farming activity

The results in figure 8.1.1 reveal that sixty percent of farming households are involved in agriculture activities with home consumption as the main purpose (subsistence farming). Most (89%) of the farming household that grow crops stated that they are engage in crop farming mainly for food while the main purpose of livestock farming is sale. A higher proportion of apiculture and aquaculture households reported the main purpose of the farming activity as sale.

Figure 8.1.1: Main purpose of Farming activity



8.2 CROP CULTIVATION

Over 97% of the farming households in the five-pilot district are involved in cultivation of different crops for food and sale. Cereals were the most widely grown crop category in all the five pilot districts.

Table 8.2.1: Proportion of households growing the different Crop Categories by district

District	Cereals	Leguminous	Oil seeds &Palm	Vegetables	Root Tubers	Fruits	Plantains	Tree Crops
Kalungu	88.1	84.8	42.0	21.8	79.9	17.1	79.9	73.3
Iganga	86.4	65.1	54.8	29.2	69.2	9.9	40.7	32.1
Nebbi	80.8	49.2	44.8	47.7	96.7	11.1	17.8	14.9
Amuru	90.8	75.1	63.1	23.1	80.3	16.3	15.0	0.9
Ntungamo	79.9	92.2	53.4	32.0	78.7	23.7	93.3	64.9
Total	**83.8**	**75.9**	**51.3**	**32.0**	**81.1**	**17.0**	**58.3**	**43.3**

8.2.2 Proportion of household cultivating different cereal crops by district

Table 8.2.2 presents proportion of household growing different cereal crops by district and the results revealed that Maize is was the most commonly cultivated cereal by the households within the five pilot districts with Iganga and Kalungu having the highest percentages, 93% and 91% respectively. Wheat was the least grown cereal with in all the districts at less than one percent. Over 50% of the households within Amuru district reported to have grown Finger millet and Sorghum.

The analysis also showed that high percentages of the households within the districts of Amuru and Iganga reported to have grown rice respectively.

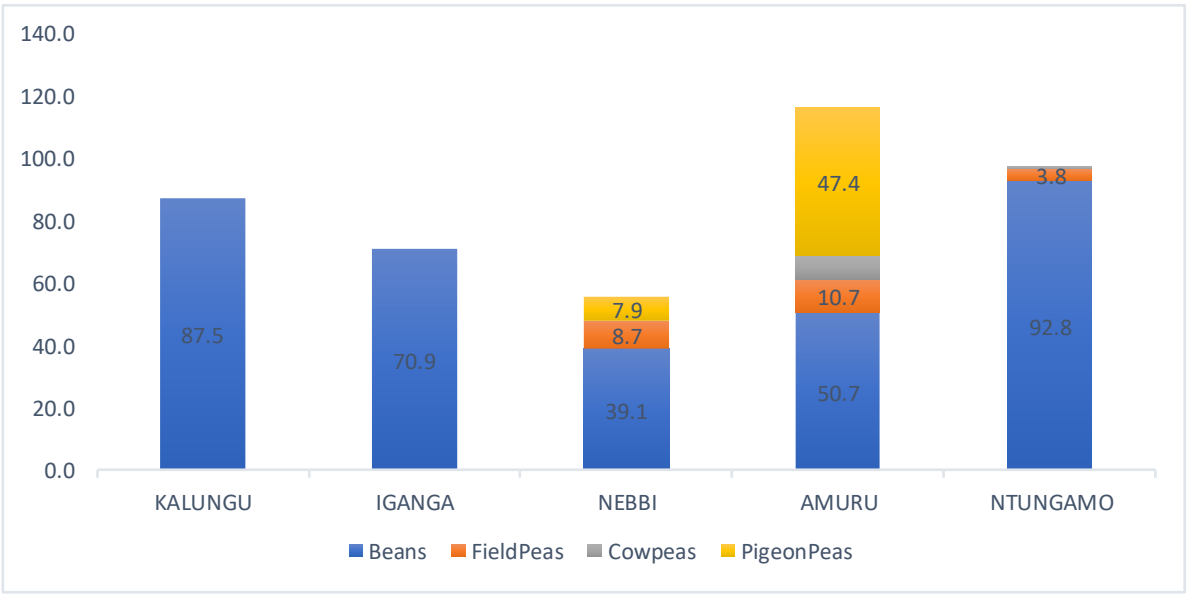
Table 8.2.2: Proportion of households growing cereals by district

