REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,

ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

2023

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ACRONYMS

AAS	Annual Agricultural Survey
CDO	Cotton Development Organisation
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ha	Hectares
Kg	Kilograms
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
MT	Metric Tons
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAGRC&DB	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
OPUL	Oil Palm Uganda Limited
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USD	United States Dollars

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

The Statistical Abstract is an annual publication compiled by Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries containing information on key indicators in the three sub sectors namely; Crop, Livestock and Fisheries. This publication has been compiled using data obtained from different data sources such as the Ministry, its Agencies, District Local Governments, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), among others, with an aim to inform decision making and planning process by Government. There is also an annex with a set of Statistical Tables with detailed statistics on different areas provided for the readers' information. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text.

Chapter One: Background of the Agricultural sector and its contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product.

Agriculture sector performance from FY 2018/19- 2022/23.

In nominal terms, the gross value added for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was Shillings 43,946 billion in FY 2022/23 compared to Shillings 39,079 billion registered in FY 2021/22, reflecting a 12.5% increase. The Agricultural sector had a contribution of 23.8% to Gross Domestic Product in FY 2022/23 compared to 24.1% in FY 2021/22.

The value added for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 4.8% in FY 2022/23, a 0.6% point higher than the 4.2% growth registered in FY 2021/22.

The performance of the agricultural sector was majorly driven by food crops and Livestock which grew by 4.7% and 8.8% respectively. Fishing activities registered a strong growth of 8.6%, Forestry activities grew by 3.1%, Agricultural support services grew by 2.3%. On the other hand, cash crops registered a decline of 0.1%

The food crops growing activities contributed 11.6% to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 11.% in FY 2021/22, the Livestock rearing activities maintained a consistent contribution of 4.0% to GDP in both FY 2022/23 and FY 2021/22, The forestry activities contributed 3.6% to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 3.9% in FY 2021/22, The cash crops contributed 2.5% to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 2.7% in FY 2021/22 while the Fishing activities maintained a consistent contribution of 2.0% to GDP in both FY 2022/23 and FY 2021/22.

Chapter Two: Crop Statistics.

Cereals production.

The production of cereals (Millet, Maize, Sorghum and Rice) in Uganda increased by 3.5% from 5,500,000MT in 2022 to 5,700,000 in 2023.

The Production of Maize increased by 4.4% from 4,738,000MT in 2022 to 4,945,000MT in 2023.

The Production of Rice increased by 5.3% from 347,000MT in 2022 to 365,000MT in 2023.

The Production of Sorghum decreased by 7% from 286,000MT in 2022 to 266,000MT in 2023.

The production of Millet has decreased by 8% from 129,000MT in 2022 to 119,000MT in 2023.

Root crops production.

The production of Root crops (Sweet potatoes, Irish Potatoes and Cassava) in Uganda decreased by 2.4% from 9,278,000MT in 2022 to 9,055,000MT in 2023.

The production of Sweet potatoes decreased by 22% from 1,543,000MT in 2022 to 1,194,000MT in 2023.

The production of Irish potatoes increased by 9% from 433,800MT in 2022 to 473,000MT in 2023.

The production of Cassava increased from 7,30,000MT in 2022 to 7,388,000MT in 2023.

Pulses Production.

The production of beans decreased by 7% from 826,000MT in 2022 to 766,000MT in 2023.

Banana Production.

The production increased from 11,230,000MT in 2022 to 11,616,000MT in 2023 reflecting an increase of 3.5%.

Vegetable oil Production.

The production of Vegetable oil crops (Ground nuts, Soya Beans, Simsim and Sunflower) in increased by 9% from 1,392,000MT in 2022 to 1,518,000MT in 2023.

The Production of Groundnut decreased by 4.8% from 232,000MT in 2022 to 221,000MT in 2023.

The production of Soya Beans increased by 13% from 171,900MT in the year 2022 to 194,000MT in 2023.

The production of Sunflower increased from 383,000MT in 2019 to 470,000MT in 2023.

The production of Oil Palm increased by 14.5% from 179,000MT in 2022 to 205,000MT in 2023.

Coffee Production and Export.

The volume of coffee production increased from 8.06 million 60 kg bags in FY 2020/21 to

8.45 million 60 kg bags in FY 2021/22, an increase of 5%.

The cumulative quantity of exports for the period FY 2020/21 to FY 2021/22 was 6.26 million 60-kilo bags compared to 6.082 million 60-kilo bags in the previous financial year, an increase of 3%.

The cumulative value of exports realized from coffee exports increased by 55% from US$544M in 2020/21 to US$ 862M in 2021/22

Cotton Production and Export.

The volume of cotton produced increased by more than a half from 69,099 of 185 kg bales in FY 2021/22 to 115,975 of 185 kg bales in 2022/23, indicating an increase of 68%.

The volume of cotton exported decreased slightly from 65,368 MT of 185kg bales in FY 2021/22 to 65,344 MT of 185kg bales in FY 2022/23.

Tea production and Export.

The production of tea increased by 4% from 84,185 MT in 2021/22 to 87,264 MT in 2022/23.

A total of 78,538MT of Tea valued at US$ 90.01million was exported in the FY 2022/23 as compared to a total of 76,532MT valued at US$ 97.61million that was exported in FY 2021/22. This showed an increase of 3% and 5% in quantity and value respectively.

Cocoa production and Export.

The production of Cocoa decreased by 8% from 43,378 MT in 2021/22 to 39,861MT in 2022/23.

A total of 37,868MT of cocoa valued at US$ 93.3million was exported in the FY 2022/23 as compared to a total of 41,313MT valued at US$ 97.61million that was exported in FY 2021/22. This showed a decrease of 8% and 4% in quantity and value respectively.

Chapter Three: Livestock Statistics

Milk Production and Export

Milk production has tremendously increased over the years from 2.7 billion litres in 2019 to 3.2 billion litres in 2022 and 3.85 billion litres in 2023. Milk production increased by 20.3% from 2022 to 2023.

The value of Milk and Milk Products exported increased by 157.3% from USD 102.6 million in 2022 to USD 264 million in 2023.

Beef production.

Beef production decreased by 2.5% from 230,746mt in 2022 to 225,045mt in 2023.

Bee production.

The production of honey increased from 20,250MT in 2021/22 to 20,875MT in 2022/23.

The production of Beeswax increased to 610 MT in FY 2022/23, Processed propolis increased to 13.550 million litres and Bee venom increased to 9,240g.

The quantity of Honey exported increased from 10,022MT to 10,400MT fetching the revenue of US$39.4 and US$42 from FY 2021/22 to FY 2022/23 respectively

The production of Silk yarn and degummed silk increased from 5.9 MT in FY 2021/22 to 6.2 MT in FY 2022/23.

The production of Cocoons increased by approximately 16.2% from 17.8MT in 2021/22 to 18.9MT in 2022/23.

Chapter Four: Fisheries Statistics.

Fish catch.

Lake Albert maintains its position as the largest contributor with a total fish catch production of 347,718 MT. Lake Victoria follows closely with a total fish catch production of 269,708 MT while Lake Kyoga with 40,936 MT.

The total fish catch from all water bodies increased from 651,719 MT in 2022 to 684,305 MT in 2023. The total value of the catch for all water bodies increased from 1.967 trillion Ugandan shillings in 2022 to 2.066 trillion Ugandan shillings in 2023.

Chapter Five: Presents Agricultural Markets and External Trade.

Formal Agricultural Exports.

The total value of exports of agricultural commodities increased by 14.9% percent from USD 1.534 billion registered in 2021 to USD 1.763 billion in 2022.

The country exported most of the agricultural commodities to Europe, with an export value of USD 719.1million in 2022 as compared to USD 655.9 million recorded in 2021.

The value of agricultural commodities exported to COMESA increased from USD 359.19 million in 2021 to USD 484.1 million in 2022 indicating a 34.8 percent increase.

Formal Agricultural Imports.

The total value of imports of agricultural commodities increased by 13.8 percent from USD 322.4 million registered in 2021 to USD 366.9 million in 2022.

South and Central America was the main source of Uganda's agricultural imports in the year 2022 fetching an import value of USD 87.2 million as compared to USD 59.9 million recorded in 2021.

The value of imports from Other Africa (besides COMESA) increased by the highest percentage of 52.7% from USD 47 million in 2021 to USD 71.8 million in 2022 while the value of imports from Europe regional bloc increased by 5.8 percent from USD 61.6 million in 2021 to USD 65.2 million in 2022.

Chapter Six: Price Statistics

Root Tuber prices

The average price of Yams in the year 2023 was 3,000 shs/kg as compared to 1,950 shs/kg of Irish potatoes, 1,100 shs/kg of sweet potatoes and 1,100 shs/kg of cassava.

Banana prices

The average price of Banana short finger (Ndiizi) in the year 2023 was 2,850 shs/kg as compared to 1,900 shs/kg of Banana Standard (Bogoya), 1,300 shs/kg of Matooke-Cluster and 1,100 shs/kg of Matooke-Bunch.

Cereal Grain prices

The average price of Ground nuts in the year 2023 was 7,500 shs/kg in the year 2023 as compared to 8,100 shs/kg of Simsim, 5,200 shs/kg of rice, 4,800 shs/kg of dry beans, 2,200 shs/kg of Maize grain and 2,050 shs/kg of sorghum.

Cereal Flour prices

The average price of wheat flour in the year 2023 was higher at 8,200 shs/kg as compared to the average price of millet flour at 3,350 shillings per Kg, Maize flour at 3,300 kg/kg and Cassava flour at 2,650 shs/kg.

Fish prices

The average price of Tilapia-Smoked in the year 2023 was slightly higher at 29,350 shs/kg as compared to the average price of Nile Perch-Smoked at 28,600 shillings per Kg, Nile Perch-Fresh at 16,900 kg/kg and Tilapia-Fresh at 13,200 shs/kg.

Meat prices

The average price of Goat meat in the year 2023 was 16,500 shs/kg throughout the year as compared to average price of Beef at 13,860 shs/kg and Pork at 13,315 shs/kg.

Milk - Fresh un-skimmed-sold Loose.

The average price of fresh milk in the year 2023 was 1,850 shillings per litre.

Fruits and Vegetables Prices.

The average price of green pepper in the year 2023 was slightly higher at 3,450 shs/kg as compared to the average price of Round Onions at 4,200 shillings per Kg, Cucumber at 3,000 shs/kg, Tomatoes at 2,550 shs/kg, Avocado at 1,450 shs/kg, Watermelon at 1,050 shs/kg and green cabbage at 900 shs/kg

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Agriculture sector remains the key driver of Uganda's economy accounting for 70% of employment, contributing half of all the National exports, and one-quarter of Gross Domestic Product 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.

1.1 Agriculture sector performance from FY 2018/19- 2022/23.

In nominal terms, the gross value added was Shillings 43,946 billion in FY 2022/23 compared to Shillings 39,079 billion registered in FY 2021/22, reflecting a 12.5% increase. The Agricultural sector had a contribution of 23.8% to Gross Domestic Product in FY 2022/23 compared to 24.1% in FY 2021/22.

The value added for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew by 4.8% in FY 2022/23, a 0.6% point higher than the 4.2% growth registered in FY 2021/22. The performance of the agricultural sector was majorly driven by food crops and Livestock which grew by 4.7% and 8.8% respectively. Fishing activities registered a strong growth of 8.6%, Forestry activities grew by 3.1%, Agricultural support services grew by 2.3%. On the other hand, cash crops registered a decline of 0.1%

Table 1:GDP by economic activity at current prices in billion shillings

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
GDP at market prices	**132,090**	**139,689**	**148,310**	**162,750**	**184,895**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**30,309**	**33,426**	**35,360**	**39,079**	**43,946**
Cash crops	2,609	2,748	3,051	4,462	4,561
Food crops	15,191	16,177	17,001	18,543	21,433
Livestock	4,490	5,268	5,835	6,456	7,430
Agriculture Support Services	18	19	20	21	22
Forestry	5,046	5,751	6,102	6,299	6,744
Fishing	2,954	3,462	3,351	3,298	3,756

Source: UBOS

Table 2:Percentage share for value added by economic activity at current prices.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	**22.9**	**23.9**	**23.8**	**24.1**	**23.8**
Cash crops	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.5
Food crops	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.6
Livestock	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Agriculture Support Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6
Fishing	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0

Source: UBOS.

Cash Crop Activities: The value added for cash crop growing activities dropped by 0.1 percent in the FY 2022/23 compared to 5.7 percent growth in FY 2021/22. The cash crops contributed 2.5 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 2.7 percent in FY 2021/22.

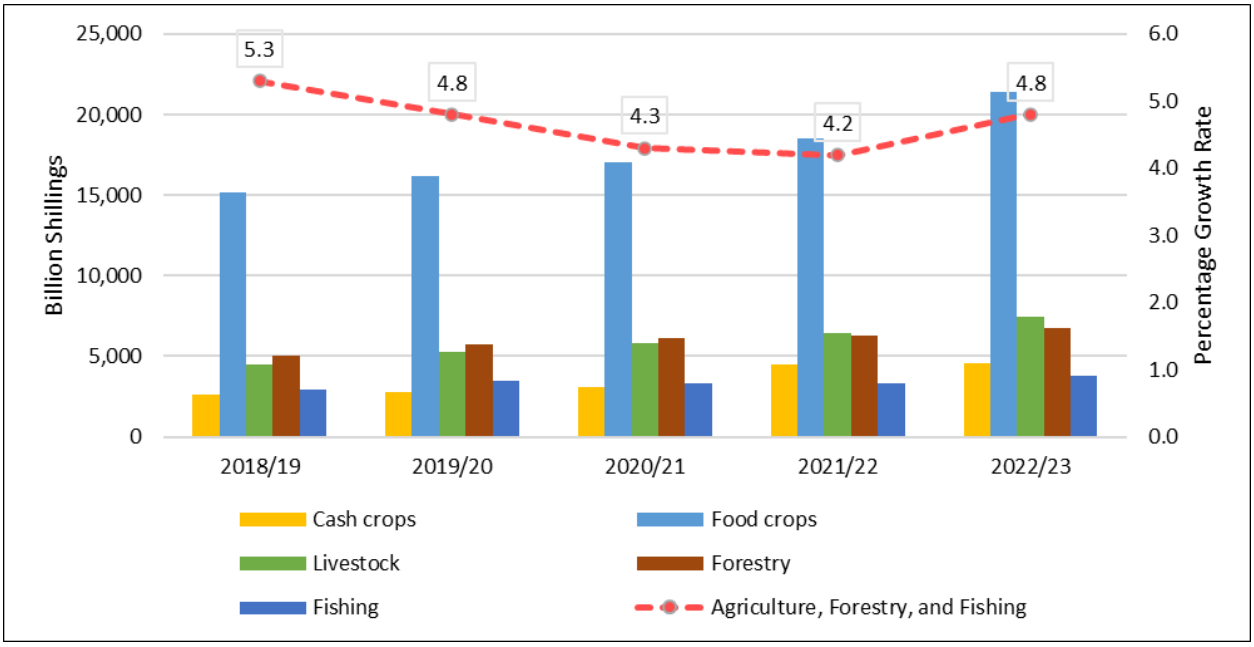
Food Crop Activities: The value added for food crop growing activities grew by 4.7 percent in the FY 2022/23 compared to 3.5 percent growth in FY 2021/22. The food crops growing activities contributed 11.6 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 11.4 percent in FY 2021/22.

Livestock Activities: The value added for livestock activities recorded a growth of 8.8 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to a growth of 8.3 percent in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, the sector's value addition increased to 7,430 billion shillings in FY 2022/23, from 6,456 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. Livestock rearing activities maintained a consistent contribution of 4.0% to GDP in both FY 2022/23 and FY 2021/22.

Forestry Activities: The value added for forestry activities registered a growth of 3.1 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to a growth of 3.2 percent recorded in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, the sector recorded a value addition of 6,744 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 compared to 6,299 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. The forestry activities contributed 3.6 percent to GDP in FY 2022/23 compared to 3.9 percent in FY 2021/22.

Fisheries Activities: The value added for fishing activities registered a growth of 8.6 percent in FY 2022/23 compared to a slower growth of 0.3 percent recorded in FY 2021/22. In nominal terms, the value addition in fishing rose to 3,756 billion shillings in FY 2022/23 from 3,298 billion shillings in FY 2021/22. Fishing activities maintained a consistent contribution of 2.0% to GDP in both FY 2022/23 and FY 2021/22.

Figure 1:GDP in current prices and percentage growth rate, 2018/19 - 2022/23



Source: UBOS.

CHAPTER TWO: CROP STATISTICS

2.0 CROP SUB-SECTOR

2.1 Agricultural Inputs

2.1.1 Seed

Quantities (MT) of certified seed

The Ministry under its Department of Crop Inspection and Certification is responsible for registration and certification of seed, plant and plant products and agrochemicals. In the FY 2022/23, the quantity of certified seed for nearly all commodities dropped compared to quantities in the FY 2021/22. The drop in seed production can be attributed to the uncertainty surrounding the distribution channels, which has arisen from the government's policy change away from direct distribution.

Table 3:Quantity of certified seed (MT)

Crop	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Maize	14,980.1	21,178.1	12,906.0	16,197.8	6,639.9
Beans	2,530.5	1,219.4	3,220.1	3,176.2	1,063.8
Sorghum	2,288.1	5,934.0	2,543.2	4,725.7	675.4
Vegetable	186.9	254.5	240.6	596.1	185.6
Soybean	504.5	833.4	1,004.5	711.8	1,660.9
Sunflower	230.9	223.0	205.3	209.1	336.9
Cowpea	3,766.4	6,305.3	1,434.5	1,857.4	244.7
Ground nuts	489.5	212.5	262.9	105.8	79.2
Pastures	3.5	-	17.0	15.3	8.4
Rice	364.0	571.3	661.5	157.0	209.6
Simsim	220.5	752.3	233.5	135.2	80.4

Source: MAAIF

Total national quality seed requirement for selected crops

The table below indicates the total national seed requirement for selected commodities. The Total national seed requirement for nearly all commodities is on average six (6) times the quantity of seed certified in the country. This partially explains the low access and utilisation of improved seed (certified seed) by farmers which ultimately results into low production and productivity.

Table 4:Total national quality seed requirement for selected crops in MT

Crop	Seed Rate kg/ Ha	Area planted	Seed requirement (MT)
Maize	25	2,392	59,800
Rice	50	232	1,1600
Bean	62	1,044	64,728
Sorghum	10	420	4,200
Soybean	55	190	10,450
Sunflower	7.5	264.7	1,987.5
Ground Nut	62	402	24,924

Source: MAAIF

2.1.2 Fertilisers

Fertilizer or manure is important for early vegetative growth and rapid development. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate).

2.1.2.1 Fertilizer apparent consumption.

The trend of Fertilizer apparent consumption has reduced by 61% in the last 6 years from 99,983MT in 2018 to 39,004MT in 2023. The ending of the Fertilizer Subsidy program and the high-cost fertilizers on the global market affected the imports of fertilizers thereby affecting apparent consumption.

Table 5:Fertilizer apparent consumption (MT)

Fertilizer Name	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NPK	64,487	47,160	64,370	50,530	23,015	16,180
Urea	16,190	15,313	12,543	14,431	15,831	11,544
DAP	4,452	6,563	3,248	7,710	8,099	2,565
MOP	4,701	3,223	3,248	3,176	3,696	3,051
Other fertilizers	10,154	15,354	12,935	18,231	16,299	5,663
Total	**99,983**	**87,613**	**96,344**	**94,078**	**66,940**	**39,004**

Source: MAAIF

**NPK stands for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium, DAP stands for Diammonium Phosphate and MOP stands for Muriate of Potash*

Table 6:Fertilizer consumption per Hectare of crop land (Kg/Ha)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Kg/Ha	11.0	9.6	10.6	10.3	7.4	4.3

Source: MAAIF

The trend of fertilizer consumption per hectare of crop land declined by 61% in the last five (5) years. The lowest consumption per hectare was registered in 2023. It should be noted that this is far below the minimum fertilizer consumption of 50kg/Ha of crop land. The low consumption is attributed to the high cost of fertilizers which makes them inaccessible by the farmers.

2.2 Production, productivity and Marketing

2.2.1 Cereal production

The main cereal crops in Uganda include maize, rice, millet, and sorghum. These are among the enterprises selected due to their high potential for food security and high contribution to import substitution.in the Third National Development Plan.

The production of cereals (Millet, Maize, Sorghum and Rice) in Uganda increased by 3.5% from 5,500,000 MT in 2022 to 5,700,000MT in 2023.

Table 7:Cereal production (000' MT)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Millet	196	215	70	129.3	119
Maize	5,000	4,560	3,500	4,737.90	4,945
Sorghum	211	321	307	286.3	266
Rice	255	373	327.9	346.6	365

Source: MAAIF

2.2.1.1 Maize

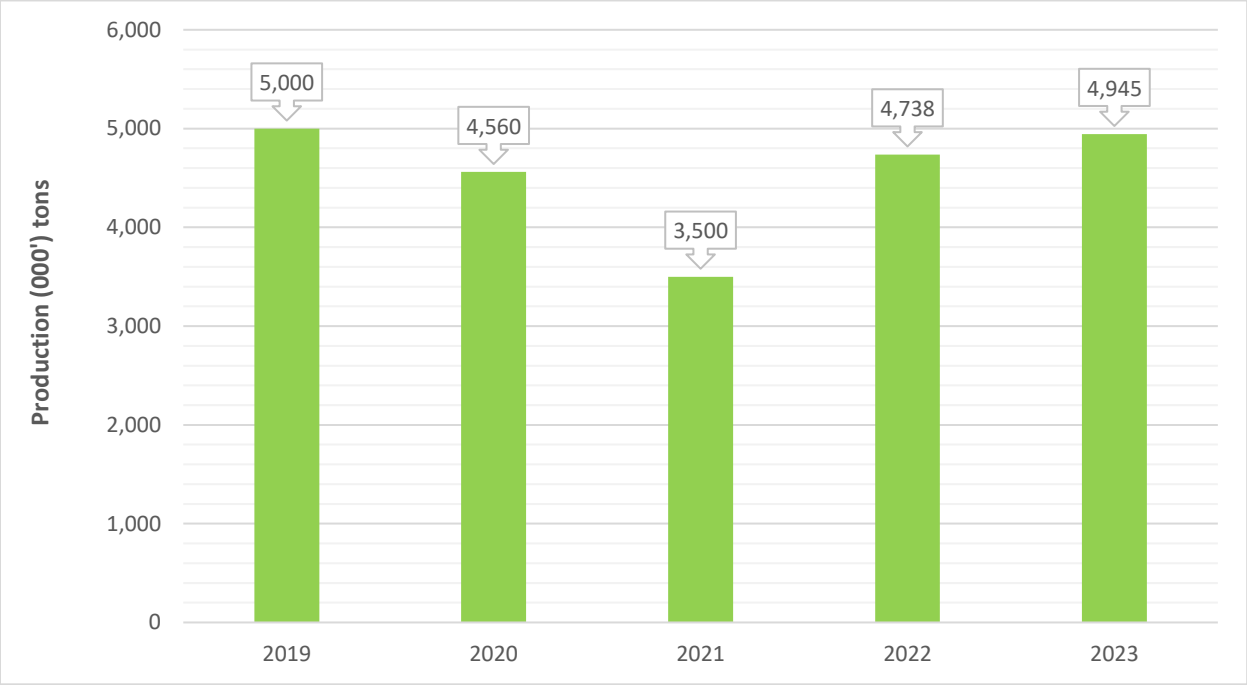
Maize remains the highest produced cereal in Uganda over the years and its production has been steadily increasing every year.

Production increased by 4.4% from 4,737,900MT in 2022 to 4,945,000MT in 2023.

The area planted was 1,154.3 thousand Ha in 2018 and increased to 2,392 thousand Ha in 2019. The maize yield was 1.49 MT per Ha in 2018 and increased by 8.72% to 1.62 MT per Ha in 2019, (UBOS AAS 2019)

The average price of Maize grain was 2,200 shs/kg in the year 2023.