Districts	**Cereal Crops**				
	Wheat	**Rice**	**Maize**	**Finger Millet**	**Sorghum**
Kalungu	0.1	0.5	90.8	0.5	0.7
Iganga	0.3	16.1	92.7	5.9	7.0
Nebbi	0.1	5.6	77.9	1.6	23.4
Amuru	0.2	34.6	66.8	56.1	53.1
Ntungamo	0.1	0.1	75.1	36.6	11.7

8.2.3 Proportion of household growing Legumes by districts.

Beans were the most grown legumes by the households within the pilot districts with Ntungamo having the highest percentage of 93% while Cow peas were the least leguminous crops grown within the pilot districts. The results revealed that 47% of the households within Amuru grew Pigeon Peas and 10% grew Field Peas. Less than one percent (1<%) of the households in Ntungamo and Kalungu district grew Pigeon Peas.

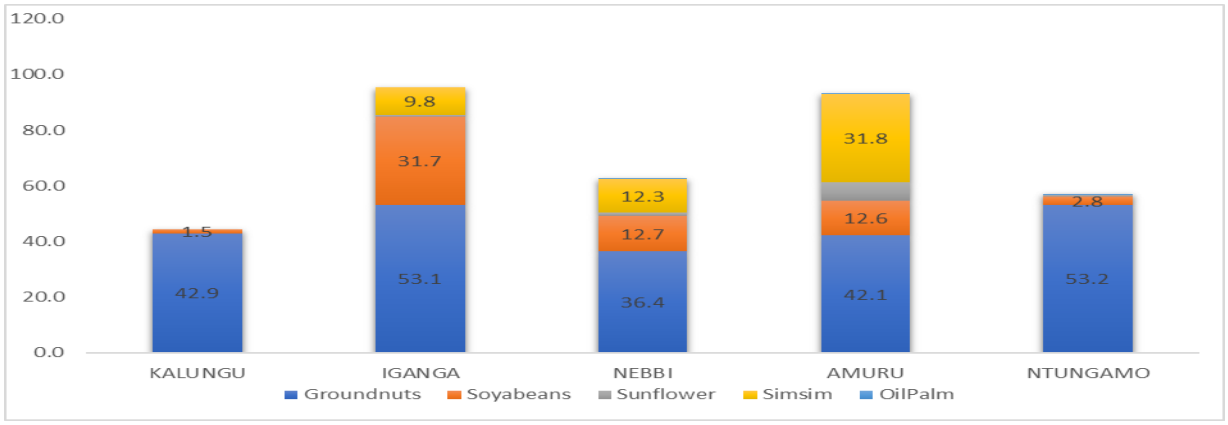
Figure ***8.2.3***: Households growing leguminous plants by district



8.2.4 Proportion of household cultivating different Oil seeds crops by districts.

Figure 8.2.5 presents the proportion of the household cultivating different oil seeds and the results show that ground nuts were the most grown Oil seed crop followed by Soya beans within the pilot districts except for Amuru. The analysis revealed that Sunflower and Oil Palm were the least crops grown by the households within all the pilot districts. Less than one percent of the households in Kalungu, Iganga and Ntungamo grew both Oil Palm and Sunflower. The results also revealed that 32 % of the household in Amuru grew Simsim and 7% grew Sunflower. Less than one percent (<1%) of the households within Kalungu and Ntungamo district grew Simsim.

Figure ***8.2.5***: Households growing Oil seeds by district



8.2.6 Proportion of household cultivating different vegetable crops by districts.

Table 8.2.6 below shows that pumpkins were the most common vegetables with in the districts of Amuru, Nebbi and Ntungamo while eggs –plants were the most common vegetables within the districts of Kalungu and Iganga. This was mainly attributed to the fertile soils and favorable climate in the districts, more still most of both pumpkins and egg plants grown are for sale. Carrots were the least vegetables grown by the households within all the pilot districts at less than one percent (<1%). The results further revealed that 10% of the households with in Nebbi district grew tomatoes and only 1% of the households in Kalungu, Nebbi and Amuru districts grew dodo.

Table 8.2.7: Proportion of households growing Vegetables by district

District	Cabbages	Tomatoes	Carrots	Onions	Pumpkins	Eggplants	Dodo
Kalungu	3.3	8.9	0.4	1.5	6.2	9.1	0.6
Iganga	5.4	7.8	0.4	1.0	7.2	13.1	0.4
Nebbi	0.8	10.1	0.2	6.3	40.5	10.1	1.2
Amuru	3.0	5.6	0.2	3.1	12.4	9.4	0.8
Ntungamo	2.2	4.0	0.4	4.0	21.9	17.2	0.3

8.2.8 Proportion of household cultivating different Tree Crops by districts.

Table 8.2.8 presents the proportion of households cultivating different tree crops by district and the results reveal that Coffee was the most commonly grown tree crop by the households within the pilot districts except for Amuru with Kalungu having the highest percentage (75%). Less than one percent (<1%) of the households within all the district grew Tea. The results further showed that less than one percent (<1%) of the households with in all the districts grew both Cashew and Cocoa except for Iganga.

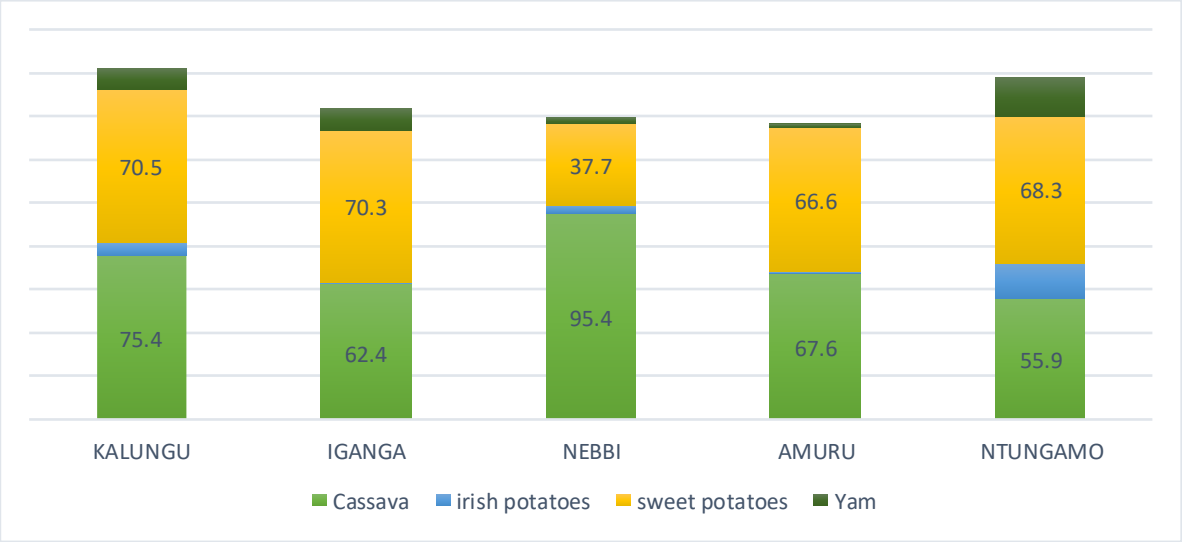
Table 31.2.8: Proportion of households growing Tree Crops by district

District	Coffee	Cocoa	Tea	Cashew Nuts
Kalungu	75.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Iganga	34.6	1.0	0.1	0.8
Nebbi	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Amuru	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5
Ntungamo	65.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

8.2.9 Proportion of household cultivating different root crops by districts.

Cassava and sweet potatoes were the most grown root & tuber crops by the households within the pilot districts. The analysis showed that Nebbi (95%) and Kalungu (74%) had the highest percentages of households growing cassava with in districts while Kalungu (71%), Iganga (70%) and Ntungamo (68%) had the highest percentages of households growing sweet potatoes within the districts. Yams were the least grown root & tuber crop followed by Irish potatoes across all the districts.