Figure 2:Production of maize 2019-2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

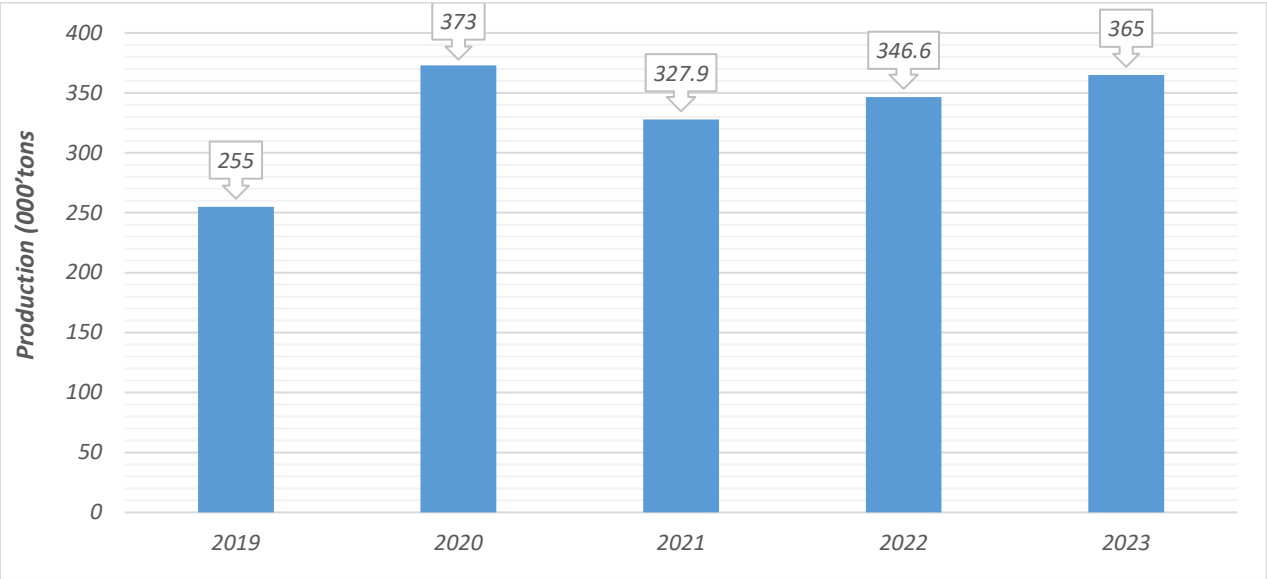
2.2.1.2 Rice

Rice is grown mainly by small scale farmers almost throughout the country, but also with large scale farmers in a few places. The demand for rice is expected to rise due to increasing population. Production increased by 5.3% from 346,600MT in 2022 to 365,000MT in 2023.

The area planted with rice increased by 24 percent in the year 2020 compared to the previous year, and the annual national yield of the year 2020 was 1.5 MT/ha compared to 1.3 MT/ha in the year 2019.

The average price of Rice was 5,200 shs/kg in the year 2023.

Figure 3:Production of, Rice 2019-2023 (000 tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.1.3 Sorghum

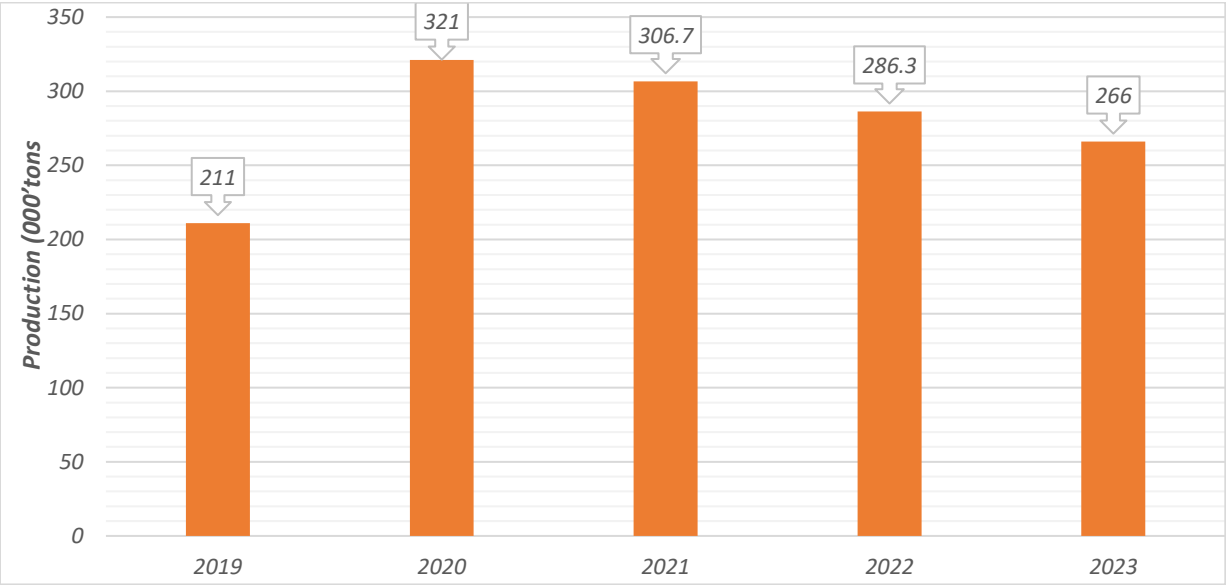
In Uganda, sorghum is among the main cereal crops which has increasingly become a source of income and a non-traditional export crop. It is also used as a raw material in the brewing industry.

Production decreased by 7% from 286,300MT in 2022 to 266,000MT in 2023.

The area planted with sorghum increased by 15 percent in the year 2020 compared to that in the previous year. The annual national yield of the survey 2020 was 0.9 MT/ha compared to 0.6 MT/ha in the year 2019.

The average price of sorghum was 2,050 shs/kg in the year 2023.

Figure 4:Production of sorghum 2019-2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.1.4 Millet

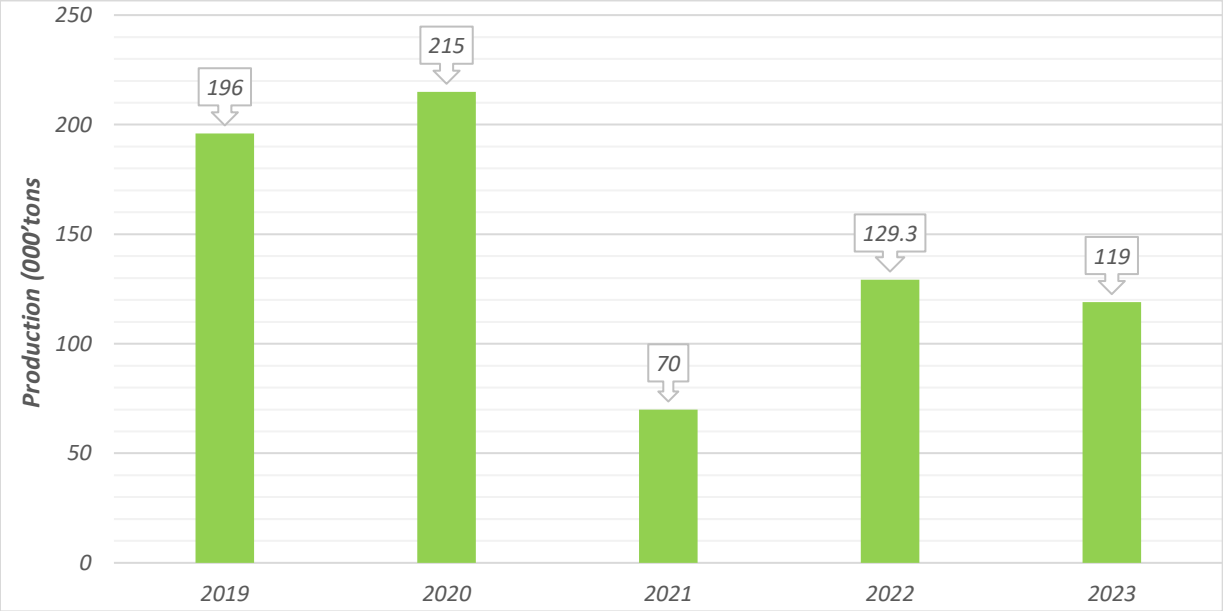
Millet is among the enterprises in the Third National Development Plan selected due to its high potential for food security and high contribution to import substitution. (UBOS AAS 2019).

Production has been fluctuating between 2019 and 2023. However, the production of Millet has decreased by 8% from 0.129 million tons in 2022 to 0.119 million tons in 2023.

The area planted with millet decreased by 13 percent in the year 2020 compared to the previous year. The annual national yield of survey year 2020 remained at 0.4 MT/ha.

The average price of millet flour was at 3,350 shs/kg in the year 2023. The price of Millet flour remained slightly stable throughout the year

Figure 5:Production of Millet 2019-2023 (000 tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.2 Plantain Banana Production

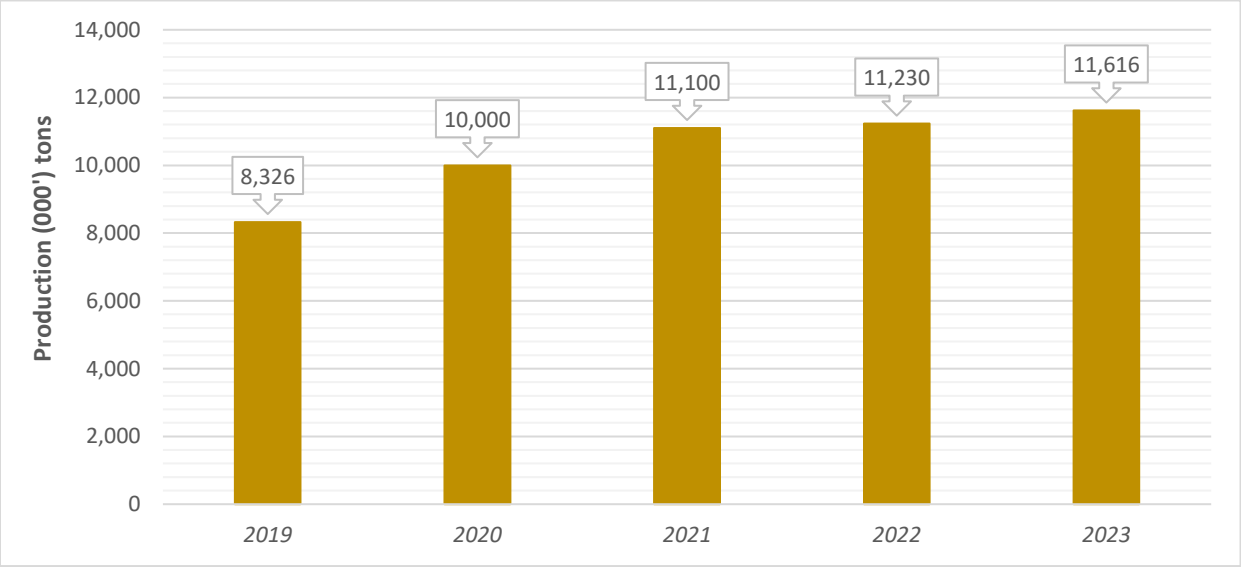
Banana is one of the major crops that promote food security and household incomes. Most of the banana and its bi-products are consumed domestically.

The production has generally been increasing since 2019. The production increased from 11,230,000MT in 2022 to 11,616,000MT in 2023 reflecting an increase of 3.5%.

The area planted was 972.3 thousand Ha in 2018 and decreased to 668 thousand Ha in 2019. At national level, the banana-food yield was 15.4 MT/ha in the year 2020, (UBOS AAS 2020).

The average price of Banana short finger (Ndiizi) was 2,585 shs/kg as compared to 1,785 shs/kg of Banana Standard (Bogoya), 1,124 shs/kg of Matooke-Cluster and 900 shs/kg of Matooke-Bunch.

Figure 6:Production of Plantain Banana 2019-2023 (000 tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.3 Root Crops

The production of Root crops (Sweet potatoes, Irish Potatoes and Cassava) in Uganda decreased by 2.4 percent from 9.278 million tons in 2022 to 9.055 million tons in 2023.

Table 8:Root crops production 2019-2023 (000' MT)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sweet potatoes	1,485	1,491	1292.2	1543.2	1,194
Irish Potatoes	326	335	394.4	433.8	473
Cassava	6,983	7,042	7278.9	7301.2	7,388

Source: MAAIF

2.2.3.1 Sweet Potatoes

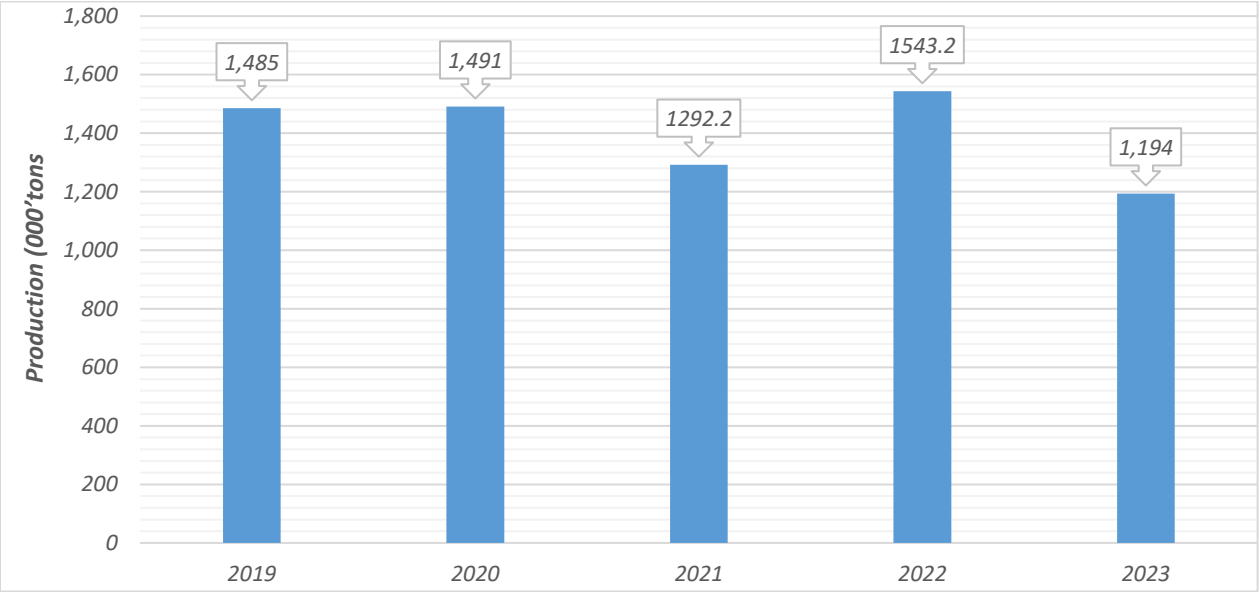
Sweet potatoes are one of the important food security crops in Uganda and is also an important source of income for households. It can be kept for some time in the soil as a reserve crop and withstands extreme weather conditions.

The production of sweet potatoes decreased by 22% from 1,543,2000MT in 2022 to 1,194,000MT in 2023.

The area planted with sweet potatoes decreased from 504,000 ha in the year 2019 to 466,000 ha in the year 2020 while the annual national yield of the year 2020 was 5.0 metric Tonnes per hectare and 2.8 MT/ha in the year 2019.

The average price of sweet potatoes was 1,100 shs/kg in the year 2023.

Figure 7:Sweet Potatoes Production from 2019 to 2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.3.2 Irish Potatoes

Irish potatoes have over the years been regarded as an important food crop but have also proven to be a viable cash crop.

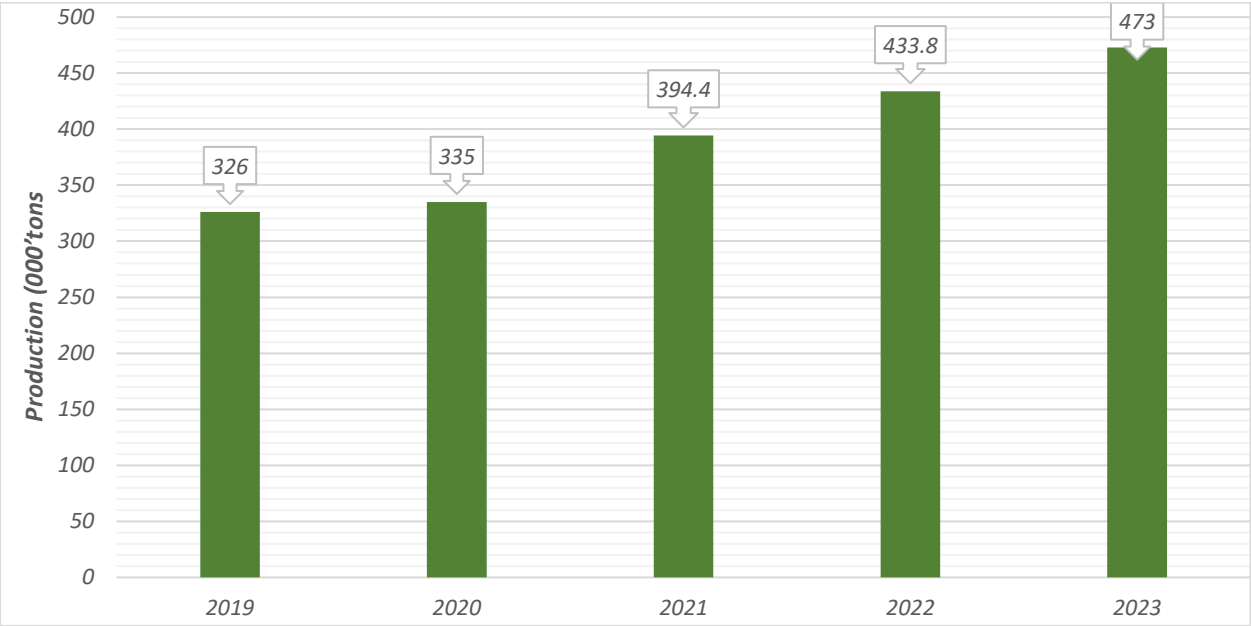
The production of Irish Potatoes has been generally increasing between 2019 and 2023.

Production increased by 9% from 433,800MT in 2022 to 473,000MT in 2023.

The Yield increased by 8% from 3.21MT/Ha in 2018 to 3.47 MT/Ha in 2019. The area planted with Irish potatoes decreased by 17 percent in the year 2020 compared to the previous year. The annual national yield of the survey year 2020 was 4.2 MT/ha compared 3.0 MT/ha in the year 2019 (UBOS AAS)

The average price of Irish potatoes 1,950 shs/kg in the year 2023. The lowest price of 1,552 shs/kg of Irish potatoes was recorded in August and the highest price of 2,331 shs/kg in November.

Figure 8:Irish Potatoes Production from 2019 to 2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.3.3 Cassava

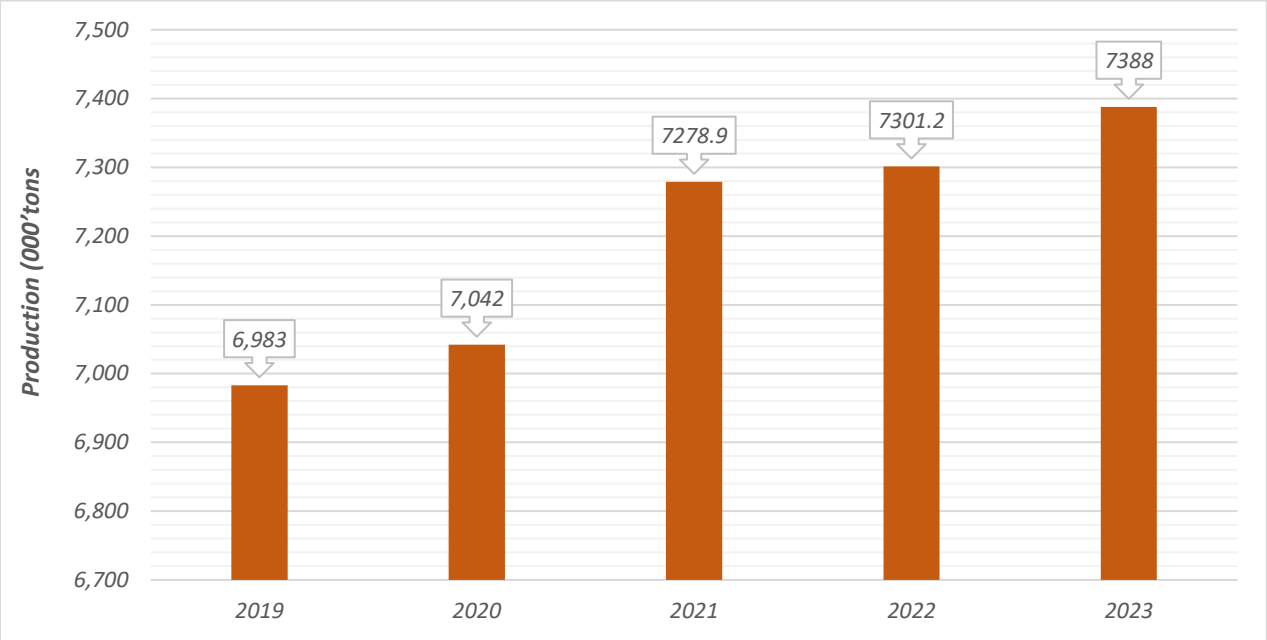
Cassava is one of the most important staple food crops in the country and it is also useful in the manufacturing industry.

The production of Cassava has been generally increasing over the years between the years 2019 and 2023. Production increased from 7,301,000MT in 2022 to 7,388,000MT in 2023.

The Yield increased by 1% from 3.65MT/Ha in 2018 to 3.69 MT/Ha in 2019. At national level, the annual yield of cassava was 2.3 MT/ha in 2020 (UBOS AAS)

The average price of cassava was 1,100 shs/kg in the year 2023.

Figure 9:Cassava Production from 2019 to 2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.4 Pulses.

2.2.4.1 Beans.

Beans are a major source of protein for most households in Uganda and are widely grown throughout the country mainly for food and Income security.

Table 9:Beans production 2019-2023 (000' MT)

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Beans	627	786	770	826.7	766

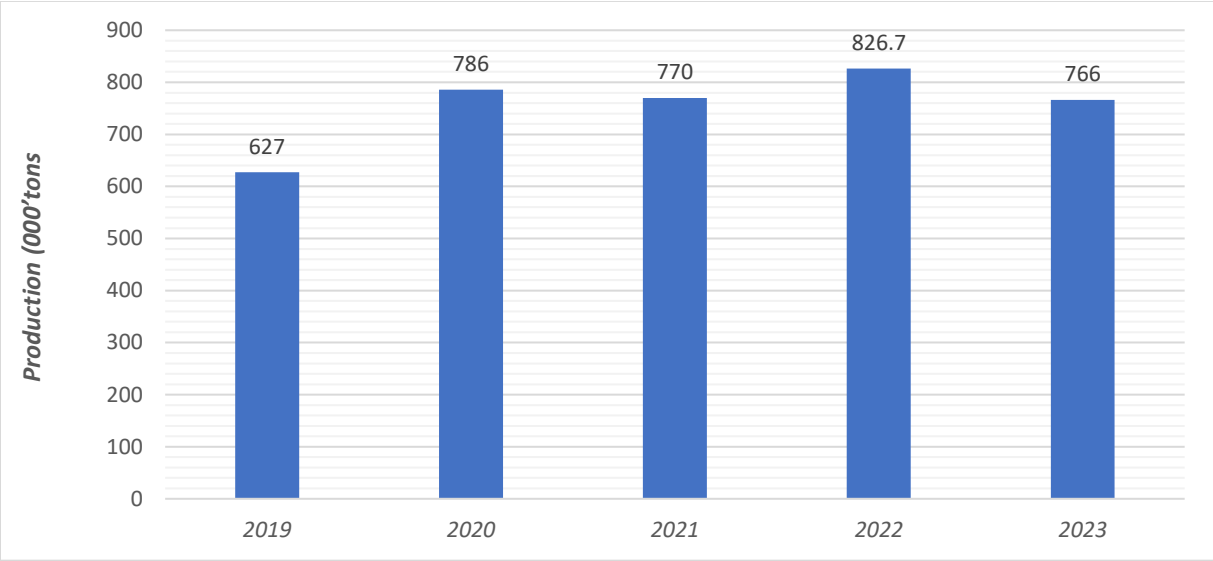
Source: MAAIF

Production decreased by 7% from 826,700MT in 2022 to 766,000MT in 2023.

The area planted with beans increased by 31 percent in the year 2020 compared to the previous year, and the annual national yield of the year 2020 was 0.8 metric tonnes per hectare compared to 0.6 MT/ha in the year 2019.