Figure 8.2.9: Households growing Root tubers by district



8.2.10 Proportion of household growing Fruits by districts.

Table 8.2.10 shows that Mangoes were the most commonly grown fruits in all the pilot districts followed by Avocado in Kalungu and Iganga and Oranges in Kalungu and Amuru. Apples are the least grown fruit with in all the five pilot districts at less than one percent (<1%). The results also revealed that over 7% of the households grew Pawpaw within the districts of Amuru and Ntungamo and over 3% grew passion in Kalungu and Ntungamo districts. Less than one percent (<1%) of the households in the pilot district grew pineapples except for Kalungu and Ntungamo.

Table 8.2.10: Percentage of households growing Fruits by district

	Orange	Pawpaw	Pineapple	Mango	Avocado	Guava	Apples	Passion
Kalungu	8.7	4.1	1.0	11.3	8.9	2.6	0.1	3.2
Iganga	4.6	3.1	0.5	6.8	5.6	1.3	0.1	1.7
Nebbi	3.6	1.4	0.1	8.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
Amuru	7.5	6.7	0.6	12.3	3.9	1.4	0.1	2.6
Ntungamo	2.7	9.5	2.8	13.7	16.9	6.2	0.2	4.1

8.3 Cattle population by breed

Across the five districts, more numbers of improved dairy cattle than beef breeds were recorded with the exception of Nebbi. Furthermore, households keep an average of 4 improved cattle; however, in Ntungamo households had an average of 11 improved dairy breeds cattle and those who kept improved beef breeds had at least 6 cattle.

Table 8.3.1: Cattle population

Animal Breed	Kalungu	Iganga	Nebbi	Amuru	Ntungamo
Cattle - Ankole Long Horned	10,774	3,109	436	1677	28,334
Cattle - Short Horn Zebu	3,994	21,765	19,375	14,891	4,978
Cattle Exotic/Improved – Diary	2,818	2093	73	140	30,602
Cattle Exotic/Improved – Beef	1139	565	161	43	1,159
Total	**18,725**	**27,532**	**20,045**	**16,751**	**65,073**

8.4 Goat Population by breed

Generally, farmers keep high numbers of indigenous goats compared to exotic breeds were across the pilot districts. Ntungamo and Nebbi had the highest number of indigenous breeds. Ntungamo had the highest number of exotic breeds as well followed by Kalungu. On average, a farmer keeps 4 animals.

Table 8.4.1: Goat population by breed

District	Exotic	Indigenous
Kalungu	5,009	22,164
Iganga	3,345	28,009
Nebbi	2,213	77,713
Amuru	1,003	47,920
Ntungamo	11,985	77,704

8.5 Poultry Population

Generally, higher numbers of indigenous chicken compared to other poultry breeds were reported. In Kalungu district households with exotic layers reported high numbers, and on average, a household with exotic layers reported to having 171 birds

and those with breeder layers reported to having 129 birds. Households with exotic layers also reported high average numbers 113 birds Households with ducks and turkeys had an average of 5 birds.

Table 8.5.1: Poultry Population

Animal Breed	Kalungu	Iganga	Nebbi	Amuru	Ntungamo
Poultry - Indigenous	103,527	149,903	98,477	131,248	76,833
Poultry Exotic - Broilers	31,208	26,389	668	1,461	9,566
Poultry Exotic - Layers	50,047	17,014	467	1,133	20,558
Poultry Breeders- Broilers	8,494	3,032	80	393	2,298
Poultry Breeders – Layers	13,569	5,242	580	70	2,377
Ducks	6,536	3,757	8,608	5,113	4,855
Turkeys	1,098	1,779	861	351	465
Total	**214,479**	**207,116**	**109,741**	**139,769**	**116,952**

8.6 Fish Ponds

Fishponds were the most common type of production systems in the pilot districts with 95% of aquaculture households owning ponds. On average, an aquaculture household owns two ponds. At least 78% of ponds are stocked. Aquaculture households own between 1 and 6 ponds. Amuru and Iganga had the least number of stocked ponds.

Table 8.6.1: Fish Ponds Stocked

District	No. Stocked	No. Un-stocked	Proportion Stocked
Kalungu	95	19	83.3
Iganga	15	6	71.4
Nebbi	19	4	82.6
Amuru	86	40	68.3
Ntungamo	96	17	85.0
Total	311	86	78.3

8.7 Adoption of Improved Technologies

Table 8.7.1 presents the results of the use of agricultural technologies in the five district where the farmer registration was piloted. The results revealed that the three commonly used agricultural inputs or technologies were pesticides (28.9%), improved seeds (26.3%) , and organic fertilizers (26.2%) while the three least used or adopted technologies were tractors (2.4%), artificial insemination (1.6%) and milk coolers (1.4%). Iganga and Amuru had the highest proportion of households using ox ploughs. The use of irrigation was highest in Iganga and Kalungu respectively. Kalungu had the highest proportion of households using organic and inorganic fertilizers. Iganga had the highest proportion of households using artificial insemination and vaccinating animals. Kalungu had the highest proportion of households using pesticides followed by Nebbi and Iganga respectively. The use of improved seeds was highest in Kalungu and Nebbi respectively.

Table 8.7.1: Adoption of improved technologies

Improved technologies	Kalungu	Iganga	Nebbi	Amuru	Ntungamo	Total
Tractor	0.6	5.5	1.4	8.6	0.3	2.4
Ox plough	0.4	34.5	4.3	23.4	0.2	9.3
Irrigation	10.7	11.2	4.2	2.1	3.4	5.8
Organic Fertilizer	56.1	24.7	8.0	3.4	31.2	26.2
Inorganic Fertilizer	45.2	23.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	13.1
Pesticides	56.5	36.6	46.4	9.8	9.6	28.9
Improved Seed	41.5	32.3	33.3	19.0	15.2	26.3
Milk Cooler	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	1.4
Vaccination	14.3	22.2	7.6	10.2	10.2	12.3
Artificial Insemination	3.3	4.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.6

ANNEX

Annex 1: Area planted for selected Food Crops, 2014-2018 (000 Ha)

Crop	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Plantain Bananas (All types)	973.29	973.34	970.25	971.795	972.30
Cereals					
Millet	175.18	175.17	176.49	175.83	176.16
Maize	1103.11	1125.17	1137.41	1131.29	1154.31
Sorghum	373.35	373.38	377.20	375.29	375.89
Rice	94.80	95.28	97.14	96.21	98.41
Wheat	13.80	13.80	14.08	13.94	14.20
TOTAL	**1760.23**	**1782.80**	**1802.32**	**1792.56**	**1818.97**
Root Crops					
S/potatoes	454.48	454.48	456.35	455.415	457.14
Irish	39.34	39.34	40.06	39.7	40.12
Cassava	852.26	852.34	864.46	858.4	860.98
TOTAL	**1346.07**	**1346.16**	**1360.87**	**1353.515**	**1358.24**
Pulses					
Beans	674.29	674.96	683.12	679.04	682.48
Field Peas	28.88	28.88	29.07	28.975	29.00
Cow peas	25.36	25.36	25.60	25.48	25.53
Pigeon Peas	33.48	33.48	33.81	33.645	33.71
TOTAL	**762.01**	**762.69**	**771.60**	**767.14**	**770.74**
Others					
G.nuts	422.29	422.71	427.92	425.315	426.81
Soya Beans	46.55	46.69	47.11	46.9	47.20
Simsim	207.12	207.32	209.02	208.17	208.69
Sunflower	242.84	249.64	257.53	253.585	264.70
TOTAL	**918.79**	**926.36**	**941.58**	**933.97**	**947.40**