The average price of dry beans was 4,800 shs/kg shs/kg in the year 2023.

Figure 10:Beans production from 2019 to 2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.5 Vegetable oil crops

The major vegetable oil crops grown in Uganda are groundnuts, soya bean, sim sim, sunflower, and oil palm. They are predominantly grown in the northern and eastern part of the country.

The production of Vegetable oil crops (Ground nuts, Soya Beans, Simsim and Sunflower) in Uganda increased by 9% from 1,392,000MT in 2022 to 1,518,000MT in 2023.

Table 10:Vegetable Oil crop production 2019-2023 (000' MT)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ground nuts	302	313	176	232.2	221
Soya Beans	117	130	138	171.7	194
Sim sim	247	356	348.8	388.4	428
Sunflower	383.2	390	404.6	420.3	470
Oil Palm	162.3	152	189	179	205

Source: MAAIF

2.2.5.1 Ground Nuts

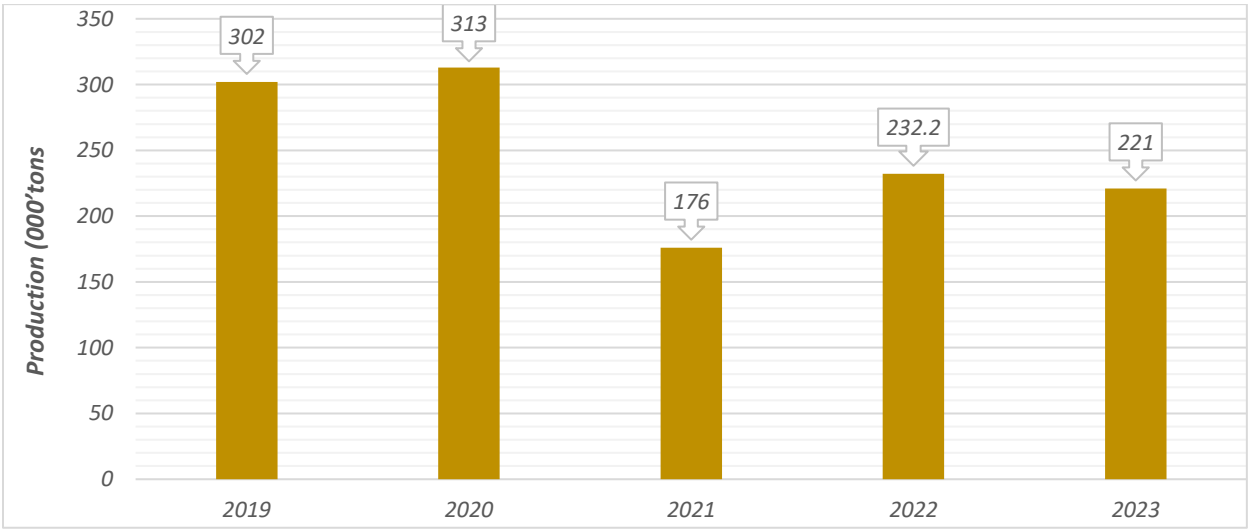
Groundnut is among the leading legume crops grown in the country predominantly by smallholder farmers for food and income security.

Production decreased by 4.8% from 232,200MT in 2022 to 221,000MT in 2023.

The total Area planted was about 604,000Ha in the year 2019 compared to 515,000Ha in 2018. The yield of the year 2020 was 0.5 MT/ha compared to 0.4 MT/ha in the year 2019

The average price of Ground nuts was 7,500 shs/kg in the year 2023. The price of Ground nuts generally increased from January to July and thereafter fluctuated throughout the year. The highest price of 8,055 shs/kg was recorded in May as compared to the lowest price of 7,122 shs/kg recorded in December.

Figure 11:Production of Ground Nuts 2019-2023 (000 tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.5.2 Soya Bean

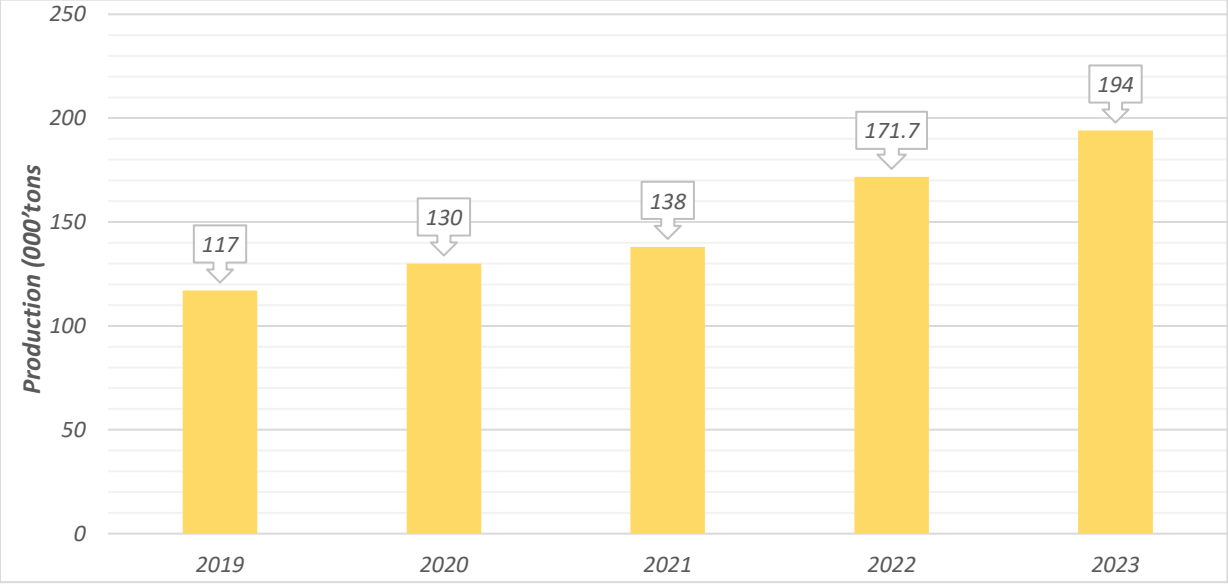
Soya beans are a major source of protein and are useful for oil production and as a cover crop to increase soil fertility.

The production of Soya Beans has been generally increasing over the years between the years 2019 and 2023.

Production increased by 13% from 171,700MT in the year 2022 to 194,000MT in 2023.

The yield increased from 0.6 metric tonnes per hectare in the year 2019 to 0.8 MT/ha in the year 2020 while area planted increased from 216,000 ha in the year 2019 to 225,000 ha in the year 2020.

Figure 12:Production of Soya beans 2019-2023 (000'tons)



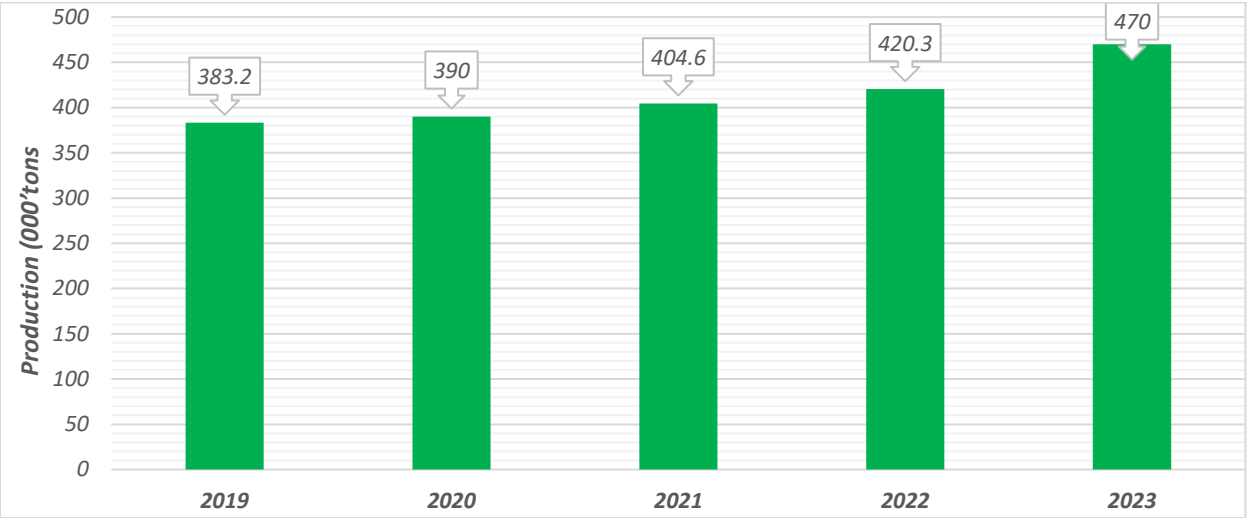
Source: MAAIF

2.2.5.3 Sunflower

Sunflower is one of the most important oilseed crops grown and a major source of vegetable oil in Uganda. It is mainly grown in the Acholi and Lango sub-regions.

Production has over the years since 2019 been increasing as it increased from 0.383 million tons in 2019 to 0.47 million tons in 2023. The increase was by 11.8% between 2022 and 2023.

Figure 13:Production of sunflower 2019-2023 (000 tons)



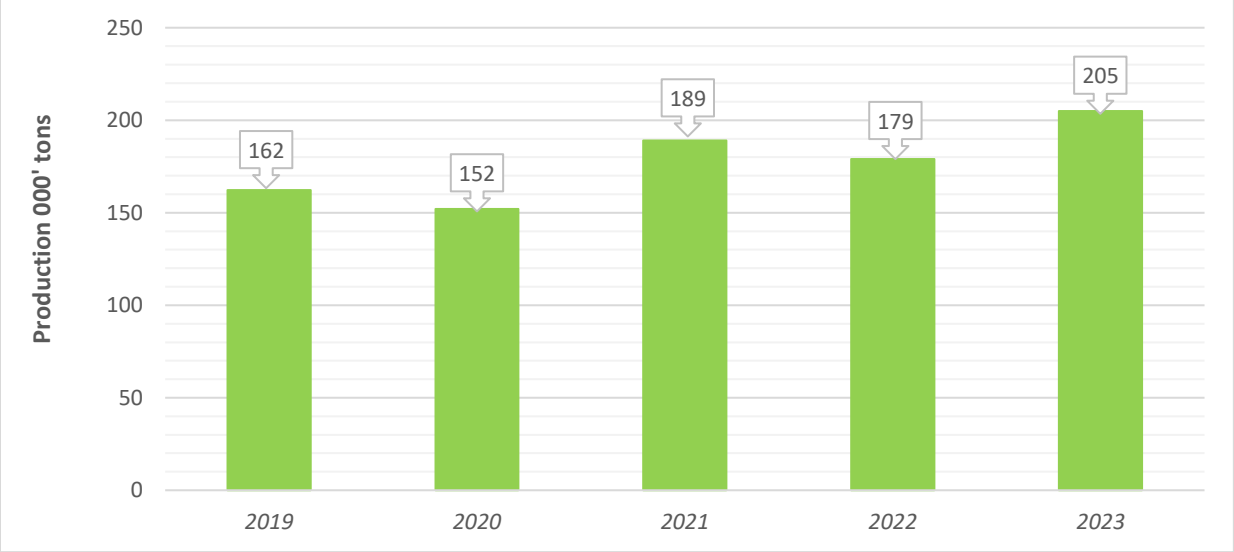
Source: MAAIF

2.2.5.4 Oil Palm

Oil palm is one of the priority commodities that the government of Uganda selected to ensure greater impact on household incomes and national export earnings. The increase in production of oil palm in the country over the years has reduced the importation of crude palm oil and yielded good returns.

Production of Oil Palm increased by 14.5% from 179,000MTin 2022 to 205,000MT in 2023.

Figure 14:Oil palm production in Uganda from 2019 to 2023



Source: MAAIF

Oil palm production in Kalangala

Oil palm remains the most permanent source of income on Kalangala Island. Oil palm production increased by 24% between 2020 and 2021. Among smallholder farmers, oil palm production increased by 29% between 2020 and 2021. Crude palm oil tonnage increased from 37,620 MT in 2020 to 46,920 MT in 2021

Table 11:Oil palm production in Kalangala (MT)

Year	FFB Harvests Small holder	FFB Harvests Nucleus	Total harvests	Avg Price per Kg of FFB	Crude palm oil (MT)
2018	43,193	107,344	150,537	523	37,363
2019	48,326	114,118	162,444	465	40,910
2020	48,880	102,987	151,867	579	37,620
2021	63,507	125,012	188,519	917	46,920
2022				1,136	

Source: MAAIF

2.2.5.5 Simsim

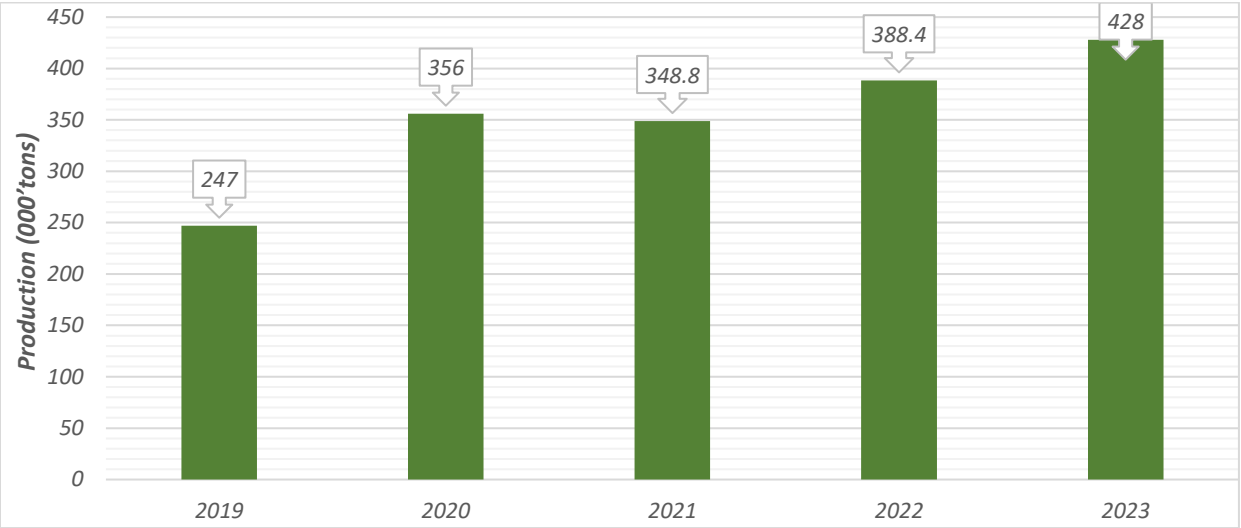
Simsim is predominantly grown in the Northern and North-Eastern part of Uganda and a considerable amount in the Eastern part of the country as it is very drought resistant.

Production has increased since 2019 from 247,000MT to 428,000MT in 2023. The production of Simsim has increased by 10% from 388,400MT in 2022 to 428,000MT in 2023.

The annual national yield of the year 2020 was 0.4 MT/ha compared to 0.3 MT/ha recorded in the year 2019.

The average price of Simsim was 8,100 shs/kg in the year 2023. The price of Simsim generally increased from January to May and thereafter declined until the end of the year. The highest price of 8,657 shs/kg was recorded in November as compared to the lowest price of 7,257 shs/kg recorded in January.

Figure 15:Production of Sim Sim 2019-2023 (000'tons)



Source: MAAIF

2.2.6 Coffee, Cotton, Tea and Cocoa production

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

Table 12;Coffee, Cotton, Tea and Cocoa production 2017/18-2022/23

Commodity	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Coffee (Million 60 kg bags)	5.634	6.95	7.75	8.06	8.45	7.8
Cotton (MT in 185kg bales)	202,357	189,443	173,457	50,708	69,099	115,975
Tea (MT)	74,201	79,466	70,338	84,446	84,185	87,264
Cocoa (MT)	28,945	34,518	35,318	46,663	43,378	39,861

Source: UCDA, CDO and MAAIF

2.2.6.1 Coffee Production.

The volume of coffee production increased from 8.06 million 60 kg bags in FY 2020/21 to 8.45 million 60 kg bags in FY 2021/22, an increase of 5%. At national level, the annual yield for the coffee Robusta was 0.6 MT/ha and the annual yield for Arabic Coffee was 0.5 MT/ha in the year 2020.

2.2.6.2 Cotton Production

Cotton is one of the main traditional cash crops produced in Uganda and contributes greatly to the country's GDP and household livelihood.

The volume of cotton produced increased by more than a half from 69,099 of 185 kg bales in FY 2021/22 to 115,975 of 185 kg bales in 2022/23, indicating an increase of 68%.

The volume of cotton exported decreased slightly from 65,368 MT of 185 kg bales in FY 2021/22 to 65,344 MT of 185 kg bales in FY 2022/23.

2.2.6.3 Tea Production

The production of tea increased by 4% from 84,185 MT in 2021/22 to 87,264 MT in 2022/23.

2.2.6.4 Cocoa production

The production of Cocoa decreased by 8% from 43,378 MT in 2021/22 to 39,861MT in 2022/23.

2.3 Crop Exports and Imports

Table 13:Quantity of selected Agricultural Exports 2018-2022

Commodity	Units	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maize	KG	492,619,313	230,901,768	322,515,613	169,346,738	190,352,265
Beans and Other Legumes	KG	256,959,583	68,005,497	97,208,701	198,087,669	173,566,876
Sorghum	KG	93,657,805	46,101,728	23,126,927	28,290,195	51,854,455
Cocoa Beans	KG	30,752,473	34,176,056	41,280,763	44,505,517	34,953,190
Fruits	KG	29,297,129	17,121,651	32,129,070	24,174,858	27,633,900
Fish and Fish Products	KG	23,846,176	29,495,107	18,048,474	15,981,843	26,811,530
Sesame Seeds	KG	26,686,578	23,236,290	29,170,196	22,898,355	19,404,731
Soya Beans	KG	15,590,819	6,139,770	23,807,927	11,612,066	13,961,853
Live Animals	No	58,871	274,297	3,945,582	7,347,513	9,939,277
Hides and Skins	KG	23,790,998	12,687,462	6,583,902	9,048,327	9,002,361

Commodity	Units	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flowers	KG	5,857,177	5,015,447	6,410,474	7,491,696	6,999,659
Bananas	KG	1,633,885	5,225,244	6,310,677	8,118,297	6,223,228
Tobacco	KG	31,134,958	26,342,650	15,220,195	16,509,920	6,212,865
Rice	KG	52,662,212	50,680,830	36,201,081	8,685,568	3,766,865
Ground Nuts	KG	7,845,510	2,104,784	2,093,496	1,218,672	2,445,542
Pepper	KG	1,004,229	193,299	482,431	777,667	604,794
Sugar cane	KG	164,079,732	148,573,347	138,520,709	292,355	338,100
Vanilla	KG	21,677	27,553	14,823	67,740	186,946

Source: UBOS

2.3.1 Coffee exports

Quantity of Exports

The cumulative quantity of exports for the period FY 2022/23 was 5.756 million 60-kilo bags compared to 6.26 million 60-kilo bags in the previous financial year FY 2021/22.

Value of Exports

The cumulative value of exports realized from coffee exports slightly decreased from US$862M in 2021/22 to US$ 845.41M in 2022/23.

Table 14:Coffee export (Million 60kg bags) (2017/18-2022/23)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Quantity of coffee exported (Million 60 kg bags)	4.454	4.174	5.039	6.082	6.26	5.756
Value of coffee exports (US$ Million)	492	416	497	554	862	845.41

Source: UCDA

2.3.2 Cotton Exports

The volume of cotton produced increased by more than a half from 69,099 of 185kg bales in FY 2021/22 to 115,975 of 185kg bales in 2022/23, indicating an increase of 68%.

The volume of cotton exported decreased slightly from 65,368 MT of 185kg bales in FY 2021/22 to 65,344 MT of 185kg bales in FY 2022/23.

Table 15:: Cotton export (MT in 185kg bales) (2017/18-2022/23)

	2017/18	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**
Export Volumes (MT 185kg bales)	141,471	180,290	168,999	104,712	65,368	65,344
Value of Exports (US$ Million)	41.16	54.26	41.69	29.01	30.19	22.19

Source: CDO

2.3.3 Tea and Cocoa Exports

A total of 78,538MT of Tea valued at US$ 90.01million was exported in the FY 2022/23 as compared to a total of 76,532MT valued at US$ 97.61million that was exported in FY 2021/22. This showed an increase of 3% and 5% in quantity and value respectively.

A total of 37,868MT of cocoa valued at US$ 93.3million was exported in the FY 2022/23 as compared to a total of 41,313MT valued at US$ 97.61million that was exported in FY 2021/22. This showed a decrease of 8% and 4% in quantity and value respectively.

Table 16:: Cotton export (MT in 185kg bales) (2017/18-2022/23)

	2017/18	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**
Tea						
Export Volumes (MT)	67,582	73,580	67,321	76,769	76,532	78,538
Value of Exports (US$ Million)	91.61	88.73	71.04	85.49	85.50	90.01
Cocoa						
Export Volumes (MT)	29,683	33,513	38,570	44,441	41,313	37,868
Value of Exports (US$ Million)	5 8.90	73.55	89.73	105.36	97.61	93.3

Source: MAAIF

2.3.4 Maize Exports

Maize exports have been fluctuating between 2018 and 2022. The highest volume of exports was recorded in 2018 at 492.6 million kgs. The quantity of Maize increased by 12% from 2021 to 2022.

The value of Maize exported increased by 72.6% from USD 52 million in 2021 to USD 89.86 million in 2022

2.3.5 Beans Exports

The country exported 198 million kgs of beans and other legumes in 2021 as compared to 173 million kgs exported in 2022. This reflected a decrease of 12% between the years 2021 and 2022.

2.3.6 Rice Exports

Rice exports have been decreasing between since 2018 with the highest decrease recorded between 2022 and 2022. The volume of exports was 8.68 million kgs in 2021 as compared to 3.77 million kgs in 2022.

The value of Rice exported decreased by 26.6% from USD 4.89 million in 2021 to USD 3.59 million in 2022.

2.3.7 Sorghum Exports

The quantity of sorghum exports increased by 83.3% from 28.29 million kgs to 51.85 million kgs between 2021 and 2022.

The value of Sorghum exported more than doubled from USD 17.33 million in 2021 to USD 36.99 million in 2022

2.3.8 Ground Nuts Exports

The quantity of Ground nuts exported doubled from 1.22 million kgs in the year 2021 to 2.44 million kgs in 2022.

The value of Ground nuts exported more than tripled from USD 1.42 million in 2021 to USD 3.21 million in 2022.

2.3.9 Soyabeans Exports

The quantity of Soya beans exported increased greatly from 11.61 million kgs in the year 2021 to 13.96 million kgs in 2022.

The value of Soya beans exported increased by 20% from USD 8.467 million to USD 11.98 million from 2021 to 2022.

2.3.10 Simsim Exports.

The quantity of Sim Sim exported decreased by 15% from 22.89 million kgs in the year 2021 to 19.40 million kgs in 2022.

The value of Sesame seeds exported decreased by 2% from USD 30.773 million in 2021 to USD 30.261 million in 2022.

CHAPTER THREE: LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

3.0 LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR

Livestock plays an important role in many families in Uganda, including raising household incomes, social status and contributing to food security. The livestock sub sector contributed 4% to the total country GDP and 16% of the sector's contribution to GDP. The livestock sub-sector grew by 8.8% in the FY 2022/23 compared to the 8.3% growth in the FY 2021/22. The Livestock Sub-sector has performed better than the crop and fisheries sub-sectors in the last two years.

The main livestock include: Cattle, sheep, Goats, Pigs and Chicken.