Source: UBOS & MAAIF

Annex2: **Formal Exports by Quantity (MT), from 2015 to 2019**

Commodity	Units	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Traditional exports						
Coffee	Tonnes	217,216	212,520	286,564	250,231	267,862
Cotton	Tonnes	11,750	23,427	31,808	27,544	39,916
Tea	Tonnes	50,782	56,617	59,477	70,362	69,520
Tobacco	Tonnes	32,728	39,752	18,001	29,916	24,510
Non-traditional exports						
Beans	Tonnes	151,402	113,977	280,683	218,817	107,678
Simsim	Tonnes	42,381	16,077	16,153	21,193	26,764
Other Pulses	Tonnes	14,941	12,954	12,357	24,369	11,527
Maize	Tonnes	290,662	263,114	384,364	381,524	278,693
Sorghum	Tonnes	62,525	83,290	77,991	93,782	57,073
Fish & its Products	Tonnes	18,408	19,546	19,222	24,545	29,263
Fruits & Vegetables	Tonnes	57,358	82,358	97,028	95,215	68,862
Hides & Skins	Tonnes	29,884	24,038	26,303	23,791	14,949
Flowers	Tonnes	7,990	7,057	7,178	6,260	5,558
Cocoa Beans	Tonnes	25,429	29,714	27,581	30,752	35,318
Sugar	Tonnes	115,183	157,649	128,135	164,273	150,526
Rice	Tonnes	48,142	45,388	54,155	52,664	48,956
Vanilla ('000 Kgs)	Tonnes	57,841	24,414	37,426	21,677	27,441
Edible Fats & Oils	Tonnes	26,413	18,223	18,743	14,827	10,063

Source: UBOS, URA

Annex 3: Value of Agriculture exports in 000,000 USD from 2015 to 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Traditional exports					
Coffee	402.634	371.649	555.439	436.359	438.544
Cotton	20.565	31.431	50.696	44.336	58.199
Tea	69.941	71.577	79.725	88.877	77.957
Tobacco	73.135	61.728	46.217	78.465	67.169
Non-traditional exports					
Fish & its prod. (excl. regional)	117.560	121.796	137.073	171.532	226.98
Hides & skins	62.707	51.655	53.215	46.258	21.302
Simsim	52.204	14.524	17.275	26.620	32.743
Maize	90.968	70.172	95.913	106.808	94.4
Beans	53.877	38.265	84.211	99.062	67.89
Flowers	51.441	51.649	57.720	60.893	54.519
Cocoa Beans	55.668	74.996	54.216	64.662	77.549
Edible Fats and Oils	38.682	18.035	18.926	15.262	8.791
Fruits & Vegetables	32.096	43.202	38.456	40.619	36.115
Groundnuts	7.779	1.474	1.983	3.856	1.601
Other Pulses 1/	40.953	62.688	55.742	76.309	40.359
Rice	24.450	20.361	27.040	26.932	25.786
Soap	26.648	25.151	24.863	27.827	16.384
Sugar	66.430	100.501	91.721	108.163	85.07
Vanilla	3.457	3.206	12.670	8.184	4.474

Source: UBOS, URA

Annex 4: Value of Agriculture exports by destination in USD (2018)

Row Labels	COMESA	EAST ASIA	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AFRICA	SOUTH ASIA
Coffee	55,224,095	13,455,025	280,842,808	6,102,795	29,008,595	25,008,482	20,166,556
Fish and Fish Products	4,858,344	68,166,065	62,453,152	30,746,104	3,202,553	94,983	30,224
Flowers	677,738	1,375,691	55,654,938	52,636	1,980,579	1,020,091	5,246
Hides and Skins	259,020	15,842,914	26,699,295	134,703		51,063	3,243,653
Cocoa Beans	45,804	34,510,689	19,073,522		40,408	152,510	10,872,096
Cotton	5,035,375	20,175,787	9,243,192	1,665,900	529,848	542,649	7,153,655
Sesame Seeds	2,827,069	14,861,322	7,840,945	1,561,056	33,115	347,019	57,131
Soya Beans	996,425	11,490	7,753,920	2,709	363,526	13,316	15,451
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	42,189,692	15,868	6,366,193	1,997	407,715	30,241,009	
Vegetables	7,384,185	918	5,337,048	760,038	384,489	2,816,127	41,325
Vanilla		285,086	5,134,216	6,323	2,730,601	7,789	

Tobacco	59,271,017	114,622	2,769,572	2,316,673		21,899,698	
Pepper	1,324	432,319	1,552,259	44,818	108,374	124,362	107,402
Beans and Other Legumes	74,536,601	1,647,197	915,190	3,008,708	6,716	18,837,556	4,870,624
Fruits	5,645,607	493,064	553,855	947,960	91,745	197,978	48,042
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	55,414,319		138,838	5,854	18,900	52,545,133	
Bananas	210,128		66,475		315	450,351	
Ground Nuts	3,746,235				4,066	99,991	
Live Animals	1,543,369						
Maize	83,147,871			3,943	15,235	23,671,749	
Rice	19,170,275				627	7,729,039	
Sorghum	13,476,128		-			53,000,491	
Tea	86,121,830	7,934	-	54,872	666	2,645,745	

Source: UBOS

Annex 5: Value of Agriculture exports by destination in USD (2019)

Row Labels	COMESA	EAST ASIA	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AFRICA	SOUTH ASIA
Coffee	62,702,971	15,987,283	263,125,543	8,530,483	34,776,368	23,959,417	24,804,450
Fish and Fish Products	6,588,522	59,601,995	67,294,440	25,579,512	2,680,137	201,649	12,031,760
Flowers	461,225	3,132,721	46,683,625	599,730	2,386,897	970,211	7,234
Hides and Skins	122,617	8,932,336	10,622,129			42,020	1,583,404
Cocoa Beans		45,065,000	19,106,656		45,634	177,936	13,153,254
Cotton	3,763,417	12,039,243	16,416,386	5,852,494		284,790	19,843,045
Sesame Seeds	246,624	14,968,032	13,679,136	3,185,246	153,160	177,302	448,313
Soya Beans	2,886,548		1,250,727		68,279	245	
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	31,174,596	8,299	10,605,813	5,423	562,357	30,063,002	
Vegetables	8,602,383	5,080	5,617,281	829,519	130,687	3,934,652	
Vanilla		101,936	1,471,571	3,491	2,532,310	35,580	239,817
Tobacco	50,091,352	187,707	9,277,042	3,216,182	5,820	12,099,147	
Pepper	14,118	129,884	324,603	14,218	4,107	32,453	14,503
Beans and Other Legumes	20,430,211	122,732	33,899	414,529	20,485	13,989,166	2,317,818
Fruits	4,983,740	537,269	965,593	1,535,377	76,685	377,256	5
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	45,236,306		25,379	6,884	6,597	36,856,941	
Bananas	1,642,658		25,429		162,962	838,632	
Ground Nuts	1,535,739		-		7,435	59,304	
Live Animals	562,056		499			453	
Maize	39,828,115		3,989	3,518	24,056	31,184,806	
Rice	16,119,341		-		200	9,666,824	
Sorghum	967,615		-			35,138,808	
Tea	76,270,909		-		667	1,685,745	

Source: UBOS

Annex 6: Value of Agriculture Imports by origin in USD (2018)