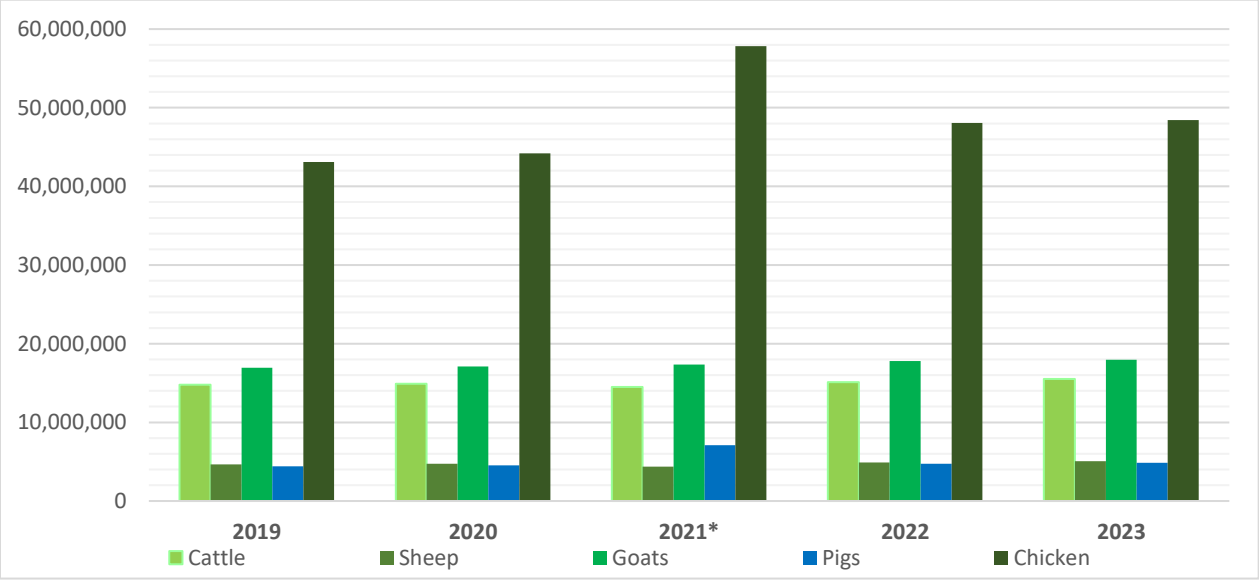
Table 17:Livestock Population by type from 2019-2023.

Year	2019	2020	2021*	2022	2023
Cattle	14,784,856	14,917,920	14,500,000	14,530,855	14,614,315
Sheep	4,666,139	4,717,000	4,363,756	4,372,122	4,374,137
Goats	16,944,785	17,097,288	17,358,355	17,406,160	17,440,804
Pigs	4,410,526	4,520,789	7,083,943	7,090,656	7,100,078
Chicken	43,121,021	44,199,047	57,844,910	58,051,176	58,129,868

Source: MAAIF

2021 indicates Data reported from the National Livestock Census.*

Figure 16;Livestock Population by type from 2019 to 2023.



Source: MAAIF

3.1 Livestock Exports and Imports

The Quantity of Livestock Imported decreased from 9.48 million live animals in 2021 to 6.96 million live animals in 2022. The Earnings from Livestock imported decreased by 25.6% from USD 111.6 million in 2021 to USD 8.636 million in 2022.

The Quantity of Livestock Exports increased from 7.35 million live animals in 2021 to 9.94 million live animals in 2022. The Earnings from Livestock exported increased by 10.5% from USD 22.05 million in 2021 to USD 24.36 million in 2022.

Table 18;: Livestock Exports and Imports from 2018 - 2022

	Exports		**Imports**	
	Quantity	Value (US Dollar)	Quantity	Value (US Dollar)
2018	58,871	1,543,369	4,148,468	6,859,412
2019	274,297	563,008	2,976,801	5,945,917
2020	3,945,582	10,165,475	6,932,181	7,254,355
2021	7,347,513	22,047,887	9,480,113	11,603,612
2022	9,939,277	24,358,194	6,956,549	8,636,276

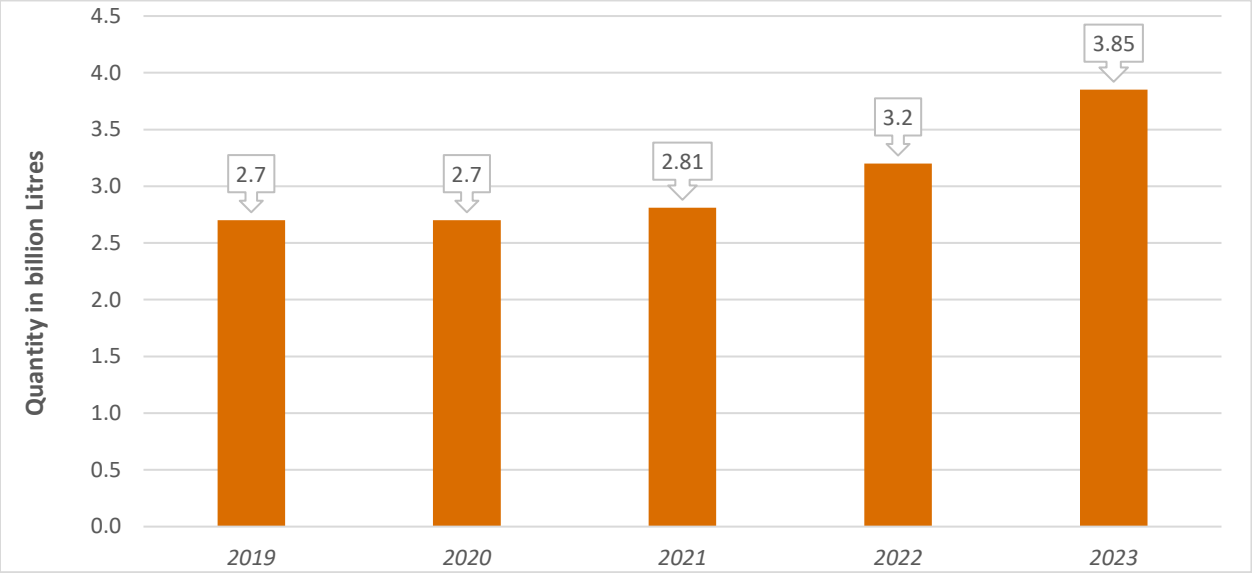
Source: URA, UBOS

3.2 Milk Production

Milk production is a key component of the dairy value chain because it's a key indicator in measuring the dairy industry growth and has an effect on exports and per capita consumption. Milk production has tremendously increased over the years from 2.7 billion litres in 2019 to 3.2 billion litres in 2022 and 3.85 billion litres in 2023. Milk production increased by 20.3% from 2022 to 2023. The national average milk productivity is 4.96 litres.

Licensed Milk Collection Centers have increased over time from 355 with a capacity of 1.5million litres in 2016 to 645 in 2022 with a capacity of 2.08 million litres. The total national installed capacity for all processing facilities is 3.4 million litres against the operating capacity of 2.3million litres.

Figure 17;Milk Production 2019 to 2023



Source: DDA

3.3 Milk and Milk Products

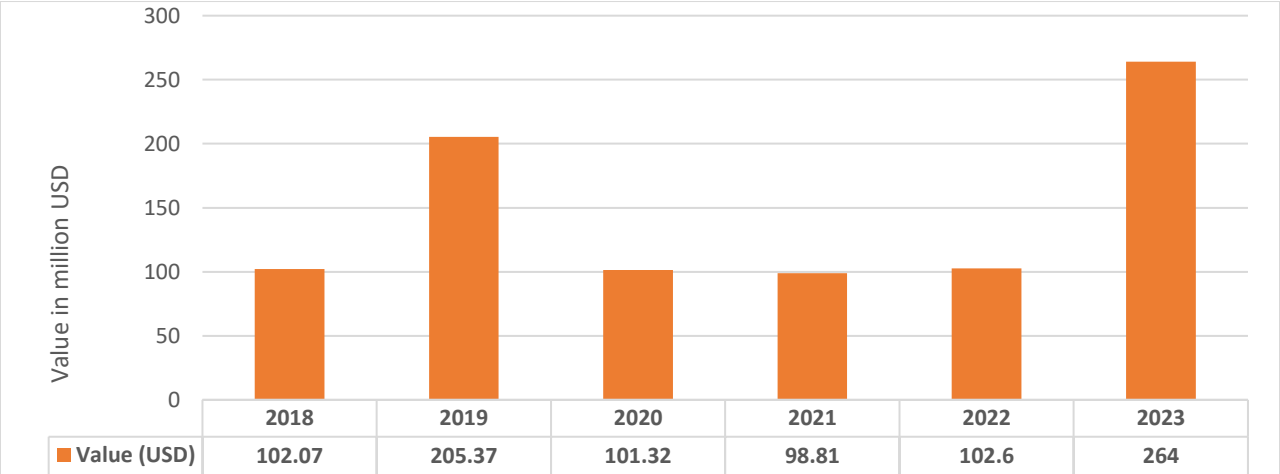
Milk Products exported include UHT, Milk Powder, Casein, and Whey Proteins among others.

The value of Milk and Milk Products exported increased by 157.3% from USD 102.6 million in 2022 to USD 264 million in 2023.

Licensed processing plants stood at 160 in 2022 with an installed capacity of 3.4 million litres.

Milk processing capacity stands at an average of 2.3 million litres with more than 21 milk products processed countrywide.

Figure 18;Export Value of Milk and Milk Products from 2018 to 2023

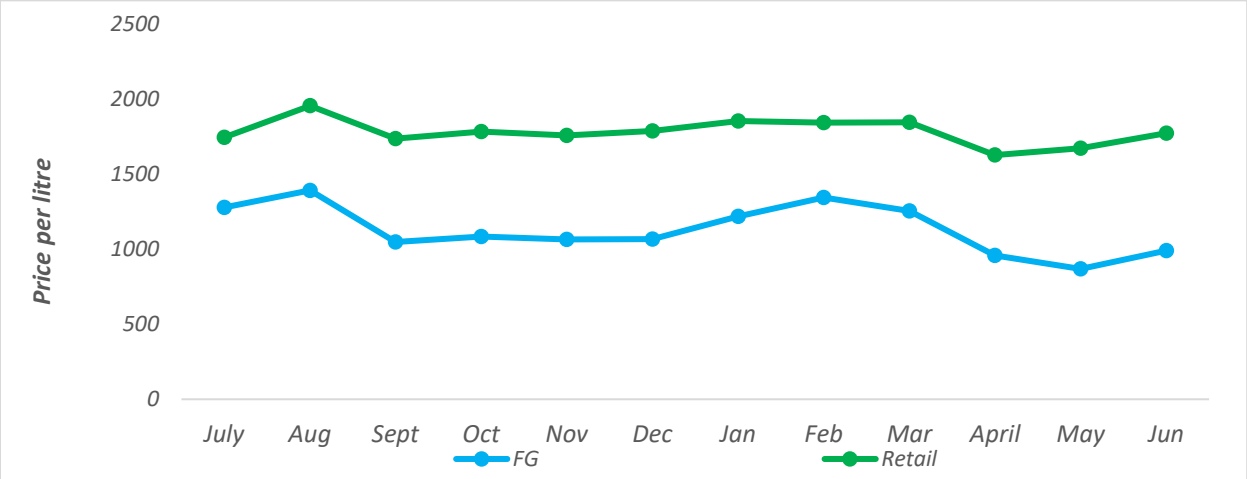


Source: DDA

3.4 Farm gate and Retail Raw Milk Prices.

Milk price analysis is important in informing investment decisions among the prospective investors and dairy farmers. In the FY 2022/23, the highest average retail and farm gate prices i.e. Ugshs 1,954 and Ugshs 1,391 respectively were recorded in the month of August unlike FY 2021/22 where the highest average retail and farm gate prices i.e., Ugshs.1,873 and Ugshs.1,391 respectively were in April.

Figure 19:Annual National Raw Milk Prices at Farm gate and Retail- FY 2022/23

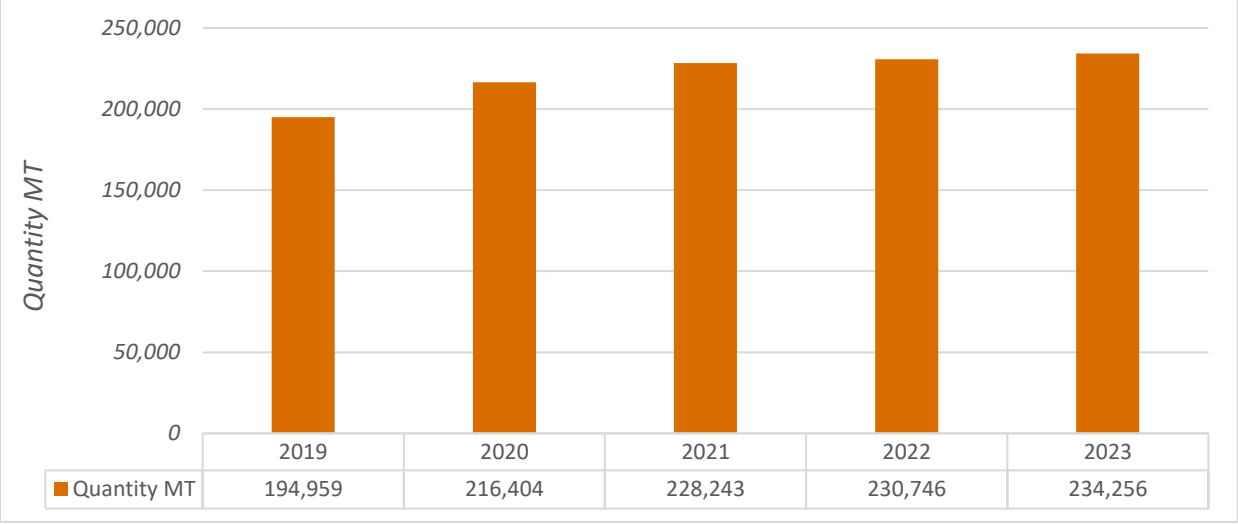


Source: DDA

3.5 Beef production statistics

Beef production decreased by 2.5% from 230,746 MT in 2022 to 225,045 MT in 2023.

Figure 20:Beef production statistics 2019 to 2023



Source: MAAIF

3.6 Meat Exports

Generally, the total value of meat exports decreased by 56.9% from UGX 7.052 billion in 2022 to UGX 3.04 billion in 2023. In 2023, the highest export value was recorded from the export of Chicken at UGX 1.88 billion and contributing 61.9 % to Total meat export followed by Beef at UGX 0.745 billion that contributed 24.5 % to Total meat export.

Table 19;Meat export breakdown between 2019 and 2023.

	2019		**2020**		**2021**		**2022**		**2023**	
Meat	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (000' UGX)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (000' UGX)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (000' UGX)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (000' UGX)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (000' UGX)
Beef	348,043	3,772,573	268,237	2,956,538	81,854	1,018,429	247,234	2,944,431	73,458	745,101
Chicken	1,022,878	5,770,676	1,186,539	7,670,014	856,800	2,899,808	316,642	3,366,452	173,142	1,880,516
Goat meat	37,633	329,019	53	501	35,200	1,117,355	4,413	108,129	3,033	79,535
Mutton	4,388	41,395	5909	51			11,355	301,830	9,420	242,395
Pork	3,604	54,114	3,520	47,990	9,800	331,906	24,429	331,370	6,429	92,638
Total	**1,416,546**	**9,967,777**	**1,464,258**	**10,675,094**	**983,654**	**5,367,498**	**604,073**	**7,052,213**	**265,482**	**3,040,186**

Source: MAAIF

3.7 Meat Imports

In 2022, the total value and quantity of Meat imports was UGX. 9.387 billion and 796,351 Kgs respectively. Pork was highly imported (348,027kg) while Goat meat was least imported.

Table 20:Meat Import breakdown for 2022

Meat	***Total Quantity (Kg)***	***Value in '000 UGX***
Beef	252,742	2,258,880
Fish	234	2,171
Game Meat	360	3,600
Goat Meat	11	94
Mutton	5,420	61,221
Pork	348,027	5,143,298
Poultry Meat	189,556	1,918,036
Total	**796,351**	**9,387,302**

Source: MAAIF

3.8 Egg exports

Table 21:Quantity and Value of Egg exports for 2021-2022

	2021		2022		2023	
Eggs types	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (UGX)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (UGX)	Quantity (Kgs)	Value (UGX)
Table Eggs	1,067,151	2,901,828,165	467,349	3,958,600,550	345,413	1,670,674,933
Hatching Eggs	665	123,201,970	286	1,967,131	1,711	10,515,349
Total	**1,067,816**	**3,025,030,135**	**467,635**	**3,960,567,681**	**347,124**	**1,681,190,282**

Source: MAAIF

3.9 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 are attractive to youth and women employment in the country.

The production of honey increased from 20,250MT in 2021/22 to 20,875MT in 2022/23.

Generally, the production of other bee products also registered an increase from FY 2021/22 to FY 2022/23. Beeswax increased to 610MT in FY 2022/23, Processed propolis increased to 13,550 (000') litres and Bee venom increased to 9,240g.

Table 22:Bee products between FY 2018/19 and FY 2022/23

Bee products	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**
Honey (MT)	13,000	15,600	19,200	20,250	20,875
Beeswax (MT)	850	920	180	600	610
Processed propolis ('000 litres)	9,400	11,255	13,200	13,500	13,550
Bee venom (g)	5,500	6,700	8,500	9,100	9,240

Source: MAAIF

Table 23;Honey Export in FY 2018/19 and FY 2022/23

Bee product	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)	Quantity exported (MT)	Value (million US$)
Honey	7,500	27.74	8,270	30.6	9,670	36.1	10,022	39.4	10,400	42

Source: MAAIF

The quantity of Honey exported increased from 10,022MT to 10,400MT fetching the revenue of US$39.4 and US$42 from FY 2021/22 to FY 2022/23 respectively.

Generally, Both the quantity and the value of honey exports have been on an increase from FY 2018/19 to FY 2022/23.

3.10 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 5.9 MT in FY 2021/22 to 6.2 MT in FY 2022/23. Cocoons increased by approximately 16.2% from 17.8MT in 2021/22 to 18.9MT in 2022/23. Cocoons and Silk yarns contributed greatly to government revenue.

Table 24;Sericulture production from 2018/19 to 2022/23.

Product	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**
Cocoons (MT)	23	19.2	15.4	17.8	18.9
Silk yarn and degummed silk (MT)	11	5.1	4.6	5.9	6.2

Source: MAAIF

Table 25;Silk Export from 2019/20 to 2020/21

Product	**2019/20**		**2020/21**	
	Qty Exported (MT)	Value UGX (Million)	Qty Exported (MT)	Value UGX (Million)
Silk Cocoons	7.7	192.5	7.2	180
Silk Yarn and degummed silk	4.1	455.2	3.9	433

Source: MAAIF

CHAPTER FOUR: FISH STATISTICS

4.0 FISHERIES SUB SECTOR

Fisheries sub-sector is characterised by two distinct segments: 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.

4.1 Fish catch by water body.

In 2023, Lake Albert maintains its position as the largest contributor with a total fish catch production of 347,718 MT. Lake Victoria follows closely with a total fish catch production of 269,708 MT while Lake Kyoga had a total fish catch production of 40,936 MT. The collective contribution of Edward, George & Kazinga channel, Albert Nile, Wamala Lake and Other waters remains minor.

The total fish catch from all water bodies increased by 4.7% from 621,987 MT in 2021 as compared to 651,719 MT in 2022. The increase between 2020 and 2021 was by 9.8%

The total catch for all water bodies was 621,987 metric tons in 2021, and this increased by 4.7% to an estimated 651,719 metric tons in 2022. The total value of the catch for all water bodies was 1,875,365,196 Ugandan shillings in 2021, and this increased by 4.9% to an estimated 1,967,729,491 Ugandan shillings in 2022.

Table 26;Fish catch by Water body (Tons) from 2020-2023

Water Body	**2020**		**2021**		**2022**		**Estimates 2023**	
	Catch (MT)	Value ('000' Ugshs)	Catch (MT)	Value ('000' Ugshs)	Catch (MT)	Value ('000' Ugshs)	Catch (MT)	Value ('000' Ugshs)
Victoria	264,387	1,182,830,145	241,744	860,090,005	256,865	913,888,324	269,708	959,582,741
Kyoga	39,397	101,582,317	31,362	95,977,326	38,987	119,312,217	40,936	125,277,828
Albert	239,299	543,204,633	323,292	819,526,610	331,160	839,470,550	347,718	881,444,078
Edward, George & Kazinga channel	5,389	46,942,193	6,461	39,996,980	5,832	36,103,140	6,124	37,908,297
Albert Nile	5,062	13,494,414	5,062	13,504,901	5,062	13,504,901	5,315	14,180,146
Wamala	4,716	14,148,000	5,236	15,708,000	5,116	15,348,000	5,372	16,115,400
Others	8,011	23,513,024	8,830	30,561,375	8,697	30,102,358	9,132	31,607,476
Total	**566,261**	**1,925,714,729**	**621,987**	**1,875,365,196**	**651,719**	**1,967,729,491**	**684,305**	**2,066,115,965**

Source: MAAIF

4.2 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.

Pond production system

The total number of ponds has been increasing gradually from 28,000 ponds in 2016 to 30,100 ponds in 2020. Total capacity of fishponds has also increased steadily from 108,627,000 fish in 2016 to 116,862,000 fish in 2020.

Table 27;: Capacity of production and number of ponds (2016 – 2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ponds	28,000	28,892	26,334	30,012	30,100
Total capacity (in number of fish) of fishponds.	108,627,000	112,052,100	102,622,500	116,516,700	116,862,000
Fingerling capacity in ponds	105,000,000	108,345,000	98,752,500	112,545,000	112,875,000

Source : MAAIF

Cage production system.

The total number of cages has increased from 4,030 cages in 2016 to 4,430 cages in 2020.

Fingerling capacity in cages has also been growing steadily from 3,627,000 in 2016 to 3,987,000 in 2020.

Table 28;Capacity of Production and number of cages (2016 – 2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cages	4,030	4,119	4,300	4,413	4,430
Fingerling capacity in cages	3,627,000	3,707,100	3,870,000	3,971,700	3,987,000
Total number of improved fingerlings supplied	61,076,000	64,166,152	76,365,799	80,226,728	93,405,000
Estimated operational capacity of the hatcheries (in number of fingerlings)	50	55	60	60	65

Source : MAAIF

4.3 Fish prices

4.3.1 Consumer Prices

In the year 2023, the average price of Tilapia-Smoked was slightly higher at 29,350 shs/kg as compared to the average price of Nile Perch-Smoked at 28,600 shillings per Kg, Nile Perch-Fresh at 16,900 kg/kg and Tilapia-Fresh at 13,200 shs/kg in the year 2023.

Table 29;Average consumer Prices of Fish (Shs. /Kg)

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tilapia - Smoked	31,100	32,200	33,500	31,300	28,400	29,300
Tilapia - Fresh	12,500	13,200	13,800	13,400	13,200	13,300
Nile Perch - Smoked	23,700	23,000	25,800	27,800	26,300	28,600
Nile Perch - Fresh	13,700	14,200	14,600	16,600	16,800	16,900
Dried kapenta (Mukene)	12,700	11,900	11,300	12,000	13,500	15,300

4.3.2 *Average Retail Prices*

The Average price for Nile perch (per kg) at the Landing site was UGX 13,500 compared to price at the market UGX 16,500. The Average Price for Tilapia (per kg) at the Landing Site was UGX 9,500 compared to the price at the market UGX 13,000 as shown in the table below:

Table 30;Average Retail Prices of Fish (Shs. /Kg) in 2023

	Landing Site Price (UGX)	Market Price (UGX)
Tilapia (per kg)	9,500	13,000
Nile Perch (per kg)	13,500	16,500

CHAPTER FIVE: AGRICULTURAL MARKETS AND EXTERNAL TRADE

5.1 Formal Agricultural Exports

The total value of exports of agricultural commodities increased by 14.9% percent from USD 1.534 billion registered in 2021 to USD 1.763 billion in 2022.

The country exported most of the agricultural commodities to Europe, with an export value of USD 719.1million in 2022 as compared to USD 655.9 million recorded in 2021. The market share for Europe to the total exports decreased from 42.7 percent in 2021 to 40.8 percent in 2022.

The value of agricultural commodities exported to COMESA increased from USD 359.19 million in 2021 to USD 484.1 million in 2022 indicating a 34.8 percent increase. The Market share for COMESA to the total exports increased from 23.4 percent in 2021 to 34.8 percent in 2022.

Table 31;Value of Agricultural exports 2018-2022 by bloc (000' USD)

Regional Bloc	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Europe	492,395	466,530	482,968	655,998	719,101
COMESA	526,315	377,212	400,509	359,196	484,071
Other Africa	241,497	201,776	193,047	177,430	204,168
East Asia	171,396	160,820	156,627	131,426	134,706
South Asia	46,611	74,444	74,434	105,397	90,655
North America	38,928	43,645	44,646	61,999	72,498
Middle East	47,417	49,777	32,429	40,867	51,664
Oceania	1,920	1,786	1,922	1,759	6,338
S/Central America	271	207	84	743	726
Total Agricultural Exports	**1,566,752**	**1,376,195**	**1,386,668**	**1,534,817**	**1,763,926**

Source: UBOS

5.2 Formal Agricultural Imports

The total value of imports of agricultural commodities increased by 13.8 percent from USD 322.4 million registered in 2021 to USD 366.9 million in 2022.

South and Central America was the main source of Uganda's agricultural imports in the year 2022 fetching an import value of USD 87.2 million as compared to USD 59.9 million recorded in 2021. The market share for South and Central America to total imports increased from 18.9 percent in 2021 to 23.7 percent in 2022.

The value of imports from Other Africa (besides COMESA) increased by the highest percentage of 52.7% from USD 47 million in 2021 to USD 71.8 million in 2022 while the value of imports from Europe regional bloc increased by 5.8 percent from USD 61.6 million in 2021 to USD 65.2 million in 2022. The Market share for Other Africa (besides COMESA) also increased from 14.6% to 19.6% between 2021 and 2022 as compared to the market share of Europe to total imports which was 19% in 2021 and 17% in the year 2022.

Table 32;Value of Agricultural Imports 2018-2022 by bloc (000' USD)

Regional Bloc	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
South/Central America	10,624	4,059	7,087	59,903	87,205
Other Africa	75,527	71,781	121,699	47,045	71,848
Europe	14,055	11,056	11,543	61,630	65,208
East Asia	261,743	234,589	280,388	44,940	60,865
Oceania	262	6,343	63,399	41,134	44,716
COMESA	74,001	91,871	106,447	49,877	24,318
North America/Caribbean	522	1,113	384	12,310	6,901
South Asia	44,141	56,805	61,424	4,473	4,529
Middle East	11,505	15,385	13,596	1,091	1,348
Total Agricultural Imports	**492,380**	**493,002**	**665,967**	**322,404**	**366,938**

Source: UBOS

Table 33;Value of Private Sector Agricultural imports (Million US Dollar)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual import value of Agricultural goods	712.29	685.84	712.50	821.04	1089.15

Source: Statistics Department, Bank of Uganda

The annual value of private sector agricultural imports has been increasing since 2018. The value increased from 685.84 million US Dollar in 2018 to 1089.15 million US Dollar in 2021 reflecting a 58.8% increase.

5.3. Analysis of Priority Agricultural Export by destination and Imports by Origin.

5.3.1 Fish and Fish products

The value of Fish and Fish products exported increased by 26% from USD 118.6 million in 2021 to USD 149.61 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda also exported most of the Fish and Fish products (42.9%) to Europe specifically to Belgium and Portugal constituting 45.1 % and 12.3% respectively and followed by COMESA (39.2%) particularly to Rwanda (34.5%) and Kenya (31.5%).

The value of Fish and Fish products imported decreased by 14.5% from USD 9.17 million in 2021 to USD 7.84 million in 2022. In 2022, the country imported most of its Fish and Fish products (86.5%) from Other Africa 8.5% from COMESA specifically from Kenya. Amongst the Fish and Fish products imported from Other African countries, about 70.7% was imported from South Sudan and 16% from Tanzania.

5.3.2 Coffee

The value of Coffee exported increased by 19.5% from USD 718.958 million in 2021 to USD 859.488 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Coffee (58.3%) to Europe followed by COMESA (14.6%). Of the Coffee exported to Europe, 47.6% was exported to Italy and 20.8% to Germany whereas amongst that exported to COMESA, about 92.7% was exported to Sudan and 3.8% to Egypt.

The value of Coffee imported more than doubled from USD 274,266 in 2021 to USD 680,369.03 in 2022. In 2022, the country imported most of the coffee from Other African countries (85.1%) and 12.9% from COMESA, specifically Rwanda (99.1%) and the rest from Kenya and D.R.

Congo. Amongst the Coffee imported from Other African countries 99.9% was imported from Tanzania and the rest from South Africa.

5.2.3 Cotton

The value of Cotton exported by 34% from USD 20.365 million in 2021 to USD 27.32 million 2022. In 2022, Uganda also exported most of the Cotton (34.7%) to South Asia and 31.6 % to Europe. Of the cotton that was exported to South Asia, 72% was exported to Pakistan and 25.1% to Bangladesh whereas according to European countries, 44.9% to Portugal and 37.4% to Switzerland.

The value of Cotton imported increased from USD 17,723 in 2021 to USD 332,957 million in 2022. In 2022, the country imported most of its cotton (91.6%) from Other African countries, specifically Tanzania, followed by 3.7% from South Asia, specifically India and then 3.6% from East Asia, particularly from China.

5.3.4 Tobacco

The value of Tobacco exported decreased by 64.9% from USD 44.83 million in 2021 to USD 15.76 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Tobacco (60.4%) to COMESA followed by 20.3% exported to Europe specifically 62.1% to Belgium and 16.7% to Bulgaria. Of the Tobacco exported to COMESA, 48.7% was exported to D.R. Congo and 45.4% to Egypt.

5.3.5 Tea

The value of Tea exported increased by 5% from USD 83.61 million in 2021 to USD 87.79 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Tea (97.1%) to COMESA and 2.5% to Other African countries (1.8%) particularly to South Sudan (97.4%) and the rest to Somalia. Of the Tea exported to COMESA, the most was exported to Kenya (99.4%) and the rest to DR Congo and Egypt.

5.3.6 Vanilla

The value of Tea exported tripled from USD 8.68 million in 2021 to USD 21.56 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the vanilla (44.7%) to Europe specifically 38.1% to Switzerland and 28.8% to France and then followed by 38.7% to North America particularly the United States (69.7%) and the rest to Canada.

5.3.7 Banana

The value of bananas exported increased by 3% from USD 3.6 million in 2021 to USD 3.71 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the banana (68.9%) to COMESA particularly Kenya (98.8%) and the rest to DR Congo followed by 15.6% to Other African countries specifically South Africa.

The value of Tea imported decreased by 8% from USD 63,155 in 2021 to USD 57,856 in 2022. In 2022, Uganda imported 88.5% from Other African countries, specifically Tanzania and the rest was exported from COMESA, specifically D.R. Congo.

5.3.8 Maize

The value of Maize exported increased by 72.6% from USD 52 million in 2021 to USD 89.86 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Maize (50.8%) to Other African countries and followed 48.8% to COMESA. Of the maize exported to Other African countries, 94% was exported to South Sudan and the rest to Tanzania whereas of the Maize that was exported to COMESA, 57% was exported to Kenya and 36.9% to Rwanda.

The value of Maize imported increased by 66.7% from USD 14.816 million in 2021 to USD 24.69 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda imported most of the Maize (98.6%) from Other African countries and the rest from COMESA. Of the Maize imported from Other African countries, 99.8% from Tanzania and the rest from South Africa whereas of that imported from COMESA, 70.7% was imported from Kenya and the rest from Zambia.

5.3.9 Rice

The value of Rice exported decreased by 26.6% from USD 4.89 million in 2021 to USD 3.59 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Rice (54.8%) to Other African countries followed by 44.3% to COMESA. Of the Rice exported to Other African countries, all the Rice was exported to South Sudan and of that exported to COMESA, 67.3% was exported to DR Congo and the rest to Kenya.

5.3.10 Beans and other Legumes.

The value of Beans and other Legumes exported increased by 10.6% from USD 102.338 million in 2021 to USD 113.19 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Beans and other legumes (74.5%) to COMESA and 15.9% exported to Other African countries. Of the Beans and other Legumes exported to COMESA, 83.5% was exported to Kenya and 12.8% to Rwanda

whereas amongst the Other African countries, 65% was exported to South Sudan and 34.4% to Tanzania.

The value of Beans and other Legumes imported increased by 1% from USD 16.81 million in 2021 to USD 16.89 million in 2022. Uganda imported most of the Beans and other legumes from other African countries (95.2%) and 2.7% from COMESA. Amongst the Other Africa countries, the country imported from Tanzania whereas amongst COMESA, the country imported mostly from Rwanda (72.1%) and Kenya (25.8%).

5.3.11 Cocoa Beans.

The value of Cocoa Beans exported decreased by 22.6% from USD 20.366 million in 2021 to USD 27.32 million in 2020. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Cocoa Beans to East Asia (55.8%) and 20.3% exported to South Asia. Of the Cocoa Beans exported to East Asia, 81.6% was exported to Indonesia and the rest to Malaysia whereas amongst that exported to South Asia, all the Cocoa beans was exported to India.

The value of Cocoa Beans imported decreased by 51% from USD 62,813 in 2021 to USD 30,823 in 2022. In 2022, Uganda imported all the cocoa beans from COMESA, particularly from DR Congo only.

5.3.12 Soya beans.

The value of Soybeans exported increased by 41% from USD 8.467 million to USD 11.98 million from 2021 to 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Soya beans to COMESA (76.3%) particularly Kenya (99.1%) and the rest to Rwanda and D.R. Congo followed 15.1% to North America specifically Canada (95%) and the rest to the United States.

5.3.13 Ground nuts

The value of Ground nuts exported more than tripled from USD 1.42 million in 2021 to USD 3.21 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the ground nuts (89.3%) to COMESA and 8.4% to Other African countries. Of the Ground nuts exported to COMESA, 83.1% was exported to Rwanda and 16.5% to Kenya and for those exported to Other African countries, all the Ground Nuts were exported to South Sudan.

The value of Ground nuts imported increased by 17% from USD 7.5 million in 2021 to USD 8.8 million in 2022. In 2022, the country imported almost all the Ground nuts from Other African Countries specifically from Tanzania.

5.3.14 Sorghum

The value of Sorghum exported more than doubled from USD 17.33 million in 2021 to USD 36.99 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Sorghum (53%) to other African countries and the rest to COMESA. Of the Sorghum exported to other African countries, 90.2% was exported to South Sudan, 5.6% to Somalia and the rest to Tanzania.

5.3.15 Sesame seeds

The value of Sesame seeds exported decreased by 2% from USD 30.773 million in 2021 to USD 30.261 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Sesame seeds (55%) to East Asia followed by 35.4 to Europe and. Of the Sorghum exported to other East Asia, 99.8% was exported to China and the rest to Japan whereas of the Sesame seeds exported to Europe, 51.7% was exported to Netherlands and 42.8% to Germany.

5.3.16 Fruits

The value of Fruits exported increased by 43% from USD 9.69 million in 2021 to USD 13.86 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the fruits to COMESA (86%) and 6.3% to North America. Of the fruits exported to COMESA, the most was exported to Kenya (85.7%) and Rwanda (13.3%).

The value of Fruits imported decreased by 15% from USD 15.90 million in 2021 to USD 13.5 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda imported 49.4% from Other African countries (85.5% from South Africa and the rest from Tanzania) followed by 42.5% from COMESA (60.9% was imported from Kenya and 32.4% from Egypt).

5.3.17 Flowers

The value of Flowers exported decreased by 12.6% from USD 68.86 million in 2021 to USD 60.166 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda also exported most of the Flowers (94.8%) to Europe and 1.5% to North America, specifically the United States (65%) and the rest to Canada. Of the flowers exported to Europe, 93% was exported to the Netherlands and 3.6% to the United Kingdom.

The value of Flowers imported decreased by 22% from USD 0.979 million in 2021 to USD 0.764 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda imported 75.5% of the flowers from Europe and 10.5% from Other Africa countries (53.9% from Tanzania and the rest from Niger). Of the Flowers imported from Europe, 76.1% was imported from Germany and 15.2% from Spain.

5.3.18 Hides and Skins

The value of Hides and Skins nuts exported decreased by 5.6% from USD 13.99 million in 2021 to USD 13.21 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Hides and Skins (56.5%) to Europe, specifically Italy (97.5%) and the rest to the United Kingdom followed by 37.2% East Asia particularly 50.7% was exported to China and 31.3% to Thailand.

The value of Hides and Skins imported increased from USD 0.922 million in 2021 to USD 3.292 million in 2022. In 2022, the country imported most of its Hides and Skins (41.8%) from COMESA and about 27% from Other African countries, specifically 72.4% from Somalia and 27.5% from Tanzania. Of the Hides and Skins imported from COMESA, 69.9% was imported from Rwanda and 24.1% from Burundi.

5.3.19 Live Animals

The value of Live Animals exported increased by 10.5% from USD 22.05 million in 2021 to USD 24.36 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Live Animals (81.6%) to COMESA and 18.4% to Other Africa countries. Of the Live Animals exported to COMESA, 97% was exported to Kenya and 2.3 to D.R. Congo whereas of those exported to Other Africa countries, 88.3% was exported to Tanzania and 11.3 to South Sudan.

The value of Hides and Skins imported decreased by 25.6% from USD 111.6 million in 2021 to USD 8.636 million in 2022. In 2022, the country imported most of its Live Animals (52.8%) from Europe and about 41.3% from COMESA. Of the Live Animals imported from Europe, 38.2% was imported from Turkey and 27% from Belgium whereas of the Live Animals that were imported from COMESA, 76% was from Kenya and 12.5% was from Ethiopia.

5.3.20 Milk

The value of Milk exported increased by 10.6% from USD 45.8 million in 2021 to USD 50.67 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of Milk (92.7%) to COMESA and the rest to Other Africa countries. Of the Milk exported to COMESA, 98.1% was exported to Kenya and 1.3% to Rwanda whereas of those exported to Other Africa countries, 99% was exported to South Sudan and the rest to Tanzania.

The value of Milk decreased from USD 379,276 in 2021 to USD 173,879 in 2022. In 2022, the country imported most of its Milk (60.1%) from COMESA, specifically Kenya and about 25.4% from Europe, specifically 48% from Netherlands and 28.8% from France.

5.3.21 Sugar

The value of Sugar export increased by 18.9% from USD 0.157 million in 2021 to USD 0.188 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Sugar (99.9%) to Other Africa and the rest to Europe. Of the Sugar exported to Other African countries, all was exported to South Sudan whereas of the sugar that was exported to Europe, all was exported to the Czech Republic.

5.3.22 Vegetables

The value of Vegetables exported increased by 5.1% from USD 26.035 million in 2021 to USD 27.375 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Vegetables (35.2%) to Other African countries particularly South Africa (99.7%) and the rest to South Africa followed by 24.7% to COMESA specifically to DR Congo and Kenya constituting 61.7% and 30.7% respectively.

5.3.23 Pepper

The value of Vegetables exported decreased by 26.5% from USD 4.87 million in 2021 to USD 3.58 million in 2022. In 2022, Uganda exported most of the Pepper (86.4%) to Europe specifically to Spain (34.8%) and United Kingdom (18.4%) and DR Congo constituting 86.5% and 11.9% respectively followed by 5.7% exported to East Asia particularly 46.2% to Malaysia and 36.1% to Korea Republic.

COMESA countries where Uganda Export and Import the agricultural commodities include Egypt, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Congo, Democratic Republic, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Libya, Djibouti, Eritrea, Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Seychelles. Other African countries not in COMESA belong to the Other Africa regional bloc.

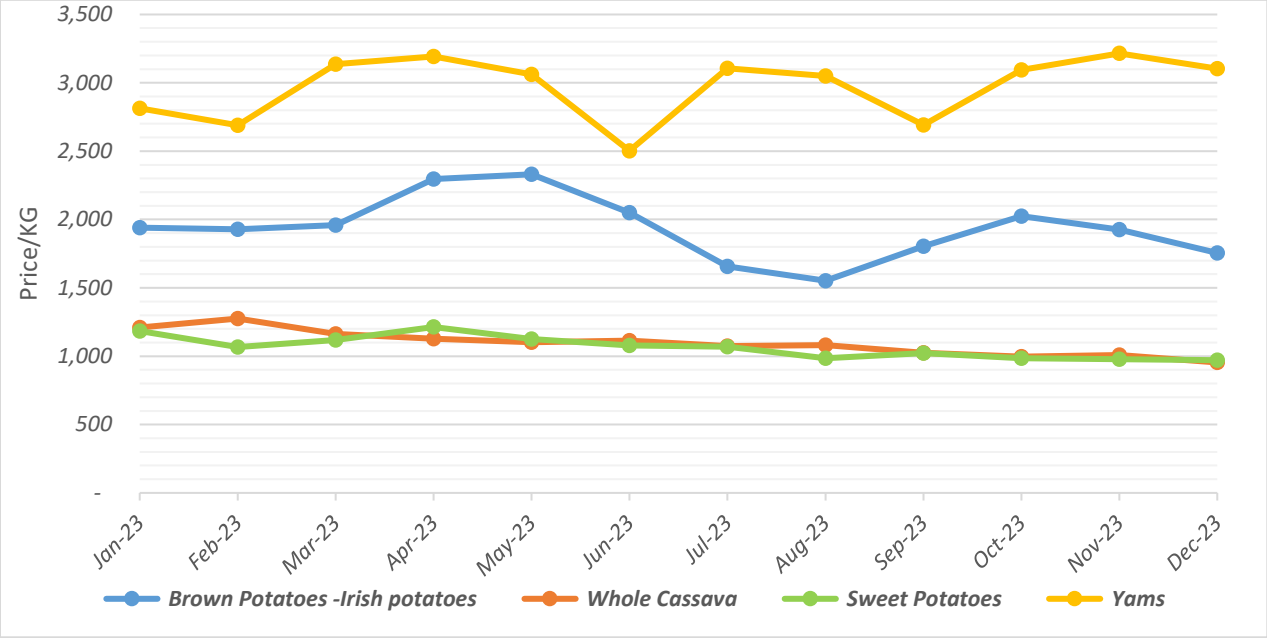
CHAPTER SIX: AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PRICES

6.0 PRICE STATISTICS

This chapter provides information on consumer prices for the different agricultural commodities in 2023 around the country. The price variations for the different commodities are analysed over time by urban centres.

6.1. Root Tubers

Figure 21: Root Tuber Prices 2023



Source: UBOS

The average price of Yams was 3,000 shs/kg as compared to 1,950 shs/kg of Irish potatoes, 1,100 shs/kg of sweet potatoes and 1,100 shs/kg of cassava.

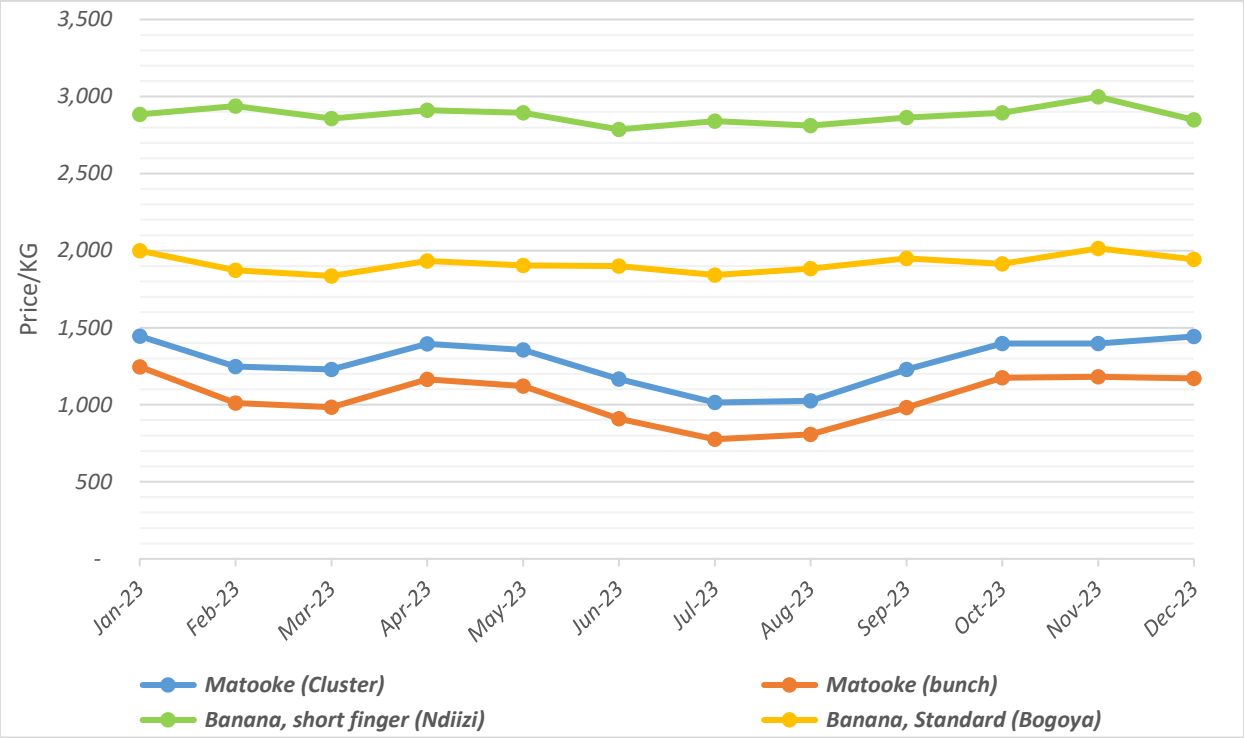
The price of yams increased steadily from the lowest price of 2,503 shs/kg in June to the highest price of 3,215 shs/kg in November. The price Yams was fluctuating throughout the year.

The lowest price of 1,552 shs/kg of Irish potatoes was recorded in August and the highest price of 2,331 shs/kg in November. The price was rising from January to May and thereafter the price started falling and fluctuating throughout the year.

The prices of sweet potatoes and Cassava were averagely similar throughout the year.

6.2. Banana prices

Figure 22: Matooke-Cluster, Matooke-bunch, Banana-short finger (Ndiizi) and Banana-Standard (Bogoya) Prices 2023.



Source: UBOS

The average price of Banana short finger (Ndiizi) was 2,850 shs/kg as compared to 1,900 shs/kg of Banana Standard (Bogoya), 1,300 shs/kg of Matooke-Cluster and 1,100 shs/kg of Matooke-Bunch.

The price of Banana short finger (Ndiizi) was fluctuating throughout the year with the highest price of 2,998 shs/kg recorded in November and the lowest price of 2,787 shs/kg recorded in June.

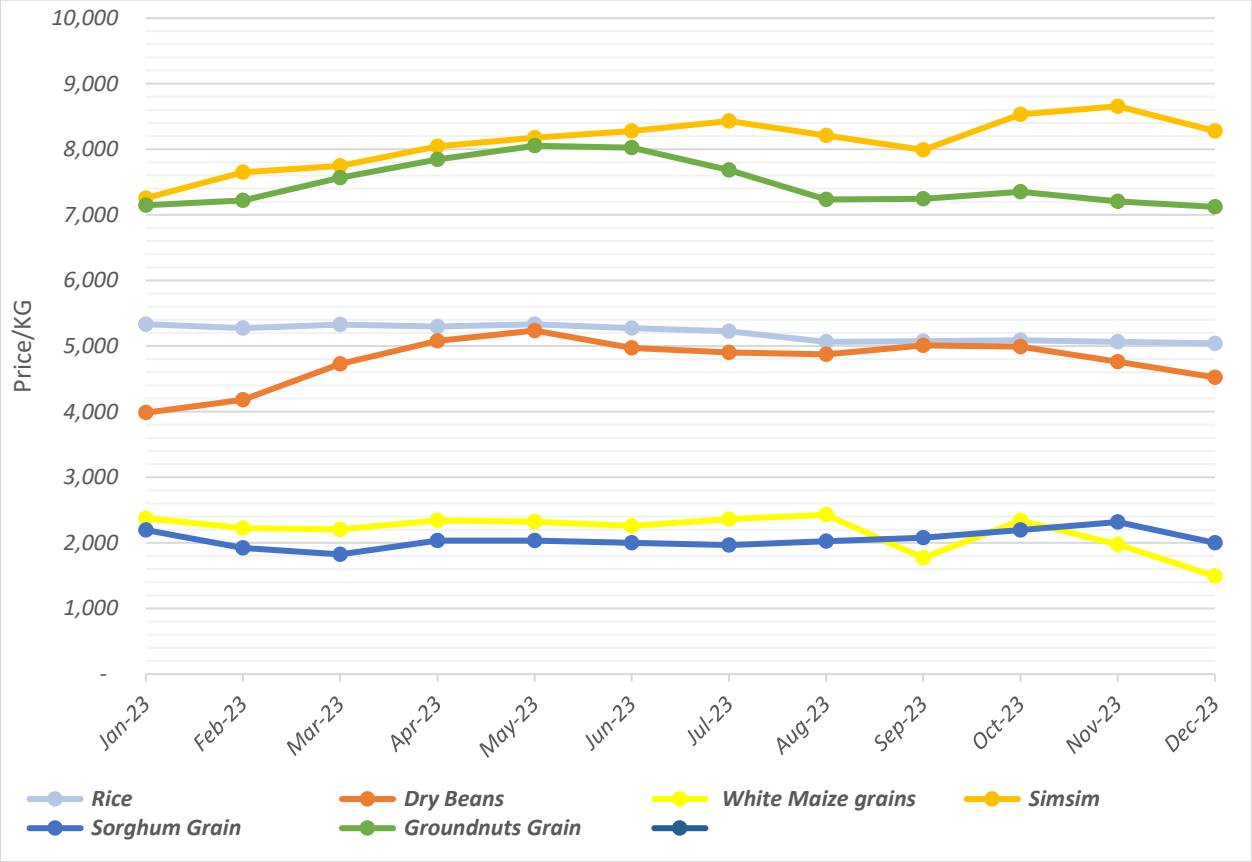
The price of Banana Standard (Bogoya)was generally fluctuating throughout the year with the highest price of 2,015 shs/kg recorded in November and the lowest price of 1,836 shs/kg recorded in March.