Row Labels	COMESA	EAST ASIA	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	AMERICA	OTHER AFRICA	SOUTH ASIA
Animal/Veg Fats & Oils	16,600,129	230,752,540	645,332	71,908	37,720	99,833	23,303
Bananas	9,301		-		-		
Beans and Other Legumes	1,104,976	16,131	194,167	580,311	494,902	1,923,146	56,414
Cocoa Beans	273,733		2	803	-	774	
Coffee	1,649,179	13,459	9,813	11,169	2,914	6,164,027	
Cotton	2,543	3,741	13,070	65	20,479		26,787
Fish and Fish Products	3,951,608	110,411	559,433	89,929	45	5,026,929	1,006
Flowers	322,081	979	540,699	286	343	1,489	13
Fruits	5,189,407	33,515	284,214	215,976	64,781	5,200,368	103,571
Ground Nuts	1,993		-		111	2,638,658	59,400
Hides and Skins	4,838,296	11,888	996	73	-	285,689	6,297
Live Animals	2,303,187		4,443,119	102	20	107,286	5,699
Maize	946,544	60,522	8	61,407	27,247	22,530	766,762
Pepper	140,851	2,052	8,316	1,362	714	15,090	20,176
Rice	981	12,006,002	1,334	71,130	13,916	29,013,351	35,774,797
Sesame Seeds		140,584	141,654	381	67,052	1,377,636	73,901
Sorghum	32,104	1,366	-	288	-	2,437,324	200
Soya Beans	3,324	374	-		-	2,924	280
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	27,096,938	15,600,200	4,286,183	9,770,263	10,200,412	18,850,271	6,789,041
Tea	240,848	89,809	14,871	13,609	-	42,406	64,794
Tobacco	5,969,905	82,478	344,558	220,085	11,791	67,775	120,294
Vanilla	1,508	148,546	71,274	163	185,982	2,907	236,012
Vegetables	3,321,800	2,668,138	2,495,886	395,358	17,034	2,246,513	11,756

Source: UBOS

Annex 7: Value of Agriculture Imports by origin in USD (2019)

Row Labels	COMESA	EAST ASIA	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	AMERICA	OTHER AFRICA	SOUTH ASIA
Animal/Veg Fats	16,585,441	192,869,369	577,957	78,740	194,809		45,051

& Oils						166,515	
Bananas	21,356		205		-		
Beans and Other Legumes	1,472,392	64,084	265,061	148,977	137,986	6,058,169	55,971
Cocoa Beans	1,027,927	16,821	-		1,280		
Coffee	8,196,839	14,698	12,934	16,597	91	3,205,865	4,805
Cotton	32,901	72,300	12,023	186	59	2,138	8,345
Fish and Fish Products	6,655,196	426,108	164,229	167,777	460	5,634,174	
Flowers	384,061	3,380	822,389		728	392	483
Fruits	4,782,108	257,136	400,671	253,908	4,777	6,061,614	36,937
Ground Nuts	1,419	313	503	238	19,119	2,840,985	720
Hides and Skins	3,154,722	8,075	110	89	-	18,602	2,060
Live Animals	1,284,241		4,404,391	40	85	134,888	117,472
Maize	706,572	101,029	1,530	68,657	10	933,827	725,195
Pepper	141,721	5,793	4,170	471	-	14,183	15,355
Rice	3,443	22,877,138	1,615	78,132	29,909	29,899,892	32,235,026
Sesame Seeds	294	121,188	67,078	473,971	85,594	312,961	67,450
Sorghum	1,004	46	-		11	396,507	
Soya Beans	133,671	160	-	180	-	1,601,432	
Sugar and Sugar Confectionary	28,786,687	15,018,746	586,019	13,473,056	4,032,183	12,344,403	23,425,268
Tea	330,931	99,219	9,335	16,823	551	37,852	38,049
Tobacco	13,771,438	36,252	273,682	352,981	20	151,617	17,911
Vanilla	1,417	10,671	13,136	1,244	646,898	561	
Vegetables	4,395,570	2,586,413	3,438,737	253,105	10,828	1,964,071	9,042