The prices of Matooke-Cluster and Matooke-Bunch were following the same fluctuating trend throughout the year however the prices of Matooke-Cluster were higher compared to the prices of Matooke-Bunch. Both recorded the lowest prices in the month of July and highest prices in the Month of December.

The price of Matooke-Bunch increasing throughout the year with the highest price of 1,292 shs/kg recorded in December.

6.3. Cereal Grain prices

Figure 23: Rice, Dry Beans, White Maize, Simsim, Sorghum, Groundnuts Prices 2023.



Source: UBOS

The average price of Ground nuts was 7,500 shs/kg in the year 2023 as compared to 8,100 shs/kg of Simsim, 5,200 shs/kg of rice, 4,800 shs/kg of dry beans, 2,200 shs/kg of Maize grain and 2,050 shs/kg of sorghum.

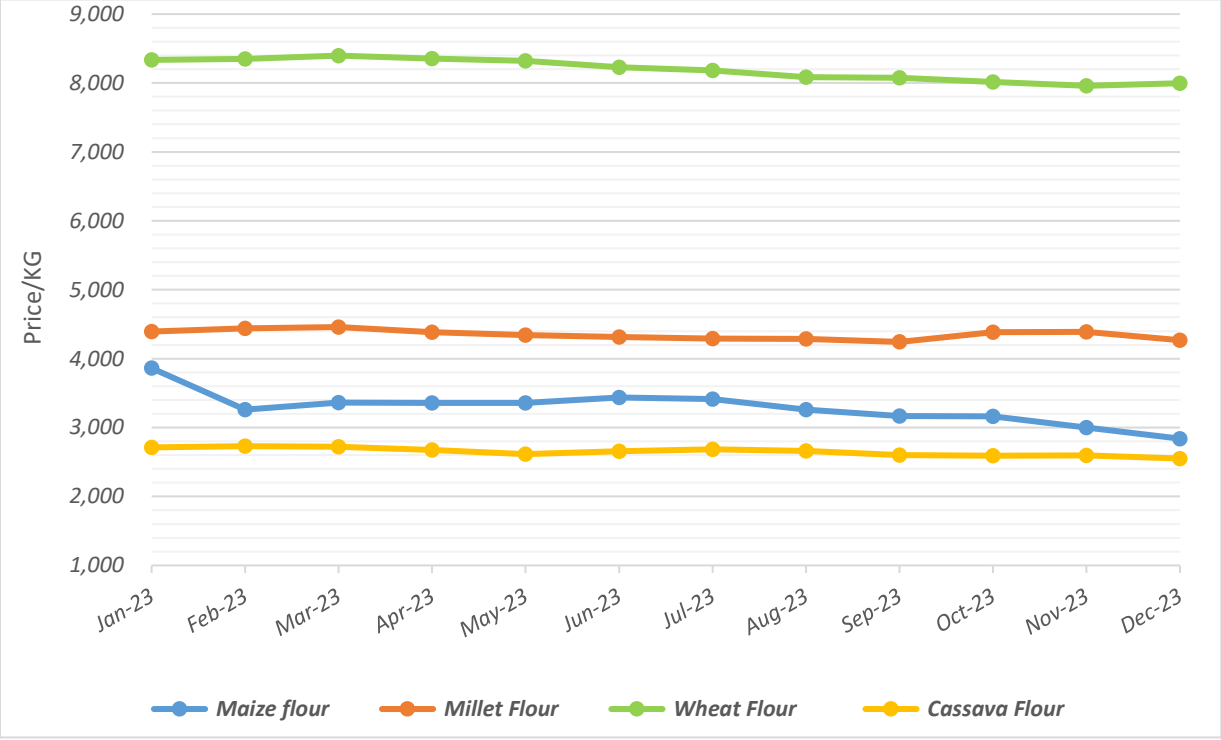
The price of Simsim generally increased from January to May and thereafter declined until the end of the year. The highest price of 8,657 shs/kg was recorded in November as compared to the lowest price of 7,257 shs/kg recorded in January.

The price of Ground nuts generally increased from January to July and thereafter fluctuated throughout the year. The highest price of 8,055 shs/kg was recorded in May as compared to the lowest price of 7,122 shs/kg recorded in December.

The prices of Rice and Dry beans were averagely in th range between 4,500shs/kg to 5000 shs/kg and following the same trend throughout the year. The prices of sorghum grain and white maize grain were following the same fluctuating trend throughout the year

6.4. Cereal Flour prices

Figure 24: Cassava, Millet, Maize and wheat Flour Prices 2023



Source: UBOS

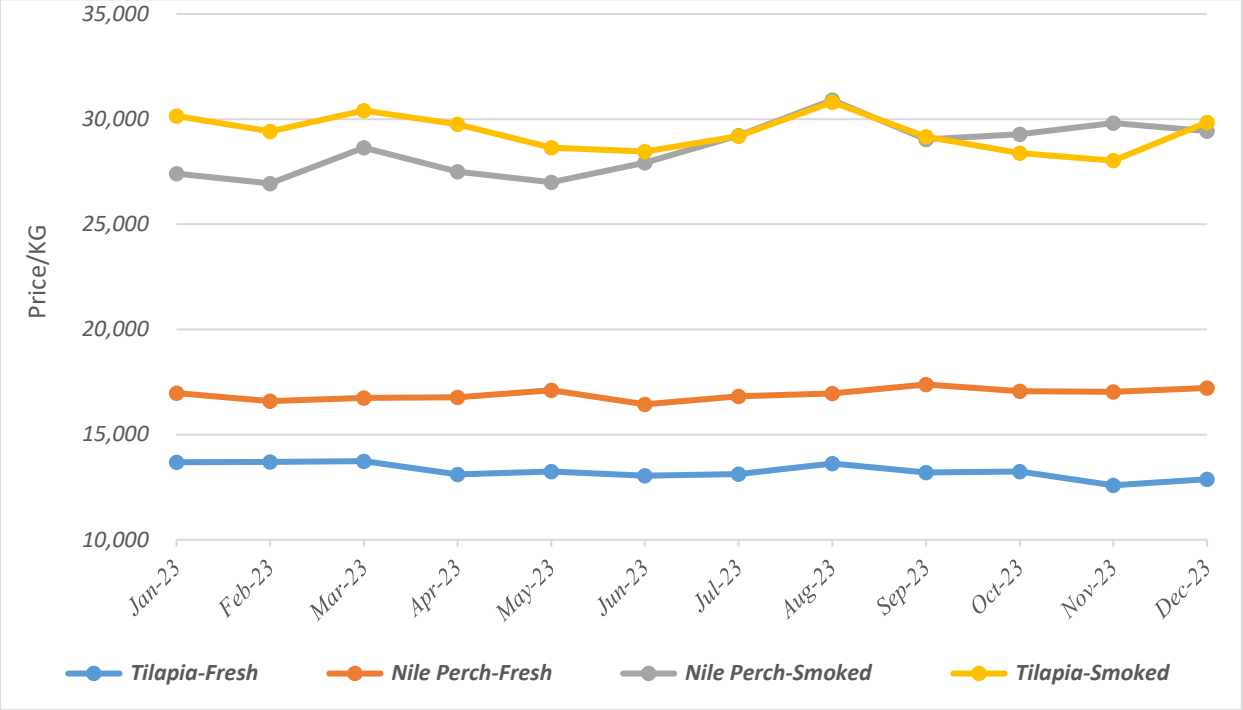
The average price of wheat flour was higher at 8,200 shs/kg as compared to the average price of millet flour at 3,350 shillings per Kg, Maize flour at 3,300 kg/kg and Cassava flour at 2,650 shs/kg in the year 2023.

The price of wheat flour increased from the lowest price of 8,336 shs/kg in January to the highest price of 8,397 shs/kg in March and there after the price slightly decreases until end of the year.

The price of Millet flour and Cassava flour remained slightly stable throughout the year however the price of Millet flour was higher compared to the price of Cassava flour in the yar 2023.

6.5. Fish prices

Figure 25: Tilapia-Fresh, Nile Perch-Fresh, Nile Perch-Smoked and Tilapia-Smoked Prices 2023.



Source: UBOS

The average price of Tilapia-Smoked was slightly higher at 29,350 shs/kg as compared to the average price of Nile Perch-Smoked at 28,600 shillings per Kg, Nile Perch-Fresh at 16,900 kg/kg and Tilapia-Fresh at 13,200 shs/kg in the year 2023.

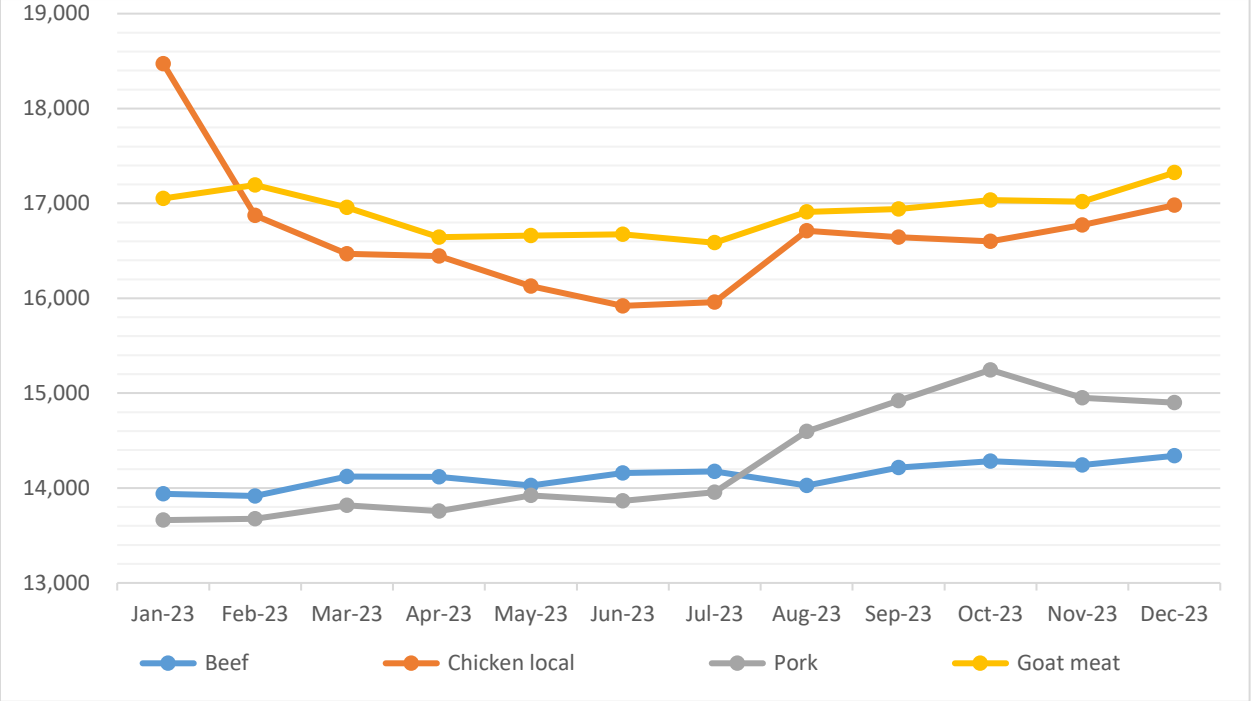
The price of Tilapia-Smoked was generally fluctuating over the year with the highest price of 30,810 shs/kg in August and the lowest price of 28,028 shs/kg in November.

The price of Nile Perch-Smoked generally increased throughout the year with the highest price of 30,90 shs/kg recorded in August and the lowest price of 27,406 shs/kg recorded in January.

The price of Nile Perch-Fresh was averagely at 16,900 kg/kg throughout the year as well as the price of Tilapia-Fresh, which was average at 13,200 shs/kg in the year 2023.

6.6. Meat prices

Figure 26: Beef, Pork and Goat meat Prices 2023.



Source: UBOS

The average price of Goat meat was 16,500 shs/kg throughout the year as compared to average price of Beef at 13,860 shs/kg and Pork at 13,315 shs/kg.

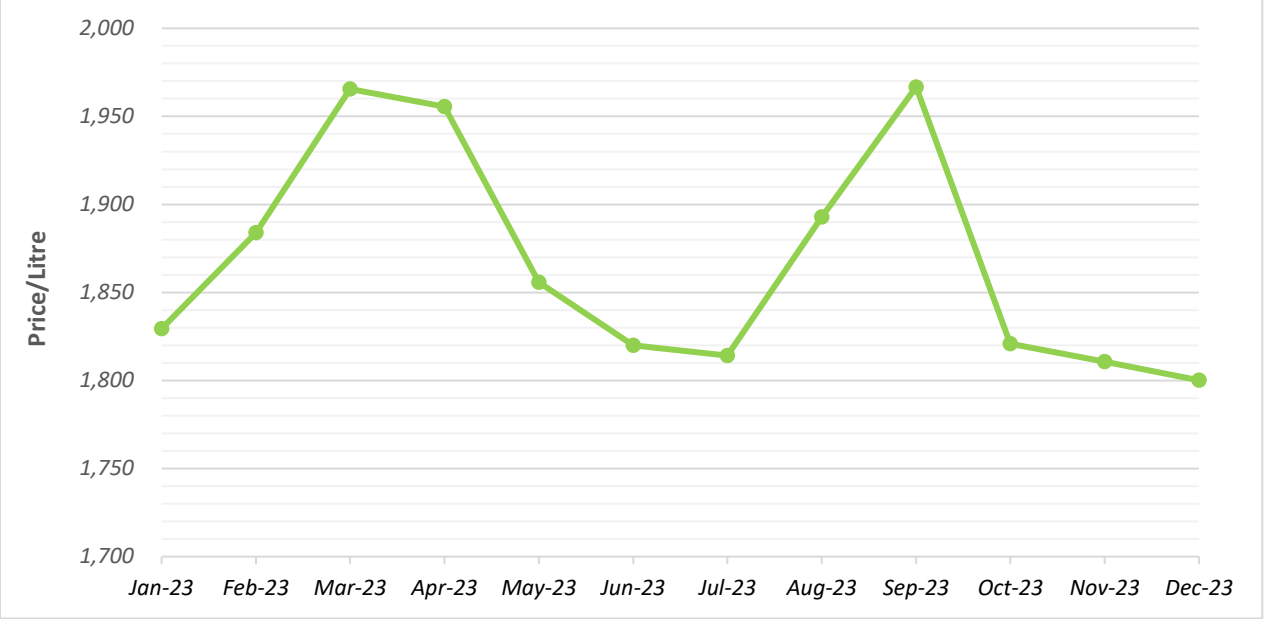
The price of Goat meat was fluctuating throughout the year with the lowest price recorded in October and the highest price recorded in February.

The price of beef was also fluctuating throughout the year with the lowest price recorded in April and the highest price recorded in October.

The price of pork was also fluctuating throughout the year with the lowest price recorded in June and the highest price of recorded in January.

6.7. Milk - Fresh un-skimmed-sold Loose.

Figure 27: Fresh Milk Prices 2023



Source: UBOS

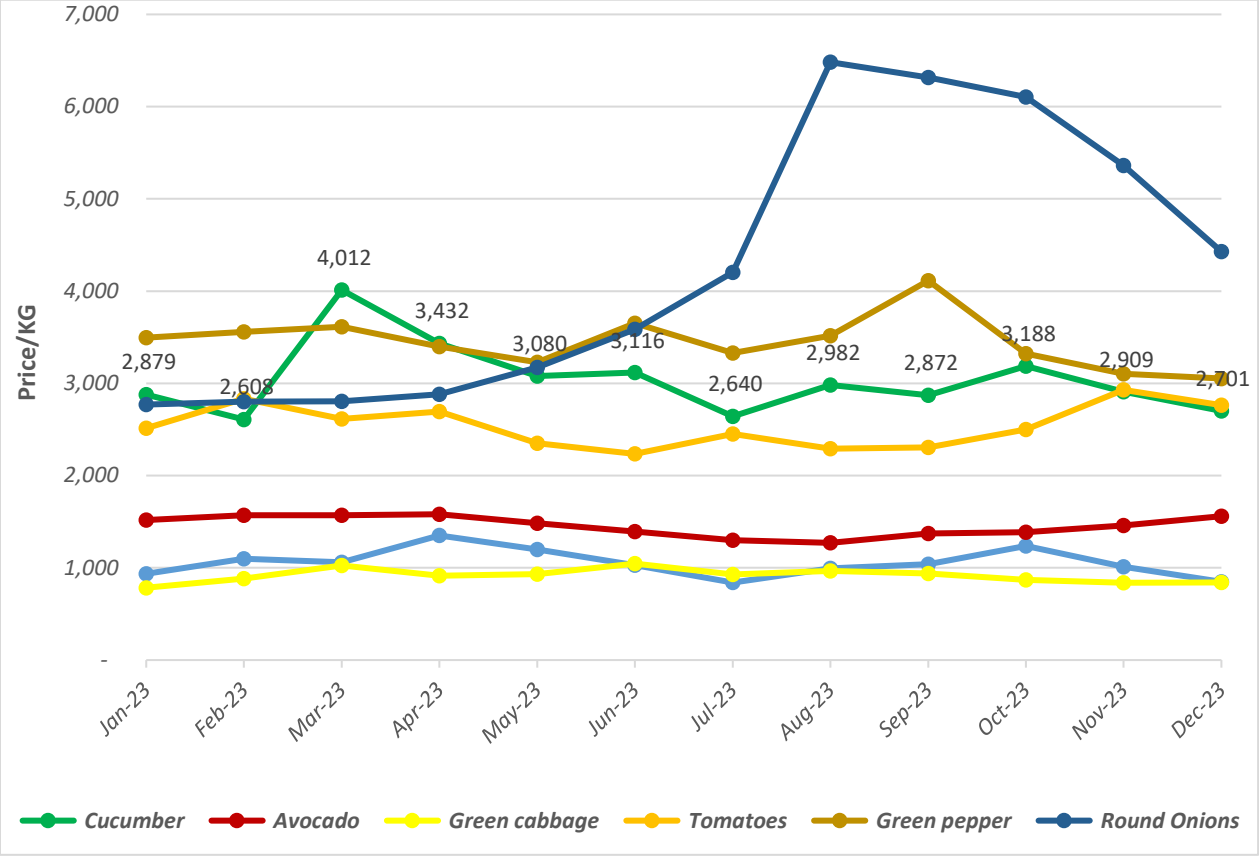
The average price of fresh milk throughout the year was 1,850 shillings per litre.

The price per litre of fresh milk fluctuated throughout the year 2023. The highest price of 1,967 shs/litre was recorded in September and the lowest price of 1,800 shs/litre was recorded in December.

The price increased steadily from January to March and there after declined up to July, the price then sharply increased between July and September when the highest price in the year was recorded. From Septemebr, the price of milk sharply decreased for the rest of the year.

6.8. Fruits and Vegetables Prices.

Figure 28:Watermelon, Cucumber, Avocado, Green cabbage, Tomatoes, Green pepper, and Round Onions Prices 2023



Source: UBOS

The average price of green pepper was slightly higher at 3,450 shs/kg as compared to the average price of Round Onions at 4,200 shillings per Kg, Cucumber at 3,000 shs/kg, Tomatoes at 2,550 shs/kg, Avocado at 1,450 shs/kg, Watermelon at 1,050 shs/kg and Green cabbage at 900 shs/kg in the year 2023.

The price of green pepper generally was fluctuating throughout the year with the highest price of 4113 shs/kg in September and the least price of 3,053 shs/kg in the month of December.

The price of Round Onions gradually increased from the lowest price of 2,770 shs/kg in the month of January to the highest price of 6,482 shs/kg in the month of August and thereafter the prices reduced until the end of the year.

The price of Cucumber fluctuated throughout the year 2023. The highest price of 4012 shs/kg was recorded in March as compared to the lowest price of 2,608 shs/kg which was recorded in February.

The price of Tomatoes was generally fluctuating throughout the year with the highest price of 2929 shs/kg in November and the least price of 2235 shs/kg in the month of June.

CHAPTER SEVEN: NFASS ADMINISTRATIVE DATA COLLECTION REPORT IN TESO SUB REGION

A. LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR

7.0. Livestock Types and Production

Across the sampled districts, cattle and goats were the most common kept large size livestock types. The proportion of livestock households with cattle varied from 44.1% in Soroti City to 68.2% in Amuria. Poultry keeping was most common livestock type in the female headed households.

While some districts exhibit a more balanced distribution of livestock, such as Ngora with high proportions of households with cattle (72.4%), goats (74.6%), sheep (61.5), pigs (61.5%), and poultry (79.0%), others demonstrate specialization in particular types. In Soroti City, main focus is on poultry farming, with the highest proportion of households keeping poultry at 61.5%, compared to other livestock types. Conversely, Serere focused on a mix of cattle and goats.

Table 34: Proportion of households keeping livestock by type

District	N	%HHs					
	No. of HHs with livestock	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Rabbits
Amuria	40,872	68.2	74.4	27.5	38.8	74.4	2.9
Bukedea	46,871	62.1	50.8	21.5	27.5	48.0	3.8
Kabermaido	24,373	59.7	70.5	24.2	35.9	65.1	0.7
Kalaki	25,248	72.1	62.9	30.6	32.9	78.6	1.7
Kapelebyong	20,248	59.9	52.9	11.9	17.7	49.4	0.8
Katakwi	39,246	71.0	57.3	43.8	29.0	60.7	1.5
Kumi	52,121	65.2	50.8	45.7	35.5	66.0	2.7
Ngora	30,123	72.4	74.6	61.5	61.5	79.0	5.5
Serere	61,494	67.0	60.2	45.2	43.0	49.5	7.7
Soroti	51,871	58.4	43.3	28.0	28.0	51.0	1.9
Soroti City	17,498	44.1	44.4	17.0	25.2	61.5	0.4
All	**409,960**	**65.1**	**58.1**	**35.5**	**35.5**	**61.3**	**3.2**

7.1 Cattle Production

7.1.1 Cattle keeping Households, Cattle population and Average Herd Size

The total number of cattle kept across the districts is estimated as 1.42 million with each cattle keeping household having 6.9 cattle on average (Table 35). Larger herd sizes were reported in Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Serere and Soroti districts. Serere district had a highest number of cattle (254,596) followed by Soroti (195,200) and Katakwi (173,539). Of the 1.42 million cattle in the subregion, 96.0% are local breed, 3.8% are crossbreeds and 0.2% are exotic breeds.

Table 35: Number of cattle kept per livestock HH (average herd size) and per district by breed

District	N	No. of cattle per HH (herd size)				No. of cattle per district			
	No. of HHs with cattle	Exotic	Cross breed	Local	All breeds	Exotic	Cross breed	Local	All breeds
Amuria	30,421	0.0	5.1	5.8	*5.8*	4	2,994	117,289	120,287
Bukedea	31,743	1.0	9.2	5.9	*6.1*	35	16,301	119,176	135,513
Kabermaido	15,871	6.0	22.8	5.4	*5.8*	111	5,042	59,891	65,043
Kalaki	19,840	2.5	3.1	5.6	*5.6*	191	592	72,231	73,034
Kapelebyong	13,226	37.0	11.8	8.4	*8.5*	566	5,058	75,325	80,949
Katakwi	30,420	1.0	4.2	8.1	*8.0*	59	2,243	171,236	173,539
Kumi	37,034	6.9	6.9	6.4	*6.4*	272	7,885	157,602	165,759
Ngora	23,807	0.0	4.0	7.4	*7.5*	4	3,006	122,589	125,599
Serere	44,969	21.7	9.1	8.0	*8.0*	1,009	10,577	243,010	254,596
Soroti	33,066	2.0	3.3	8.5	*8.5*	78	647	194,474	195,200
Soroti City	8,420	4.0	3.5	5.7	*5.7*	212	370	32,552	33,134
All	**288,817**	**5.7**	**7.7**	**7.0**	***6.9***	**2,544**	**54,717**	**1,365,370**	**1,422,619**

The NLC2021 estimated 51.9% of the households (229,032) as livestock households, each with an average This translated to 1,184,289 cattle in the Teso subregion in 2021. Further, 98.2% of the cattle were estimated as of Zebu breed.

7.1.2 Milk Production

Thirty six percent of the cattle-keeping households reported milk production as the main purpose (Table 8). The results show that, at the time of the survey, a total of 120,649 cows were being milked (8.3% of all cattle kept). On average each cow produced 1.7 litres of milk per day (8.5 litres for exotic, 3.3 litres for cross-breeds and 1.5 litres for local breeds). This estimate was similar to 1.8 litres per cow per day in Teso subregion reported in NLC2021.

Overall, the region produced 203,049 litres of milk per day, and about 1.4 million liters of milk per week.

Table 36: Number of milked cows in each district by breed and average milk produced

District	N	Number of milked cows			Yield per day (litters)				Yield per cow per day
	Exotic	Cross breed	Local	All cows	Exotic	Cross breed	Local	All cows	
Amuria	-	396	9,289	9,685	-	1,018	14,970	15,988	1.7
Bukedea	-	1,626	10,344	11,970	-	5,239	14,071	19,310	1.6
Kabermaido	-	594	2,794	3,388	-	1,809	5,425	7,234	2.2
Kalaki	27	40	3,820	3,886	268	80	8,684	9,031	2.3
Kapelebyong	-	585	6,801	7,386	-	1,889	11,074	12,963	1.8
Katakwi	-	64	12,102	12,167	-	282	14,582	14,864	1.2
Kumi	-	750	14,189	14,939	-	2,724	20,536	23,260	1.6
Ngora	-	274	13,661	13,936	-	2,013	21,889	23,902	1.7
Serere	195	1,109	23,545	24,849	1,793	2,455	38,229	42,477	1.7
Soroti	-	159	16,348	16,507	-	735	30,262	30,997	1.9
Soroti City	37	74	1,826	1,937	148	519	2,356	3,023	1.5
All	**259**	**5,671**	**114,718**	**120,649**	**2,209**	**18,761**	**182,078**	**203,049**	**1.7**

7.2 Goats Production

7.2.1 Goat keeping Households, goat population and Average Herd Size

The total number of goats kept across the districts is estimated as 1.03 million with each goat keeping household having 4.4 goats on average (Table 37). In NLC2021, the herd size was reported as 3.9 in Teso subregion. In the current survey, larger herd sizes were observed in Kapelebyong, Serere and Soroti districts. Of the 1.03 million goats in the subregion, 97.0% are local breed, 2.3% are cross-breeds and 0.7% are exotic breeds.

Table 37: Number of goats kept per livestock HH (average herd size) and per district by breed

District	N	No. of goats per HH (herd size)				No. of goats per district			
	No. of HHs with goats	Exotic	Cross breed	Local	All breeds	Exotic	Cross breed	Local	All breeds
Amuria	30,409	6.9	6.9	3.3	*3.4*	568	3,946	99,524	104,039
Bukedea	23,811	0.5	3.1	3.5	*3.5*	142	5,924	78,967	85,032
Kaberamaido	17,183	0.5	25.2	3.6	*4.0*	600	876	62,835	64,311
Kalaki	15,881	6.0	25.2	4.1	*4.2*	3,166	208	67,177	70,551
Kapelebyong	10,711	0.5	16.4	4.9	*5.0*	672	983	52,861	54,517
Katakwi	22,488	0.0	5.5	4.1	*4.1*	-	1,591	93,102	94,693
Kumi	26,478	18.5	11.9	3.8	*4.0*	613	2,165	104,852	107,630
Ngora	22,472	0.0	8.6	4.2	*4.3*	-	1,018	97,077	98,095
Serere	37,019	0.0	5.5	5.4	*5.4*	-	1,657	199,902	201,559
Soroti	22,460	1.2	10.8	4.9	*5.0*	557	3,780	106,664	111,001
Soroti City	7,769	9.8	13.0	4.1	*4.5*	908	1,489	32,990	35,388
All	**236,680**	**5.6**	**8.3**	**4.2**	***4.4***	**7,226**	**23,637**	**995,951**	**1,026,815**

7.3 Sheep Production

7.3.1 Sheep keeping HHs, population and Average Flock Size

A total of 142,179 households (35.5% of all the households) had sheep in 2023 (Table 38). Each household had 3.7 sheep, on average. The NLC2021 reported 29.8% of households having sheep.

Table 38: Number of HHs with sheep, and sheep population by district

District	No. of HHs with livestock	% of HHs with sheep	No. of HHs with sheep	No. of Sheep per HH (Flock size)	No. of sheep in a district
Amuria	40,872	27.5	11,240	2.8	31,273
Bukedea	46,871	21.5	10,077	4.1	40,839
Kabermaido	24,373	24.2	5,898	2.5	14,627
Kalaki	25,248	30.6	7,726	3.3	25,701
Kapelebyong	20,248	11.9	2,410	4.8	11,514
Katakwi	39,246	43.8	17,190	3.9	67,583
Kumi	52,121	45.7	23,819	3.3	77,799
Ngora	30,123	61.5	18,526	4.1	75,076
Serere	61,494	45.2	27,795	4.6	127,773
Soroti	51,871	28.0	14,524	2.8	41,289
Soroti City	17,498	17.0	2,975	2.8	8,457
All	**409,960**	**35.5**	**142,179**	3.7	**521,930**

7.4 Pig production

7.4.1 Pig-keeping HHs, population and Average Herd Size

A total of 143,260 households (35.5% of all the households) were rearing pigs in 2023 (Table 39). Each household had 3.6 sheep, on average. Overall, the sub-region had 516,486 pigs at the survey time in 2023. The NLC2021 reported 37.0% of households having pigs.

Table 39: Number of HHs with pigs, and pig population by district

District	No. of HHs with livestock	% of HHs with pigs	No. of livestock HH with pigs	No. of Pigs per HH (Flock size)	No. of pigs in a district
Amuria	40,872	38.8	15,872	2.9	46,027.62
Bukedea	46,871	27.5	12,911	3.7	47,772.23
Kabermaido	24,373	35.9	8,746	2.5	21,866.00
Kalaki	25,248	32.9	8,309	3.7	30,742.80
Kapelebyong	20,248	17.7	3,579	4.4	15,747.65
Katakwi	39,246	29.0	11,400	2.8	31,918.97
Kumi	52,121	35.5	18,517	2.9	53,698.90
Ngora	30,123	61.5	18,517	2.9	53,698.96
Serere	61,494	43.0	26,452	4.9	129,616.98
Soroti	51,871	28.0	14,549	4.9	71,289.89
Soroti City	17,498	25.2	4,408	3.2	14,106.32
All	**409,960**	**35.5**	**143,260**	**3.6**	**516,486**

7.5 Poultry production

7.5.1 Poultry keeping HHs, population and Average Flock Size

The subregion had about 4.5 million birds at the time for the survey. Eighty one percent of these birds were local chicken (Table 40).

Table 40: Population of poultry by type and by district [current]

District	No. HHs with poultry	Local chicken	Dual purpose chicken	Other chicken	Ducks	Turkeys	Other	All poultry	% poultry that are local chicken
Amuria	32,123	514,154	11,050	342	6,316	5,648	7,492	545,003	94.3
Bukedea	27,504	270,910	5,747	28,488	11,162	20,940	16,950	354,197	76.5
Kabermaido	16,013	161,575	7,657	2,289	15,863	7,799	1,451	196,634	82.2
Kalaki	21,916	351,830	4,051	-	21,859	4,892	11,125	393,756	89.4
Kapelebyong	10,303	186,595	9,911	-	3,236	1,517	4,531	205,789	90.7
Katakwi	25,794	361,773	81,692	954	8,945	6,906	9,287	469,557	77.0
Kumi	38,243	508,993	21,007	17,593	11,579	29,952	29,803	618,926	82.2
Ngora	24,430	271,205	7,647	37,476	11,650	32,722	15,251	375,952	72.1
Serere	33,936	392,242	52,363	14,160	41,684	36,089	16,652	553,190	70.9
Soroti	30,090	445,642	50,113	609	20,814	11,244	9,796	538,218	82.8
Soroti City	10,872	175,034	20,938	4,932	2,138	31,213	2,437	236,692	74.0
All	**271,223**	**3,639,951**	**272,176**	**106,843**	**155,246**	**188,922**	**124,774**	**4,487,913**	**81.1**

7.5.2 Egg Production

Egg production was estimated at 87,159 eggs per day across the sub-region.

Table 41: Number and proportion of chicken laying eggs and production per day

District	No. of chicken keeping HHs with at least some egg laying chickens	No. of Egg laying chickens in a district	No. of eggs per day per chicken	No. of eggs per day in a district
Amuria	67.45	8,906	0.64	10,406
Bukedea	56.85	5,736	0.53	5,877
Kaberamaido	59.27	2,779	0.44	3,105
Kalaki	77.48	3,517	0.67	8,424
Kapelebyong	81.03	3,882	0.67	4,180
Katakwi	69.92	10,108	0.52	7,084
Kumi	65.55	7,763	0.64	11,515
Ngora	61.05	4,183	0.88	9,622
Serere	78.94	10,025	0.60	11,715
Soroti	79.68	6,096	0.75	13,027
Soroti City	51.82	602	0.52	2,205
All	**69.67**	**63,598**	**0.63**	**87,159**

7.6 Rabbits Production

7.6.1 Rabbit keeping HHs, population and Average litter Size

Rabbit production was reported in 3.2% of the households in the region.

Table 42: Number of HHs with rabbits, and rabbit population by district

District	No. of HHs with livestock	% of HHs with rabbits	No. of HH with rabbits	No. of Rabbits per HH (litter size)	No. of rabbits in a district
Amuria	40,872	2.9	894	7.6	7,946
Bukedea	46,871	3.8	1,333	8.0	12,563
Kabermaido	24,373	0.7	128	10.6	1,994
Kalaki	25,248	1.7	325	5.3	1,721
Kapelebyong	20,248	0.8	117	5.3	624
Katakwi	39,246	1.5	454	5.7	2,601
Kumi	52,121	2.7	1,069	8.1	9,728
Ngora	30,123	5.5	1,256	10.7	13,431
Serere	61,494	7.7	3,557	10.6	37,624
Soroti	51,871	1.9	728	10.2	7,417
Soroti City	17,498	0.4	53	49.0	2,588
All	**409,960**	**3.2**	**9,912**	**7.9**	**98,236**

7.6.2 Rabbit Keeping households by Main Purpose

Table 43: Number and proportion of livestock households keeping rabbits by main purpose

	No. of HHs with rabbits	% by Purpose		
District		Breeding	Meat	other
Amuria	894	50.0	40.6	13.0
Bukedea	1,333	33.2	42.9	24.0
Kaberamaido	128	17.7	67.5	14.8
Kalaki	325	6.2	70.0	23.8
Kapelebyong	117	24.1	64.6	11.3
Katakwi	454	29.5	63.2	10.0
Kumi	1,069	43.9	36.8	19.2
Ngora	1,256	34.0	50.6	16.8
Serere	3,557	40.9	51.0	11.0
Soroti	728	24.2	59.8	16.0
Soroti City	53	-	100.0	-
All	**9,912**	**36.0**	**52.0**	**13.8**

7.6.3 Rabbit Production systems

Table 44: Percentage of rabbit keeping HHs by common production systems by district

District	No. of HH with rabbits	Free range	Intensive	Semi-intensive
Amuria	894	65.4	14.9	19.7
Bukedea	1,333	74.2	2.3	23.5
Kaberamaido	128	80.7	-	19.2
Kalaki	325	97.3	-	2.7
Kapelebyong	117	33.8	-	66.2
Katakwi	454	91.3	-	8.7
Kumi	1,069	68.9	4.8	26.3
Ngora	1,256	50.0	-	50.0
Serere	3,557	75.0	7.7	17.3
Soroti	728	49.6	-	50.4
Soroti City	53	-	-	100.0
All	**9,912**	**75.3**	**4.9**	**19.8**

B. CROP SUB-SECTOR

7.8. Crop Production

Table 45;Proportion /number of households growing the different crops by district (common crops)

District	N	Maize	Ground nuts	Cassava	Cow peas	Sorghum	Beans	Rice	Sweet potatoes	Finger millet	Simsim	Other crops
Amuria	34,335	46.6	92.8	28.6	33.1	28.0	12.3	7.7	20.5	11.0	6.5	6.2
Bukedea	39,375	96.7	81.7	45.6	27.1	17.5	13.4	10.8	10.0	4.2	0.3	5.8
Kaberamaido	20,475	91.7	11.8	31.1	9.7	38.9	11.6	1.2	6.6	27.2	30.4	11.3
Kalaki	21,210	69.8	15.2	21.2	16.6	42.7	16.7	2.6	3.7	18.6	18.8	14.4
Kapelebyong	17,010	52.0	100.0	90.1	23.7	48.5	2.5	22.2	7.4	6.4	19.9	6.4
Katakwi	32,970	19.0	100.0	31.0	20.9	100.0	0.3	10.9	10.9	16.0	23.5	6.8
Kumi	43,785	45.3	99.9	29.5	19.9	31.2	2.5	3.0	18.3	7.6	1.7	9.1
Ngora	25,305	21.2	100.0	8.1	43.8	48.3	0.5	2.0	24.4	15.0	16.0	14.5
Serere	51,660	100.0	98.3	83.7	34.0	100.0	12.4	8.3	37.0	49.4	52.5	27.9
Soroti	43,575	37.8	57.5	45.2	25.7	31.4	12.2	0.9	23.0	16.4	21.4	10.8
Soroti City	14,700	45.6	91.1	36.1	11.4	15.2	13.3	1.3	39.9	21.5	12.7	2.7

Maize emerges as a favorite crop grown by a majority of households across almost all districts, with particularly high rates in Serere, Bukedea, and Kalaki, where it reaches 100%, 96.7%, and 69.8% respectively. Groundnuts also exhibit widespread cultivation, with 100% of households growing them in several districts, including Kapelebyong, Ngora, and Serere, highlighting their significance in the agricultural landscape. However, the degree of maize and groundnut cultivation varies, with certain districts showing lower rates, such as Soroti City and Katakwi for maize, and Kalaki for groundnuts.

Moreover, the table underscores the diversity in crop preferences and cultivation practices among different regions. Cassava cultivation is prevalent in districts like Soroti, Bukedea, and Kaberamaido, indicating its importance as a staple food crop. Sorghum, despite being less widely cultivated compared to maize, demonstrates significant presence in certain districts, such as Serere and Bukedea. Meanwhile, cowpeas are prominently grown in districts like Serere and Ngora. The data also reveals variations in the cultivation of other crops like rice, sweet potatoes, and simsim, with some districts showing higher levels of cultivation compared to others. Overall, the table highlights the complex interplay of factors influencing crop cultivation decisions, including agroecological conditions, market demand, and cultural preferences, which shape the agricultural landscape of each district

Table 46: Average and total Agricultural Land by district

District	No. of HHs sampled	Average Agric Land (acres) per HH			Total Agricultural Land (acres)		
		FHH	MHH	All	FHH	MHH	All
Amuria	2,229	3.1	3.6	3.4	40,345.2	75,792.3	116,137.5
Bukedea	2,037	2.7	3.6	3.2	42,602.6	83,362.8	125,965.4
Kaberamaido	1,092	2.7	3.2	3.0	19,263.9	42,634.8	61,898.7
Kalaki	1,206	2.9	3.2	3.1	14,558.2	51,766.1	66,324.3
Kapelebyong	1,531	3.8	5.2	4.7	22,560.3	57,765.9	80,326.2
Katakwi	2,335	4.2	5.2	4.9	47,068.7	113,123.9	160,192.6
Kumi	2,179	2.5	3.1	2.9	38,091.1	85,238.1	123,330.0
Ngora	1,240	2.4	3.2	3.0	18,524.2	56,653.3	75,177.5
Serere	1,679	2.7	3.7	3.4	41,973.5	133,129.4	175,102.9
Soroti	1,235	2.7	3.4	3.2	38,149.1	100,133.3	138,282.4
Soroti City	259	1.8	2.0	1.9	8,102.6	20,505.3	28,607.9
All	**17,022**	**2.9**	**3.4**	**3.2**	**332,587**	**781,030.3**	**1,102,080.0**

Katakwi district boasts an average agricultural land per household of 4.9 acres, with female-headed households demonstrating slightly larger landholdings compared to other surveyed districts. This suggests a relatively equitable distribution of agricultural land within Katakwi, facilitating substantial land access for farming activities among both genders.

However, there are significant variations in landholding sizes among the surveyed districts., Soroti City on the other hand exhibits the lowest average agricultural land per household at 1.9 acres, reflecting the challenges of land scarcity in urban areas. The total agricultural land figures underscore the vast expanse of land dedicated to agriculture across all surveyed districts, highlighting the sector's crucial role as a primary source of livelihood within these communities

Table 47: Average Agricultural Land by district and crop (acres per HH)

District	N	Maize	Ground nuts	Cassava	Cow peas	Sorghum	Beans	Rice	Sweet potatoes	Finger millet	Simsim
Amuria	34,335	1.6	3.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
Bukedea	39,375	3.1	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Kaberamaido	20,475	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9
Kalaki	21,210	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Kapelebyong	17,010	2.5	4.7	4.3	1.1	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.9
Katakwi	32,970	0.9	4.9	1.5	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
Kumi	43,785	1.3	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Ngora	25,305	0.6	3.0	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Serere	51,660	3.4	3.3	2.8	1.2	3.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.7	1.8
Soroti	43,575	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
Soroti City	14,700	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2

Serere district, has the highest average agricultural land per household at 3.4 acres, crops like maize, groundnuts, and sorghum dominate, indicating a diverse cropping system with a focus on staple crops. This district also allocates significant land to crops like sweet potatoes, simsim, and rice, reflecting the cultivation of both food and cash crops. The cropping patterns is similar across the surveyed districts but with varying land utilization.

Kapelebyong district demonstrates a high average agricultural land per household at 4.3 acres for groundnuts, indicating its suitability for legume cultivation. Conversely, Soroti City, with the smallest average agricultural land per household at 0.2 acres, allocates relatively smaller areas to crop cultivation, yet still maintains diversity by growing crops like groundnuts, sweet potatoes, and maize.

Table 48: Household production in the last season by Crop and district (yield in KG/Acre)

District	N	Maize	Ground nuts	Cassava	Cow peas	Sorghum	Beans	Rice	Sweet potatoes	Finger millet	Simsim
Amuria	34,335	608.8	236.2	4,415.60	369	325.2	227.3	599.9	925.8	174.3	192.7
Bukedea	39,375	747.5	215.7	4,382.20	379.2	317.5	229.7	660.9	785.9	227.4	160.3
Kaberamaido	20,475	751.8	279.4	4,260.30	408.1	330.4	289.7	640.5	1,030.00	191.6	192.2
Kalaki	21,210	662.9	211.5	5,116.60	268.1	294.5	278.7	727	1,058.90	218.4	169.3
Kapelebyong	17,010	525.7	264.7	5,582.20	384	350.6	244.6	557.1	1,016.70	200.4	157
Katakwi	32,970	567.3	282.4	4,445.40	356	380.4	245.9	631.7	1,051.80	223.8	219
Kumi	43,785	565.7	206.5	4,708.70	298	331.2	251.2	609.1	841.3	196.6	178.6
Ngora	25,305	694.1	267.6	4,218.00	346.6	399.5	207	789	802.3	223	200.5
Serere	51,660	520.1	283.1	5,637.90	286.1	354	206.7	727	997.5	205.7	226.2
Soroti	43,575	539.4	277.5	3,930.60	371.6	400.7	205	731.5	921.2	189	189
Soroti City	14,700	646.8	253.1	5,026.10	358.7	364.2	210	680.2	717.7	185.2	188.7

Maize emerges as a dominant crop in terms of acreage harvested, with substantial production reported in most districts. For instance, in Kaberamaido, the average household harvested 751.8 acres of maize, while in Soroti City, the figure stands at 646.8 acres. Groundnuts also feature prominently, with significant production reported across districts. In Ngora, households harvested an average of 267.6 acres of groundnuts, while in Bukedea, the figure stands at 215.7 acres. Similarly, cassava shows substantial cultivation, with households in Kalaki harvesting an average of 5,116.6 acres and those in Serere producing 5,637.9 acres.

Moreover, the table illustrates the diversity of crops cultivated across districts, reflecting the agroecological variability and cropping preferences of each region. For instance, sorghum, a staple crop in many regions, shows notable production, with districts like Serere reporting an average of 354 acres per household. Beans, another essential food crop, are also grown extensively, with households in Katakwi harvesting an average of 245.9 acres. Sweet potatoes, known for their resilience and nutritional value, are cultivated widely, with districts like Kalaki and Soroti City reporting significant acreage. Finger millet and simsim, though less common, are still cultivated in notable quantities, reflecting their importance in certain dietary and economic contexts. Overall, the table provides insights into the crop production landscape across districts, highlighting the significance of various crops in household agriculture and food security.

Table 49: Household production in last season by Crop and district (Quantity harvested in MT)

District	N	Maize	Ground nuts	Cassava	Cow peas	Sorghum	Beans	Rice	Sweet potatoes	Finger millet	Simsim
Amuria	34,335	32,967	25,453	146,570	14,167	10,586	3,254	5,374	21,992	2,216	1,449
Bukedea	39,375	91,066	22,187	251,944	12,923	7,006	3,879	8,968	9,933	1,201	66
Kaberamaido	20,475	42,673	2,047	81,971	2,459	7,964	2,083	482	4,231	3,227	3,618
Kalaki	21,210	30,682	2,135	71,927	2,947	8,346	3,085	1,250	2,613	2,694	2,115
Kapelebyong	17,010	21,942	21,261	404,143	7,297	13,654	485	9,938	6,045	1,028	2,508
Katakwi	32,970	17,281	45,234	220,887	11,923	60,942	133	11,055	18,405	5,729	8,254
Kumi	34,440	25,520	20,565	138,638	5,910	10,298	631	1,846	15,371	1,481	294
Ngora	25,305	11,038	20,121	25,827	11,405	14,507	70	1,208	14,737	2,522	2,404
Serere	51,660	91,068	48,753	826,635	17,037	61,994	4,482	10,589	64,570	17,780	20,789
Soroti	43,575	28,214	22,059	245,899	13,210	17,399	3,470	875	29,287	4,296	5,589
Soroti City	14,700	8,432	6,599	51,872	1,169	1,583	798	246	8,187	1,140	683

Maize emerges as a major crop across districts, with significant quantities harvested in most areas. For instance, households in Serere district harvested an impressive 91,068 MT of maize, followed closely by Bukedea with 91,066 MT; In Soroti and Soroti City, production was 28,214 MT. Groundnuts also feature prominently, with substantial production reported across districts. In Serere, households harvested 48,753 MT of groundnuts, while in Amuria, the figure stands at 25,453 MT. Similarly, cassava shows considerable cultivation, with households in Serere reporting a substantial harvest of 826,635 MT, followed by Kaberamaido with 81,971 MT and Soroti with 245,899 MT.

Moreover, the table highlights the diversity of crops cultivated across districts, reflecting the agricultural landscape's variability and cropping preferences of each region. Cowpeas, sorghum, and beans are also grown extensively, with significant quantities harvested across various districts. Sweet potatoes, finger millet, and simsim, though less common, are still cultivated in notable quantities, indicating their importance in certain dietary and economic contexts. Additionally, the table underscores the importance of agriculture as a source of livelihood and food security for households in these regions. Overall, it provides valuable insights into the crop production landscape, illustrating the significance of various crops in household agriculture and regional food security effort

Table 50: Estimated quantity of Crop produce lost due to post harvest by Crop and district (MT)

District	N	Maize	Ground nuts	Cassava	Cow peas	Sorghum	Beans	Rice	Sweet potatoes	Finger millet	Simsim
Amuria	34,335	5,186	5,053	21,085	1,888	1,319	521	1,033	3,181	333	204
Bukedea	39,375	10,028	4,285	36,111	1,702	899	651	1,715	1,415	188	10
Kaberamaido	20,475	6,517	397	11,782	321	1,020	350	93	598	493	541
Kalaki	21,210	4,757	412	10,756	402	1,053	513	248	379	427	309
Kapelebyong	17,010	3,461	4,187	59,222	985	1,699	78	1,892	877	162	364
Katakwi	32,970	2,644	8,841	31,379	1,656	7,845	22	2,187	2,750	895	1,222
Kumi	34,440	4,032	4,069	20,231	787	1,263	105	353	2,208	229	43
Ngora	25,305	1,686	3,860	3,767	1,542	1,860	12	241	2,107	403	350
Serere	51,660	10,852	9,458	53,716	2,327	7,910	759	2,086	9,341	2,699	2,936
Soroti	43,575	4,449	4,291	34,721	1,743	2,172	582	167	4,355	687	827
Soroti City	14,700	1,290	1,298	7,414	154	191	133	48	1,171	180	100

It reveals significant losses across different crops and regions, highlighting challenges in storage, transportation, and processing infrastructure. In Bukedea district, for instance, maize experiences substantial losses, with an estimated 10,028 MT lost, followed by cassava with 36,111 MT lost. Similarly, in Serere district, cassava also suffers notable losses, amounting to 53,716 MT, indicating potential inefficiencies in post-harvest handling practices.

Across districts, crops such as groundnuts, cowpeas, and sorghum register considerable losses, reflecting vulnerabilities in the agricultural supply chain. These losses not only affect local food availability but also have broader implications for income generation and livelihoods. Efforts to mitigate post-harvest losses through improved storage facilities, transportation infrastructure, and value-added processing techniques could enhance the resilience of agricultural systems and contribute to more sustainable food production practices.

7.9 INPUT USE MANAGEMENT

Table 51: Proportion/number of households using organic fertilizers by district.

District		Proportion/Number of the farming households using organic fertilizers	
	n	Proportion	Number
Amuria	2,229	13.1	4,498
Bukedea	2,037	3.9	1,536
Kaberamaido	1,092	2.8	573
Kalaki	1,206	7.2	1,527
Kapelebyong	1,531	4.6	782
Katakwi	2,335	16.2	5,341
Kumi	1,948	31.3	10,780
Ngora	1,240	65.5	16,575
Serere	1,679	22.1	11,417
Soroti	1,235	9.6	4,183
Soroti City	259	4.6	676
All	**17,022**	**17.5**	**60,393**

It highlights variations in the adoption of organic fertilizers as an agricultural practice, with some districts showing higher levels of adoption than others. For instance, in Ngora district, a significant proportion of farming households, accounting for 65.5%, utilize organic fertilizers, translating to 16,575 households. Similarly, in Kumi district, 31.3% of farming households, totaling 10,780 households, use organic fertilizers, indicating a relatively high adoption rate compared to other districts.

Conversely, some districts exhibit lower levels of adoption of organic fertilizers. For example, in Bukedea district, only 3.9% of farming households, representing 1,536 households, use organic fertilizers. Similarly, Soroti City has a relatively low adoption rate, with only 4.6% of farming households, equivalent to 676 households, using organic fertilizers. These figures suggest potential challenges or barriers to the adoption of organic farming practices in these districts, which could include limited awareness, access to resources, or cultural preferences for conventional agricultural methods.

Table 52: Proportion/Number of households using inorganic fertilizers by district.

District		Proportion/Number of the farming households using inorganic fertilizers	
	n	Proportion	Number
Amuria	2,229	5.3	1,820
Bukedea	2,037	6.0	2,363
Kaberamaido	1,092	0.7	143
Kalaki	1,206	1.3	276
Kapelebyong	1,531	1.4	238
Katakwi	2,335	5.5	1,813
Kumi	1,948	9.6	3,306
Ngora	1,240	11.7	2,961
Serere	1,679	3.2	1,653
Soroti	1,235	1.6	697
Soroti City	259	0.4	59
All	**17,022**	**4.7**	**16,217**

The table reveals the variations in the adoption of inorganic fertilizers as an agricultural practice, with some districts showing higher levels of adoption compared to others. For instance, in Ngora district, a considerable proportion of farming households, accounting for 11.7%, utilize inorganic fertilizers, translating to 2,961 households. Similarly, in Kumi district, 9.6% of farming households, totaling 3,306 households, use inorganic fertilizers, indicating a significant adoption rate compared to other districts.

On the other hand, some districts exhibit lower levels of adoption of inorganic fertilizers. For example, in Soroti City, only 0.4% of farming households, equivalent to 59 households, use inorganic fertilizers. Similarly, Kalaki district has a relatively low adoption rate, with only 1.3% of farming households, representing 276 households, using inorganic fertilizers. These figures suggest potential variations in agricultural practices and preferences across districts, influenced by factors such as access to resources, awareness of alternative farming methods, and cultural factors.

Table 53: Proportion/Number of households using pesticides / insecticides by district.

District		Proportion/Number of the farming households using pesticides / insecticides	
	n	Proportion	Number
Amuria	2,229	25.3	8,687
Bukedea	2,037	26.0	10,238
Kaberamaido	1,092	20.7	4,238
Kalaki	1,206	21.3	4,518
Kapelebyong	1,531	21.4	3,640
Katakwi	2,335	25.5	8,407
Kumi	1,948	29.6	10,194
Ngora	1,240	31.7	8,022
Serere	1,679	23.2	11,985
Soroti	1,235	21.6	9,412
Soroti City	259	20.4	2,999
All	**17,022**	**24.3**	**85,097**

The table reveals significant variation in the adoption of these chemical inputs for pest control among different regions. For instance, in Kumi district, there is a relatively high adoption rate, with 29.6% of farming households, totaling 10,194 households, using pesticides or insecticides. Similarly, Ngora district shows a considerable proportion, with 31.7% of farming households, amounting to 8,022 households, utilizing these chemical inputs, indicating a widespread practice for pest management in these areas.

Equally, some districts exhibit lower levels of adoption of pesticides or insecticides. For example, in Soroti City, only 20.4% of farming households, equivalent to 2,999 households, use pesticides or insecticides. Similarly, Kaberamaido district has a relatively lower adoption rate, with 20.7% of farming households, representing 4,238 households, using these chemical inputs for pest control. These figures suggest variations in agricultural practices and pest management strategies across districts, influenced by factors such as pest pressure, availability of alternative pest management methods, and awareness of the potential environmental and health impacts of pesticide use. Efforts to promote integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on chemical pesticides could contribute to more sustainable and environmentally friendly farming practices in these regions.

Table 54: Proportion/Number of households using irrigation by district and land under irrigation in acres

District		Proportion/Number of households using irrigation		Land area under irrigation (Acres)
		Proportion	Number	
Amuria	2,229	0.1	34	46
Bukedea	2,037	0.3	118	184
Kaberamaido	1,092	0.2	41	23
Kalaki	1,206	0.6	127	128
Kapelebyong	1,531	0.1	17	6
Katakwi	2,335	0.1	33	166
Kumi	1,948	0.3	103	168
Ngora	1,240	0.2	51	6
Serere	1,679	0.7	362	677
Soroti	1,235	0.2	87	62
Soroti City	259	0.0	(-)	0.0
All	**17,022**	**0.3**	**973**	**1521**

Overall, only 3% of the surveyed households are using irrigation, this accounts for only 973 households. When considering land area under irrigation, Serere district stands out with 677 acres, followed by Bukedea with 184 acres. Some districts have not adopted irrigation methods.

ANNEX

Table 55;: Summary of production for Selected Food Crops, 2019-2023 (000'tons)

Crops	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Plantain Bananas and others	8,326	10,000	11,100	11,230	11,616
Cereals					
Millet	196	215	70	129.3	119
Maize	5,000	4,560	3,500	4,737.90	4,945
Sorghum	211	321	307	286.3	266
Rice	255	373	327.9	346.6	365
Root Crops					
Sweet potatoes	1,485	1,491	1292.2	1543.2	1,194
Irish Potatoes	326	335	394.4	433.8	473
Cassava	6,983	7,042	7278.9	7301.2	7,388
Pulses					
Beans	627	786	770	826.7	766
Vegetable oil crops					
Ground nuts	302	313	176	232.2	221
Soya Beans	117	130	138	171.7	194
Sim sim	247	356	348.8	388.4	428
Sun flower	383.2	390	404.6	420.3	470
Oil Palm	162.3	152	189	179	205
TOTAL	**24,621**	**26,464**	**26,297**	**28,227**	**28,650**

Source: MAAIF

Table 56;Commodity prices Jan 2023-Dec 2023

Commodity	Unit	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
Maize flour	Kg	3,862	3,262	3,362	3,357	3,356	3,438	3,414	3,261	3,169	3,163	3,001	2,839
Pork	Kg	13,662	13,675	13,816	13,758	13,921	13,866	13,955	14,596	14,919	15,245	14,952	14,899
Goat meat	Kg	17,051	17,195	16,957	16,644	16,659	16,673	16,585	16,910	16,942	17,035	17,018	17,324
Dry Beans	Kg	3,985	4,182	4,730	5,081	5,238	4,970	4,902	4,875	5,010	4,993	4,762	4,521
Watermelon	Kg	996	1,023	1,230	1,316	1,253	1,009	1,042	1,056	1,068	1,231	1,104	1,028
Cucumber	Kg	2,879	2,608	4,012	3,432	3,080	3,116	2,640	2,982	2,872	3,188	2,909	2,701
Matooke (Cluster)	Kg	1,445	1,247	1,229	1,395	1,355	1,166	1,014	1,025	1,229	1,398	1,396	1,442
Matooke (bunch)	Kg	1,246	1,011	984	1,166	1,121	908	776	808	982	1,174	1,180	1,171
Simsim	Kg	7,257	7,650	7,747	8,047	8,179	8,279	8,430	8,210	7,991	8,532	8,657	8,281
Sorghum Grain	Kg	2,195	1,923	1,825	2,037	2,033	2,000	1,967	2,023	2,078	2,196	2,318	1,999
Wheat (flour)	Kg	8,336	8,350	8,397	8,355	8,323	8,230	8,182	8,086	8,078	8,014	7,959	7,995
Milk - Fresh un-skimmed-sold Loose	Litre	1,829	1,884	1,965	1,956	1,856	1,820	1,814	1,893	1,967	1,821	1,811	1,800
Banana, short finger (Ndiizi)	Kg	2,885	2,938	2,857	2,911	2,895	2,787	2,841	2,812	2,863	2,894	2,998	2,849
Banana, Standard (Bogoya)	Kg	2,000	1,873	1,836	1,933	1,904	1,900	1,843	1,882	1,949	1,915	2,015	1,943
Oranges	Kg	1,400	1,534	1,782	1,676	1,598	1,553	1,614	1,928	1,742	1,544	1,541	1,413
Green cabbage	Kg	784	882	1,027	915	932	1,045	928	966	940	868	839	840
Tomatoes	Kg	2,515	2,833	2,616	2,694	2,350	2,235	2,450	2,291	2,307	2,501	2,929	2,762
Whole Cassava	Kg	1,209	1,275	1,163	1,128	1,101	1,114	1,075	1,081	1,026	996	1,009	954
Yams	Kg	2,814	2,689	3,137	3,192	3,062	2,503	3,106	3,049	2,691	3,094	3,215	3,104
Cassava Flour	Kg	2,711	2,730	2,719	2,676	2,615	2,658	2,682	2,661	2,603	2,590	2,595	2,551

Table 57;Area planted for selected Food Crops, 2015-2019 (000' Ha)

Crop	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Plantain Bananas (All types)	973.34	970.25	971.795	972.30	668
Cereals					
Millet	175.17	176.49	175.83	176.16	326
Maize	1125.17	1137.41	1131.29	1154.31	2,392
Sorghum	373.38	377.20	375.29	375.89	420
Rice	95.28	97.14	96.21	98.41	232
Wheat	13.80	14.08	13.94	14.20	
Sub Total	1782.80	1802.32	1792.56	1818.97	3,370
Root Crops					
Sweet potatoes	454.48	456.35	455.415	457.14	450
Irish	39.34	40.06	39.7	40.12	94
Cassava	852.34	864.46	858.4	860.98	187
Sub Total	1346.16	1360.87	1353.515	1358.24	731
Pulses					
Beans	674.96	683.12	679.04	682.48	1044
Field Peas	28.88	29.07	28.975	29.00	
Cow peas	25.36	25.60	25.48	25.53	
Pigeon Peas	33.48	33.81	33.645	33.71	
Sub Total	762.69	771.60	767.14	770.74	
Vegetable oil crops					
G.nuts	422.71	427.92	425.315	426.81	402
Soya Beans	46.69	47.11	46.9	47.20	190
Sim Sim	207.32	209.02	208.17	208.69	
Sunflower	249.64	257.53	253.585	264.70	
Sub Total	926.36	941.58	933.97	947.40	

Source: UBOS AAS 2019

Table 58;Yields for selected crops in 2018 and 2019 in MT/Ha.

Crop	Yield 2018	Yield 2019
Maize	1.49	1.62
Rice	1.07	1.10
Sorghum	0.57	0.57
Millet	0.52	0.60
Soya bean	0.62	0.63
Ground Nuts	0.51	0.51
Irish Potatoes	3.21	3.47
Sweet Potatoes	2.61	3.30
Cassava	3.65	3.69
Beans	0.65	0.65
Banana Food (Matooke)	12.33	12.46

Source: UBOS AAS 2019.

Table 59;Quantity of Agricultural Exports 2018-2022 by commodity in KGs and Live Animals

Commodity	Units	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coffee	KG	250,117,525	271,568,600	330,678,648	406,023,836	337,616,944
Maize	KG	492,619,313	230,901,768	322,515,613	169,346,738	190,352,265
Beans and Other Legumes	KG	256,959,583	68,005,497	97,208,701	198,087,669	173,566,876
Tea	KG	70,201,022	69,193,800	72,564,255	74,150,875	75,708,590
Sorghum	KG	93,657,805	46,101,728	23,126,927	28,290,195	51,854,455
Cocoa Beans	KG	30,752,473	34,176,056	41,280,763	44,505,517	34,953,190
Fruits	KG	29,297,129	17,121,651	32,129,070	24,174,858	27,633,900
Fish and Fish Products	KG	23,846,176	29,495,107	18,048,474	15,981,843	26,811,530
Vegetables	KG				29,769,893	23,507,173
Sesame Seeds	KG	26,686,578	23,236,290	29,170,196	22,898,355	19,404,731
Soya Beans	KG	15,590,819	6,139,770	23,807,927	11,612,066	13,961,853
Cotton	KG	27,189,992	37,520,128	25,182,378	11,651,085	10,672,779
Live Animals	Numbers	58,871	274,297	3,945,582	7,347,513	9,939,277
Hides and Skins	KG	23,790,998	12,687,462	6,583,902	9,048,327	9,002,361
Flowers	KG	5,857,177	5,015,447	6,410,474	7,491,696	6,999,659
Bananas	KG	1,633,885	5,225,244	6,310,677	8,118,297	6,223,228
Tobacco	KG	31,134,958	26,342,650	15,220,195	16,509,920	6,212,865
Rice	KG	52,662,212	50,680,830	36,201,081	8,685,568	3,766,865
Ground Nuts	KG	7,845,510	2,104,784	2,093,496	1,218,672	2,445,542
Pepper	KG	1,004,229	193,299	482,431	777,667	604,794
Sugar cane	KG	164,079,732	148,573,347	138,520,709	292,355	338,100
Vanilla	KG	21,677	27,553	14,823	67,740	186,946

Source: UBOS, URA

Table 60;Value of Agricultural Exports 2018-2022 in USD by commodity

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coffee	436,083,967	438,543,858	515,533,900	718,958,518	859,488,193
Fish and Fish Products	169,904,572	174,162,696	124,898,097	118,603,164	149,607,088
Beans and Other Legumes	103,822,592	37,328,840	46,423,262	102,338,573	113,191,073
Maize	106,838,798	71,044,483	92,109,556	52,055,688	89,864,563
Tea	88,831,047	77,957,322	78,672,490	83,614,624	87,790,269
Cocoa Beans	64,695,028	77,548,480	99,070,849	105,843,968	81,909,901
Flowers	60,793,304	54,284,043	53,854,105	68,858,512	60,166,197
Milk				45,803,663	50,666,051
Sorghum	66,476,619	36,106,423	12,169,364	17,331,477	36,996,992
Sesame Seeds	27,527,657	32,857,812	35,655,884	30,773,250	30,260,830
Vegetables	16,724,130	19,119,602	23,947,467	26,035,006	27,374,610
Cotton	44,346,406	58,199,374	34,798,121	20,365,840	27,319,728
Live Animals	1,543,369	563,008	10,165,475	22,047,887	24,358,195
Vanilla	8,164,015	4,473,740	2,895,664	8,678,277	21,564,892
Tobacco	86,371,581	74,877,251	49,721,773	44,830,851	15,757,169
Fruits	7,978,799	8,475,925	13,383,919	9,689,736	13,858,833
Hides and Skins	46,297,202	21,302,505	8,814,354	13,992,491	13,211,512
Soya Beans	9,156,837	4,205,800	13,793,911	8,466,989	11,981,574
Bananas	727,269	2,669,681	3,539,167	3,604,658	3,712,780
Rice	26,899,941	25,786,365	18,619,370	4,890,194	3,588,926
Pepper	2,370,858	533,887	2,208,116	4,872,249	3,580,146
Ground Nuts	3,850,292	1,602,478	1,386,295	1,416,008	3,211,619
Sugar cane	108,123,044	82,132,107	75,141,503	157,866	187,632

Source: UBOS, URA.

Table 61;Quantity of Agricultural Imports 2018-2022 by commodity in KGs and Live Animals.

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maize	3,110,383	9,467,396	14,613,551	240,492,848	266,221,217
Beans and Other Legumes	19,356,919	47,293,354	74,136,477	58,845,038	103,376,513
Ground Nuts	14,097,487	17,685,699	38,819,023	39,272,183	32,925,208
Fruits	17,474,326	16,124,839	26,074,510	31,305,670	17,088,285
Fish and Fish Products	7,194,551	8,962,114	9,548,246	9,756,661	10,074,353
Live Animals	4,148,468	2,976,801	6,932,181	9,480,113	6,956,549
Hides and Skins	5,366,227	3,655,929	1,838,181	1,140,142	5,998,968
Coffee	8,497,938	8,819,882	31,880,728	891,885	2,372,888
Bananas	57,162	261,683	134,633	849,435	521,180
Cocoa Beans	275,010	1,717,395	1,422,762	193,731	165,010
Cotton	33,145	137,884	121,879	11,846	119,017
Flowers	32,062	43,784	18,941	18,105	89,240

Source: UBOS, URA

Table 62;Value of Agricultural Imports 2018-2022 in USD by commodity

Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maize	1,885,019	2,536,820	4,748,946	14,816,097	24,696,198
Beans and Other Legumes	4,370,047	8,202,641	16,332,316	16,807,675	16,884,120
Fruits	11,091,834	11,797,151	14,976,509	15,896,551	13,503,570
Ground Nuts	2,700,162	2,863,297	9,763,954	7,501,470	8,800,202
Live Animals	6,859,412	5,945,917	7,254,355	11,603,612	8,636,276
Fish and Fish Products	9,739,361	13,047,944	12,044,989	9,168,245	7,837,655
Hides and Skins	5,143,239	3,183,659	1,157,862	922,630	3,292,427
Flowers	865,891	1,211,432	916,535	979,623	764,191
Coffee	7,850,562	11,451,829	14,553,210	274,267	680,369
Cotton	66,685	127,951	163,409	17,724	332,958
Bananas	9,301	21,560	25,199	63,155	57,857
Cocoa Beans	275,311	1,046,028	2,625,577	62,813	30,824

Source: UBOS, URA

Table 63;Quantity of Agriculture Exports by Destination (2022) in KGs and Live Animals in Numbers.

Commodity	COMESA	East Asia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Oceania	Other Africa	S/Central America	South Asia
Beans and Other Legumes	129,255,647	624,500	975,761	1,117,100	141,230	500	27,588,161		13,863,977
Maize	92,835,285		674,526		210,612	120	96,631,722		
Tea	73,537,643	190,800	112,904		538		1,866,705		
Coffee	49,452,344	12,737,806	201,209,124	5,596,000	16,739,793	951,049	28,020,240	198,215	22,712,373
Sorghum	24,356,613		96		4,272		27,493,474		
Fruits	23,770,089	50,650	178,365	449,677	1,733,146		1,288,184		163,790
Soya Beans	10,646,943		1,039,345		2,108,560		450		166,555
Live Animals	8,107,284						1,831,993		
Vegetables	5,817,418	1,602	5,932,041	3,230,448	135,310	180	8,274,908		127,917
Bananas	4,285,290	20,000	24,622	20,088	888,851	13,800	970,577		
Tobacco	3,752,141	250,377	1,339,359	79,500	158,400		633,088		
Ground Nuts	2,184,150		24,517	996	31,254		204,625		
Cotton	1,466,862	770,205	3,370,907	402,242			955,404		3,707,159
Sesame Seeds	548,696	10,666,544	7,350,515	37,000	732,386		21,590		48,000
Hides and Skins	334,082	2,176,688	5,083,159	38,922			201,400		1,168,110
Cocoa Beans	100,192	19,506,760	8,036,903		175,400		42,900		7,091,035
Flowers	38,711	98,165	6,655,455	12,700	105,685	478	88,194	126	145
Vanilla	1,601	1,623	83,647	9,402	72,340	9,296	6,217		2,820
Pepper	964	34,595	522,513	14,300	9,680		20,874		1,868
Sugar cane			270				337,830		
Total	**502,444,532**	**47,130,315**	**242,614,030**	**11,008,375**	**23,247,458**	**975,423**	**202,177,086**	**198,341**	**49,053,748**

Source: UBOS, URA

Table 64;Value of Agriculture Exports by Destination in USD (2022)

Commodity	COMESA	East Asia	Europe	Middle East	North America	Oceania	Other Africa	S/Central America	South Asia
Bananas	1,638,506	6,924	65,449	10,460	1,132,630	23,216	835,595		
Beans and Other Legumes	81,107,025	603,912	871,880	969,429	229,804	1,237	18,894,080		10,513,706
Cocoa Beans	259,724	43,106,277	21,561,037		732,564		91,282		16,159,017
Coffee	107,591,351	38,307,915	516,572,573	13,469,217	51,957,521	5,165,418	76,923,582	442,942	49,057,673
Cotton	2,486,535	1,721,175	9,541,757	862,902			2,468,242		10,239,118
Flowers	1,065,585	854,820	55,604,955	116,642	1,565,183	15,195	940,287	2,056	1,474
Fruits	10,107,194	47,252	365,114	569,177	1,718,502		883,342		168,251
Ground Nuts	2,823,890		55,948	1,479	48,440		281,862		
Hides and Skins	357,712	4,834,111	6,273,555	27,894			142,543		1,575,698
Live Animals	20,353,014						4,005,180		
Maize	39,094,039		263,623		220,607	95	50,286,199		
Pepper	7,157	194,471	3,060,713	133,519	78,346		96,148		9,792
Sesame Seeds	561,844	14,978,147	13,140,145	56,325	1,454,588		31,332		38,449
Sorghum	13,054,359		71		7,950		23,934,612		
Soya Beans	8,936,647		1,055,315		1,868,583		396		120,634
Sugar cane			199				187,433		
Tea	85,405,626	164,267	172,219		656		2,047,501		
Tobacco	8,142,750	1,024,773	4,697,797	261,165	505,121		1,125,563		
Vanilla	155,739	222,085	10,318,866	1,514,720	7,088,448	1,073,744	846,593		344,696
Vegetables	6,836,790	18,663	7,480,565	5,938,075	255,591	232	6,597,335		261,010
Total	**436,109,622**	**106,084,791**	**651,101,779**	**23,931,002**	**68,864,536**	**6,279,137**	**195,161,025**	**444,998**	**88,489,518**

Source: UBOS, URA

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